

NGÀY HỘI TÌM CHỐN MÌNH - NGÀY HỘI HỌC TẬP

BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ - NÂNG CAO

Tiếng Anh

8

THIẾT KẾ BỘ SƯ PHẠM
TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

15C

NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên) – NGUYỄN HỮU CƯƠNG

**BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ - NÂNG CAO
TIẾNG ANH 8**

(Theo chương trình Tiếng Anh mới)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

UNIT 1. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Leisure activities

Phonetics:

Clusters: /br/, /pr/

Grammar:

- Verbs of liking + to-infinitives
- Verbs of liking + gerund (-ing form)

Vocabulary:

Verbs and nouns related to leisure activities

Skills:

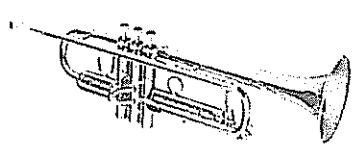
- Reading and talking about good and bad sides of using the computer
- Listening to and writing opinions about leisure activities

PRACTICE

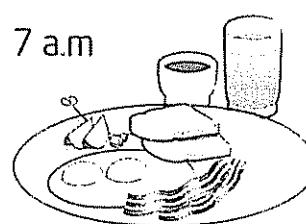
I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. prize | B. drill | C. brick | D. trim |
| 2. A. bro <u>om</u> | B. pro <u>of</u> | C. blo <u>od</u> | D. tro <u>op</u> |
| 3. A. pr <u>actice</u> | B. cr <u>acker</u> | C. tr <u>actor</u> | D. br <u>acelet</u> |
| 4. A. tro <u>phy</u> | B. pro <u>blem</u> | C. bro <u>ccoli</u> | D. dro <u>p</u> |
| 5. A. tr <u>unk</u> | B. pr <u>udential</u> | C. br <u>ush</u> | D. cr <u>ush</u> |

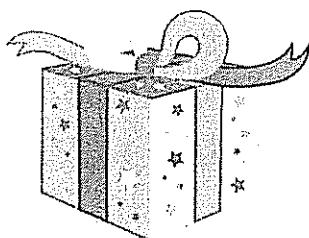
II. Give the names of the following (the first letter of each word is given), then say each word aloud.



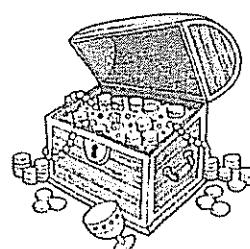
1. t _____



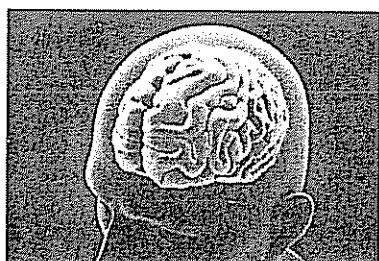
6. b _____



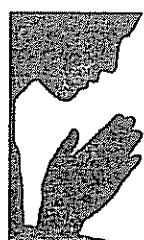
2. p _____



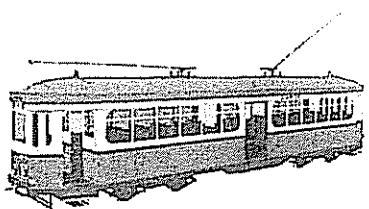
7. t _____



3. b _____



8. p _____



4. t _____



9. b _____



5. p _____



10. t _____

III. Pi

doin
play
flyir

III. Put the correct word/ phrase in the box under each picture.

doing yoga

playing football

flying kite

making crafts

reading

playing computer games

going fishing

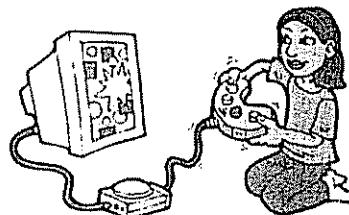
watching TV

listening to music

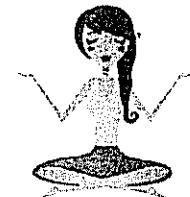
surfing the Internet



1. _____



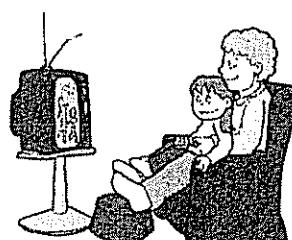
6. _____



2. _____



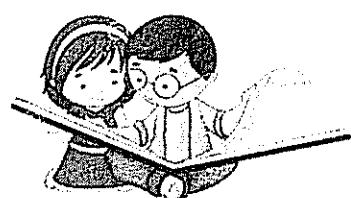
7. _____



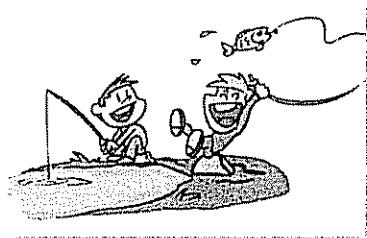
3. _____



8. _____



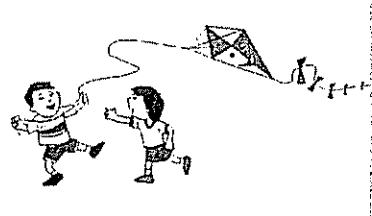
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Match the leisure activities in the box with the correct descriptions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - Arts and crafts | - Go to the cinema |
| - Cook | - Play a musical instrument |
| - Gardening | - Play video games |
| - Go out with friends | - Spend time with family |
| - Go to cultural locations and events | - Surf the Internet |

1. To see Hollywood blockbuster movies, Bollywood movies (from India), art films, animated films.
2. You can do many things with your family. Usually, the fact that you are together is more important than the activity.
3. You can also do many things with your friends, like play a sport, sit down and talk, have a barbecue, or any other activity that you all enjoy.
4. Learn to play the piano, guitar, violin, cello, flute, piano accordion, mouth organ, panpipes, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, etc. You can play on your own or with a group, such as a band or an orchestra.
5. You can plant flowers, vegetables or herbs and maintain your garden by watering it, pulling the weeds and feeding it with fertilizer.
6. You can paint, draw, sew, crochet, knit, sculpt, engrave, make furniture, make jewelry, or you can even create your own new art form.
7. You can make meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner. You can bake cakes, cookies, slices and pastries in the oven.
8. You can play games on the computer or on a game consoles, like PlayStation, X-Box, Wii, PSP, etc. You can play on your own or with your friends or family.
9. You can go to the museum, to an art gallery. You can go to concerts, plays, musicals, dance recitals and opera performances.
10. You can research a topic you are interested in using a search engine, visit your favourite websites, watch music videos, create your own video and upload it for other people to see, maintain contact with your friends using a social networking site, write your thoughts in a blog, learn what is happening in the world by reading news websites, etc.

V. Write the activities in the box into the correct column.

acting badminton cards chess climbing
gymnastics handicrafts jogging karate puzzles
rollerblading skateboarding surfing the guitar volleyball

do	go	play

VI. Use the gerund of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

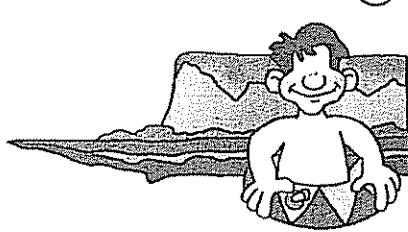
collect do eat listen play
ride take wash watch write

1. My sister enjoys _____ aerobics in the morning.
2. Lucia fancies _____ emails after dinner.
3. In his free time, Quang likes _____ photographs.
4. Are you interested in _____ handball, Peter?
5. Vinh's brother loves _____ foreign coins, doesn't he?
6. David hates _____ a bike to school on rainy days.
7. I prefer _____ DVDs to going to the cinema.
8. Nam detests _____ the dishes every day.
9. We don't mind _____ to classical music.
10. The Robinsons adore _____ Vietnamese food.

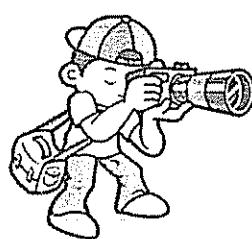
VII. Put the verbs in the brackets into infinitive (V/to V) or gerund (V-ing).

1. John dislikes (work) _____ in front of a computer all day.
2. I'd like (visit) _____ the Viet Nam Museum of Ethnology this weekend.
3. I'd rather (make) _____ crafts than listen to music.
4. Minh loves (help) _____ her parents with DIY projects.
5. Quang hates (take) _____ the dog for a walk.
6. We all adored (do) _____ aerobics when we were young.
7. You should (play) _____ sports to keep fit.
8. They don't need (watch) _____ that programme if they don't like it.
9. Do you fancy (socialise) _____ with friends?
10. My brother prefers (surf) _____ the Net.

VIII. Look at the pictures and write sentences saying whether Nam likes or doesn't like the activity. Use the clues: ☺☺☺ = adore; ☺☺ = love; ☺ = like, enjoy, fancy;
☺ = not mind; ☹ = dislike, not like; ☹☹ = hate; ☹☹☹ = detest.



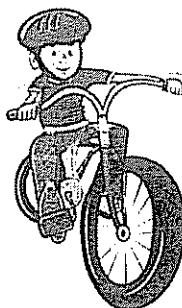
1. _____



3. _____



2. _____



4. _____

IX.

bu

act

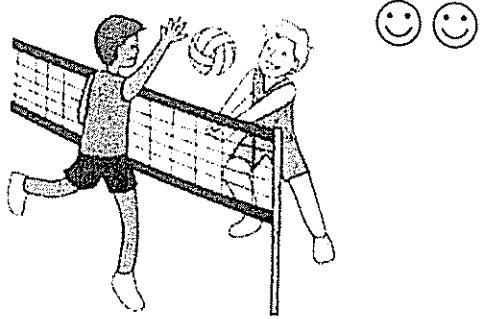
Pe

rec

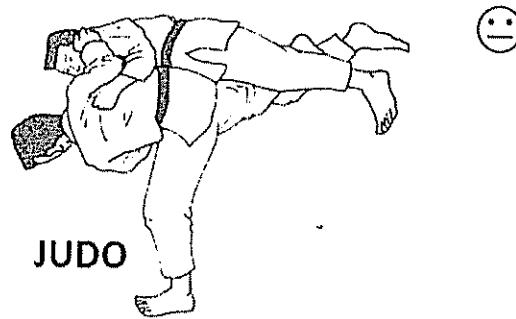
tin



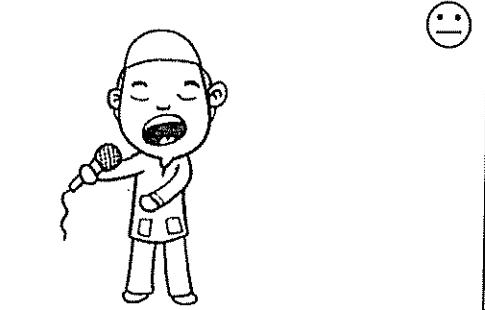
5. _____



8. _____



6. _____



9. _____



7. _____



10. _____

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Leisure in Britain

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also (1) _____ voluntary work, especially for charities.

People spend a lot of their free time in the home, where the (2) _____ popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours a week. People often (3) _____ programs on video so that they can watch later, and video recorders are also used (4) _____ watching videos hired from a video rental shop.

Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspapers and magazines.

In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by "do-it-yourself", (5)_____ people spend their time improving or repairing their homes. Many people have pets to look after; taking the dog for a daily walk is a regular routine.

The extra leisure time (6)_____ at weekends means that some leisure activities, many of them to do with sport, normally (7)_____ place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, cricket, horse racing, motor racing and motor cycle racing. Popular forms of (8)_____ are swimming, tennis, ice-skating or roller skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a "day out" at the weekend, especially in summer, with a (9)_____ to a local event such as a festival, fair or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all (10)_____ go to the theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. make | B. do | C. play | D. go |
| 2. A. many | B. more | C. much | D. most |
| 3. A. record | B. scan | C. print | D. power |
| 4. A. with | B. for | C. on | D. about |
| 5. A. what | B. why | C. when | D. while |
| 6. A. available | B. probable | C. abundant | D. exclusive |
| 7. A. drag | B. bring | C. carry | D. take |
| 8. A. strength | B. exercise | C. athletics | D. presentation |
| 9. A. voyage | B. journey | C. visit | D. road |
| 10. A. ages | B. numbers | C. years | D. groups |

X. Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F) or have No Information (NI).

Leisure Time

Hello! My name's Johnny. I'm fourteen years old and I live in Sydney, Australia.

I just want to talk about how my friends and I spend our free time. My best friends are Tom and David. They are in the same class as me.

Teenagers often complain they're bored and have nothing to do. I can't understand them. I'm never bored.

If the weather is nice, we go for a walk or we ride our bikes. All of us love rollerblading. We often play football, basketball or cricket in the park and when it is rainy, we go to the sports centre. Here we usually play table tennis or go swimming.

If you play a musical instrument it's a good fun! I play the guitar and practise a lot.

At home I usually listen to music or read magazines and books. Of course, as other teenagers I often go on the Internet or play computer games - but not always! It's a pity that a lot of teenagers live their lives on several public sites like Facebook or Twitter! They had better make real friends!

In the evenings I sometimes watch TV. I often invite my friends over for dinner or a cup of tea and we play chess or cards.

At the weekend we go hiking, fishing or sometimes we go to the cinema. We like comedies.

- 1/ Johnny has a lot of friends.
- 2/ He is often bored.
- 3/ He and his friends like doing sports.
- 4/ He plays a musical instrument.
- 5/ At home he helps a lot.
- 6/ He likes listening to rock music.
- 7/ He is addicted to the Internet.
- 8/ He has a Facebook profile.
- 9/ In the evenings he's usually at home.
- 10/ He never goes out at the weekends.

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Vinh really loves to hang out with friends.

Vinh really enjoys _____

2. Playing beach games is very interesting.

It is _____

3. It is not a good idea to spend too much time on computer games.

It's better to avoid _____

4. My parents insist me on learning something interesting.

My parents wants _____

5. Jenny finds reading poetry boring.

Jenny dislikes _____

XII. Use the suggestions below to write a short paragraph of around 100 words about the benefits of playing sports for children.

- Topic sentence: Benefits of playing sports
 - Supporting idea 1: Playing sports is fun and exciting
 - Supporting idea 2: Playing sports keeps kids strong, fit and healthy
 - Supporting idea 3: Sports help develop teamwork and leadership skills
 - Concluding sentence: Children should play sports
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

FUN CORNER

Find 9 leisure activities in the word search.

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

UNIT 2. LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Life in the countryside

Phonetics:

Clusters: /bl/, /cl/

Grammar:

- Review: Comparative forms of adjectives
- Comparative forms of adverbs

Vocabulary:

- Life in the countryside
- Adjectives and adverbs

Skills:

- Reading and talking about a lifestyle of, and what you like or dislike about, life in the countryside
- Listening to and writing about life in the countryside and the ways it has changed

PRACTICE

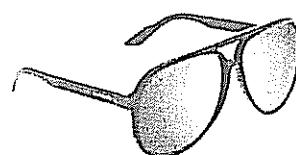
I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. flag | B. glad | C. blame | D. clap |
| 2. A. click | B. glide | C. climb | D. blind |
| 3. A. clothing | B. blond | C. globe | D. slogan |
| 4. A. club | B. blunt | C. fluffy | D. glucose |
| 5. A. bloom | B. gloop | C. flood | D. sloot |

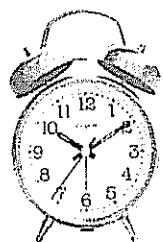
II. Rearrange the letters under each picture to make meaningful word then say it aloud.



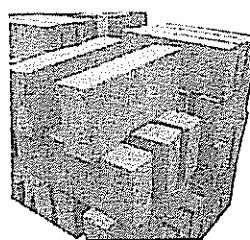
1. lwbo _____



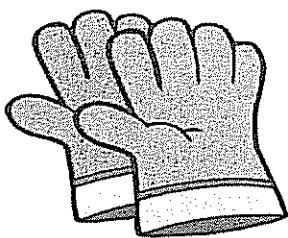
6. sguesal _____



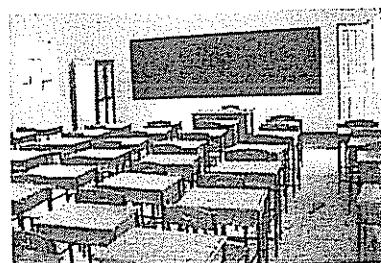
2. coklc _____



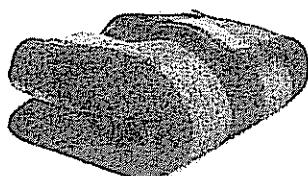
7. kbcoll _____



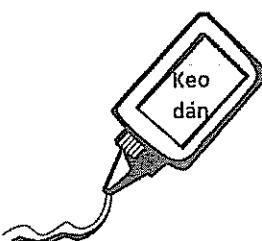
3. levosg _____



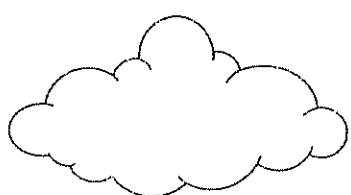
8. solocamrs _____



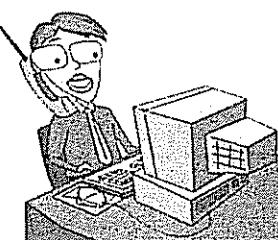
4. katbeln _____



9. legu _____



5. odulc _____



10. klecr _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

cottage
pond

harvest
scarecrow

hill
tractor

path
waterfall

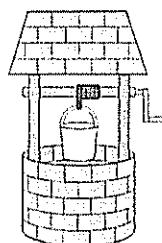
ploughing
well



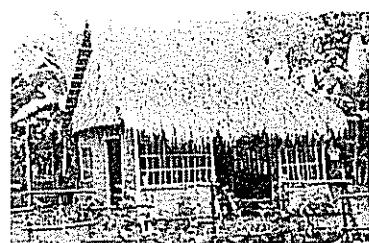
1. _____



6. _____



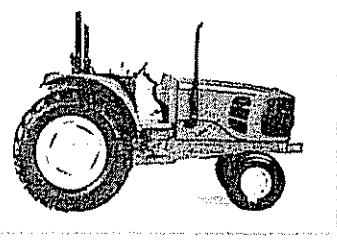
2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



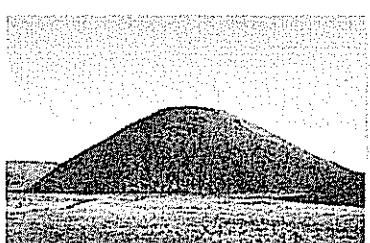
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Match each word to its meaning.

WORD	MEANING
1. forest	A. a community of people smaller than a town
2. stream	B. a small house in the country
3. village	C. the trees and other plants in a large densely wooded area
4. lake	D. a steep descent of the water of a river
5. cottage	E. domesticated bovine animals such as cows, buffaloes
6. field	F. grass mowed and cured for use as fodder
7. waterfall	G. a piece of land cleared of trees and usually enclosed
8. hay	H. land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals
9. pasture	I. a body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land
10. cattle	J. a natural body of running water flowing on or under the earth

V. Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative form of the words provided.

1. Towns are _____ than villages. (big)
2. A sofa is _____ than a chair. (comfortable)
3. Does an ox run _____ than a horse? (slow)
4. Laura sings _____ than her sister. (good)
5. My house is _____ from the river than Nam's house. (far)
6. Minh plays the flute _____ than Quang. (bad)
7. Traffic in the city is always _____ than that in the countryside. (busy)
8. This year the farmers work _____ than they did last year. (hard)
9. Villages are _____ than towns. (quiet)
10. I think people in this area live _____ than those in other areas. (happy)

VI. Use the suggestions to write sentences of comparative.

1. Your brother / optimistic / you

2. Air / countryside / healthy / city

3. People / countryside / work / hard / city

4. This paddy field / large / five stadiums

5. A cow / plough / bad / a buffalo

6. Mai / speak English / fluent / her sister

7. Summer / hot / autumn

8. Life / countryside / peaceful / city

9. An ox / strong / a horse

10. Quang / write / careful / his friends

VII. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Nam helped his parents _____ the rice onto the ox-drawn cart.

- A. load B. collect C. dry D. ride

2. In Emi's opinion, city life is more _____ than country life.

- A. friendly B. exciting C. natural D. peaceful

3. The sky is _____ here in the countryside because there are no buildings to block the view.
- A. tidy B. close C. dense D. vast
4. Look! Some children are _____ the buffaloes.
- A. picking B. playing C. driving D. herding
5. Viet plays the guitar _____ than Phong does.
- A. more goodly B. more well C. better D. gooder
6. Medical help is _____ easily obtained in remote areas than in towns.
- A. more B. fewer C. less D. higher
7. Today Peter gets up _____ than he did yesterday.
- A. earlier B. more early C. more earlily D. more earlier
8. He seems to be _____ than we thought.
- A. more quick B. more quickly C. quicklier D. quicker
9. The wind is blowing _____ than it did last night.
- A. stronger B. more strongly C. stronglier D. more stronger
10. Is living in the city _____ than living in the country?
- A. more convenient B. as convenient
C. most convenient D. so convenient

VIII. Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

Life in the countryside is a bit slower than life in the cities. It isn't as exciting as life in the city. But (1)_____ general people work hard – they work in the fields, in the garden, in the woods etc. They grow vegetables, cultivate crops and raise (2)_____ (cows, horses, buffaloes, ...). Some people even have vineyards and fruit orchards.

There is a ton of work to be done on the farm - milking cows, taking (3)_____ of livestock, mucking out, ploughing fields, sowing seeds, fertilizing, harvesting, ... It is said that a farmer works from (4)_____ to sunset. People use farm machinery and drive tractors.

Children can freely play outdoors. In rural area people (5) _____ each other better. There are no skyscrapers in the countryside. People's home may be (6) _____ a farmhouse or a cottage.

People sniff air that is definitely cleaner than air in the cities. There is also (7) _____ violence and vandalism. The traffic isn't as dense as in the cities. There (8) _____ no rush hours. Furthermore, it isn't as noisy as it is in cities.

People living in the countryside can enjoy the green scenery. They can enjoy the nature. They can (9) _____ birds chirping, deer stopping in a clearing in a wood. Besides, people can eat fresh home-grown (10) _____ and fruit. It seems that life in the countryside is not that stressful. Altogether that must have a positive effect on their health.

IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Hi! My name is Marek. I've been staying in England on an exchange visit and I've found it a very interesting experience. I've been staying with a boy called Peter and his family for two weeks. The first thing I learnt was how to greet English people. When I met Peter and his parents at the airport, I tried to kiss them on the cheeks. His parents looked a bit shocked but let me kiss them. Peter just smiled and said, "Hi".

The city where they lived is very interesting, and is much bigger than my small village. I've never seen so many motorways, and there's a recycling bin on every corner. It's really noisy, though, and there are so many cars that they need to have traffic lights everywhere!

I like it here but I think I still prefer the countryside. There are more trees and animals, and not so many factories.

In all, I've learnt a lot from my exchange but I'll be glad to get back to Poland. I wonder what Peter will think when he comes to stay here!

1. How long has Marek been in England?

2. How did he greet Peter's parents at the airport?

3. What hasn't Marek seen before?

4. Does Marek prefer cities or the countryside?

5. Where does Marek come from?

X. Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Example : 0. There have four people in our family. 0/ _____ are _____

1. Today we play more badly than we did yesterday, so we need 1/ _____
to practise more.

2. I have never seen a most colourful kite than this one. 2/ _____

3. Maria and her sister talked loud than the other guests. 3/ _____

4. John ran more fastly than all other competitors in the race. 4/ _____

5. Please speak clearer because I hardly understand the instructions. 5/ _____

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

Example:

0. My house has a small garden.

is There _____ my house.

Answer: 0. is a small garden in

1. Mr. Quynh is the happiest person in the village.

than No one in the village _____ Mr. Quynh.

2. Life in the countryside isn't as stressful as life in the city.

more Life in the city _____ life in the countryside.

3. This is the largest kite I've ever seen.

larger I've never _____ this.

4. Phong was a quicker walker than his friends.

quickly Phong _____ his friends.

5. Houses in the city are much more expensive than those in the countryside.

much Houses in the countryside _____ those in the city.

XII. Use the following suggestions to write passages about city and country life with comparative forms of adjectives.

- Cities / big / life / exciting // Public transport / good // But / life / stressful // People / busy / run / one place / other //.

- Life / country / may / boring / but / people / close / nature / and / air / clean // People / have / relaxed / lifestyle // But / there / nothing bad / have / nothing / do / all day //.

FUN CORNER

There are twelve words in this chain. Find them and write them down into your exercise book.

MMOUNTAINCNC

ANALHILLSZFORE

STRIVERBRIDGED

VALLEYLOLAKEBE

ACHTISLANDCLIF

FSSEAS

UNIT 3. PEOPLES OF VIET NAM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Peoples of Viet Nam

Phonetics:

Clusters: /sk/, /sp/, /st/

Grammar:

- Review: Questions
- Articles: a, an, the

Vocabulary:

Different cultural groups in Viet Nam

Skills:

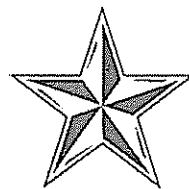
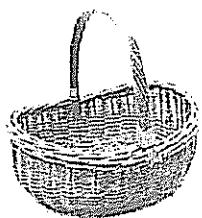
- Reading and talking about ethnic groups in Viet Nam
- Listening to and writing about the lives and ways of life of ethnic groups in Viet Nam

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

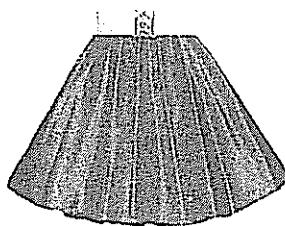
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. stamp | B. space | C. skateboard | D. strange |
| 2. A. crisp | B. sticky | C. skinny | D. smile |
| 3. A. skull | B. dispute | C. study | D. disrupt |
| 4. A. stop | B. spot | C. scope | D. smog |
| 5. A. creamy | B. steak | C. sneaky | D. speak |

II. Rearrange the letters under each picture to make meaningful word. Then put it in the right column according to its sounds and say it aloud.



1. katseb _____

6. trsa _____



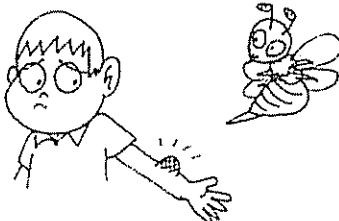
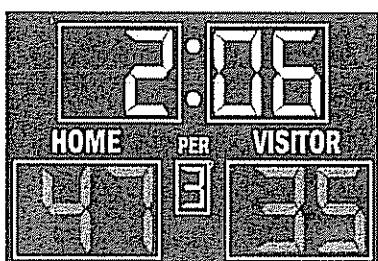
2. sonop _____

7. tsikr _____



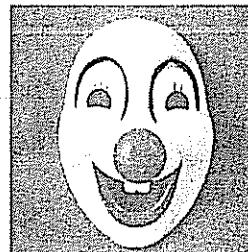
3. teatsu _____

8. nsip _____



4. socesr _____

9. ngist _____



5. psawenserpen _____

10. kams _____

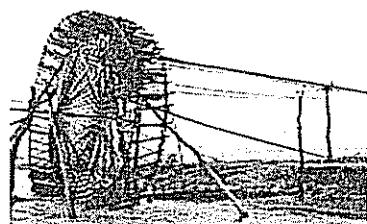
/sk/	/sp/	/st/

III. Put the correct word/ phrase in the box under each picture.

bamboos costume festival pagoda musical instrument
 shawl stilt house temple waterwheel terraced fields



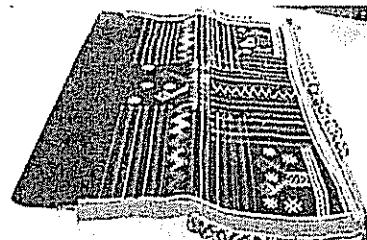
1. _____



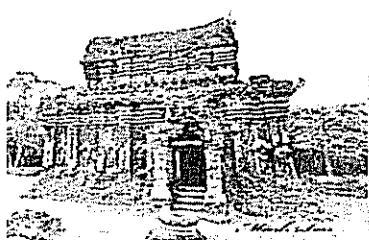
6. _____



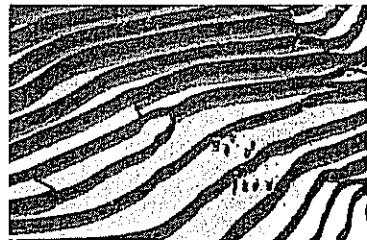
2. _____



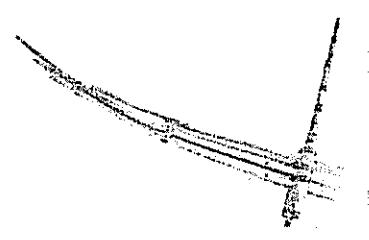
7. _____



3. _____



8. _____



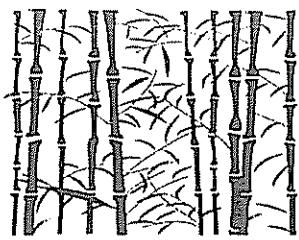
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.boarding
customsceremonies
displaycommunal
diversecostume
ethnicculture
worship

1. The _____ house is the biggest house in the village.
2. The Hoa's _____ is more colourful than the Nung's.
3. Which _____ group has a larger population, the Bru-Van Kieu or the Khmer?
4. Does the Yao have a rich _____ of folk literature and art?
5. The Hmong people hold festivals and _____ every year.
6. Like some other peoples, the Thai _____ their ancestors.
7. Many ethnic minority students are studying at _____ schools.
8. The peoples of Viet Nam are _____ but very peaceful.
9. The ethnic minority peoples have their own _____ and traditions.
10. The items on _____ in the Museum of Ethnology are very interesting.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. The Tay people live mostly in the _____ regions in the MOUNTAIN north of Viet Nam.
2. You can taste some _____ of the local people sold right SPECIAL there at the open-air market.
3. I'm sure you will have an _____ time when you attend Hoa FORGET Ban Festival.

4. Do the Cham people live in the _____ provinces of the SOUTH country?

5. The yellow colour of five-coloured sticky rice _____ Earth. SYMBOL

6. Is the _____ of the stilt house on the side? ENTER

7. We like the _____ songs of the Muong in Hoa Binh. TRADITION

8. Are there many _____ festivals held by the Viet people in spring? RELIGION

9. Thai cloth is famous for being unique, _____ and strong. COLOUR

10. Y Moan was one of the greatest _____ of the Ede ethnic group. ART

VI. Use the right question words to complete the following questions.

1. _____ do the Pathen people live?
- In Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang.
 2. _____ of your parents can speak Tay language?
- My father can.
 3. _____ do the Khmer people hold Chaul Chnam Thmay festival?
- To celebrate the New Year.
 4. _____ can sleep in the communal house?
- Single men can.
 5. _____ is a costume of the Lolo people?
- I'm not sure. But I think it's quite expensive.
 6. _____ do the local people go the market?
- Almost people walk and some ride the horse.
 7. _____ is the ceremony held by the Bru-Van Kieu?
- Before sowing seeds.
 8. _____ kinds of goods are sold at the open-air market?
- The local products such as fruit and vegetables.

9. _____ is it from the town centre to the nearest Chut village?

- About 35 kilometres.

10. _____ musical instruments are on display in the museum?

- The Coho's.

VII. Insert a correct article (a, an, the) if necessary to complete the following sentences.

1. Among 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam, the Odu group has _____ smallest population.

2. There is _____ stilt house in my grandparents' village.

3. In Tay families, old people usually stay at _____ home to look after _____ house.

4. Although Phong is _____ member of the Nung ethnic group, he wears _____ uniform when he goes to school.

5. This is _____ old costume of the Pupeo people.

6. The chapi is _____ unique musical instrument of the Raglai people.

7. The communal house is also used as _____ place of worship.

8. Recently, Thai men prefer to wear _____ King's style of dress.

VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Viet Nam is a multicultural country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (Kinh) people account (1) _____ 86% of the country's population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The (2) _____ 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountainous areas (covering two-thirds of the country's territory) (3) _____ from the North to the South.

Among ethnic minorities, the (4) _____ populated are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, Nung... with a population of around 1 million each, (5) _____ the least populated are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each. The Viet people (6) _____ in establishing a centralised monarchy right in the 10th century. The Cham people once boasted (7) _____ flourishing culture early in the history. The Tay, Nung, and Khmer peoples had reached high levels of (8) _____ with the presence of various social strata.

The Muong, Hmong, Dao, Thai peoples... gathered under the rule of (9) _____ tribal heads. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those (10) _____ lived in mountainous areas.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. with | B. for | C. of | D. on |
| 2. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. others |
| 3. A. coming | B. lengthening | C. leaving | D. spreading |
| 4. A. much | B. many | C. most | D. more |
| 5. A. while | B. when | C. though | D. thus |
| 6. A. managed | B. achieved | C. succeeded | D. conquered |
| 7. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. some |
| 8. A. development | B. establishment | C. operation | D. contribution |
| 9. A. social | B. minor | C. urban | D. local |
| 10. A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. what |

IX. Read the following information about the Sanchay people and choose the best answer for each question.

The Sanchay Ethnic Group

Proper name: Sanchay

Other names: Honban, Chung, Trai.

Population: 114,012 people

Local groups: Caolan and Sanchi

Language: The language of the Caolan belongs to the Tay-Nung group (of the Tai-Kadai language family) and the language of the Sanchi belongs to the Handicrafts groups (of the Sino-Tibetan language family).

Production activities: The Sanchay are agricultural people who farm mainly wet rice paddies, but they also cultivate swidden fields which they prepare by the slash-and-burn method. They use the digging stick to make holes for seedlings. Fish catching plays an important role in their economic life as well. With their unique fishing tools, such as hand nets and woven baskets, fish catching supplies the Sanchay food and improves their daily meals.

Diet: The Sanchay eat mainly ordinary rice. They also drink a lot of wine especially during the Tet holidays or festivals. Men smoke tobacco in a water pipe. Women chew betel.

Clothing: Sanchay women wear the Cham-style skirt and long shirt or tunic which is decorated around the bottom hem and on the back. For daily wear, Sanchay women wear one Cham-style cloth belt, but on special occasions, like the New Year festival, they wear two or three silk belts of different colours.

Housing: The Sanchay live in the provinces of the northeast. They live in the stilt houses of a style similar to those of the Tay, who live in the same area.

Transportation: The Sanchay usually carry goods on a bag on their back like a backpack.

1. What is the population of the Sanchay people?

- A. nearly one million people
- B. over two hundred thousand people
- C. over one hundred thousand people
- D. nearly fourteen thousand people

2. The Sanchay people use _____ to make holes for seedlings.

- A. digging sticks
- B. spades
- C. hand nets
- D. pipes

3. When do Sanchay women wear two or three silk belts?

- A. every day
- B. at weekends
- C. on wet days
- D. on special occasions

4. The Sanchay people live in _____.

- A. modern flats
- B. stilt houses
- C. northern provinces
- D. eastern provinces

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The Sanchay mainly cultivate swidden fields.
- B. The Sanchay use woven baskets to catch fish.
- C. The main food of the Sanchay is ordinary rice.
- D. The Sanchay people carry goods on their back.

X. Write questions for the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. Mr. Pha goes cutting wood in the forests once a month.

2. Artists from the Central Highlands will give *cong* performances in the festival.

3. My father bought a costume of the Bahnar at an open-air market in Kon Tum.

4. The Hani people live in Lai Chau and Lao Cai.

5. The Coho celebrate their New Year holidays in December.

6. It is two kilometres from here to the communal house.

7. The Thai women's shawls are the most beautiful of all.

8. The visitors got to the Sila village on foot.

9. My uncle has been to Quang Nam to write an article about the Sedang.

10. Pao spent three months to make this musical instrument.

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. What is the price of a dish of five-coloured sticky rice?

How much _____

2. Would you mind carrying my basket for me, please?

Could _____

3. Why do some ethnic peoples build the communal house?

What _____

4. How long have you been an ethnologist?

When _____

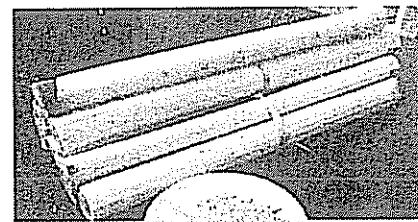
5. Who do these beautiful ornaments belong to?

Whose _____

XII. Read the notes about how to make sticky rice cooked in bamboo (*com lam*). Then write full sentences to show a foreigner the steps to make it.

INGREDIENTS

- 2 cups glutinous rice
- 4 small bamboos, one side opened (20 cm in length)
- 1 banana leaf, for sealing, torn into 4 pieces
- 4 bamboo strings
- salt and pepper, sesame seeds, serve (optional)



NOTES

1. Soak sticky rice / water / 5 hr+ / (better / overnight)
2. Rinse / rice / drain //.
3. Careful / insert / rice / bamboo / seal / open ends / banana leaf pieces / bamboo string //.
4. Char grill / bamboo rice / 30 minutes / medium heat / turn / every few minutes //.
5. When / rice / fully cooked / peel / discard / burnt bamboo //.
6. Leave / rice / until / cool / cut / piece / 5cm //.
7. Serve / salt / pepper / sesame seeds / or / have / meal //.

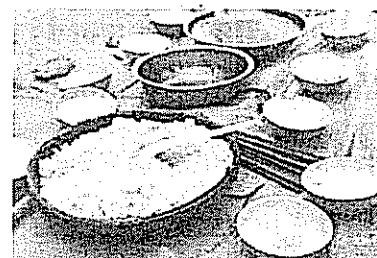
*Sticky rice cooked in bamboo (*com lam*) is a Vietnamese rice dish found in the northwest mountainous area and Central Highlands. Making sticky rice cooked in bamboo is quite easy if you know the key steps.*

FUN CORNER

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions to check your understanding about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam.

1. Which of the following groups cooks and eats steamed corn flour (men men)?

A. The Tho B. The Yao
C. The Sandau D. The Hmong



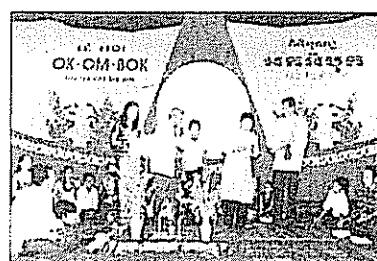
2. Where can we find *mua sap* performances?

A. In the northwest
B. In the Central Highlands
C. In the southeast
D. In the Mekong Delta



3. Which group celebrates Ooc om bok (Greeting-the-Moon) Festival?

A. The Bo Y B. The Shinhmun
C. The Khmer D. The Romam



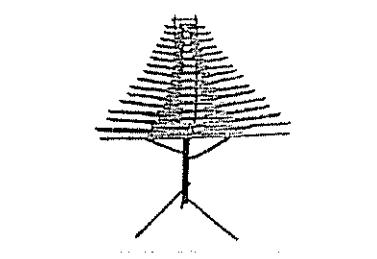
4. Women of which group wears the shawl (*khan pieu*)?

A. The Khang B. The Thai
C. The Ngai D. The Taoi



5. Which ethnic group play the t'rung?

A. The Gie-Trieng and the Brau
B. The Choro and the Kmu
C. The Giarai and the Bahnar
D. The Mang and the Raglai



MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Underline the words having clusters /sk/, /sp/, /st/, /br/, /pr/, /bl/, /cl/, then read the sentences aloud. (1 p)

1. I sometimes skip breakfast when I get up late.
2. The boys are practising climbing to the top of the ladder.
3. Some ethnic minority peoples have spoken as well as written language.
4. I'd like to have a clear blue sky over my head.
5. Drawing spaceships is what my cousin likes best in his spare time.

II. Put a, an, or the in each of the blanks. (2 p)

1. _____ Viet (or Kinh) people have _____ largest population among 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam.
2. In _____ afternoon, my brother and I feed _____ chickens and collect their eggs.
3. - It's unlucky to light three cigarettes with one match.
- That's only _____ superstition. Only _____ idiot believes in superstitions.
4. There is _____ university and _____ English centre in this city.
5. I love _____ spaceships over there in _____ corner. Just look at those flowers!
I can't believe they're not real.

III. Read the passage and give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (2 p)

Most teenagers like (1. spend) _____ time in front of the TV, but is this a good thing? Is TV just a way of avoiding (2. do) _____ something more useful? Some people think that most TV programmes are not right for teenagers. "Teenagers need (3. have) _____ better programmes," agrees TV producer Erica Johnson. "Our TV company promises (4. make) _____ educational programmes which teenagers will enjoy (5. watch) _____. " Erica suggests (6. create) _____ a special channel for teenagers. Teenagers want (7. be) _____ different, so a different channel is a good idea. TV is a great way of learning. Teenagers can learn (8. understand) _____ the

world through television." What do teenagers think? Emily, 13, said, "It's a bad idea. We have enough channels already. I wouldn't like (9. see) _____ one more." Erica said, "We are planning (10. show) _____ the first programme on this new channel next spring."

IV. Make questions for the answers, using the cues given. (1 p)

1. - the Khmer/ have/ own language?
- Yes, they do.
2. - farm/ this?
- It's my uncle's.
3. - celebrate/ your birthday?
- I usually celebrate it at home.
4. - your summer holiday/ countryside?
- Oh, it was very interesting and useful.
5. - coloured pencils/ collect/ so far?
- I've collected about 150 of them.

V. Read the passage and insert a word in each of the blanks. (1 p)

Hi. My name is Buon Krong. I am a member of the Ede people. I live in a small village in (1) _____ Central Highlands of Viet Nam. It is my homeland. There are about 250 people living here. The village is quiet and the life is slow and easy. We (2) _____ have to queue in shops or banks. The people here live on growing corn and coffee. The air here is very clean (3) _____ there is not much traffic, and there are no factories. My village people are much more friendly than those in a city. If someone has a problem, there are always people who can help. However, one thing I don't like about the (4) _____ here is that there is not much to do in the evening and at weekend. We haven't got a cinema or theater. We haven't got a library either. But I still (5) _____ life in my village to life in a big city.

VI. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. (1 p)

1. The storm arrived at the village much (soon) _____ than we expected.
2. My cat is a better pet: she plays much (quiet) _____ than my big, noisy dog.
3. Many birds fly a long way, but Arctic terns fly the (far) _____.

4. Do you know that light travels (fast) _____ than sound?
5. Of all the girls, Hoa did the embroidery the (careful) _____.

VII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question below (1 p).

Leisure activity isn't just for fun, says Howard E.A. Tinsley, a professor from the University of Florida who has developed a scale that classifies hobbies based on needs they satisfy in people. The scale can help people find more personal fulfillment by giving them insight into what they really like. "The surprising thing is that activities you might think are very different have similar effects on people. Probably no one would consider acting to have the same characteristics as roller-skating or playing baseball, but people who act as a hobby report feeling an intense sense of belonging to a group, much the same way others do in playing sports."

And activities providing the strongest sense of competition are not sports, but card and computer game, he found. Participating in soccer satisfies our desire for a sense of "belonging", and coin collecting fulfills the need for "creativity". With so many people in jobs they don't care for, leisure is a prized aspect of people's lives, Tinsley said. "Yet it's not something psychologists really study. Economists tell us how much money people spend skiing, but nobody explains why skiing really appeals to people."

Fishing, generally considered an outdoor recreational activity, for example, is a form of self-expression like stamp collecting, because it gives people the opportunity to express some aspect of their personality by doing something different from their daily routine, he said.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Both acting and roller-skating give people a feeling of being a part of a team.
 - B. Collecting things satisfies people's desire for making new things.
 - C. Fishing allows you to show the type of person you are.
 - D. Researchers know for sure why a hobby attracts a person.
2. According to the passage, outdoor recreational activity is considered as _____.
- A. a way of showing people's habits
 - B. a method of satisfying their expectation
 - C. a chance to show their character
 - D. an activity to show their unity in a team

3. Taking part in sports gives you _____.

- A. the strongest desire to win
- B. a need for creativity
- C. the chance to express your feelings
- D. a sense of being part of a team

4. The bold word "it" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. fishing
- B. an activity
- C. self-expression
- D. stamp collecting

5. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?

- A. Leisure activity and sport are totally different
- B. Leisure activities satisfies people's particular desires
- C. A person's personality is expressed via his hobbies
- D. Sports affect a person's personality

VIII. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it. (1 p)

1. Cats cannot swim as well as dogs.

BETTER

2. I get a lot of pleasure from reading cookery books.

ENJOY

3. Would you like to play a game of tennis now?

FANCY

4. How much are those trainers?

COST

5. Which costume do you like better, the Tay's or the Pathen's?

PREFER

UNIT 4. OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Our customs and traditions

Phonetics:

Clusters: /spr/, /str/

Grammar:

- Review: modals (should/ shouldn't)
- Modals: have to + infinitive

Vocabulary:

- Types of customs and traditions
- Expressions with "custom" and "tradition"

Skills:

- Reading and talking about family customs and traditions
- Listening to and writing about customs and traditions of an ethnic minority group

PRACTICE

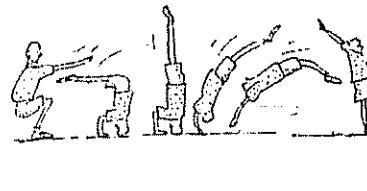
I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. spring | B. stripe | C. strict | D. newsprint |
| 2. A. stranger | B. sprag | C. <u>astronaut</u> | D. misprogramme |
| 3. A. espresso | B. pedestrian | C. strength | D. respray |
| 4. A. stroll | B. overspread | C. disprove | D. stroke |
| 5. A. sprung | B. frustrate | C. structure | D. spruce |

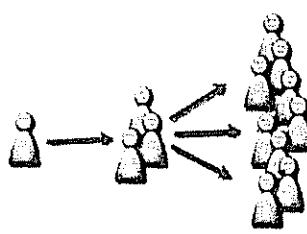
II. Complete the words under the pictures with *str* or *spr*, then read the words aloud.



1. ong



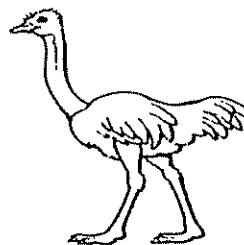
6. head ing



2. ead



7. ess



3. o ich

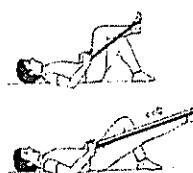
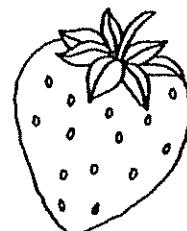


8. mi onounce



4. ite

9. Au alia

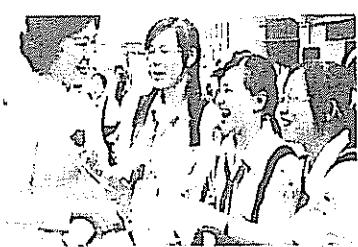


5. awberry

10. aighten

III. Match the pictures with the customs and traditions.

1



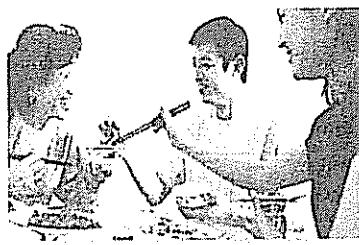
A. Grandparents helping look after children

2



B. Visiting pagodas on the first and the fifteenth day of a lunar month

3



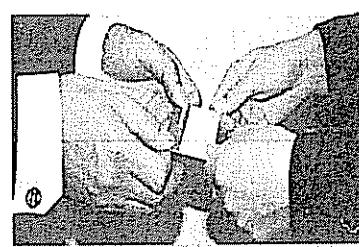
C. Offering teachers flowers on Vietnamese Teachers' Day

4



D. Preparing *Chung Cake* on Tet holiday

5



E. Having a party when the baby is one month old

6



F. Serving tea when guests visit your house

7



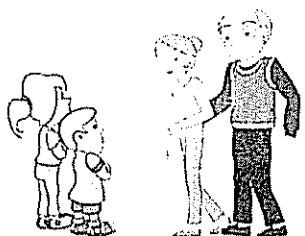
G. Telling children fairy tales on bed time

8



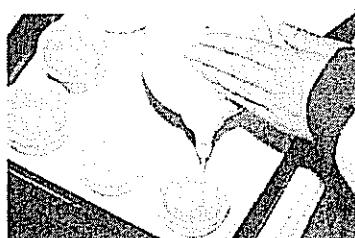
H. Giving things to adults with both hands

9



I. Getting food for others when having meal together

10



J. Children crossing their arms and greeting adults

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

break chopsticks custom generations manners
residents respect shoes tradition worshipping

1. In Viet Nam, we follow the tradition of _____ the ancestors.
2. You should take off your _____ before going into a Japanese house.
3. In my family there is a _____ of having dinner together at 7.30 sharp.
4. We shouldn't _____ with this tradition because it reflects our culture and lifestyle.
5. You should place the _____ on top of the rice bowl when you finish a meal in Viet Nam.
6. There is a British _____ of having afternoon tea at 4 p.m.
7. We cook five-coloured sticky rice on the first of every lunar month, and our family has followed this tradition for _____.
8. According to our tradition, you should _____ old people.

9. In our community, it's the custom for the _____ to clean the streets on Sunday mornings.

10. You should learn about British table _____ so you can feel comfortable at dinner.

V. Match the information in Column A with the customs and traditions in Column B.

A. In Japan

Column A	Column B
1. When you are on the train...	a. you should yell to get a waiter's attention.
2. When you meet someone....	b. you shouldn't fumble with your chopsticks.
3. When you have meals with the Japanese	c. you shouldn't talk too loudly.
4. When you are in a restaurant...	d. you shouldn't open it in front of the giver.
5. When you are given a gift...	e. you should bow to greet them.

B. In Brazil

Column A	Column B
1. When men greet one another...	a. you should open it immediately.
2. When you don't bring a gift to a hostess who invites you to dinner...	b. you shouldn't forget to send her flowers the next day.
3. When you receive a present...	c. should kiss each other's cheek.
4. Women who greet their friends...	d. you shouldn't rush them or appear impatient.
5. When negotiating with a Brazilian...	e. they should shake hands and maintain eye contact.

VI. Choose should or shouldn't to complete the following sentences.

1. Vietnamese women (should / shouldn't) wear *ao dai* on special occasions.

2. You (should / shouldn't) talk with food in your mouth.

3. When you have dinner with a British family, you (should / shouldn't) hold the knife in your left hand.

4. We (should / shouldn't) clean the house before Tet holiday.
5. Children (should / shouldn't) go out without adults when it gets dark.
6. We (should / shouldn't) wrap the birthday present in colourful paper.
7. If you are going to Italy for your holidays, you (should / shouldn't) learn a little Italian.
8. In Viet Nam, you (should / shouldn't) ask anyone to lend you money on the first day of a lunar month.
9. People (should / shouldn't) comb their hair when they are in the car. It is considered a taboo.
10. We (should / shouldn't) eat mooncakes at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

VII. Complete the sentences with *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to* or *doesn't have to*.

1. It's Sunday, so the children _____ go to school.
2. Minh _____ study for a test, so he is going to stay at home.
3. Your shoes are dirty. You _____ clean them.
4. I _____ take an umbrella. It isn't raining.
5. Peter _____ get up early. It's his holiday.
6. It's very informal here. You _____ wear a tie unless you want to.
7. Jane _____ tidy her room. It is a mess.
8. The train is direct. Your brother _____ change trains.
9. In Britain, everyone _____ pay in pounds.
10. Help yourself to anything you want. You _____ ask.

VIII. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. My family _____ the tradition of cooking sticky rice on the first day of a lunar month.
A. discovers B. allows C. follows D. advises
2. When having meals with a British family, you should never chew with your _____.
A. hand B. eye C. finger D. mouth

3. We enjoy our family customs and traditions because they provide us with a sense of _____.
A. belonging B. missing C. worrying D. surrounding
4. The *xoe* dance is a _____ tradition of Thai ethnic people.
A. physical B. spiritual C. material D. practical
5. In Japan when bowing, you _____ your appreciation and respect to other person.
A. prepare B. suggest C. open D. express
6. You _____ use your mobile phone on the plane.
A. must B. mustn't C. don't have to D. have to
7. He _____ cross the street when the traffic light is green for pedestrians.
A. should B. shouldn't C. ought D. oughtn't
8. It's optional. We _____ go if you don't want.
A. have to B. don't have to C. mustn't D. must
9. She's always tired. She _____ go to bed late every night.
A. can B. can't C. should D. shouldn't
10. My brother _____ work late tonight. His boss ordered him to stay until 10.00.
A. must B. have to C. has to D. should

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each numbered blank.

In Viet Nam, a death anniversary is called *giỗ*. It is a festive occasion, at which (1)_____ of an extended family gather together. Female family members traditionally (2)_____ the entire day cooking an elaborate banquet in honour of the deceased individual, which will then (3)_____ enjoyed by all the family members. In addition, sticks of incense are burned in (4)_____ and commemoration of the deceased person. It is not unusual for a family to celebrate several *giỗ* per year, so the ceremony serves as a time for families to (5)_____, much like the Vietnamese new year, *Tết*.

In Vietnamese culture, certain special, traditional dishes (particularly desserts) are only prepared (6)_____ death anniversary banquets. In addition, favourite foods of

the deceased person being honoured are also prepared. Chicken, a particularly prized (7) _____ in Viet Nam, is often cooked as well. In Central Viet Nam, small stuffed glutinous rice flour balls (8) _____ in leaves called *bánh ít* are such a dish. Because the preparation of (9) _____ many complex dishes is time-consuming, some families purchase or (10) _____ caterers to prepare certain dishes. It is also common that a soft-boiled egg be prepared and then given to the oldest grandson.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. members | B. colleagues | C. adults | D. clerks |
| 2. A. take | B. consume | C. purchase | D. spend |
| 3. A. must | B. should | C. be | D. been |
| 4. A. expectation | B. honour | C. wish | D. admiration |
| 5. A. remember | B. discuss | C. reunite | D. relate |
| 6. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 7. A. fruit | B. vegetable | C. meat | D. fish |
| 8. A. gathered | B. handled | C. mixed | D. wrapped |
| 9. A. very | B. so | C. such | D. too |
| 10. A. rent | B. offered | C. hire | D. invite |

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Wedding Traditions around the World

FRANCE: A lovely custom coming to us out of France comes in the form of a two handled cup called the "coup de mariage". The cup was saved to be used from one generation to another. Of course, the custom has long been established of drinking a toast to one another, but the two handled cup adds a special touch to the weddings of today. Until recently, these cups have been very difficult to find. Drinking from the same cup denotes "togetherness".

GERMANY: The tradition coming to us out of Germany includes the bride and groom holding candles trimmed with flowers and ribbons. This beautiful old tradition could be included in a wedding of today, with the couple placing candles they have carried to the alter beside their unity candle. These candles could then be used to light the unity candle at the end of the ceremony.

INDIA: Flowers have always played a very important part in the Indian wedding. A lasting tradition passed along from generation to generation is that of the brother of the groom sprinkling flower petals over the heads of the couple following the wedding vows and at the end of the ceremony.

1. What is the "coup de marriage"?

2. What does drinking from the same cup denote?

3. When could the candles be used to light the unity candle?

4. How have flowers played in the Indian wedding?

5. Who sprinkles flower petals over the heads of the couple?

XI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

Example:

0. There are five rooms in our house.

HAS

Our house has got five rooms.

1. I'm obliged to finish the letter before midday.

HAVE

2. You are not allowed to leave the room without permission.

MUSTN'T

3. It's a good idea to swallow rapidly if you have hiccups.

SHOULD

4. It isn't necessary for you to take a thick coat.

DON'T

5. It's not a good idea to leave a child unsupervised.

SHOULDN'T

XII. Use the information below to write a short paragraph of around 100 words about Thanksgiving Day.

What's the tradition?	Thanksgiving Day
What is it?	a harvest celebration
Traditionally, what was it?	a time to give thanks for a big harvest
What is other information?	a holiday to express appreciation to family and friends
What is it celebrated with?	a big family feast
When is the celebration?	4 th Thursday of November
What do families do?	Come together and eat a lot of food'
What do they eat?	Big turkeys and cranberries and pumpkin pie
What do they do?	talk about what they are thankful for (family, friends, good food, good things in lives)

FUN CORNER

Match the information in A with the customs on B.

CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD

A

Around the World

- 1 In Japan you...
- 2 In China people...
- 3 In Thailand you...
- 4 In Saudi Arabia a guest...
- 5 Nowhere in the world...
- 6 In many countries in the world...

B

- a. shouldn't pat anyone on the top of the head because the head is the most sacred part of the body.
- b. should clear your plate down to the very last grain of rice.
- c. should leave some food on the plate or their host will think they're still hungry.
- d. should you talk with your mouth full of food.
- e. shouldn't say no to coffee when he/she visits a person's home.
- f. students should raise their hands before they answer or ask a question in class.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

UNIT 5. FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Festivals in Viet Nam

Phonetics:

Stress on words ending in *-ion* and *-ian*

Grammar:

- Review: Simple and compound sentences
- Complex sentences

Vocabulary:

- Festivals
- Festival activities

Skills:

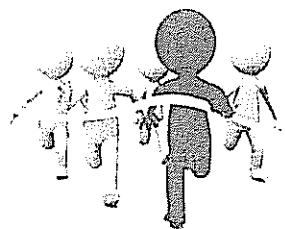
- Reading and talking about festivals in Viet Nam
- Listening to and writing about a traditional festival

PRACTICE

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. procession | B. companion | C. production | D. celebration |
| 2. A. magician | B. vegetarian | C. historian | D. civilian |
| 3. A. confusion | B. musician | C. ancestor | D. importance |
| 4. A. tradition | B. festival | C. emperor | D. motherland |
| 5. A. clinician | B. pagoda | C. visitor | D. arrival |

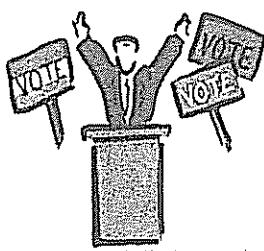
II. Complete the words under the pictures with *-ian* or *-ion*, then mark the stress syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



1. competit _____



6. physic _____



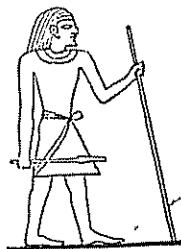
2. politic _____



7. invitat _____



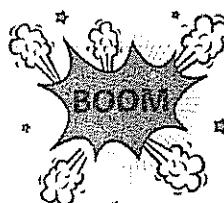
3. opin _____



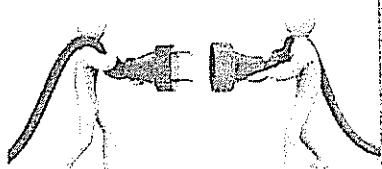
8. Egypt _____



4. librar _____



9. explos _____



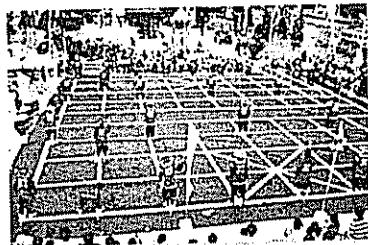
5. connect _____



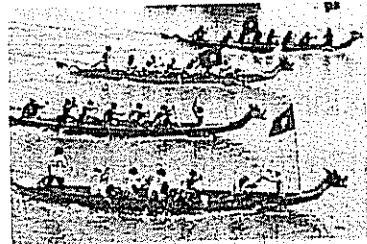
10. technic _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

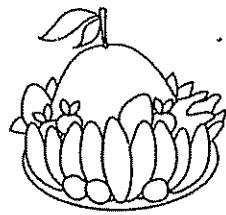
bamboo swing boat race elephant race firework display five-fruit tray
human chess lion dance mooncake peach blossoms wrestling



1. _____



6. _____



2. _____



7. _____



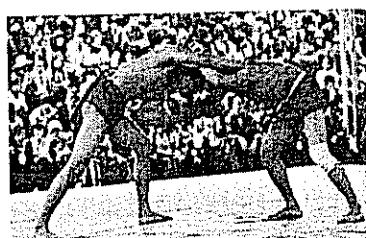
3. _____



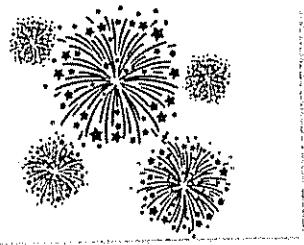
8. _____



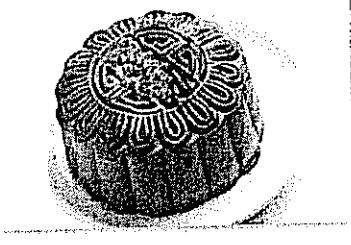
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

carnival	celebrate	ceremony	commemorates	cultural
decorate	fortune	lanterns	legendary	procession

1. The Giong Festival _____ the hero, Thanh Giong (Saint Giong).
2. The Hung King Festival features a _____ from the foot of the Nghia Linh mountain to the High Temple on top of the mountain.
3. At the Ooc om bok Festival, people float beautiful paper _____ on the river.
4. Chu Dong Tu is one of four _____ saints in Viet Nam.
5. To welcome Tet we _____ our house with peach blossoms and a mandarin tree.
6. You should go to Ha Long City to join the _____ there.
7. The Whale Festival is held to pray for the good _____ of the fishermen in Quang Nam.
8. After the opening _____, there is an *ao dai* fashion show.
9. My cousin from Australia will come to _____ the Tet holiday with my family.
10. The general purpose of festivals is to preserve _____ heritages.

V. Match the dependent clauses with the independent ones to make complex sentences. Then write the full sentences.

Dependent Clause	Independent Clause
1. Although I've been to the Huong Pagoda Festival twice	a. I'm going there again this year.
2. Because it rained heavily	b. I really enjoyed the festival.
3. When you reach the top of the Nghia Linh mountain	c. you will have chances to see the Elephant Race Festival.
4. If you visit the Central Highlands in spring	d. I took a lot of beautiful pictures.
5. Even though it was crowded	e. you will meet Hung King Temple.
6. While I was travelling along Yen Stream	f. the main part of the festival was delayed for 2 hours.

1. a (*Although I've been to the Huong Pagoda Festival twice, I'm going there again this year.*)
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

VI. Complete the following sentences with the conjunctions *but, for, or, so*.

1. John and Nick want to see the dragon boat races, _____ they are going to Ook om bok festival.
2. Mary can go to the Le Mat Snake Festival, _____ she can stay at home.
3. The Robinsons have been to the Yen Tu Festival, _____ they have never been to the Huong Pagoda Festival.
4. Quang liked the Cow Racing Festival, _____ he went there with his parents.
5. You should go to the Hung King Temple Festival, _____ there are a lot of joyful activities there.

VII. Use conjunctive adverbs *however, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, therefore* to connect the sentences.

1. Peter and Phong are happy to join the procession. It is going to rain.

2. Nick wanted to travel around Viet Nam to take pictures of festivals. He started to save money.

3. You can go to the Giong Festival. You can go to the Huong Pagoda Festival.

4. At the Ooc om bok we float beautiful paper lanterns on the river. We also hold thrilling dragon boat races.

5. My aunt and uncle live in Ho Chi Minh City. They go to the Bai Dinh Pagoda Festival in Ninh Binh Province every year.

VIII. Choose the best answer for each numbered blank of the passage.

The spring festival season in Viet Nam starts with the Lunar New Year (Tet), and (1)_____ with the celebration honouring the mythical founding fathers, the Hung Kings, on the tenth day of the (2)_____ lunar month.

Underlying the origins of these rituals is the farming cycle and (3)_____ association with fertility rites and ancestor worship. Ancestor worship is a (4)_____ of wet-rice farmers who keep their ancestors' graves in their village. This strong attachment to the village of one's birth and the recognition that the (5)_____ all descend from the same ancestral line creates strong bonds. The village festival is based (6)_____ the spirit of unity and family. The farmers are the festivals' creators, actors and audience.

Ancient ceremonies (7)_____ to farming sometimes take on additional meanings: the commemoration of heroic deeds and the village heroes' (8)_____ or death. Each village in the North of Viet Nam has (9)_____ a heroic or super-human figure as a tutelary or guardian spirit. The heroes were honoured in their own (10)_____ and communal houses which became the heart of the village activities.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. continues | B. closes | C. opens | D. expands |
| 2. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. fourth |
| 3. A. its | B. their | C. it | D. them |
| 4. A. comprehension | B. wish | C. victory | D. belief |
| 5. A. visitors | B. survivors | C. inhabitants | D. businessmen |
| 6. A. on | B. at | C. of | D. in |
| 7. A. built | B. related | C. linked | D. covered |
| 8. A. fight | B. strength | C. feat | D. birth |
| 9. A. such | B. so | C. very | D. too |
| 10. A. castles | B. cities | C. temples | D. entries |

IX. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Hue Festival is a biennial cultural event celebrated in even years in order to honour Hue's cultural heritages as well as Viet Nam's national identity towards people from all over the world. With a quite long history since 1992, each time of celebration is distinctive festive theme, which never fails to draw attractions from millions of visitors.

Undoubtedly, at present, the Hue Festival is among the most expected events of this tranquil city. In 2000, the event attained its official name 'Hue Festival' as today. In this special event, a wide variety of traditional activities of Viet Nam such as calligraphy exhibition, kites playing and human chess playing are conducted. Also, re-creations of special events are carried out, such as the occasion of Nguyen Hue's enthronement and Nguyen Dynasty's Doctorial examinations, and performances of dance and fireworks are included.

The festival aims at promoting several kinds of arts as well, with the participation of over 40 art companies from both Viet Nam and foreign countries. From all over the world, thousands of artists gather at Hue to demonstrate their talents, delivering exhibitions, fairs, and competitions to over 40 venues throughout the city.

1. How often is the Hue Festival celebrated?

2. When did the Hue Festival obtain its official name as today?

3. Name one traditional activity which is conducted at the Hue Festival?

4. What does the Hue Festival aim at?

5. What do artists from all over the world gather at Hue for?

X. Each of the following sentences needs a semicolon and/or a comma. Put in the necessary punctuation.

1. Although none of us wanted to leave the festival early we had to be home before midnight.

2. It started to rain heavily however all the pilgrims continued to walk to the Hung King Temple.

3. Mr. Smith wants to go to the Sinh Village Festival yet he has to go to work.

4. At the Lim Festival while Mary enjoyed the *quan ho* singing performance John swung on the huge bamboo swing.

5. Coming to the Huong Pagoda Festival, tourists can enjoy the boat cruise along Yen Stream moreover for watching picturesque scenery they have chance to taste the local famous delicacies such as Sang vegetables.

XI. Rewrite the following sentences using the connectors in brackets.

1. The Bronze Pagoda is a must to see at the Yen Tu Festival, but visitors have to walk for about 6 hours to reach it. (**nevertheless**)

2. Nam and Tom arrived late; therefore, they missed the most important part of the festival. (**because**)

3. Mr. Lam was very busy; however, he spent the whole day at the Le Mat Village Festival. (**although**)

4. You should come to the festival early, or you cannot join the procession. (if)

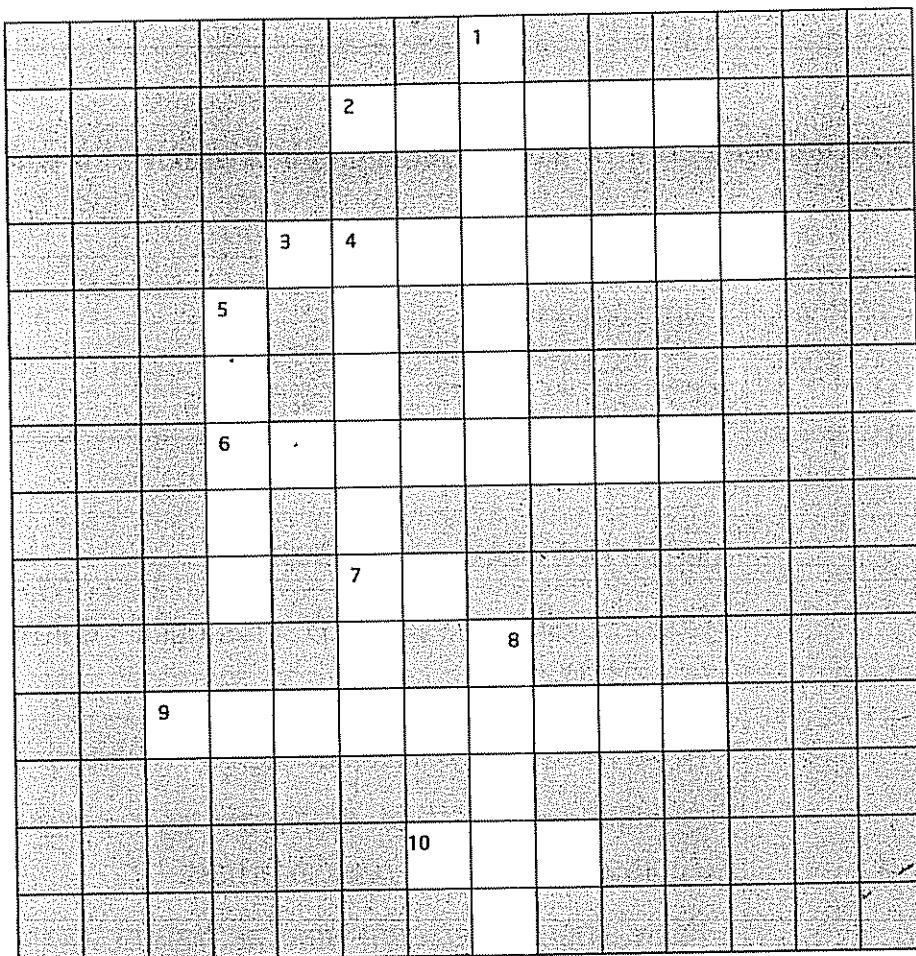
5. As Julia likes Vietnamese folk songs, she goes to the Lim Festival every year. (so)

XII. Use the information below to write a paragraph of about 150 words about the Lim Festival.

Name of the festival	Lim Festival
Time	13 th day of the 1 st lunar month
How often?	Annually
Location	Tien Du District, Bac Ninh Province
What is it?	Quan ho singing, UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2009
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Quan ho</i> singing performance- Female singers (<i>lien chi</i>) wear <i>ao tu than</i> (four-panel traditional dress) and <i>quai thao</i> hat- Male singers (<i>lien anh</i>) wear <i>ao the</i> and <i>khan xep</i>- Sing love duets together in pair one male and one female- On the lake in front of Lim Communal House: scenery of <i>quan ho</i> singing performance on a dragon boat
Games	Bamboo swings playing, wrestling, cocks fighting, tugging war, blind man's buff, human chess, pot beating

FUN CORNER

Complete the following crossword. All the words are related to Tet holiday.



Across:

2. A mythical animal, said to breathe fire
3. A type of celebration.
6. You do this when your house is dirty.
7. A Vietnamese Zodiac animal
9. These go off with a bang!
10. This colour makes bulls angry!

Down:

1. A type of lamp
4. Container for letters.
5. The colour red is said to be...
8. We use this to pay for things.

UNIT 6. FOLK TALES

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Folk tales

Phonetics:

Intonation in exclamatory sentences

Grammar:

- Review: past simple
- Past continuous

Vocabulary:

- Characters in a folk tale
- Adjectives describing characters

Skills:

- Reading and talking about characters and the plot of a folk tale
- Listening to and writing about a folk tale/ fairy tale

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

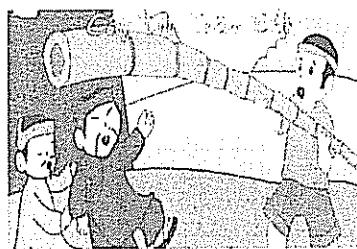
- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>folk</u> | B. <u>plot</u> | C. <u>ogre</u> | D. <u>golden</u> |
| 2. A. <u>brave</u> | B. <u>fable</u> | C. <u>castle</u> | D. <u>tale</u> |
| 3. A. <u>suggest</u> | B. <u>cunning</u> | C. <u>luxury</u> | D. <u>ugly</u> |
| 4. A. <u>heaven</u> | B. <u>mistreat</u> | C. <u>ahead</u> | D. <u>jealous</u> |
| 5. A. <u>shout</u> | B. <u>found</u> | C. <u>announce</u> | D. <u>couple</u> |

II. Use the suggestions to write exclamatory sentences and say them aloud.



lovely / baby

1. _____



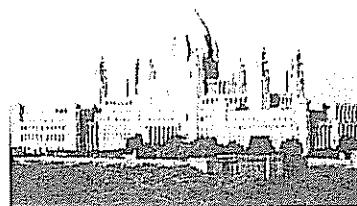
long / bamboo tree

6. _____



funny / monkeys

2. _____



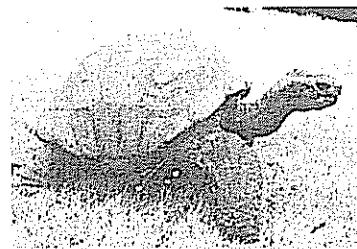
magnificent / palace

7. _____



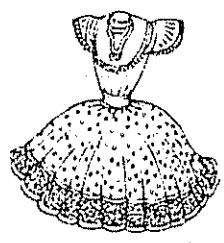
hungry / wolf

3. _____



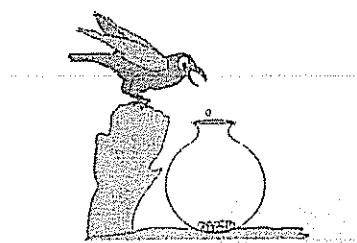
old / tortoise

8. _____



beautiful / dress

4. _____



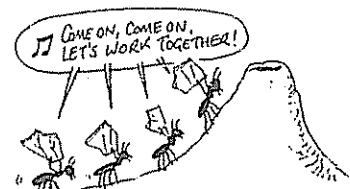
smart / crow

9. _____



good-hearted / queen

5. _____



hard-working / ants

10. _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

demon
giant

dragon
mermaid

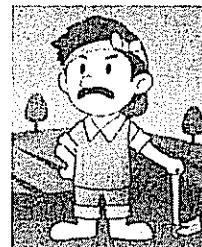
Buddha
princess

fairy
unicorn

farmer
witch



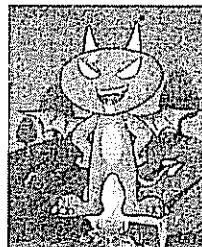
1. _____



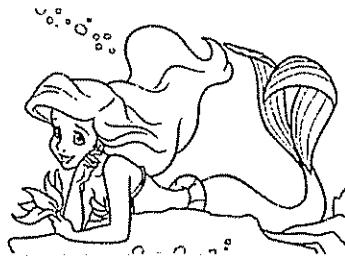
6. _____



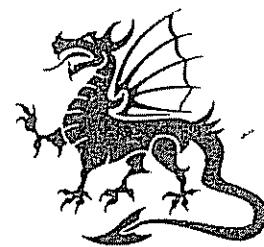
2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



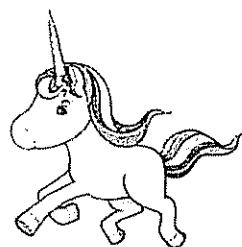
8. _____



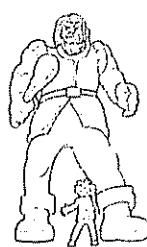
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

**IV. Complete the sentences with the opposite words of the adjectives in brackets.
Use the words in the box.**

brave
happy

dishonest
lazy

fast
polite

generous
stupid

handsome
wicked

1. Once upon a time in a land far, far away, there was a king who was very _____.
(mean)
2. The farmer had three sons. All of them were _____. **(coward)**
3. One day, a _____ prince came galloping up to the castle. **(ugly)**
4. The _____ witch turned the prince into a frog. **(kind)**
5. The _____ ogre believed what he said and released him. **(clever)**
6. The tortoise knows that it cannot run as _____ as the hare. **(slow)**
7. The tiger was _____; it wanted to eat the woodcutter after he rescued it from the trap. **(honest)**
8. The king and the queen were very _____ because the princess was rescued. **(sad)**
9. It was a _____ knight. Everyone in the village liked him. **(rude)**
10. Cinderella's stepsisters were ugly, _____, and selfish. **(hard-working)**

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. A fable is an _____ short story that teaches a moral **IMAGINE**
lesson.
2. Once upon a time there was a happy and _____ ladybug. **CHEER**
3. Alice was _____ when she suddenly heard footsteps **FRIGHT**
behind her.
4. While Cam lived _____, Tam had to work very hard. **LUXURY**
5. Although the old and wicked fairy was not invited, she came to the _____ **CELEBRATE**
anyway.

6. The king and the queen were always _____ to keep the CARE
princess away from spindles.
7. Saint Going heard an _____ that the emperor needed ANNOUNCE
brave men to protect the country.
8. The villagers talked about the knights' _____ when BRAVE
they fought against the dragon.
9. Everyone was scared when the witch made the dog _____ MAGIC
disappear.
10. Tam's stepmother and half-sister were _____ and wicked. CRUELTY

VI. Complete the following sentences by putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. When the villagers (have) _____ a party, a dragon suddenly (appear)
_____ and took a fiery breath.
2. "We (not ride) _____ horses to the beach at this time last week", said
the knights.
3. Sinbad and his men (leave) _____ the cave while the giant (sleep)
_____ in his lair.
4. When their parents (die) _____, the older brother (take) _____
almost everything, and only (give) _____ the younger brother a cottage
and a star fruit tree.
5. While Cinderella (do) _____ the housework, her stepsisters (travel)
_____ to the ball.

VII. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. A _____ can be an ancient story about brave people or magical events that are probably not true.

A. fable B. fairy tale C. folk tale D. legend
2. The main _____ of the fable "The Tortoise and the Hare" are a tortoise and a hare.

A. characters B. personalities C. plots D. titles

3. A/ An _____ is a human-like creature, but it is extremely tall, strong and often bad and cruel.
A. mermaid B. giant C. ogre D. elf
4. The fox used his tricks to get food from the crow. What a _____ fox!
A. mean B. stupid C. cunning D. fierce
5. The Snow White's stepmother is _____. She has tried to kill her several times.
A. ugly B. kind C. clever D. evil
6. A good _____ quickly chanted a magic spell to change the curse.
A. emperor B. fairy C. knight D. dwarf
7. In folk tales like *Little Red Riding Hood*, the _____ is always bad.
A. lion B. horse C. wolf D. hare
8. One day, Mai An Tiem _____ a bird eating a red fruit.
A. see B. saw C. is seeing D. was seeing
9. _____ to the princess at midnight last night?
A. Was a fairy talking B. Did a fairy talk
C. Has a fairy talked D. Does a fairy talk
10. When Tam _____ her hair, Cam _____ all fish from Tam's basket into hers.
A. washed - poured B. was washing - was pouring
C. was washing - poured D. was washing - was pouring

VIII. Choose the most suitable words given in the box to complete the passage. Use each word once only. There are 3 words that are not used.

beautiful	cunning	envy	guarding
jealous	open	riding	rescue

Once upon a time, in the kingdom of Love, there lived a (1)_____ princess. A wicked witch was (2)_____ of her beauty. She kidnapped the princess and locked her in a dungeon with a dragon (3)_____ at the gate.

One day, a handsome prince passed by, (4) _____ on his white horse. The princess shouted for help.

"Don't worry, I will (5) _____ you!" said the prince.

He killed the dragon and fought with the witch. The princess was saved.

IX. Read the following story and choose the best answer for each question.

Once upon a time, there lived in Morocco one of the richest men on earth. He was King Jodas. He loved gold more than anything else in the world except his lovely, young daughter with silky, black hair and sparkling eyes. Whenever King Jodas walked among his fruit trees and flower bushes, he wished he could turn them all into gold.

Early one morning, a god called Terrus came to visit King Jodas in his palace. He came to reward King Jodas for doing him a favour. Terrus offered to grant King Jodas whatever he wanted on earth. The King immediately asked that everything he touched be turned into gold. Terrus unwillingly granted King Jodas his wish and vanished.

Everything was fine till one fateful day. The King wept aloud in despair as he hugged a golden figurine he loved so much. He did not mean to turn her into gold. He begged Terrus to take away the curse of the golden touch.

1. Which of the following was King Jodas' most favoured?

- A. gold B. fruit trees C. flower bushes D. his daughter

2. King Jodas' love for gold tells me that he was _____.

- A. greedy B. selfish C. rich D. cruel

3. Terrus was in Morroco because he _____.

- A. wanted to visit King Jodas
B. wanted to return King Jodas a favour
C. decided to marry King Jodas' daughter
D. heard about King Jodas' wish

4. King Jodas cried because _____.

- A. Terrus was not going to grant him his wish
B. Terrus vanished

- C. his daughter was turned into gold
D. Terrus took away his wish

5. Which of the following titles is the most suitable for the story?

A. The golden king B. A reward
C. The king and his daughter D. The golden touch

X. Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

1. Over two thousand years ago, there were living a good king and his queen. 1/ _____
 2. The woodcutter worked in the woods with his friends at half past eleven two days ago. 2/ _____
 3. When the prince waited outside the cave, he saw two ogres walk toward him. 3/ _____
 4. Tiet Lieu was making *Banh Chung* and *Banh Day* while other princes prepared their special food. 4/ _____
 5. Little Red Riding Hood was meeting a wolf when she was walking to her grandmother's house. 5/ _____

XI. Use the words given to write meaningful sentences in the past simple and past continuous tense.

1. When / ogre / roar / anger / prince / hit / eye / sword //.
 2. While / Tam / sort / rice / flock / sparrow / come / help //.
 3. Frog / turn / handsome / prince / and / marry / princess //.
 4. One day / knights / patrol / around / castle / when / hear / someone / cry / help //.

5. Little Red Riding Hood / pick / flowers / while / grandmother / wait //.

XII. Read the story summary below. Then write a folk tale of about 120 words. What lesson do you learn from this folk tale?

Title	The Goose and the Golden Egg
Genre	Folk tale
Main characters	A countryman, and a goose
Plot: beginning	A countryman possessed most wonderful goose; every day goose laid a beautiful, glittering, golden egg.
Plot: middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Countryman took eggs to market and soon began rich.- But he grew impatient with goose because she gave him only single golden egg a day.- He not getting rich fast enough.
Plot: end	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- One day, after counting money, idea came he could get all golden eggs by killing goose and cutting it open.- But when deed done, not single golden egg find, and goose dead.

FUN CORNER

FOLK TALE RIDDLES: WHO AM I?

Match the riddles with the pictures and characters.

Aladdin

Princess Ariel

Pinocchio

Cinderella

Little Red Riding Hood

I'm a little girl. I've got a red cape,
I visit my granny. Who am I?

1

A



My dad is Neptune. I live in the sea,
I've got a tail, who am I?

2

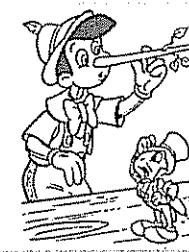
B



I've got two stepsisters. My fairy
grandmother helps me, I marry the
prince, who am I?

3

C



I'm a puppet, I've got a long nose. My
dad is Geppetto, who am I?

4

D



I've got a magic carpet, I've got a
magic lamp, I love Jasmine, who am I?

5

E



FIRST TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Underline the words having clusters /sk/, /sp/, /st/, /br/, /pr/, /bl/, /cl/, /spr/, /str/, then read the sentences aloud. (1 p)

1. It is the president's habit to make short and concise speeches.
2. Luckily I was no stranger to the custom and traditions there.
3. Allow plenty of space for this blue flower as its roots spread widely.
4. The streets have been cleared of snow.
5. My school is built of red bricks.

II. Use the correct tense of the verbs to complete the sentences. (1 p)

1. We postponed the picnic because it (rain) _____ heavily.
2. I didn't interrupt Phuong because he (speak) _____ to the teacher.
3. Thirty years ago, we (not have) _____ mobile phones.
4. I already (read) _____ that book about volcanoes. It's amazing to know how they are formed.
5. John still (live) _____ in the village when you met him?

III. Choose the correct option for each gap to complete the sentences. (2 p)

1. - Nam: "Mum, let me go out tonight; my class is holding a party at Trang's house."
- Mum: "Ok, but you _____ be home by 11 p.m."
A. must B. may C. need D. will
2. The English people are said to love _____.
A. custom B. tradition C. habit D. practice
3. - "_____ finish the work today?" - "Yes, you must."
A. May we B. Do we have to C. Ought we to D. Can we
4. "Do you think that I _____ apologize to him?"
A. may B. should C. could D. need

5. _____ which are the movements in the Earth's crust, often occur in Japan.

- A. Volcanoes B. Hurricanes C. Tsunamis D. Earthquakes

6. _____ nice the weather is today!

- A. What B. That C. Which D. How

7. Most of my friends prefer detective stories _____ cartoons.

- A. than B. from C. to D. as

8. The whole family _____ with tradition by spending the New Year's Eve abroad.

- A. broke B. went C. followed D. kept

9. He said he _____ busy then but he would get to the party by night.

- A. is B. will be C. would be D. was

10. The charity organisation helped to provide food and clean water for the victims of the earthquake. _____ it trained health workers and supplied medicines.

- A. Moreover B. However C. Nevertheless D. Otherwise

IV. Fill each blank with a modal verb to complete the sentences. (1 p)

have to can can't could should

My brother Tam has always wanted to become a pop singer. The problem is that he (1) _____ sing at all! But this doesn't stop him, though. He's always singing. He starts singing as soon as he wakes up, and doesn't stop until he goes to bed at night. I usually get along very well with him, but he (2) _____ be a bit annoying when he starts singing. I often (3) _____ use earplugs. The other day, I told him he (4) _____ be on the TV. For a second he fell for it, until I told him that if he was on the radio, we (5) _____ turn it off!

V. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (1 p)

Greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence and to show friendliness. The formulas for greeting are very specific and usually do not carry any literal meaning. People say "Good morning" even if it is a miserable day and may reply to "How are you?" with "Fine, thanks" even if they aren't feeling well.

Closings, like greetings, are commonly used to exchange with no literal meaning. People who are leaving each other permanently or for a long time shake hands or embrace, depending on the relationship. If you are in an unfamiliar situation and wonder what to do, watch other people or ask.

It is interesting, and sometimes very important to learn about the standards of courtesy in different cultural areas of the world, so that we can practise them well and avoid awkwardness in case we get a chance to visit a person or a community of unfamiliar social customs.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a purpose of greetings?

- A. To create contact with the person being greeted.
- B. To show that you recognize his or her present.
- C. To show that you are ready to admire him or her.
- D. To show that you are willing to be his or her friend.

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of the formulas for greeting?

- A. Literal
- B. Specific
- C. Usual
- D. Common

3. In what way are closings similar to greeting?

- A. They are common.
- B. They are exchanges.
- C. They are familiar.
- D. They have no literal meaning.

4. According to the passage, what should you do when you are in an unfamiliar situation?

- A. Observe what other people do.
- B. Use formulas you know.
- C. Wonder what you should do.
- D. Ask your friends for help.

5. Which of the following is a benefit of learning about the standards of courtesy in a different cultural area?

- A. You can act comfortably when you have a chance to visit the community.
- B. You can have a chance to visit a community of unfamiliar social customs.
- C. You can practice meeting with people from different cultural areas.
- D. You can avoid meeting with a community of unfamiliar social customs

VI. Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting in each sentence. (1 p)

1. The Muong ethnic people in Cuc Phuong live mainly in farming and bee keeping.
A B C D

2. Kim speaks English more fluently in the science class.
A B C D
3. When Kate visited Alaska, she lived in a igloo in the winter months as well as in the spring.
A B C D
4. The study of the sculptures of the Cham are truly fascinating, and some books have been
A B C
written about them.
D
5. Our grandmother used to be telling us fairy tales when we were small.
A B C D

VII. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box to complete the passage. (1 p)

gods magic charmed legend spitting

Ha Long Bay in Quang Ninh province is a famous World Heritage Site, but not many people know the legend of its formation. Ha Long in Vietnamese means "descending dragons". (1) _____ has it that the islands of Ha Long Bay were created by a family of dragons.

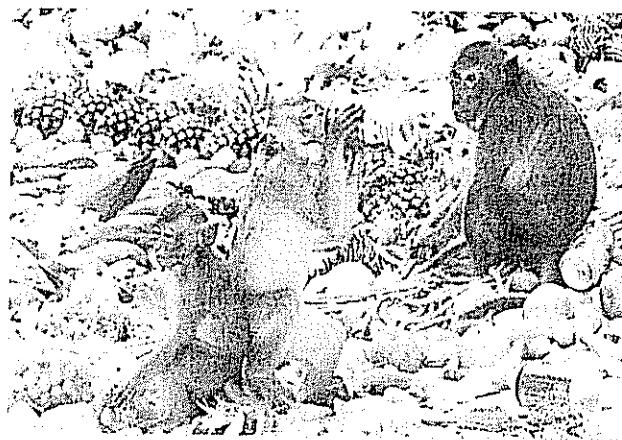
The story goes that when Viet Nam had just been formed, it had to fight against invaders. To assist the Vietnamese in defending their country, the (2) _____ sent a family of dragons as protectors. This family of dragons began (3) _____ out jewels and jade. These jewels turned into the islands dotting the bay, together forming a great wall against the invaders. By (4) _____, numerous rock mountains abruptly appeared on the sea before the invaders, and their ships struck the rocks and crashed into each other. After winning the battle, the dragons were (5) _____ by the peaceful and magnificent sights of the Earth, and decided to stay and live in this bay. The place where the mother dragon descended was named Ha Long.

VIII. Choose the correct option for each gap to complete the passage. (1 p)

Monkey Buffet Festival

The Monkey Buffet Festival is one of the strangest festivals in the world. Set up in 1989 by a local businessman, it is now held annually in order to boost (1) _____ in the Lopburi province, Thailand. It is held for the benefit of monkeys. Thousands

of kilograms of fruits, vegetables, cakes, candies is (2) _____ on tables, or just on a simple mat for the delight of about 3000 monkeys living in the area. Thought to be the descendants of a monkey warrior, the locals believe the macaque monkeys bring good fortune, (3) _____ they are allowed to roam freely among the people. And the Monkey Buffet Festival is (4) _____ a buffet for monkeys.



The Monkey Buffet Festival also host plenty of activities in relation with monkeys: music and dances with young people (5) _____ like monkeys, display of monkey costumes and monkey masks... Monkey sculptures are also found around the area.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tours | B. touring | C. tourists | D. tourism |
| 2. A. placed | B. located | C. installed | D. held |
| 3. A. therefore | B. so | C. although | D. whether |
| 4. A. actually | B. especially | C. essentially | D. principally |
| 5. A. worn | B. outfitted | C. dressed | D. covered |

IX. Combine each pair of sentences, using the words given. (1 p)

whereas even though otherwise yet because

1. The water is highly polluted. We cannot swim in this part of the river.
2. The fable is long. It is interesting and easy to read.
3. The boys prefer competitive sports and computer games. The girls seem to enjoy more cooperative activities, such as shopping with friends.
4. I have many things to do. I'll go to the carnival.
5. You should start early. You will be stuck in the traffic jam.

FIRST TERM TEST (Advanced)

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Find the word that has different stress pattern in each line. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. legend | B. station | C. festive | D. event |
| 2. A. narration | B. festival | C. formation | D. specific |
| 3. A. library | B. librarian | C. magician | D. tradition |
| 4. A. vegetarian | B. preservation | C. original | D. independent |
| 5. A. socialise | B. nomadic | C. scenery | D. compliment |

II. Rewrite the sentences correctly, adding articles where necessary. (1 p)

1. I asked actress when play would start, and she said seven thirty.
2. They said on news on the radio that Mount Vesuvius, volcano that destroyed Pompeii, could erupt again.
3. Car has revolutionised transport and is absolutely vital to economy of most countries.
4. Very few people in 19th century went to school or university and most started work at very young age.
5. I have some free time since I gave up karate, so I'm thinking of trying new hobby, like learning musical instrument.

III. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to finish the passage. (2 p)

The most incredible thing happened to me yesterday. I (1. walk) _____ home from school when I (2. see) _____ a wallet on the ground full of money. I picked it up, and was just about to take it to the police station (3. hand) _____ it in, when a police officer jumped out and told me I was under arrest for (4. steal) _____. I tried (5. explain) _____ the situation but he wouldn't listen. 'I (6. not let) _____ you get away with this,' he said. 'You're a thief, and thieves have to (7. punish) _____. He handcuffed me and drove me to the police station, where he took down my name and address. I started (8. cry) _____, and begged him to let me off, again trying to

explain that I wasn't going (9. keep) _____ the money. Suddenly, my best friend and a TV presenter came in and the police officer began laughing. It was a practical joke for a TV show, and I completely (10. take in) _____ !

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct option for each of the gaps. (1 p)

Viet Nam is a multi-cultural country with 54 ethnic groups living together peacefully. The Viet (or Kinh) people account for about 87% of the country's population and (1) _____ inhabit the low land and deltas. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountainous (2) _____ (covering two-thirds of the country's territory) spreading from the North to the South. Most ethnic groups coexist in the same regions, particularly the ethnic minorities in Northern and Central Northern region.

The ethnic groups in Viet Nam (3) _____ different languages, yet they live close to one another, and so one group can know the language of others through everyday relations. (4) _____ they are involved in cultural exchange, they keep retaining the identity of their own culture. The diversity of the cultures of ethnic groups does not take them off the track of the common development, but just (5) _____ colours to the richness and variety of the nation's heritage.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. primarily | B. mainly | C. particularly | D. wholly |
| 2. A. areas | B. places | C. spaces | D. parts |
| 3. A. say | B. talk | C. communicate | D. speak |
| 4. A. Because | B. Even if | C. Although | D. Despite |
| 5. A. belongs | B. adds | C. relates | D. contributes |

V. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (1 p)

As Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were adopted and many old ones were reworked. The legend of Santa Claus, for example, had origins in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the 18th century. Traditionally, Santa Claus - from the Dutch Sinter Klaas - was depicted as a tall, religious figure riding a white horse through the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf who punished disobedient children. In North America he eventually developed into a fat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious attributes of Saint Nicholas nor the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa's transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper published the poem *A Visit from Saint Nicholas*, which Clement Clark Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer-drawn sleigh. By the late 19th century he had become such a prominent figure of American folklore. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children.

1. Who brought the legend of Santa Claus to the USA according to the passage?

- A. Sinter Klaas
- B. Saint Nicholas
- C. A German
- D. Dutch settlers

2. Santa Claus was traditionally described as a _____.

- A. tall man who could walk through the air
- B. fat and old man
- C. religious figure riding a white horse through the air
- D. fat and old man riding a white horse

3. Where did the legend of Santa Claus come from?

- A. The North Pole
- B. Europe
- C. North America
- D. New York City

4. 1823 was mentioned as a year when _____.

- A. Clement Clark Moore wrote his first poem
- B. Clement Clark Moore's poem made him popular
- C. Saint Nicholas visited New York
- D. the image of Santa Claus was transformed

5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Santa Claus was an imaginary old man based on traditional figures.
- B. Living in a big city, Santa Claus visited children at Christmas.
- C. Santa Claus was a real man living in northern America.
- D. Santa Claus was a story based on Saint Nicholas and Black Peter.

VI. Underline the correct option in each sentence. (1 p)

1. These books are on the wrong shelf. They shouldn't/ mustn't be here.
2. There is plenty of time. We mustn't/ don't have to be at the cinema until 8.00.
3. Please put the paper cups and plates in the bin. We mustn't/ don't have to leave the room in a mess.
4. Thanks for coming. I'm glad you can/ could make it.
5. You look really tired. You should/ might take a few days off and have a holiday.
6. 'What am I going to do about a present for the hostess?'
'You can/ have to bring her some flowers.'
7. I don't know what time I'll be home. I can/ have to be quite late, I'm afraid.
8. Before entering a Japanese house, you may/ should take off your shoes.
9. You mustn't/ don't have to conduct any chemistry experiments unless you are wearing safety glasses.
10. Should/ Shall I show you around to see the festival preparations?

VII. Fill each gap with a word in the box to complete the passage. (2 p)

*Then and if but because
that so Although yet which*

One day five years ago, I saw some skateboarding on TV and found it quite interesting, (1) _____ I took to it immediately. I thought I'd see (2) _____ there was a club or association in my area. I looked everywhere (3) _____, unfortunately, the nearest club was 80 kilometres away. I didn't know anything about it, (4) _____ I decided to form my own club. It was very hard in the beginning (5) _____ I didn't have any previous experience. I had to convince a few teenagers (6) _____ it was an enjoyable way to amuse themselves and to keep fit. (7) _____ I organised a small competition, (8) _____ was a lot of fun, (9) _____ things started to grow from there. Now we've got a full-time trainer and our opponents come from all over the country. (10) _____ we are nonprofessionals, one of our members is a bronze medalist in a national championship!

VIII. Rewrite each of the following sentences using the suggested word in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. (1 p)

1. Is our final test compulsory? HAVE

2. People use too much fertilizer so lands will be spoiled. IF

3. Technology has benefited humankind enormously; however, ALTHOUGH
there are drawbacks with our reliance on it.

4. "You had better watch other people first, and then follow them." ADVISED

5. It is forbidden for passengers to pass beyond this point. NOT

UNIT 7. POLLUTION

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Pollution

Phonetics:

Stress in words ending in *-ic* and *-al*

Grammar:

- Review: Conditional sentences type 1
- Conditional sentences type 2

Vocabulary:

- Pollution and types of pollution
- Words/ phrases showing cause-effect relationships

Skills:

- Reading and talking about water pollution, and causes and effects of water pollution
- Listening to and writing about causes and effects of types of pollution

PRACTICE

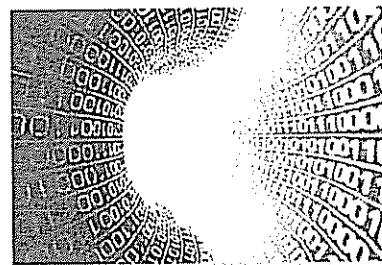
I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. scientific | B. dramatic | C. athletic | D. domestic |
| 2. A. national | B. chemical | C. medical | D. informal |
| 3. A. prehistoric | B. economic | C. linguistic | D. optimistic |
| 4. A. medical | B. hospital | C. politic | D. electric |
| 5. A. physical | B. horrific | C. beautiful | D. different |

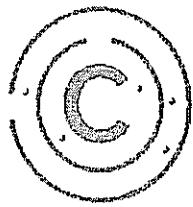
II. Complete the words under the pictures with *-ic* or *-al*, then mark the stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



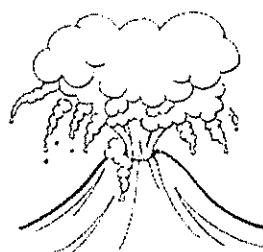
1. hero _____



6. digit _____



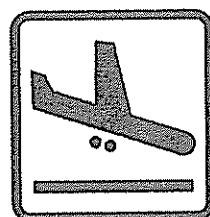
2. centr _____



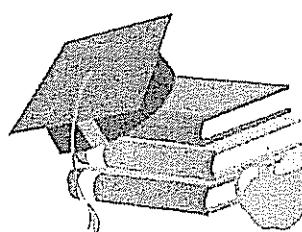
7. volcan _____



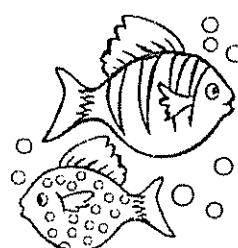
3. photograph _____



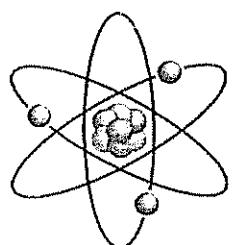
8. arriv _____



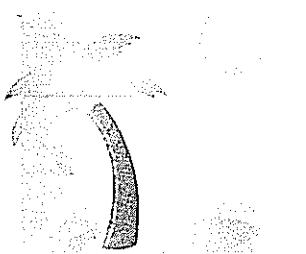
4. education _____



9. aquat _____



5. atom _____



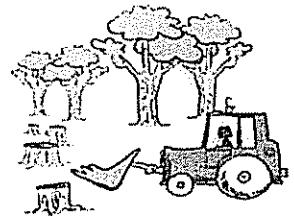
10. tropic _____

III. Put the correct words/ phrases in the box under each picture.

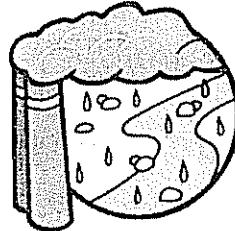
acid rain
global warming
ozone depletion

deforestation
loud music
sewage waste

factory fumes
oil spill
toxic waste
vehicle smoke



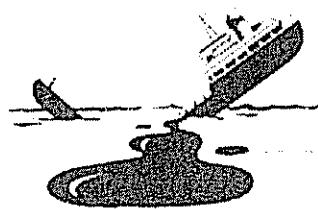
1. _____



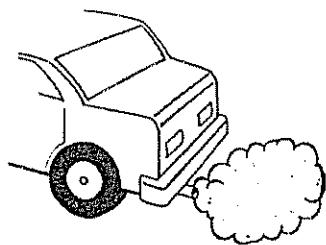
6. _____



2. _____



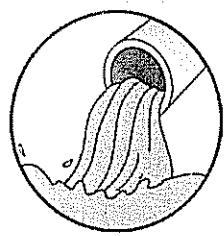
7. _____



3. _____



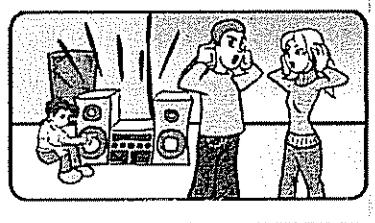
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Match the types of pollution with the appropriate definitions.

air pollution

light pollution

noise pollution

soil pollution

water pollution

1

It is the presence of harmful materials in water, such as sewage, dissolved metals, waste from farms and factories and crude oil spilled from shipwrecked tankers. This type of pollution causes harm to organisms living in water and can also harm people's health.

2

It is noises in the environment that are harmful to humans and animals. They include the sound of vehicles, loud speakers, etc. This type of pollution can cause ear problems or even permanent deafness, especially to older people.

3

This type of pollution occurs when man-made chemicals, such as hydrocarbons, heavy metals, solvents, get into the soil. These chemicals come from industrial activities and from bad waste disposal. It may cause health risks.

4

This type of pollution is a side effect of industrial civilisation. Its sources include building exterior and interior lighting, advertising, commercial properties, offices, factories, streetlights, and illuminated sporting venues.

5

This type of pollution is caused by harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and very small particles of carbon. Most of the pollution is caused by factories and vehicles. It may cause breathing problems such as asthma or other health problems.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ of lakes, rivers, oceans or underwater causes water pollution. CONTAMINATE
2. The street doesn't look _____ because it has a lot of rubbish. ATTRACT
3. The music club made so much noise that the _____ complained to its owner. RESIDE
4. Are all types of pollution _____ to the health of humans and animals? HARM
5. The _____ are concerned about the oil spills in East Sea. ENVIRONMENT
6. Dumping _____ waste into the lakes and rivers has caused serious water pollution. INDUSTRY
7. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink _____ water. TREAT
8. Examples of primary _____ are exhaust fumes from cars, soot from smoke and ash from volcanic eruption. POLLUTE
9. If we use water _____, more people will have fresh water. CARE
10. The polluted water results in the _____ of many aquatic animals and plants. DIE

VI. Combine the sentences in each pair into a new sentence that shows a cause/effect relationship. Use the words in brackets.

1. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned. Factories produce waste and pour it into rivers and lakes. (because)

2. The environment is polluted. Birds leave their habitats and plants die. (makes)

3. Plastic bags are a major source of waste. We should not throw plastic bags everywhere. (so)

4. The food is contaminated. People's health is poor. (results in)

5. Factories release fumes. The air people breathe gets polluted. (due to)

VII. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. If the local people drink the contaminated water, they (have) _____ health problems.

2. If there were more trees in this area, the air (be) _____ fresher.

3. All the aquatic animals (die) _____ if people don't stop dumping sewage into the lake.

4. Global warming (not happen) _____ if there weren't too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

5. If the sun (shine) _____, we will walk to the mountain.

6. If people (stop) _____ digging the street, there wouldn't be noise pollution in this area.

7. People use a lot of cars and motorcycles. If people (reduce) _____ the use of motor vehicles, there (be) _____ less serious air pollution.

8. If you (not read) _____ these articles, you (not know) _____ the facts about water pollution.

9. If I (be) _____ the president, I (remove) _____ all the factories out of the city.

10. Your brother (have) _____ hearing problems if he (listen) _____ to too loud music.

VIII. Combine each pair of sentences to form a conditional sentence, using “if”.

A. Type 1

1. The land is polluted. The farmers are unable to grow crops.

2. There is visual pollution. People build too many telephone poles and overhead power lines.

3. People use contaminated water for cooking. Their health is badly affected.

4. We place dustbins in many places. People don't throw rubbish everywhere.

5. The industrial waste is well-treated. The factory installs a new filtration system.

B. Type 2

6. The factory is located near our village. There is air pollution and noise pollution.

7. The local people have to use water from the polluted river. They don't have fresh water.

8. Trees and grasses cannot grow here. The soil is badly polluted.

9. Mr. Quang works in a noisy environment. His hearing becomes worse.

10. There is serious water pollution. The factory doesn't treat its waste well.

IX. Fill in each numbered blank with a correct word to complete the following passage.

Air pollution is a growing problem throughout the world. Indoor air pollution is (1) _____ of the leading causes of lung cancer. Families in developing countries use open stoves for cooking and heating (2) _____ homes. These homes do not have proper ventilation. The smoke, which is (3) _____ of chemicals and carcinogens, gets trapped inside where families eat and sleep. Outdoor pollution also (4) _____ disease and illness, especially in industrial cities such as Beijing, China, where cancer is (5) _____ leading cause of death. China relies heavily on coal, which is considered the dirtiest (6) _____ of energy. According to the European Union, only one percent of urban dwellers in China breathe clean (7) _____ on an average day. Neighbouring countries including Japan and Korea receive much of China's pollution in the (8) _____ of acid rain. This pollution results mainly from the coal powered factories, which produce inexpensive goods (9) _____ North American and European consumers. Outdoor air pollution is also a concern in many wealthy countries. Those who live and (10) _____ in urban centres such as Los Angeles or Toronto experience many warm days beneath a layer of smog.

X. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Every year, the average temperature of the Earth's surface gets a little bit warmer. This gradual trend is called global warming. Warmer weather may sound nice, but global warming is something to be very concerned about.

Scientists are worried that continued warmer temperatures could damage the environment in many devastating ways. Rising temperatures might cause plants and animals to become extinct. They could melt enough polar ice to cause the levels of the sea to rise. Weather patterns could also change. There might be more droughts or serious storms with flooding. In some areas, human diseases could spread.

What is causing global warming? Humans are mostly to blame. Pollution from factories and cars add toxic gases to the air. These gases rise to the Earth's atmosphere. As the sun's rays warm the Earth, the gases work much like the glass in a greenhouse. They help trap the heat in the atmosphere and make the Earth grow warmer. That is why they are nicknamed "greenhouse gases."

It is our responsibility to take care of our planet. Global warming is a serious problem with serious consequences. If we want future generations to enjoy their time on Earth, we must act now!

1. Which of the following is *not* a possible effect of global warming?
 - A. weather patterns changing
 - B. plants and animals becoming extinct
 - C. more polar ice
 - D. human diseases spreading
2. In the sentence: "Warmer weather may sound nice, but global warming is something to be very concerned about." (in paragraph 1), the author suggests that people may not _____.
 - A. understand how serious colder weather is
 - B. take global warming seriously
 - C. care about warmer weather
 - D. think warmer weather sounds nice
3. The statement that "humans are mostly to blame" in paragraph 3 suggests that _____.
 - A. humans have been blamed for global warming
 - B. humans have not been blamed for global warming
 - C. humans are mostly responsible for global warming
 - D. there are many factors that cause global warming
4. From the description of greenhouse gases, it can be concluded that a greenhouse is _____.

A. a glass structure	B. the Earth
C. a coloured home	D. a type of gas
5. This passage is mostly about _____.

A. the solutions to global warming	B. the different types of global warming
C. the reasons why global warming is not a serious problem	D. the causes and effects of global warming

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. The soil is poisoned because farmers use too many pesticides and herbicides.

If _____

2. I can't help you unless you tell me what's wrong.

If _____

3. Many people have stomachache due to the contaminated food.

If _____

4. Stop swimming in that lake, or you will have skin rashes.

If _____

5. John lives in the area affected by air pollution, so he has breathing problem.

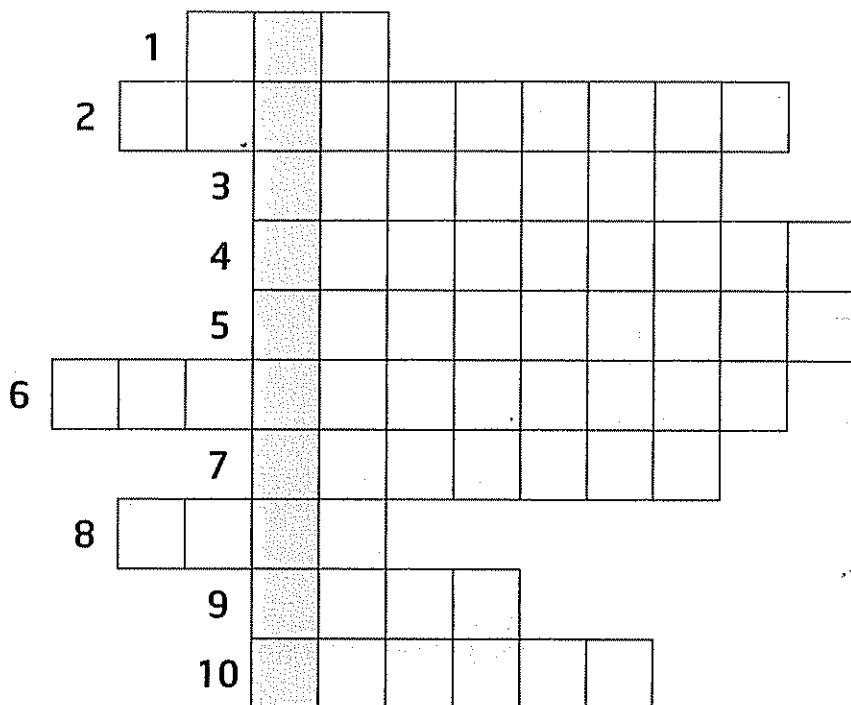
If _____

XIII. Use the suggestions below to write a short paragraph of 80-120 words about Land Pollution.

Type of pollution	Land pollution
Definition	Destruction earth's land surfaces, directly/ indirectly as result man's activities, misuse land resources
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Waste not disposed off properly- Humans throw chemicals onto the soil in form pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers during agricultural practices- Exploitation minerals
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cause problems in human health- Cause various kinds cancers- Dump sites and landfills come with serious problems like bad smell and odour in the town
Prevention	3 'R's': Reduce waste, Re-use things and Recycle things

FUN CORNER

Do the following crosswords about the Pollution of Atmosphere.



1. 80% carbon monoxide and 40% nitrogen oxide result from burning oil and (1) _____ and diesel (8) _____.
 2. Most of the polluting (5) _____ comes from human (2) _____.
 3. The smog is a (3) _____ of carbon monoxide and organic compounds.
 4. Atmospheric pollution involves the releasing of (7) _____ substances in living (4) _____.
 5. The layer which affects the planet's climate is the (6) _____.
 6. Most pollutants are eventually washed by snow, (9) _____ or fog.
 7. Some things that we could do to save (10) _____ are walking, cycling, using public transport.

UNIT 8. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

English speaking countries

Phonetics:

Stress in words ending in -ese and -ee

Grammar:

- Review: Present tenses
- Present simple for future

Vocabulary:

People and places in English speaking countries

Skills:

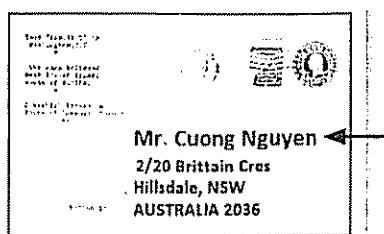
- Reading and talking about facts and attractions of a country
- Listening to and writing about a trip/ tour to places of interest

PRACTICE

I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. coffee | B. rupee | C. trainee | D. agree |
| 2. A. kangaroo | B. Taiwanese | C. guarantee | D. symbolise |
| 3. A. Maltese | B. festive | C. degree | D. unique |
| 4. A. government | B. celebrate | C. nominee | D. popular |
| 5. A. Canadian | B. introduce | C. Guyanese | D. absentee |

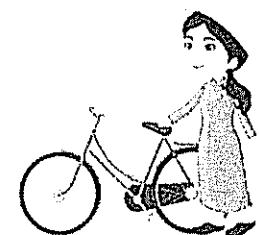
II. Complete the words under the pictures with -ee(s) or -ese, then mark the stress syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



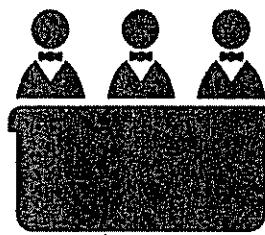
1. address _____



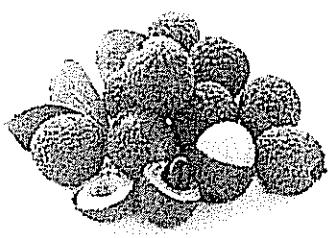
6. Bhutan _____



2. Vietnam _____



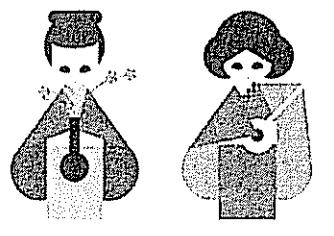
7. committ _____



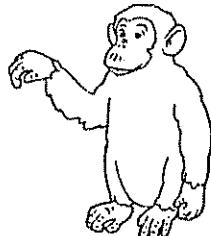
3. lych _____



8. Portugu _____



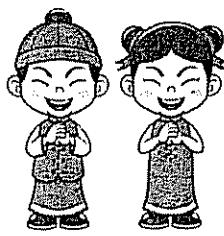
4. Japan _____



9. chimpanz _____



5. refug _____



10. Chin _____

III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

IV.

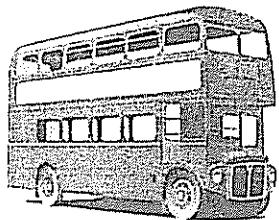
Aborigine
kilt

bagpipe
kiwi

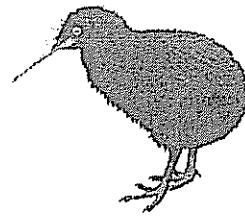
double-decker bus
koala

emus
maple leaf

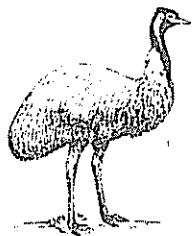
fish & chips
the Maori



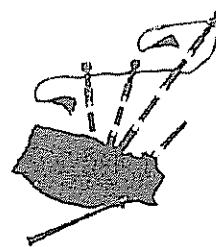
1. _____



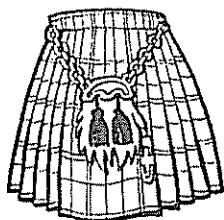
6. _____



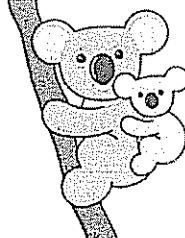
2. _____



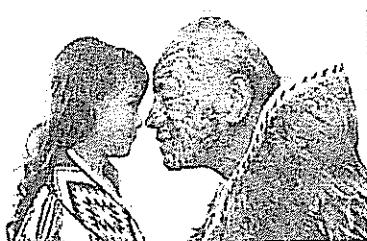
7. _____



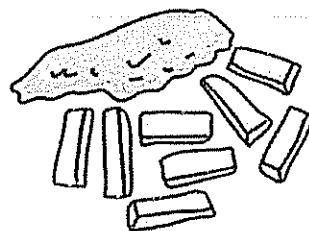
3. _____



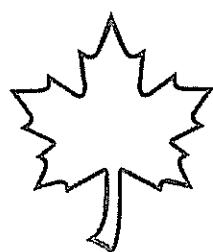
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

V
1
2
3
4

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

accent	brigade	cattle	fence	football
igloo	loch	monument	native	symbol

1. The silver fern is a national _____ of New Zealand.
2. Mount Rushmore is a national _____ carved into a mountain in South Dakota, USA.
3. Trung speaks English like a _____ though he comes from Viet Nam.
4. I sometimes thought John's _____ sounded English, sometimes American.
5. In Scotland, the word "_____" is used to describe any large, enclosed expanse of water.
6. It took six years to build the rabbit-proof _____ in Australia.
7. England is the original home of _____ because the sport was invented there.
8. Edinburgh, Scotland was the first city in the world to have its own fire _____ in 1824.
9. Anna Creek Station in South Australia is the world's largest _____ station with an area of 24,000 km².
10. An _____ is a type of shelter built of snow by the Inuit, the Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Both French and English are _____ languages in Canada. OFFICE
2. NSW is the _____ of New South Wales, the most populous state in Australia. ABBREVIATE
3. The Gold Coast is famous for its most _____ theme parks in Australia such as Dreamworld and WhiteWater World. ICON
4. Do you know that the telephone, the television and penicillin are Scottish _____? INVENT

5. Visitors can spend _____ days exploring amazing natural beauty of New Zealand. END VI
6. There are different kinds of _____ provided throughout Disneyland. ENTERTAIN
7. Scotland is a _____ land and this is noted for its rich and interesting history. LEGEND 1
2
8. We'll take the early _____ from Sydney to Wellington. FLY
9. Niagara Falls, on the border of the USA and Canada, is one of the most _____ scenery in the world. SPECTACLE 3
10. There are many tourist _____ in London such as British Museum, London Eye and Tower of London. ATTRACT 4
5

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in present tenses (present simple, present continuous or present perfect).

1. A koala (spend) _____ about 18-20 hours sleeping in tree forks. 8
2. It's only my first week in Wales, and I (see) _____ so many interesting things already. 9
1
3. The number of kiwis in this area (decrease) _____ quickly. V 1
4. The Aborigines (live) _____ in Australia for more than 40,000 years. 1
5. Most European citizens (not have) _____ to apply for a visa to visit Canada. 2
6. At the moment, thousands of people (gather) _____ in Trafalgar Square, London to celebrate St Patrick's Day. 3
7. The kangaroo (become) _____ a symbol of Australia since 1773. 4
8. The bald eagle, an American symbol, (not live) _____ in any other places besides North America.
9. I think Mr. Viet (not be) _____ to Northern Ireland yet. 4
10. The Taylors (not stay) _____ in New York now. They moved to San Francisco two months ago.

VII. Use the verbs in the box in present simple tense to complete the sentences.

arrive be have leave open
retire return rise start visit

1. The plane from Washington D.C. to Ottawa _____ in fifteen minutes.
2. The Sydney Country Music Festival _____ on the first Saturday of next month.
3. Mr. Nam _____ breakfast with the president of the United States tomorrow.
4. As you are in Vancouver now, the sun _____ a minute earlier tomorrow.
5. The train (not) _____ in Edinburgh at 11 tonight as it departed late.
6. There _____ another bus to Canberra in half an hour.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson _____ to California this weekend.
8. My brother _____ work in Liverpool next Monday.
9. We _____ the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco on day 6.
10. I think that Julia's father _____ in two years.

VIII. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The Statue of Liberty is a major monument in New York which _____ freedom.
A. attracts B. symbolises C. decides D. understands
2. Like the kangaroo and koala, the platypus is a _____ animal in Australia.
A. scenic B. tailless C. foreign D. unique
3. David uses English as his mother _____ because he comes from the UK.
A. tongue B. mouth C. nose D. cheek
4. The Sydney Opera House is an _____ of Australia's creative and technical achievement.
A. orchestra B. emblem C. icon D. armorial

5. The government of New Zealand has done a lot to _____ the culture of the Maori.
A. preserve B. surround C. puzzle D. pronounce
6. Coming to Scotland, visitors can drive through vast green _____.
A. lochs B. stations C. castles D. pastures
7. - How is your holiday in New Zealand?
- _____.
- A. Really B. Awesome C. Absolutely right D. Sure
8. The flight number 781 to Melbourne _____ at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. arrives B. is arriving C. has arrived D. will arrive
9. Some documents say that people _____ the Glastonbury Festival since the beginning of the 19th century.
A. celebrated B. were celebrating C. have celebrated D. celebrate
10. We _____ on the Great Ocean Road, an Australian National Heritage at the moment.
A. will drive B. drive C. have driven D. are driving

IX. Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

Australia is the 6th biggest country in the world. Only Russia, China, Canada, USA and Brazil are (1)_____. It is the world's largest island.

Even though the country is so big, it only has about 23 million inhabitants. 88% of all Australians (2)_____ in the big cities or smaller towns which makes big areas of the country empty.

Australia lies in the (3)_____ hemisphere which means that the more south you go, the cooler it gets. In the north parts of the country, it is always hot. The (4)_____ of the country has really hot summers and mild winters. Snow only falls in the Australian Alps and in Tasmania. When we have (5)_____ in Europe and Asia, the Australians have summer. So they celebrate Christmas in the (6)_____ of the summer!

Australia is famous for its wildlife. The most famous (7)_____ is probably the kangaroo. The kangaroo, or roo for short, has (8)_____ Australia's national symbol. The word "kangaroo" was the first Aboriginal (9)_____ in the English language. There are several species of kangaroos. The red kangaroos (10)_____ the biggest ones and they are found in the middle of the country.

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

New Zealand is a small country in the southern Pacific Ocean. There are two main islands, the North Island and the South Island, as well as many smaller islands. New Zealand is 268,000 square kilometres, about the same size as the United Kingdom.

Maori people arrived from the Pacific in the 10th century, and by the 12th century there were many Maori settlements along the coasts of New Zealand. The Maori name for New Zealand is Aotearoa, which means 'The land of the long white cloud'. Seven hundred years later, large numbers of Europeans started to settle in New Zealand. According to Government figures, the population of New Zealand in 2015 was over four million, and of these, about 75 percent lived in the North Island.

There are four main cities. Auckland, in the north, is the largest city with a population of over one million people. Auckland's population includes many different nationalities. For example, there are large groups of European, Maori, Pacific Island, Chinese and Indian people. Together with other smaller groups, they make Auckland an interesting and exciting place to live.

Although Wellington is the capital, the centre of government, it is smaller and quieter than Auckland with a population of 350,000. The main cities in the South Island are Christchurch, known as the Garden City, and Dunedin, which is often compared to a small Scottish city.

1. Where is New Zealand located?

2. When did Maori people first come to New Zealand?

3. What does "Aotearoa" mean?

4. Where do most New Zealanders live?

5. Why is Auckland an interesting city?

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total.)

Example:

0. My house has a small garden.

is There _____ my house.

Answer: 0. **is** a small garden in

1. We've never been to Alaska before.

ever It's the first time we _____ to Alaska.

2. Tom plans to open another restaurant in Manchester next month.

is Tom _____ in Manchester next month.

3. The last time Phong visited Tasmania was five years ago.

visited Phong _____ five years.

4. The early train is scheduled to arrive in London at 10 o'clock.

arrives The early train _____ at 10 o'clock.

5. It's the most beautiful waterfall I've ever seen.

such I _____ beautiful waterfall.

XII. Use the following information to write a passage of 100 - 120 words about Canada.

- Location: northern part of North America
- Second largest country in the world
- 10 provinces, 3 territories

- Area: 9,984,670 km²; population: 35 million people
 - Language: English, French
 - One of the richest countries; among highest living standards countries
 - Capital city: Ottawa; biggest town: Toronto
 - National sport: Ice-Hockey; many beautiful landmarks
 - Geography: longest river: Mckenzie; tallest mountain: Mount Logan; largest lake: Bear Lake
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

FUN CORNER

Welcome to English speaking countries

Task 1: Write the correct countries under the maps:

USA

New Zealand

Australia

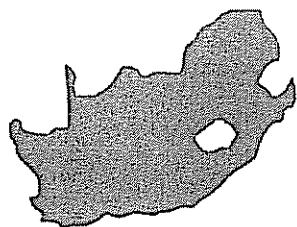
South Africa

Great Britain



1. _____

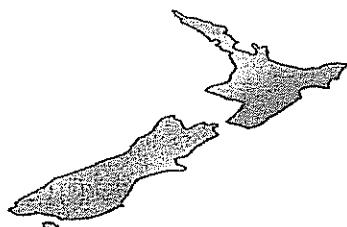
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Task 2: Write the correct monuments under the pictures:

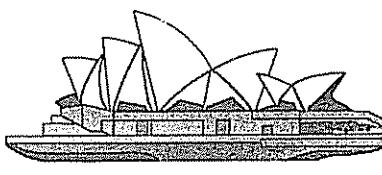
Big Ben, One Tree Hill, Voortrekker, London Auckland Pretoria

Statute Of Liberty,
New York

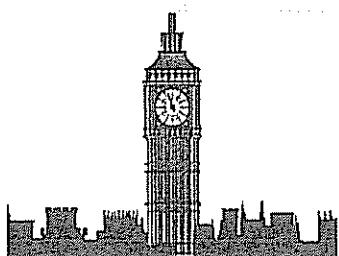
Opera House,
Sydney



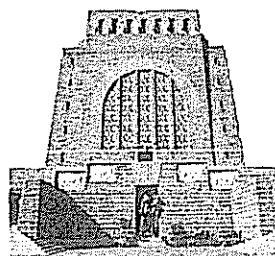
1. _____



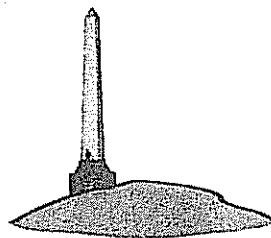
2. _____



3.



4. _____



5. _____

UNIT 9. NATURAL DISASTER

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Natural disasters

Phonetics :

Stress in words ending in *-logy* and *-graphy*

Grammar:

- Review: passive voice
- Past perfect

Vocabulary:

- Types of natural disasters
- Words to describe natural disasters

Skills:

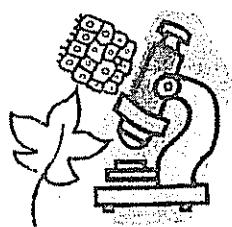
- Reading and talking about a natural disaster, and what to do when it happens
- Listening to and writing a news report on a natural disaster

PRACTICE

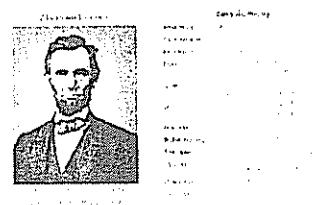
I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. ecology | B. environment | C. autography | D. residential |
| 2. A. physiography | B. alternatively | C. criminology | D. unsuccessfully |
| 3. A. temporary | B. geology | C. emergency | D. logography |
| 4. A. astrology | B. unnatural | C. medication | D. demography |
| 5. A. voluntary | B. apology | C. television | D. nationalize |

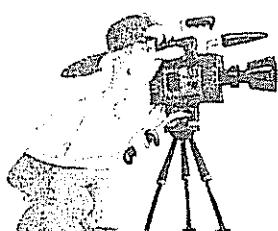
II. Complete the words under the pictures with *-logy* or *-graphy*, then mark the stress syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



1. bio _____



6. bio _____



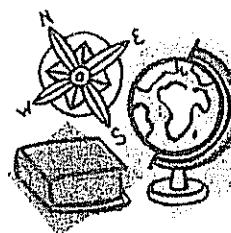
2. video _____



7. techno _____



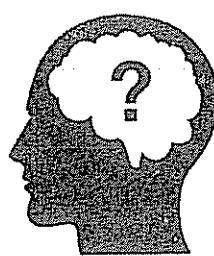
3. archaeo _____



8. geo _____



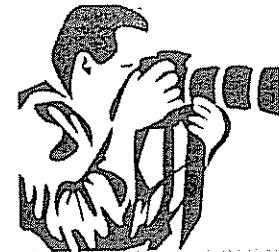
4. tele _____



9. psycho _____



5. zoo _____



10. photo _____

III. Match the natural disasters with the pictures.

drought

earthquake

flood

forest fire

landslide

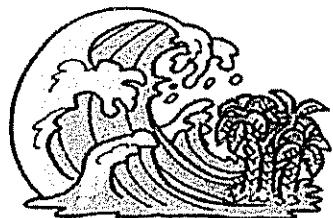
lightning

tornado

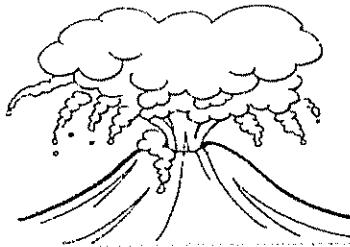
tsunami

typhoon

volcanic eruption



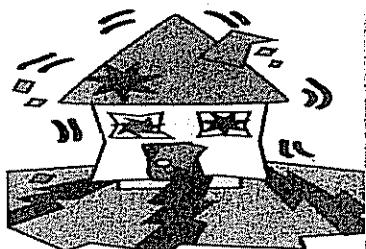
1. _____



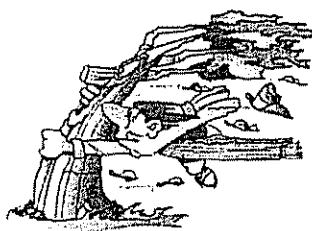
6. _____



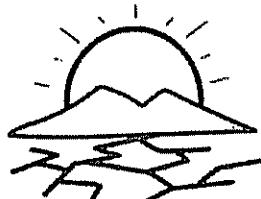
2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



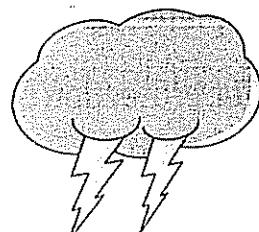
8. _____



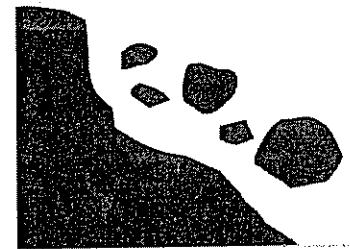
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

avalanche blizzard disaster drought eruption
evacuation explosion flood lightning tsunami

1. The soldiers have been deployed to help avert a looming environmental _____ in central provinces.
2. When I was outside in the _____, I couldn't see more than a few feet in front of me because of all the snow.
3. Mum went shopping yesterday afternoon and she was very frightened. In the car park, there was an _____ and nobody knew what it was.
4. I saw on TV that yesterday there was an _____ on an island in the Pacific and hot lava came down the volcano.
5. My little sister is afraid of _____, so when there is a bad storm she always hides.
6. Last Sunday we wanted to go skiing, but we couldn't because in the mountains there was an _____.
7. A powerful earthquake off the coast of Indonesia sparked a three-metre-high _____ that killed at least 113 people.
8. If there is a bad _____ in a town, the people have to travel by boat!
9. After the harshest winter in decades, the western region is now facing its hottest summer and the worst _____ across the area in nearly 40 years.
10. People should become familiar with the guidelines for _____ because natural disasters can force them to leave their homes.

V. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. All people (go) _____ down into the cellar for protection by the time the tornado (sweep) _____ through the town yesterday.
2. Hundred of trees on streets in Ha Noi (fall) _____ in a sudden storm last night.

3. I (not seen) _____ a more horrible flood than this since I (live) _____ in this area.
4. The tourists (camp) _____ near a peaceful river, when all of a sudden, the river (flood) _____ its banks and almost (destroy) _____ their campsite.
5. When the volcano (erupt) _____, people living nearby already (move) _____ to safe places.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. The mudslide buried five houses in a village in the eastern region.

2. The volunteers have rescued three cats.

3. They are cutting dead trees on some streets to prepare for the forthcoming storm.

4. We should move the furniture to higher places because of the flood.

5. They had repaired their house before the typhoon came.

6. What kind of injuries do earthquakes cause?

7. The government didn't warn the people about the possibility of a tsunami.

8. Have the workers restored the damaged bridge yet?

9. I hadn't put the car into the garage before the hail occurred.

10. We will send rescue workers to the flooded villages.

10

VII. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. An example of a natural disaster is a _____.

- A. snowfall B. tornado C. thunder D. rainbow

2. A severe topical _____ is called a typhoon.

- A. drought B. rain C. flood D. storm

3. Dozens of buildings _____ when an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the city.

- A. destroyed B. collapsed C. buried D. damaged

4. Hundreds of people were made _____ after the flood.

- A. homeless B. helpless C. careless D. endless

5. We cannot prevent natural disasters, but we can _____ for them.

- A. defeat B. invent C. struggle D. prepare

6. - "No one was killed in the forest fire two days ago".

- "_____!"

- A. Oh dear B. That's shocking
C. That's a relief D. How terrible

7. Thousands of people _____ by natural disasters every year.

- A. are affected B. are affecting
C. have affected D. were affected

8. The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.

- A. damaged B. was damaged
C. has damaged D. has been damaged

9. All the villages _____ to safe areas before midnight last night.

- A. evacuated B. were evacuated
C. had evacuated D. had been evacuated

10. As soon as the floodwaters _____ down, people _____ their houses.

- A. went - cleaned B. had gone - cleaned
C. went - had cleaned D. had gone - had cleaned

VIII. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word to complete the following passage.

A drought is a period or condition of unusually dry (1)_____ within a geographic area where rainfall is normally present. During a drought there is a (2)_____ of precipitation. Droughts occur in all climatic zones. However, its characteristics vary significantly (3)_____ one region to another.

Its seriousness depends on the degree of the (4)_____ shortage, size of area affected, and the duration and warmth of the dry period. In many underdeveloped (5)_____, such as India, people place a great (6)_____ on water supply. During a drought period (7)_____ is a lack of water, and thus many of the poor die.

Although drought cannot be reliably predicted, certain precautions can (8)_____ taken in drought-risk areas. These (9)_____ construction of reservoirs to hold emergency water supplies, education to avoid overcropping and overgrazing, and programs to limit settlement (10)_____ drought-prone areas.

IX. Read the following passage about tornadoes and choose the best answer for each question.

Tornadoes

Did you ever see the movie *The Wizard of Oz*? A tornado sweeps up Dorothy and Toto, sending them to a new world where there are witches and talking lions! That entire story is fiction, but tornadoes are real and they are serious business. In fact, they can be the most dangerous storms of all.

Tornadoes are sometimes referred to as twisters or cyclones. They are shaped like a cylinder. They are born in thunderclouds. The winds inside a tornado swirl around and around and can be more than 300 miles per hour (mph). The winds are so strong that tornadoes can lift animals, cars, and even houses.

The United States has more tornadoes than any other country in the world. States such as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska are hit hard by tornadoes. This part of the country is known as "Tornado Alley." Tornado season is during the springtime and summer. If the conditions are right, a tornado can happen any time of year.

1. Where do tornadoes begin?

- A. in the ocean B. underground C. in cyclones D. in thunderclouds

2. Why does the author mention *The Wizard of Oz* at the beginning of the passage?

- A. to give a famous example of a tornado
B. to give a history of tornadoes
C. to show that hurricanes are not real
D. to explain why tornadoes are dangerous

3. Based on the passage, people who live in Tornado Alley should _____.
XI.

- A. expect tornadoes only during the summer.
B. be very familiar with the movie *The Wizard of Oz*.
C. be prepared for the dangers of tornadoes.
D. think about moving to the United States.

4. The word **conditions** in the last paragraph means _____.
3.
Af1

- A. preparations B. dangerous hazards
C. the way things are D. lucky feelings

5. What is the main idea of this passage?
Ob

- A. Some states get tornadoes more than other states.
B. Tornadoes are dangerous storms that affect the U.S.
C. Tornadoes are different from how they are in movies.
D. Many tornadoes do not cause a lot of damage.

X. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

Example:

0. There isn't two chairs in the living room.

- A B C D

→ 0. A (*aren't*)

1. Hundreds of houses destroyed after a tornado hit the small town of Texas.
A B C D
2. Many people got injured in the storm because they weren't prepared for the disaster.
A B C D
3. It is reported that six people trapped in collapsed buildings have freed so far.
A B C D
4. The earthquake occurred at midday when many people had had lunch.
A B C D
5. Do you know that the word "tsunami" takes from the Japanese for "habour wave"?
A B C D

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland.

Ships _____

2. Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.

Global warming _____

3. They provided food then cleared up the debris.

After they _____

4. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

Objects _____

5. The northern part of the city wasn't struck by the typhoon.

The typhoon _____

XII. Use the information below to write a news reports of 100-120 words about a natural disaster.

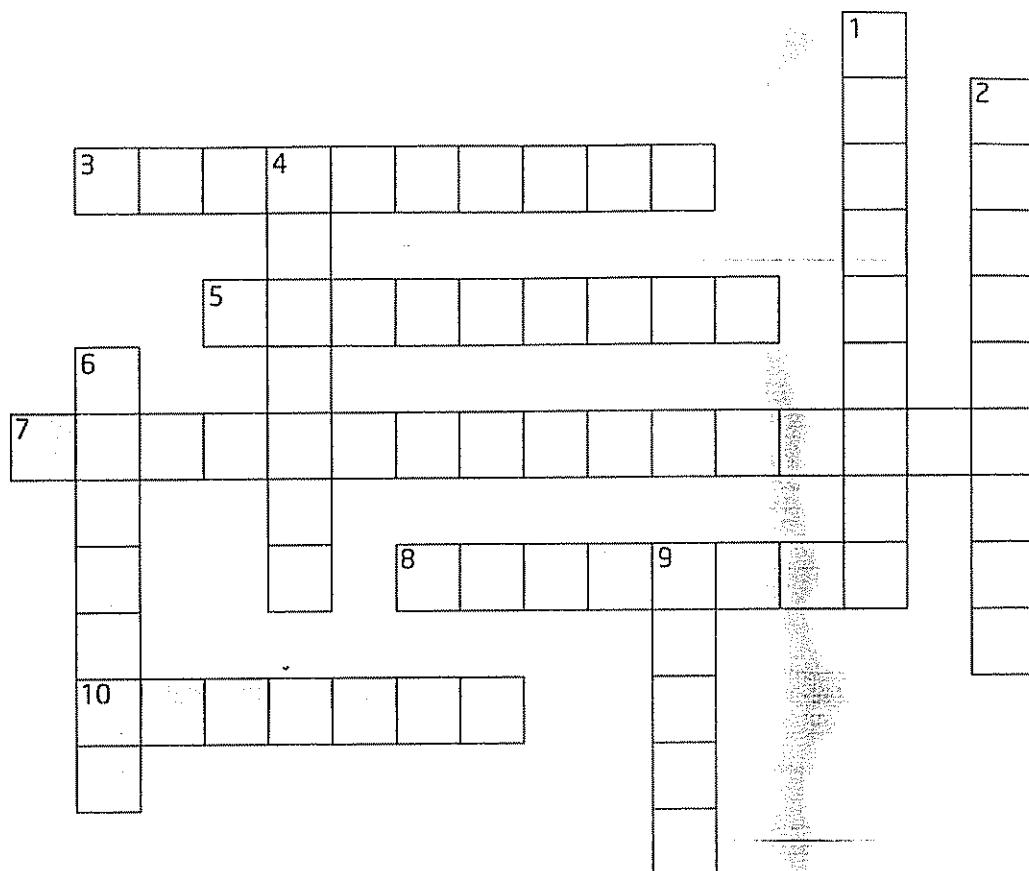
Type of natural disaster	Earthquake
What is this disaster?	Most powerful earthquake in Nepal since 1934, 7.8 on Richter scale

When and where did the disaster occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On April 25th, 2015, at 11.56 NST - In central Nepal - Also affect India, Bangladesh, Tibet, China
What are the effects of this disaster?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 8,800 people die - Over 23,000 injured people - Hundreds of thousands of people homeless, entire villages flattened - Kathmandu Durbar Square, UNESCO World Heritage Site, destroyed - Caused an avalanche on Mount Everest, killed at least 19 people
What has been done to help the victims of the disaster?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% of soldiers in Nepalese Army sent to stricken areas - Many countries, international organisations sent medical experts, emergency workers, rescue staff, money; provided medical supplies, food, equipment

FUN CORNER

Do the following crosswords on Natural Disasters.

Natural Disasters



Across

3. a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface
5. a violent storm with extremely strong winds and heavy rain
7. a sudden explosion when burning rocks, ash, lava are thrown out from a volcano (two words)
8. a fire that starts in an area of countryside and spreads very quickly
10. a long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die

Down

1. a large mass of rocks and earth that suddenly and quickly moves down the side of a mountain or hill
2. a large amount of snow and ice that suddenly falls down a mountain
4. an extremely large wave caused by a violent movement of the earth under the sea
6. a very strong wind that goes quickly round in a circle or funnel
9. a large amount of water covering an area of land that is usually dry

MID-TERM TEST

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Find the word having different stress pattern in each line. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. specific | B. technical | C. general | D. absolute |
| 2. A. active | B. trainee | C. scenic | D. history |
| 3. A. symbol | B. unique | C. Burmese | D. effect |
| 4. A. geology | B. botanical | C. scientific | D. geography |
| 5. A. national | B. injury | C. chemical | D. official |

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (1 p)

1. Surely Andrew _____ in fairies for long enough. Let's tell him the truth.
 A. believes B. is believing C. has believed D. will believe

2. Air pollution, together with littering, has _____ many problems in our large cities today.
 A. caused B. made C. affected D. brought

3. It's difficult to _____ what the planet Earth will be like in 100 years' time.
 A. imagine B. expect C. remember D. see

4. Australia is a _____ place where kangaroos and koalas are found.
 A. exceptional B. scenic C. iconic D. unique

5. My brother had never been abroad _____ he joined the army.
 A. since B. until C. during D. while

6. - "I have a terrible headache."
 - "I _____ you an aspirin."
 A. have got B. will get C. get D. would get

7. All our beautiful forests _____ if we do nothing to preserve them.
 A. will destroy B. will be destroyed
 C. would destroy D. would be destroyed

8. The family _____ in the attic of their house by the flood for nine hours before help arrived.
- A. trapped B. was trapped
C. had trapped D. had been trapped
9. I'd be over the moon if I _____ a chance to go to Disneyland in California.
- A. have B. had C. will have D. would have
10. Our school _____ at the end of May. Then I will have a long holiday.
- A. would break up B. is breaking up
C. broke up D. breaks up

III. Choose the correct option for each gap to finish the passage. (1 p)

A tsunami is a chain of fast moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Tsunami has a very long wave. It can be hundreds of kilometers (1) _____. Usually, tsunami starts suddenly. The waves travel (2) _____ a great speed across an ocean with little energy loss. They can remove sand from beaches, destroy trees, damage houses and even destroy whole towns.

The water will draw back from the coast half of the wave period prior to the wave getting to the coast. If the slope of the coast is not deep, the water may (3) _____ for hundreds of metres. People who do not know of the danger will often remain at the shore.

Tsunamis cannot (4) _____. However, there are ways to help stop people from dying from a tsunami. Some (5) _____ with lots of tsunamis may use warning systems which may warn the population before the big waves reach the land. Because an earthquake that caused the tsunami can be felt before the wave gets to the shore, people can be warned to go somewhere safe.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. long | B. far | C. wide | D. large |
| 2. A. from | B. of | C. at | D. in |
| 3. A. move away | B. go along | C. spread out | D. pull back |
| 4. A. prevent | B. preventing | C. prevention | D. be prevented |
| 5. A. countries | B. regions | C. states | D. districts |

IV. Use the correct verb forms to complete the following passage. (1 p)

Being an only child

I'm the only child in my family. People often say to me: "Wouldn't you be a lot happier if you (1. have) _____ brothers and sisters?" but I don't see it like that. It's true that if I had a brother or sister, I (2. have) _____ someone closer to my own age to talk to and play with at home, but I don't think that's very important provided that you (3. have) _____ close friends, which I do. If my parents (4. have) _____ more children, they (5. not be) _____ able to spend so much time with me. And we have great fun together! Also, if I (6. have) _____ a brother or sister, I (7. have to) _____ share a bedroom with them. That might be fun, but what (8. happen) _____ if I wanted to play my CDs and he or she (9. have to) _____ study? No - I don't want a brother or sister, unless it (10. happen) _____. Of course. In that case, I'll think it's the best thing in the world!

V. Find the mistake in each sentence, and rewrite the sentences correctly. (1 p)

1. I have seen the film before, so I knew how it ended.

→ _____

2. It was obvious that Bill worked hard because he was very tired when I saw him.

→ _____

3. If technology continues to advance so quickly, what is life like in a hundred years?

→ _____

4. The spaceship won't launch until they have done a final check.

→ _____

5. When the bus was arriving, we missed it because we were busy talking.

→ _____

VI. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. (1 p)

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of new and

often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only governments, companies, and individuals would make more efforts. In the home, there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Foods wrapped up three or four times in packages all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we don't need, but also to throw away much of what we have bought. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless **disposal of** the products we use in our daily lives.

1. The main cause of pollution mentioned in the passage is _____.

- A. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
- B. the production of new industrial goods
- C. increased amounts of a natural substance
- D. increasing population and their needs to buy more products

2. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only _____.

- A. people would pay more attention to their waste
- B. governments would take effective measures
- C. all sides concerned would make more efforts
- D. farmers would use less natural resources

3. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause _____.

- A. more and more air and water pollution
- B. both a litter problem and a waste of resources
- C. the price of the products to rise greatly
- D. the advertising industry to make more profit

4. What does the phrase "disposal of" in the last sentence probably mean?

- A. using up
- B. finding a solution to
- C. cutting out
- D. getting rid of

5. Which of the following cannot help solving the problem of pollution?

- A. Cutting out unnecessary buying
- B. Eating and drinking less
- C. Reducing excess use
- D. Controlling litter and waste

VII. Fill a suitable word into each of numbered blanks in the passage. (2 p)

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians (1) _____ in towns near the sea. On hot summer days you (2) _____ see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves that are very high. These large waves (3) _____ known as surfs and the people who ride them are called surfers. Surfing is a skill and needs learning. Don't expect to be (4) _____ to surf properly the first time you try. However by practicing a few times you will learn (5) _____ to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps (6) _____ origins need explaining. It started hundreds of years ago in Hawaii. Men swam out to sea to catch fish and found that they could come back to land very (7) _____ by riding waves. These first surfers did not use a (8) _____. They were "body surfers". Many people still do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the waves by lying, kneeing or standing (9) _____ them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a (10) _____. Today surfboards are made of plastic or fiberglass instead.

VIII. Use the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences. (1 p)

1. This volcano is dead; it has been (ACT) _____ for more than a century.
2. The Earth would be a happy planet if human beings, animals and plants (PEACE) _____ co-exist.
3. The US is the world's largest economy, benefiting from an abundance of natural resources and high worker (PRODUCE) _____.
4. The chemical (POLLUTE) _____ from cars and factories make the air, water and soil dangerously dirty.
5. You cannot imagine how (SERIOUS) _____ the area was damaged by the flood.

IX. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first. (1 p)

1. It is Tan's 15th birthday next week.

Tan will _____

2. The small town has totally been destroyed by the hurricane.

The hurricane _____

3. They will widen the gate to let the cars run into the yard easily.

The gate _____

4. I can't come because I have to help my dad with something.

If I _____

5. As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again.

We had just _____

UNIT 10. COMMUNICATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Communication

Phonetics:

Stress in words ending in *-ity* and *-itive*

Grammar:

- Review: Future continuous
- V + to infinitive

Vocabulary:

Communication forms and communication technology

Skills:

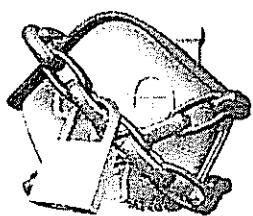
- Reading and talking about communication now and in the future
- Listening to and writing about *netiquette* and *emails*

PRACTICE

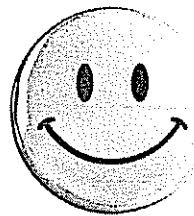
I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. quality | B. additive | C. decisive | D. battery |
| 2. A. repetitive | B. electrical | C. priority | D. energetic |
| 3. A. transitive | B. impressive | C. exciting | D. connection |
| 4. A. holography | B. inexpensive | C. infinitive | D. complexity |
| 5. A. conversational | B. oversensitive | C. communicative | D. personality |

II. Complete the words under the pictures with *-ity* or *-itive*, then mark the stress syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



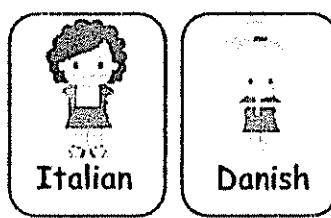
1. secur_____



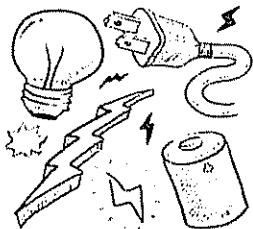
6. pos_____



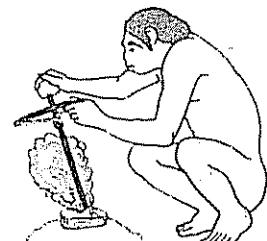
2. compet_____



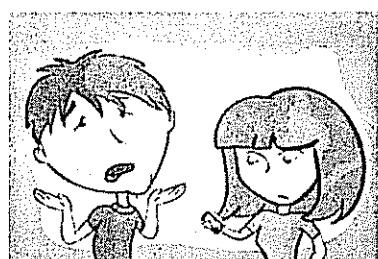
7. national_____



3. electric_____



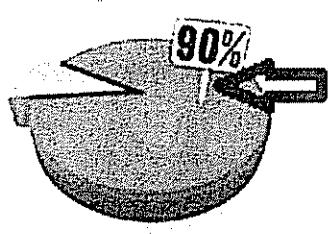
8. prim_____



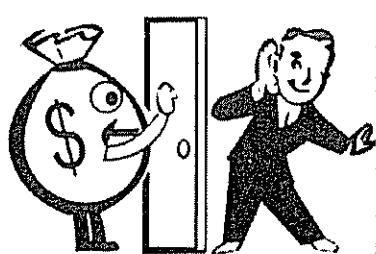
4. sens_____



9. char_____



5. major_____



10. opportun_____

III. Match the means of communication in the box with the pictures.

IV

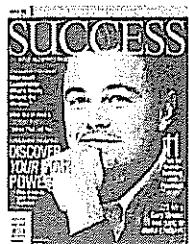
cell (mobile) phone
newspaper

computer
pager

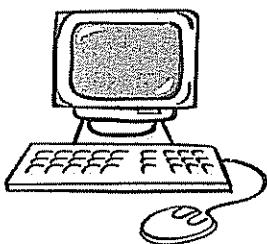
fax machine
radio

letter
telephone

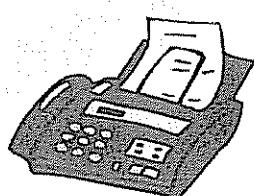
magazine
television



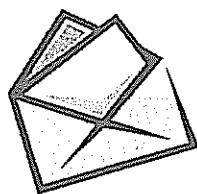
1. _____



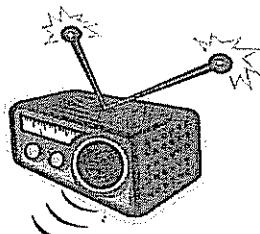
6. _____



2. _____



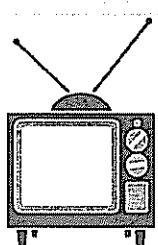
7. _____



3. _____



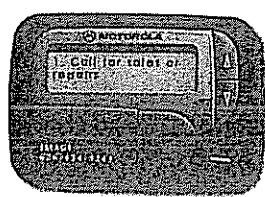
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

conference connecting conversations email online
post share signal telepathy texting

1. I cannot contact her by mobile phone - the network _____ is so weak here.
2. We'll _____ an article next week revealing the results of the experiment.
3. For more information about the English courses, please _____ me at: nguyenanson@gmail.com.
4. We had a video _____ yesterday. Mr. Taylors joined us from Australia, and Ms. Young from Canada.
5. Today there are many different ways to communicate _____, including social networking, chat, VoIP and blogging.
6. The supposed process of communicating through means other than the senses, as the direct exchange of thoughts is called _____.
7. Chat and instant messaging programmes allow you to have _____ with your friends or just write them a quick note.
8. Twitter lets you _____ brief messages (or "tweets") with the entire world or with just your circle of friends.
9. The Internet isn't just about finding information. It's about _____ with friends, family and people you've never met before.
10. What's she _____ here? I cannot understand this shorthand.

V. Put the verbs in brackets in Past continuous, Present continuous or Future continuous to complete the sentences.

1. This time tomorrow I (chat) _____ with my cousin in Sydney on Skype.
2. When I (call) _____ you this morning, my mobile phone was dead.
3. We (have) _____ a video conference at the moment.
4. People (not send) _____ snail mail any more in 2040.
5. They (use) _____ signs to communicate with each other at this time yesterday.

6. My brother (not work) _____ in the field of communication now.
7. "I (not text) _____ you at 11 p.m. last Sunday", said Peter.
8. Mr. Nam (deliver) _____ a speech at the National University at 10.30 a.m. next Wednesday.
9. I (get) _____ a lot of emails from customers these days.
10. We (communicate) _____ by using social media in five days' time.

VI. Use the verbs from the box into *V-infinitive* or *V-ing* to complete sentences.

call	chat	create	keep	make
meet	post	send	use	work

1. I've decided _____ a new Skype account.
2. Would you mind _____ me your home address, Mrs. Taylor?
3. Mr. Lam would prefer _____ landline phones for personal calls.
4. I've tried _____ her many times, but there have been no answers.
5. Avoid _____ personal information on Facebook.
6. I'd like _____ a call from my Gmail account.
7. My brother dislikes _____ about politics and religions.
8. They planned _____ in touch with each other by using emails.
9. We don't like video chatting. We enjoy _____ F2F.
10. Tom agreed _____ us at Galaxy Nguyen Du.

VII. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. In a message board you can _____ messages or post questions.
A. raise B. arrive C. text D. leave
2. You shrug your shoulders means "_____.
A. I'm happy. B. I don't know.
C. I'm angry. D. Sorry. I need to go now.

3. Using music, codes or signs to communicate is called _____ communication.
A. verbal B. non-verbal C. public D. non-public
4. I experienced one communication _____ in Japan when I didn't understand their body languages.
A. breakdown B. technique C. ability D. device
5. You should try looking for his telephone number on the company _____ as it may be there.
A. logo B. email C. website D. forum
6. John managed _____ his family in England by using Zalo.
A. contact B. to contact C. contacting D. to contacting
7. They advised _____ video chatting in the next meeting.
A. use B. to use C. using D. will use
8. We _____ to have an Internet connection installed in our house next week.
A. completed B. suggested C. admitted D. arranged
9. They _____ about video conferences at this time next Monday.
A. will talk B. will be talking
C. are talking D. are going to talk
10. We _____ with each other by mobile phone in 2050.
A. won't be communicating B. aren't communicating
C. haven't communicated D. aren't going to communicate

VIII. Fill in each numbered blank with a correct word to complete the following passage.

The Internet is the world's largest computer network with over 100 million users worldwide and this number (1)_____ doubling from year to year. The Internet is like an international highway of information. Now, you can sit at your computer, choose a route and (2)_____ at your destination -that is, the information you need. Today, from your computer, you (3)_____ access a library in one country, talk to an expert on a certain topic in a second country and send your (4)_____ information to someone doing research in a third. So, we don't know what will be (5)_____ in the not-too-distant future.

The Internet was born (6) _____ scientists attempted to connect the American Defence Network to other satellite networks in (7) _____ to exchange information. Soon, scientific and educational institutions as well as research departments became interested (8) _____ linking up, and, before long, the Internet had expanded into an international information and communication network.

The Internet now (9) _____ all the countries in the world. You can be connected to the Internet directly through your own computer or you can hook up to (10) _____ access system which allows you to use some of the Internet's services.

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Telephones help people speak to one another when they are apart. For more than a hundred years, nearly every telephone was a *landline*. A landline telephone is one that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones. Because of the wires, people could not take those telephones with them when they left their homes or offices.

What if you had to make a call while you were away from home? You had to find a pay phone. Pay phones are landlines found in public places. Many pay phones are on the street. You can make a call from inside a glass or metal space called a phone booth. Once you are inside the booth, you put coins into a slot in the phone to make a call.

Telephones have seen a lot of progress. Today, many people carry cell phones. Cell phones do not need to be connected with wires. They can be used almost anywhere and can fit in an adult's hand.

Many cell phones sold today are smart phones. A smart phone is a cell phone that has lots of computer-style features. For example, people use smart phones to check e-mail and go on the Internet. And all that can be done using something small enough to carry in a pocket!

1. What is a landline telephone?

- A. a telephone that can be carried around in your pocket and used anywhere
- B. a telephone that can be used in a public place
- C. a telephone that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones
- D. a telephone that can be used to check e-mail and go on the Internet

2. The article describes an example of a landline. What is an example of a landline?

- A. a pay phone
- B. a smart phone
- C. a cell phone
- D. a mobile phone

3. Pay phones are probably not used as much today as they were in the past. What piece of evidence supports this conclusion?

- A. Many people today carry cell phones, which can be used almost anywhere.
- B. Payphones are landlines that can be found in public places.
- C. People could not take landlines with them when they left their homes.
- D. People put coins into a slot in the pay phone to make a call.

4. What might be a reason that cell phones were invented?

- A. People wanted to be able to make calls from their homes or offices.
- B. People wanted to be able to make calls away from home without finding a pay phone.
- C. People wanted to be able to speak to one another when they were apart.
- D. People wanted to be able to speak and see each other from far distance.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Telephones are used to keep people apart as much as possible.
- B. Cell phones are much less useful than landlines and pay phones.
- C. Landlines and pay phones still play an important part in the world nowadays.
- D. Telephones have been used for many years, and they have changed a lot over time.

X. Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Example: 0. There have four people in our family. 0/____ are ____

1. I will chat with my friend in New York on Skype at this time next Saturday. 1/_____

2. Peter refused working online because he prefers meeting face-to-face. 2/_____

3. We are still using landline phones to communicate with each other in 10 years. 3/_____

4. She denied sign up for another account to post comments on my Facebook wall. 4/ _____
5. Members of the project are going to have a F2F group discussion in five days' time. 5/ _____

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

Example: 0. My house has a small garden.

is There _____ my house.

Answer: 0. *is* a small garden in

1. Don't miss seeing the Opera House when you are in Sydney.

forget Don't _____ the Opera House when you are in Sydney.

2. There will be a discussion about the possibility of using video chatting at this time next week.

discussing They _____ the possibility of using video chatting at this time next week.

3. It's a pity I don't have a smart phone now.

wish I _____ a smart phone now.

4. Landline telephones are predicted not to be used in 2030.

using People _____ landline telephones in 2030.

5. I don't feel like chatting online at the moment.

prefer I'd _____ at the moment.

XII. Use the suggestions below to write a paragraph of around 150 - 170 words about the advantages of emails.

- **Topic sentence:** Introduction of emails: email (electronic mail); 1st emails: 1960s
- **Supporting idea 1:** Fast (deliver at once; not have to wait for days to get a response/ answer)

- **Supporting idea 2:** Simple and informal language (write and send emails quickly, not have to spend too much time choosing vocabulary and grammar)
 - **Supporting idea 3:** Environment-friendly (not use paper, save trees)
 - **Supporting idea 4:** Can have pictures (send birthday cards, newsletters)
 - **Concluding sentence:** A quick, easy way to stay in touch with family, friends; important part in modern lives
-
-
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-
-
-
-
-

FUN CORNER

Find these 11 words in the word search.

WORD FIND

N	A	E	I	E	E	R	S	O	N	L
T	O	E	C	E	V	E	I	L	E	B
A	L	I	N	T	E	R	N	E	T	O
L	A	A	T	E	V	F	G	A	W	E
G	N	I	D	A	O	L	N	W	O	D
O	O	L	S	E	M	N	E	L	R	E
N	S	T	A	S	R	R	L	R	K	M
M	R	I	R	L	E	A	O	I	R	A
R	E	S	E	A	R	C	H	F	N	E
E	P	A	C	F	E	O	C	S	N	E
W	S	R	E	R	R	I	E	A	A	I

UNIT 11. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Science and technology

Phonetics:

Stress in words starting in *-un* and *-im*

Grammar:

- Review: Future tenses
- Reported speech: Statements

Vocabulary:

- Science and technology
- Inventions

Skills:

- Reading and talking about the role of science and technology now and in the future
- Listening to and writing about how science and technology solve some problems

PRACTICE

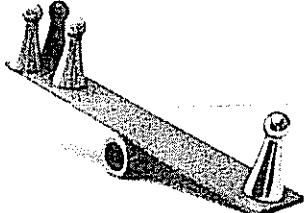
I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. impair | B. unhurt | C. effect | D. insect |
| 2. A. explorer | B. accurate | C. unhealthy | D. immature |
| 3. A. unnatural | B. engineering | C. impossible | D. environment |
| 4. A. unhelpful | B. unlikely | C. unforeseen | D. unusual |
| 5. A. imprecise | B. imperfect | C. impartial | D. impassive |

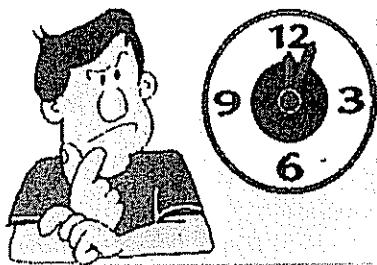
II. Complete the words under the pictures with *un-* or *im-*, then mark the stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



1. _____ lock



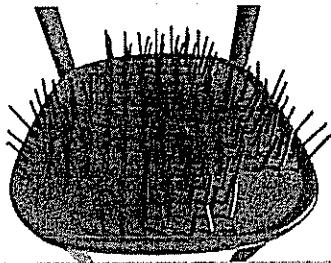
6. _____ balance



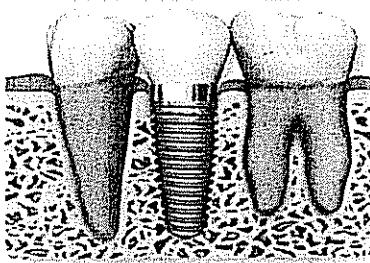
2. _____ patient



7. _____ employed



3. _____ comfortable



8. _____ plant



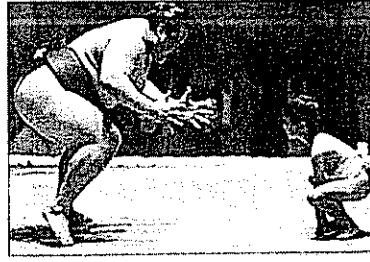
4. _____ prison



9. _____ tidy



5. _____ attractive

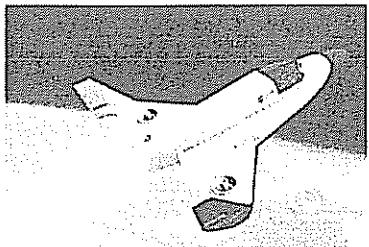


10. _____ fair

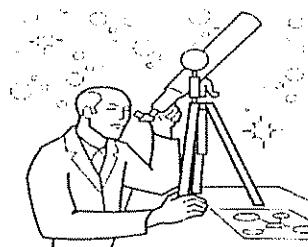
III. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

astronomer biologist escalator
measure spaceship

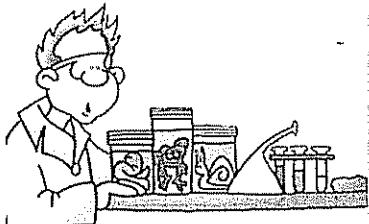
laboratory laptop
solar panels steam engine



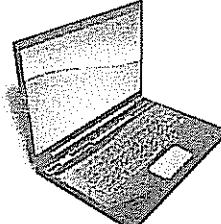
1. _____



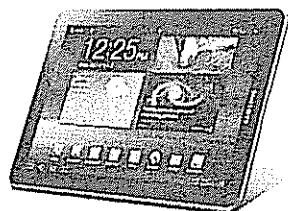
6. _____



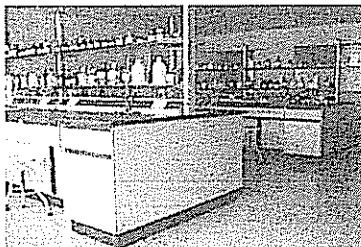
2. _____



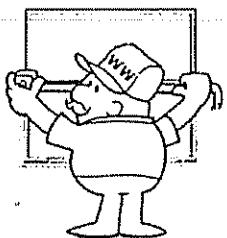
7. _____



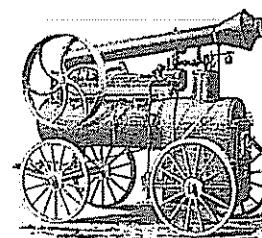
3. _____



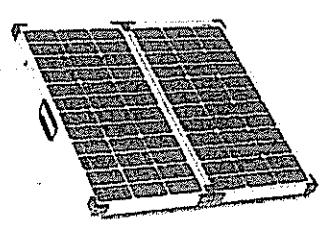
8. _____



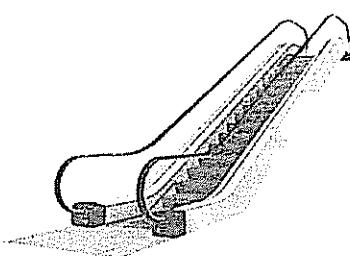
4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

benefits create discovery explore experiments
invention observations progress science technology

1. My brother is very good at natural _____ subjects such as Chemistry and Physics.
2. Simply speaking, _____ is the tools and machines that help to solve problems.
3. The scientific method is a way to ask and answer scientific questions by making _____ and doing experiments.
4. While scientists study how nature works, engineers _____ new things, such as products, websites, environments, and experiences.
5. In science, you should repeat your _____ several times to make sure that the first results weren't just an accident.
6. Scientific _____ brings us many conveniences and advanced machines, such as computers, automobiles, and so on.
7. There are many _____ of technology in the classroom, especially as students are becoming increasingly digitally literate.
8. The _____ of penicillin is very useful because it has saved lots of lives.
9. The key individuals responsible for the _____ of the double helix structure of DNA were Francis Crick and James Watson.
10. Scientists are planning to send people to _____ Mars in the near future.

V. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. There is still room for _____ in your work. IMPROVE
2. Today scientific progress is mostly defined in terms of _____ TECHNOLOGY advancements.
3. The first experiment was _____, so we need to do another one. SUCCEED
4. A _____ is a scientist who studies the solid and liquid matter that constitutes the Earth. GEOLOGY

5. The U.S. _____ of the Moon began with the Ranger 4 impactor in 1962. EXPLORE
6. A nuclear power reactor _____ could provide assistance with the loading and unloading of nuclear fuel. OPERATE
7. The study points out that many people's health has been affected from bathing in or drinking _____ water. PURE
8. Thousands of _____ are used in everyday products -in our water, our food and in the air we breathe. CHEMISTRY
9. _____ in Japan have found that human ageing may be able to be delayed or even reversed. RESEARCH
10. Here are several _____ proven studies that describe how to keep fit. SCIENCE

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in future tenses (be going to +V, future simple or future continuous).

1. That exercise looks difficult. I (help) _____ you.
2. They (fly) _____ to New York next summer holidays.
3. We (observe) _____ Mars from the National Space Centre at this time next week.
4. People (travel) _____ by flying car in the future.
5. Look at the clouds! It (rain) _____ in a few minutes.
6. I promise I (not tell) _____ your secret to anyone.
7. They (test) _____ the latest model of Iphone at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
8. I think they (invent) _____ a new building material next year.
9. We've already decided. We (not buy) _____ a robot vacuum cleaner.
10. Goodbye, Ms. White. I (phone) _____ you as soon as I arrive home.

VII. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. "I want to become a scientist when I grow up," Nam said.

2. "We met Professor Stephen Marshall yesterday," said Peter.

3. "I cannot go to the science class tomorrow morning," said Hoa.

4. "They have studied this kind of plant for two months," she told us.

5. "We don't open the laboratory today," Mr. Vinh said.

6. "I'm finding evidence for my research now," said Nick.

7. "You may be late for the workshop this afternoon," I told Mary.

8. "I didn't teach Earth Science last year," said Dr. Thomas.

9. "We will start collecting the data next month," Minh said to me.

10. "My sister isn't leaving for London tonight," said Jane.

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech.

1. Viet said that he would be doing an experiment at 10 o'clock the following day.

2. Mr. Quang told me that they hadn't been at the Young Inventors Club the night before.

3. She told me that I could try it then if I liked.

4. He said that he was going to hire a robot the following Saturday.

5. Mary told me that her parents didn't want her to participate in that project.

6. They said that they wouldn't send people to the moon the following year.

7. Mr. Smith told me that he had worked with my father for 10 years.

8. Lucia said that they weren't going to the cinema that night.

9. Bob said that he had seen a flying saucer the previous evening.

10. Dr. Nelson said that their students had been studying Astronomy at 3 p.m. the day before.

IX. Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

No more teachers? No more books? For today's kids, the Internet has all the answers.

Gadgets come and go and most of them don't have a very long life. The Internet, (1)_____ seems to be here to stay. The World Wide Web is now the largest information (2)_____ in the world and teenagers can find more or less anything they want there. They can (3)_____ music and films, watch TV, listen to the radio, send e-mails and even shop online.

In the United States for example, more than 78% of kids go (4)_____, according to a recent study. A lot of them are just (5)_____ the Web and instant messaging their friends. But 94% of those online said they also used it (6)_____ schoolwork. This technology has allowed them to (7)_____ a vast store of knowledge which was inaccessible before. With online tutoring and virtual schools, technology (8)_____ students to get specific help. It is also possible to be a part of a study (9)_____ or

discuss school projects with international e-mail pals. Perhaps more than anything, the Internet search engine Google has changed homework (10)_____ across the globe. But the problem is that it is so easy to "copy and paste" that teachers need to change homework assignments or projects every year.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. moreover | B. because | C. however | D. although |
| 2. A. resource | B. technology | C. informatics | D. generation |
| 3. A. play | B. discover | C. oversee | D. download |
| 4. A. chat | B. online | C. forum | D. connect |
| 5. A. looking | B. surfing | C. diving | D. watching |
| 6. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 7. A. access | B. enrich | C. upload | D. inform |
| 8. A. makes | B. allows | C. creates | D. opens |
| 9. A. group | B. commune | C. book | D. land |
| 10. A. customs | B. vocations | C. habits | D. traditions |

X. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Inventions That Changed Our World

People have been inventing things for years. Paper was invented about 2,000 years ago. The wheel was invented more than 5,000 years ago. What would life be like without paper to write on or bikes to ride? Those inventions have made life easier.

Airplane

The Wright Brothers invented the first airplane in December 1903. That makes 2003 the 100th anniversary! Before the airplane was invented, most people traveled by cars, boats, and trains. Today, airplanes help people travel faster. How do airplanes help you?

Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Before the telephone was invented, people kept in touch by writing letters or talking in person. Today the telephone makes it easier for people to talk to one another. How do telephones help you?

Automobile

The first four-wheeled gas-powered car was invented by Karl Benz in 1891. Before people had cars, they couldn't travel easily. They walked or rode horses for short trips.

They took trains or boats for long trips. Today cars are one of the main ways people travel. How do cars help you?

Computer

People worked for years to make the first computer. It was built in 1946. The first computer was called ENIAC. Today computers are an important part of many people's lives. People use computers as tools to write, get information, and much more. How do computers help you?

1. Which of the following are two inventions in the passage that were invented before 1900?
 - A. the telephone and the car
 - B. the car and the computer
 - C. the computer and the airplane
 - D. the airplane and the telephone
2. What do all the inventions described in this text have in common?
 - A. All these inventions were invented in the twentieth century.
 - B. All these inventions were invented by Americans.
 - C. All these inventions made people's lives easier.
 - D. All these inventions changed how people travel.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. the Wright Brothers spent a long time trying to invent the airplane
 - B. someone had the idea to invent the computer in the 1940s or early 1950s
 - C. Karl Benz didn't like to walk or ride horses for short trips
 - D. Alexander Graham Bell wrote many letters in his lifetime
4. What does the word **anniversary** in the second paragraph most nearly mean?

A. an interesting idea	B. an event
C. a statement of fact	D. a celebrated date
5. The primary purpose of this passage is to describe _____.
 - A. the invention of the airplane in December 1903
 - B. some inventions that have made a big difference
 - C. some ways that computers help make our lives easier
 - D. the reasons that Karl Benz invented the gas-powered car

XI. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. "We are having a workshop on information technology this Friday," said Mark.

Mark said that _____

2. "I didn't attend the science class yesterday," said Hoa.

Hoa told me that _____

3. "You need to do the experiment again tomorrow," the teacher said.

The teacher told me that _____

4. Phong told us that he couldn't complete the report the following week.

"I _____."

5. Mr. Brown said that they had repaired the machine since the previous Monday.

"We _____."

XII. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following topic.

Do you agree or disagree with the following idea:

Science and technology brings a lot of benefits to people.

You can refer to the following factors:

If Agree:

- Fast
- Make life easier
- Save physical power

If Disagree:

- Make people lazy
- Expensive
- Difficult to use

FUN CORNER

Match the Branches of Science with the correct definitions.

1. GEOLOGY	A. The scientific study of living things
2. HISTOLOGY	B. The scientific study of mental processes in living creatures
3. METEOROLOGY	C. The scientific study of the blood
4. ASTRONOMY	D. The scientific study of plants
5. MICROBIOLOGY	E. The scientific study of the functions of living organisms
6. PHYSIOLOGY	F. The scientific study of micro-organisms
7. PSYCHOLOGY	G. The scientific study of the earth
8. HEMATOLOGY	H. The scientific study of heavenly bodies
9. BOTANY	I. The scientific study of living tissues
10. BIOLOGY	J. The scientific study of the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere

UNIT 12. LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

Life on other planets

Phonetics:

Stress in words ending in *-ful* and *-less*

Grammar:

- Review: *may* and *might*
- Reported speech: questions

Vocabulary

Life on Earth and on other planets

Skills:

- Reading and talking about what life may be like on other planets
- Listening to and writing about aliens

PRACTICE

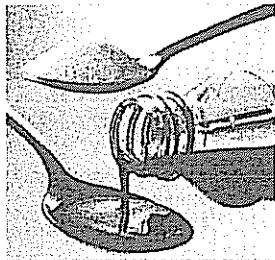
I. Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. helpless | B. unless | C. painless | D. airless |
| 2. A. useful | B. planet | C. thoughtless | D. return |
| 3. A. atmosphere | B. inhabit | C. meaningless | D. powerful |
| 4. A. valueless | B. resourceful | C. essential | D. surprising |
| 5. A. unsuitable | B. emotionless | C. uneventful | D. informative |

II. Complete the words under the pictures with *-ful* or *-less*, then mark the stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.



1. water _____



6. teaspoon _____



2. plenti _____



7. sleeve _____



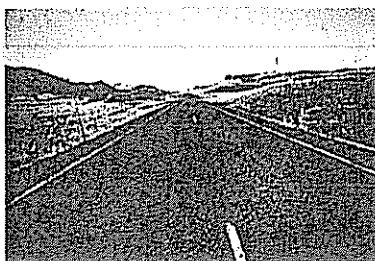
3. shape _____



8. pain _____



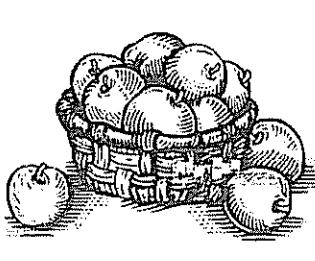
4. joy _____



9. end _____



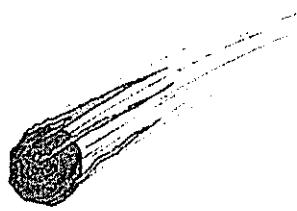
5. sleep _____



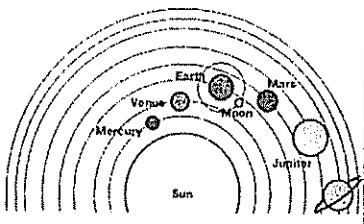
10. basket _____

III. Use the words/phrases in the box to label the pictures.

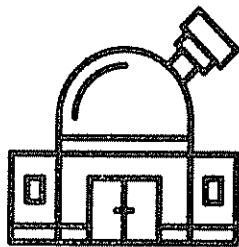
alien astronaut black hole comet artificial satellite
galaxy meteor observatory solar system space shuttle



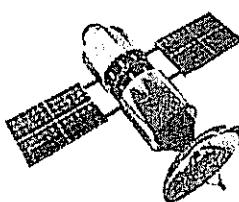
1. _____



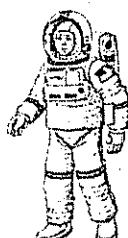
6. _____



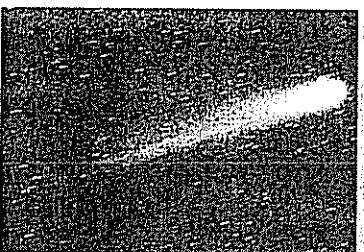
2. _____



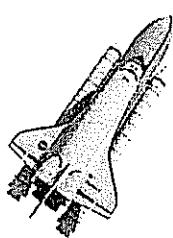
7. _____



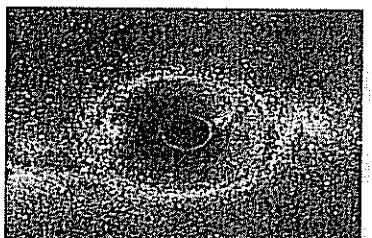
3. _____



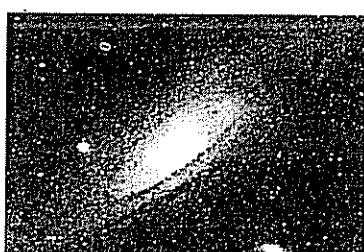
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

accommodate climate explore mission orbit
oxygen planet spaceship spacesuit surface

1. Scientists think it is possible to send humans on a _____ to Mars by the 2030s.
2. James Kirk is the captain of the _____ called *Enterprise*.
3. Jupiter is the largest _____ in the Solar System. Its diameter is more than 11 times the diameter of Earth.
4. The astronaut wears a _____ to protect him from the dangers of being outside in space.
5. Do you know that it takes only 88 Earth days for Mercury to _____ the Sun once?
6. The biggest problem for humans to live in other planets is the lack of _____ and water.
7. Since the early 1960's, dozens of spacecraft have been sent to _____ Mars.
8. NASA decided to _____ a rocket from Cape Canaveral at the end of this year.
9. It's impossible for people to live on Venus because the _____ there is unsuitable for human life.
10. They have found a planet that could _____ half of Earth's population.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Many astronauts said that it was _____ to see the **WONDER** Earth from space.
2. Oxygen is essential for the _____ of all plants and **SURVIVE** animals, whether they live on the land or in the water.
3. Astronauts who are orbiting the Earth often experience sensation **WEIGHT** of _____.
4. John Harrison is a space _____ who wants to destroy **TERROR** Earth.

5. WWF is committed to saving _____ animals such as DANGER
black rhino, leatherback turtle and saola.
6. UFO, which means flying saucer, is the abbreviation for IDENTIFY
_____ Flying Object.
7. 95% of the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is POISON
_____ to breathe.
8. NASA has found out that Kepler-62e has some _____ SIMILAR
to Earth.
9. Do you think astronauts feel a great sense of _____ LONELY
when they travel alone in space?
10. NASA scientists believe the _____ of alien life is not EXIST
that far away from Earth.

VI. Choose the best answer in brackets to complete sentences.

1. In my opinion, Jupiterians (*can / might / must*) have three eyes and four arms.
2. Professor Colin Evers, (*can / must / may*) I ask a question about life on Venus?
3. Sarah is such a talented pianist. She (*must / may / can*) practise a lot.
4. (*Might / Must / Could*) you show me your passport?
5. It (*can / must / might*) rain tomorrow so we'd better plan an indoor dinner.
6. Customers (*may / can / might*) use staff washroom.
7. I'm sure you (*can / may / could*) speak Spanish seeing that you're from Colombia.
8. You (*may / might / can*) leave now if you wish.
9. You (*might / can / may*) ask questions after my presentation.
10. We (*can / may / might*) find aliens on Mars.

VII. Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.

1. "Do you want to travel to space one day?" Nick asked me.

2. "What is your favourite sci-fi movie or TV show, Nam?" said Viet.

3. "Did you see a UFO yesterday evening?" the reporter asked Mr. Quang.

4. "Have you ever looked through a telescope?" I asked John.

5. "When will the next space buggy be sent to the moon?" they asked.

6. "How and when was the universe created?" Tom asked the presenter.

7. "Are you going to visit NASA next Thursday?" said Mai to Dr. Taylor.

8. "May I ask you some questions about other planets?" Laura asked Ms. White.

9. "What are artificial satellites used for?" we asked the scientist.

10. "Will the Earth ever be visited by aliens?" Phong said to Dr. Nelson.

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences in direct speech.

1. I asked Dr. Lewis when he thought people would visit Mars.

2. We asked Mr. Tam whether he was working for NASA then.

3. They wanted to know if we would ever meet aliens one day.

4. David asked me what I had talked to the astronaut the previous night.

5. Vinh asked Peter whether there were other life forms in the universe.

6. She asked Mr. Armstrong how long he had worked on space projects.

7. I asked Ms. Gray if she could speak Martian language.

8. The reporter wanted to know why I hadn't taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

9. Hoa asked me whether I had been leaving the spaceship at 3 o'clock the day before.

10. We asked the aliens which cities they would visit the following month.

IX. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word to complete the following passage.

NASA announced plans that are out of this world - literally! The space agency hopes to (1) _____ humans to the moon again by 2020.

NASA hopes to make a giant leap - back to the moon. Back in 2005, the U.S. space agency announced its plan to send four astronauts to the moon (2) _____ the next 15 years.

NASA officials say the moon is just the first step. They hope future missions will (3) _____ astronauts to Mars and beyond. "We will return to the moon no later than 2020 and extend the human presence across the (4) _____ system and beyond," says Michael Griffin, the head of NASA.

So far, the moon is the only place (5) _____ Earth that humans have visited. At 226,000 miles away, the moon is Earth's (6) _____ space neighbour.

On July 20th, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin (7) _____ the first astronauts to land on the moon. They traveled there aboard *Apollo 11*. When Armstrong first set (8) _____ on the moon, he spoke these famous words: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap (9) _____ mankind."

During NASA's *Apollo* program, 12 American astronauts explored the lunar terrain. The last U.S. trip to the moon (10) _____ in December 1972.

X. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

A New World

Would you like to have a birthday party every 13 days? Then Gliese 581c is the place for you!

Astronomers recently found the planet Gliese 581c. It orbits the star Gliese 581 once every 13 days. Earth **orbits** its star, the sun, every 365 days.

Gliese 581c is an exoplanet - a planet that exists beyond our solar system. It is the most earthlike exoplanet discovered so far.

Astronomers say there could be liquid water on Gliese 581c. And where there's water, there could be life. "Liquid water is critical to life as we know it," says Xavier Delfosse, one of the scientists who discovered the planet. "This planet will most probably be a very important target of the future of space missions... On the treasure map of the universe, one would be tempted to mark this planet with an X," says Delfosse.

Planet Files

Earth:

- is 8,000 miles across.
- is made of rock, ice, and liquid water.
- is one of eight planets in its solar system.

Gliese 581c:

- is estimated to be 12,000 miles across.
- is probably made of rock and might have ice and liquid water.
- is one of three planets in its solar system.

1. What is Gliese 581?
 - A. the star that Gliese 581c orbits
 - B. a moon that orbits Gliese 581c
 - C. another planet in Gliese 581c's solar system
 - D. an asteroid that will hit Gliese 581c
2. What is the purpose of the lists at the end of the passage?
 - A. to introduce the reader to Gliese 581c
 - B. to suggest that Gliese 581c is more important than Jupiter and Saturn
 - C. to compare and contrast features of Earth with Gliese 581c
 - D. to explain why scientists are so excited about the discovery of Gliese 581c
3. Which conclusion about Gliese 581c could be supported by the passage?
 - A. Astronauts will never go to Gliese 581c on future space missions.
 - B. Scientists will want to confirm whether water exists on Gliese 581c.
 - C. People will want to search for treasure on Gliese 581c.
 - D. Aliens will want to make contact with Earth from Gliese 581c.
4. The word **orbit** in paragraph 2 means _____.
A. exits B. runs C. walks D. circles
5. The primary purpose of this passage is to describe _____.
 - A. a new star that Earth will orbit
 - B. a new planet with similarities to Earth
 - C. a new comet that may collide with Earth
 - D. a new alien species that will visit Earth

XI. Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2 - 5 words in total).

Example:

0. My house has a small garden.

is There _____ my house.

Answer: 0. *is a small garden in*

1. "What do you think people will find on Jupiter?" he said.

would He asked me what _____ find on Jupiter.

2. Possibly he isn't the captain of *Star Trek*.

may He _____ the captain of *Star Trek*.

3. We wanted to know how they had returned to Earth.

return "How _____ to Earth?" we asked.

4. It's possible the weather will be sunny tomorrow.

might The weather _____ tomorrow.

5. "Is your uncle working as a pilot for NASA?" Julia asked me.

working Julia asked me _____ as a pilot for NASA.

XIII. Use the information below to write a paragraph of 120-150 words about Venus, a planet in the Solar System.

- Second planet Sun
- No natural satellite
- 224.7 Earth days orbit Sun
- Astronomers know thousands years
- Name after Roman Goddess of love, beauty
- Brightest thing in night sky except moon
- Sometimes call morning star or evening star
- Sometimes call sister planet of Earth: similar in size, gravity
- Many explorations by humans since mid-20th century
- Scientists discover atmosphere mostly carbon dioxide with clouds sulfuric acid very poisonous to humans
- Surface is too hot for any living thing to be able to survive

FUN CORNER

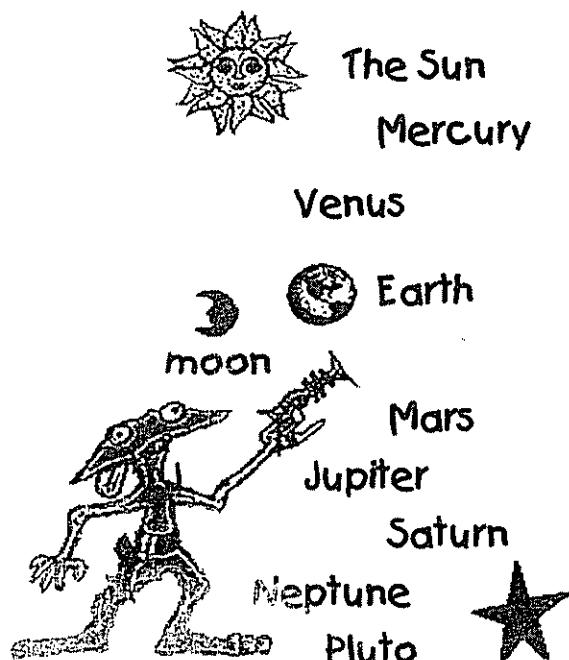
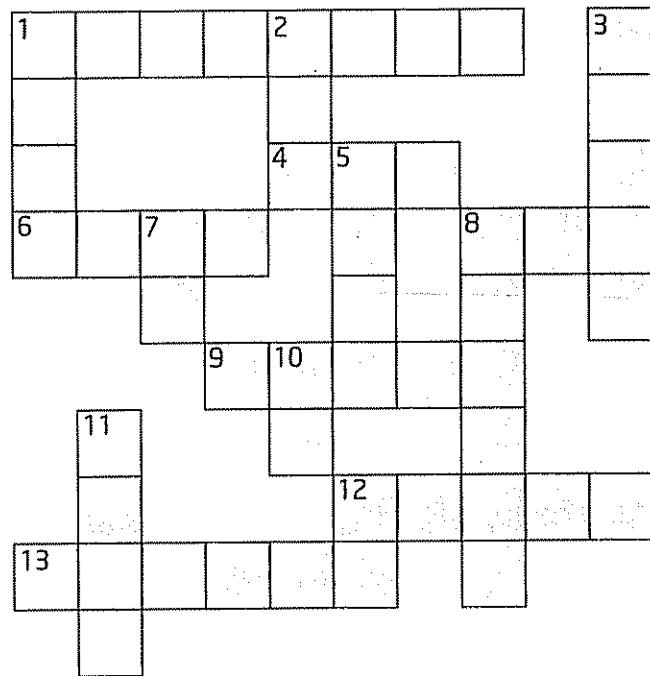
Do the following crosswords on Outer Space. Good luck and have fun!

OUTER SPACE



Across

1. Our galaxy.
4. An alien's spaceship.
6. A light in the night sky.
8. ____ is
9. Halley's ____ comes every 76 years.
12. Our planet.
13. What do you use to travel to the moon?



Down

1. The red carpet.
2. ____ are
3. Someone from outer space.
5. I come ____ Mars.
7. I ____
8. A planet with rings.
10. Land ____ the moon.
11. The Earth's friend.
12. Another name for alien.



FINAL TEST 1

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Find the word having different stress pattern in each line. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. density | B. negative | C. organize | D. enormous |
| 2. A. expressive | B. colourful | C. uncertain | D. endanger |
| 3. A. technique | B. planet | C. engine | D. fearful |
| 4. A. sensitive | B. quality | C. improper | D. classify |
| 5. A. technology | B. biology | C. adventurous | D. multimedia |

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (1 p)

1. Before the meeting finished, they had arranged when _____ next.
A. they met B. they to meet C. to meet D. meeting
2. My grandma _____ a lot of pleasure from gardening.
A. does B. has C. makes D. gets
3. Working hours will fall to under 35 a week, _____?
A. will they B. won't they C. won't it D. will it
4. What _____ if you saw a UFO?
A. do you do B. will you do C. would you do D. did you do
5. The _____ of space exploration started in the 1960s.
A. era B. time C. period D. age
6. Many advances have been _____ in the field of communication through the use of fiber optics.
A. done B. caused C. brought D. made
7. He was the first man _____ to help the flood victims.
A. arrive B. arrived C. arriving D. to arrive
8. From 1865 to 1875, a remarkable _____ of inventions was produced.
A. diversity B. mixture C. variety D. collection

9. You should talk to your dad first because that fridge _____ not be suitable for your family.

- A. can B. may C. need D. ought

10. Do you think there _____ less conflict in the world if all people _____ the same language?

- A. would be/ spoke B. is/ spoke C. were/ speak D. is/ will speak

III. Use the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. (2 p)

1. Do you think snail mail still (use) _____ in 2050?

2. It is possible that we (live) _____ on the moon or on Mars in 2050.

3. Chau has decided (study) _____ archeology at the university.

4. When I arrived at the club, my friends already (go) _____ home.

5. If I (be) _____ you, I (think) _____ very carefully before going to England to study.

6. The new technology rapidly (introduce) _____ into teaching and learning languages.

7. The researchers said they (work) _____ hard (find) _____ a vaccine for the Ebola virus disease.

8. Sally Ride was the youngest woman astronaut (fly) _____ into space in 1983.

IV. Complete the second sentence in each pair in reported speech. (1 p)

1. She said: "I went to the cinema yesterday."

She told me _____

2. "I'll phone and inform him about it tomorrow," he said.

He promised _____

3. "Have you been to an English speaking country?" he asked us.

He wondered _____

4. "Why didn't you put the wrapper in the dustbin?" she said to the boy.

She asked _____

5. "Is your son interested in sciences?" said the teacher to Mrs. Tram.

The teacher wanted to know _____

V. Use the correct form of the word given to complete the passage. (1 p)

Life on other planets

Humans have long been fascinated by outer space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life forms elsewhere, which we might be able to contact. (1. Nature)

_____ we have all read about space creatures in our science fiction novels, and have seen them on our TV and cinema screens, but "aliens" like these owe more to the (2. convenient) _____ of using human (3. act) _____ to play the parts than to any real form of scientific (4. investigate) _____.

However, many serious space (5. research) _____ are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (6. actual) _____ look like. One early result is *Arnold the Alien*, designed by (7. biology) _____ Dougal Dixon. This strange being, (8. like) _____ humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (9. appear) _____ its behaviour is not very (10. differ) _____ from our own.

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (1 p)

Percy Lebaron Spencer (1894 - 1970) was an American engineer and inventor. Like several great inventors, Dr. Percy Spencer made his most famous discovery **by accident**. He was testing a new piece of radar technology called "magnetron" in a laboratory in 1946 when the candy bar in his pocket started to cook. This interested him, so he put some corn next to the magnetron - and that cooked too!

The next day Dr. Spencer and his colleague placed an egg near the magnetron. Dr. Spencer's curious colleague took a step closer to check the egg - just in time for it to explode and cover his face!

After a short time, the company Dr. Spencer worked for was trying to find a more controlled way to use this microwave energy to cook food. In 1947, the first microwave oven became available. It was almost two metres tall and weighed over 350 kilos!

Finally in 1966 technology became advanced enough to produce microwaves for everyday domestic use. By then they were much smaller and easier to control. Nowadays you can see microwave ovens all over the world. They are here to stay.

1. Dr. Spencer discovered that _____.
A. a new piece was called "magnetron" B. a candy bar could cook his pocket
C. magnetron could cook food D. invention often happened by accident

2. The first microwave was invented in _____.
A. 1946 B. 1947 C. 1966 D. 1970

3. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
A. Dr. Percy Spencer was a radar expert.
B. His colleague had a minor accident in the experiment.
C. The first microwave was hardly convenient to use.
D. Microwave ovens are now part of our life.

4. The phrase "by accident" in the first sentence mostly means _____.
A. on purpose B. by the way C. not controlled D. not planned

5. What could be the best title for the article?
A. The Uses of Microwave Ovens B. The History of Microwave Ovens
C. The Story of Dr. Percy Spencer D. The inventions of Dr. Percy Spencer

VII. Choose the correct option for each numbered gap in the passage. (1 p)

People have used codes to send secret messages since Roman times. But codes are not just something (1) _____ by Julius Caesar or a spy. People today use codes every time they pay for something by credit card or send an email to a friend. Codes (2) _____ our personal information.

Before computers, the biggest users of codes were governments, who used them particularly in war. The (3) _____ Greeks sent and received messages using a *scytale*, a cylinder made of wood. An officer would put cloth around the cylinder and write a message along it. When he took the cloth off, the writing appeared to mean nothing. But the officer who received the cloth had a similar cylinder and could easily read the message.

Julius Caesar used a simple system to communicate with his army. (4) _____ writing the letter A, he would write D (+3 letters). Computer security systems today are not so different from the one Caesar used. But the keys are much bigger and there are billions of (5) _____ for each letter or number.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. A. done | B. used | C. got | D. sent |
| 2. A. protect | B. prevent | C. defend | D. keep |
| 3. A. antique | B. early | C. old | D. ancient |
| 4. A. Because of | B. Instead of | C. Due to | D. Except for |
| 5. A. potentials | B. likelihoods | C. chances | D. possibilities |

VIII. Match the halves to make sentences. (1 p)

1. Our Internet connection has been cut ...
A. an electric shock!
B. but I can't be sure.
C. off, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.
D. in an attempt to understand their past.
E. on average, about 149 million kilometres.
2. The telescope will photograph distant galaxies ...
A. an electric shock!
B. but I can't be sure.
C. off, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.
D. in an attempt to understand their past.
E. on average, about 149 million kilometres.
3. The distance from the Earth to the Sun is, ...
A. an electric shock!
B. but I can't be sure.
C. off, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.
D. in an attempt to understand their past.
E. on average, about 149 million kilometres.
4. Be careful! You might give yourself ...
A. an electric shock!
B. but I can't be sure.
C. off, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.
D. in an attempt to understand their past.
E. on average, about 149 million kilometres.
5. You may get connected to him on the facebook ...
A. an electric shock!
B. but I can't be sure.
C. off, so I'm afraid you'll have to wait until tomorrow.
D. in an attempt to understand their past.
E. on average, about 149 million kilometres.

IX. Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has similar meaning to the first. (1 p)

1. Man is likely to live on Mars in the future.

Man will _____

2. Talking to your family members every day is very important.

It is _____

3. Mathematics improves the way we think: it is a basic tool of thinking.

Since mathematics _____

4. The government believe it is beneficial to spend more money on space exploration.

It is believed _____

5. "Can you lend me your iPad for a few minutes?" said Hoa to Thanh.

Hoa asked _____

FINAL TEST 2 (Advanced)

Time allotted: 60 min.

I. Find the word having different stress pattern in each line. (1 p)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. stressful | B. weightless | C. precise | D. verbal |
| 2. A. talkative | B. infamous | C. voluntary | D. untreated |
| 3. A. informative | B. phonology | C. interactive | D. zoology |
| 4. A. permanent | B. tsunami | C. disastrous | D. official |
| 5. A. traditional | B. telescopic | C. petroleum | D. technology |

II. Decide the word/ phrase A, B, C, or D in each sentence that needs correction. (1 p)

1. Before the invention of the printing press, books have been all printed by hand.
A B C D

2. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope.
A B C D

3. Scientists worry what the continued use of certain pollutants may damage the Earth's ozone layer.
A B C D

4. In America, it's not impolite to ask questions about age, marriage and income.
A B C D

5. Species become extinct or endangerment for a number of reasons, but the primary
cause is the destruction of habitat by human activities.
A B
C D

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (1 p)

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's lives are affected by IT. Twenty years ago few people had access to a computer while today most people use them at work, home or school and the use of e-mail and the Internet is an everyday event.

These developments have brought many benefits to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on

every conceivable subject is now available to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the widespread use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost impossible to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children accessing unsuitable websites and viruses. Unfortunately, this kind of problem might even get worse in the future at least until more regulated systems are set up.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, yet developments relating to new technology are likely to produce many negative effects in the future, and **they** must be addressed if we are to avoid damaging impacts to individuals and society.

1. According to the passage, the World Wide Web _____.

- A. brings only benefits to people
- B. has both advantages and disadvantages
- C. is difficult for children to get access to
- D. causes a busy and exciting life

2. The writer of the passage believes that e-mail _____.

- A. reduces face-to-face contact
- B. is used only in business
- C. can be checked quickly and easily
- D. takes a lot of time to transmit

3. It is believed that future IT developments will probably be _____.

- A. more rapid
- B. more negative
- C. more positive
- D. unexpected

4. What does the word "they" in the last paragraph refers to?

- A. Benefits
- B. Developments
- C. Negative effects
- D. Damaging impacts

5. It can be inferred from the passage that children's use of the computer should be _____.
A. increased B. reduced C. stopped D. controlled

IV. Each of the underlined words is in the wrong form. Rewrite them correctly. (1 p)

Example: Leisure activities will change much in the foresee future.

→ foreseeable

1. What can we do to protect danger species like the giant panda?

→ _____

2. Most scientists accept that globe warming is a reality.

→ _____

3. Everyone should be extreme worried about the hole in the ozone layer.

→ _____

4. Meteorologists can forecast tomorrow's weather with incredible accurate these days.

→ _____

5. Develop are planning to build a TV tower in the city centre.

→ _____

6. The great of solar power lies in its simplicity.

→ _____

7. A number of different pollute in the river have caused the death of all the fish.

→ _____

8. It's nature dark for this time of day. They didn't say there was going to be an eclipse, did they?

→ _____

9. Living in an English speaking country really improves your English and broad your horizons.

→ _____

10. I've always wanted to be a travel photograph and take pictures of exotic places.

→ _____

V. Insert a suitable word in each numbered blanks to complete the passage. (2 p)

Cultural differences at the dinner table

In some cultures, when you are invited to have a meal at someone's house, you might be considered (1) _____ if you don't say how nice the food is. In Britain, for example, it's normal for someone to compliment the cook (2) _____ the tastiness of the meal. You can say something like, "That was delicious. Please, write the (3) _____ down for me!"

In other cultures, (4) _____, people tend not to be so full of enthusiasm (5) _____ the meal. You might be regarded as being rude, as the (6) _____ associate your praise with surprise. He or she (7) _____ think. 'So, they're shocked I can cook well, are they?'

If you're not sure how to react, the best advice is to wait and (8) _____ how other people at the table react. If that (9) _____ help, be very careful about what you say! One solution could be (10) _____ say, 'That was delicious, but then I knew it would be!'

VI. Fill each numbered blank with the correct word from the box. There are more words than needed. (1 p)

Almost spectacular which raise built deep
tops themselves rise Most high eruptions

A volcano is an opening in the earth's surface through (1) _____ lava, hot gases, and rock fragments erupt. Such an opening occurs when melted rock from (2) _____ within the earth blasts through the surface. (3) _____ volcanoes are mountains, particularly cone-shaped mountains. The mountains (4) _____ are also called volcanoes.

Eruptions of volcanic mountains are (5) _____ sights. In some eruptions, huge fiery clouds (6) _____ over the mountain, and glowing rivers of lava flow down its sides. In other (7) _____, red-hot ash and cinders shoot out the mountaintop, and large chunks of hot rock are blasted (8) _____ into the air. A few eruptions are so violent that they blow the mountain apart.

Some eruptions occur on volcanic islands. Such islands are the (9) _____ of volcanic mountains that have been (10) _____ up from the ocean floor by repeated eruptions. Other eruptions occur along narrow cracks in the ocean floor.

VII. Choose the correct phrase or idiom to complete each of the sentences. (1 p)

lost touch with *came up with* *visual pollution*
natural resources *you must be kidding*

1. During his holiday he couldn't get access to the Net, so he _____ current events.
2. Do you know who first _____ the idea of transmitting electronic signals by satellite?
3. _____ refers to the impacts of pollution that disturbs the visual areas of people by creating negative changes in the natural environment.
4. South Africa is a country of great beauty and immense _____.
5. - "It is reported that an alien has landed in the Sahara desert."
- "Really? _____."

III. Write full sentences, using the words/ phrases given. (1 p)

1. paper/ main/ writing material/ today/ invent/ Chinese/ many years/ ago

2. we/ better not/ throw/ rubbish/ the streets

3. Americans/ use/ lot/ slangs/ so/ difficult/ me/ understand

4. Thanks to/ progress/ science and technology/ human life/ better and better

5. some people/ still/ believe/ world's resources/ can/ never/ use up

IX. Rewrite each of the sentences, so that it contains the word in capital. (1 p)

1. "Which one would you like, the blue or the green?" said the seller. ASKED

2. People use too much fertilizer so lands are being spoiled. IF

3. The government should provide temporary shelters for the earthquake victims. BE

4. Cuong is so kind to help the injured people. IT'S

5. It's probably better to see a specialist about this problem. MIGHT
