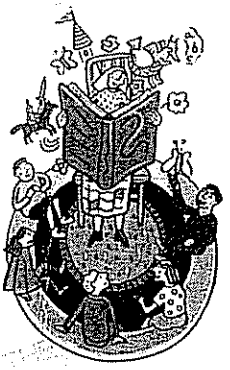
TheWindy

TỦ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH

TỔNG HỢP Ngữ pháp & Bài tập TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 9

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI



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MC Books

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI

THE WINDY

NHUNG ĐỖ (chủ biên)

TỔNG HỢP NGỮ PHÁP
Và
BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH LỚP 9

Hiệu đính: NGỌC MAI

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỜI ĐẠI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh – ngôn ngữ quốc tế - được coi là một môn học quan trọng trong chương trình giáo dục các cấp ở Việt Nam. Phương pháp học tiếng Anh cũng như các môn học khác – lý thuyết + thực hành – luôn đi cùng với nhau.

Dựa theo chương trình chuẩn tiếng Anh Trung học phổ thông của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo, chúng tôi cho ra mắt cuốn "**Tổng hợp ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9**". Cuốn này bao gồm 10 bài học và các bài kiểm tra theo phân phối chương trình Tiếng Anh lớp 9 của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo. Mỗi bài bao gồm các phần sau:

A. GRAMMAR (Ngữ pháp) – Tóm tắt các chủ điểm ngữ pháp của từng bài.

B. EXERCISES (Bài tập) – Bao gồm những dạng bài tập theo các chủ điểm ngữ pháp, giúp học sinh thực hành và nắm bắt kiến thức tốt hơn. Trong phần bài tập được chia làm các dạng bài khác nhau:

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE – trắc nghiệm - học sinh được thực hành qua các bài tập trắc nghiệm về ngữ âm, từ vựng và ngữ pháp.

II. WRITING – luyện viết – giúp học sinh rèn luyện kĩ năng.

III. READING COMPREHENSION – đọc hiểu – giúp học sinh nâng cao kĩ năng đọc – hiểu qua các đoạn văn ngắn.

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE – tìm và sửa lỗi sai – giúp học sinh tự nhận ra những lỗi sai thường gặp trong tiếng Anh.

Sau 2 bài học, có các bài Review và bài test, những bài này được thiết kế để giúp học sinh tự kiểm tra khả năng và sự hiểu biết của mình sau khi học xong các bài.

Chúng tôi hy vọng cuốn "**Tổng hợp Ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh lớp 9**" sẽ là một trong những tài liệu hữu ích cho giáo viên tham khảo và học sinh lớp 9 nâng cao trình độ tiếng Anh của mình.

Rất mong được sự đóng góp của Quý độc giả để chúng tôi có những cuốn sách tốt hơn trong những lần tái bản sau.

Chân thành cảm ơn!

Ban biên tập

Unit 1

A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

GRAMMAR

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN):

1 Form (Cấu trúc):

a. Động từ TO BE: (was/ were)

KHẲNG ĐỊNH	• I / she/ he/ it + was ..... • You/ we/ they were .....
PHỦ ĐỊNH	• I/ she/ he/ it + was + not ..... • You/ we/ they + were + not .....
NGHI VẤN	• Was + I / she/ he/ it .....? • Were you/ we/ they .....?

b. Động từ thường (V):

KHẲNG ĐỊNH	• S + V-ed/ past tense
PHỦ ĐỊNH	• S + did not + V
NGHI VẤN	• Did + I/ you/ we/ they + V?

❷ Usage (Cách sử dụng):

Ex1. He went to New York last year.

(Năm ngoái anh ấy đã đến New York)

I was late for school yesterday.

(Tôi đã bị muộn học vào ngày hôm qua)

Ex2. When my brother was small, he played football in the afternoon.

(Khi anh trai tôi còn nhỏ, anh ấy thường đá bóng vào buổi chiều)

She went to work by bus two years ago.

(Hai năm trước cô ấy thường đi làm bằng xe buýt)

Ex3. Last Sunday, I got up at 8 a.m and I had breakfast at 8.30. Then I visited my grandmother.

(Chủ nhật tuần trước, tôi thức dậy vào lúc 8 giờ sáng và ăn sáng vào lúc 8.30. Sau đó tôi đến thăm bà tôi.)

❖ **Những trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường đi kèm thì quá khứ đơn:**

- **yesterday**	*ngày hôm qua*
- **last night/ week/ month/ year...**	*tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái...*
- **ago**	*trước* (two days ago: *hai ngày trước*; twenty years ago: *hai mươi năm trước*)
- **in + thời gian trong quá khứ**	*trong ...* (in 1990; in 2011)

❖ **Cách thành lập động từ trong quá khứ:**

- Động từ trong quá khứ được chia làm hai dạng: động từ có quy tắc và không có quy tắc.

a. Động từ có quy tắc (regular verb): được thành lập bằng cách thêm đuôi – **ed** vào sau động từ nguyên thể.

Ex: work – worked; travel – traveled ; water – watered

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng **"phụ âm + e"**, chúng ta chỉ cần thêm **"d"**.

Ex. phone – phoned ; translate – translated

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng **"phụ âm + y"**, chúng ta chuyển **"y"** thành **"i"** và thêm **"ed"**.

Ex. study – studied

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng **"nguyên âm + y"**, giữ nguyên **"y"** và thêm **"ed"**.

Ex. play – played ; stay - stayed

- Những động từ có một âm tiết, trong đó có một nguyên âm đứng giữa hai phụ âm hoặc những động từ có hai âm tiết mà trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai thì chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm **"ed"**.

Ex. stop – stopped

control /kənˈtrəʊl/- controlled

b. Động từ bất quy tắc (Irregular verb): Học thuộc cột 2 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ex. see – saw ; go – went ; buy - bought

❖ **Cách phát âm đuôi "ed":**

Đuôi **"ed"** được phát âm theo ba cách khác nhau:

- /id/: sau các âm /t/ và /d/

Ex. wanted, decided...

- /t/: sau các âm vô thanh (f, s, sh, ch, p, x, k)

Ex. washed, stopped...

- /d/: sau các phụ âm còn lại và nguyên âm.

Ex. lived, traveled...

II. CÂU ƯỚC VỚI THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN:

+ Cấu trúc:

S_1 + wish(es)	+	S_2	+	$V_{(quá\ khứ)}$
If only	+	S	+	$V_{(quá\ khứ)}$

+ Cách sử dụng: Hình thức này dùng để diễn tả ước muốn không có thật ở hiện tại.

Ex: I wish I had a big house. (Now, my house is small)

(*Tôi ước tôi có một ngôi nhà to.*) (*Hiện tại, ngôi nhà của tôi rất nhỏ*)

If only I were a billionair.

(*Giả mà tôi là tỷ phú*)

+ Lưu ý: Động từ "to be" luôn được ở dạng "**were**".

Ex: She wishes she were at the cinema.

(*Cô ấy ước cô ấy đang ở rạp chiếu phim*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. happy	B. hour	C. high	D. hotel
2. A. too	B. soon	C. good	D. food
3. A. chair	B. check	C. machine	D. child
4. A. though	B. enough	C. cough	D. rough
5. A. out	B. round	C. about	D. would

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. ..... Kuala Lumpur, Ha Noi is a busy modern city.
   A. As B. Such as C. Like D. Similar
2. I wish I ..... his name.
   A. knew B. know C. will know D. would know
3. Football, chess, and tennis are ..... .
   A. matches B. games C. plays D. athletics
4. The ..... destroyed the Central Bank
   A. famine B. strike C. capitalism D. earthquake
5. I ..... a table for two, at eight o'clock in a big restaurant.
   A. set B. bought C. booked D. put
6. I told her she could stay with us. That's what I ..... .
   A. said to her B. said her C. told to her D. told
7. The manager ..... the man to return to work immediately.
   A. insisted B. suggested C. demanded D. ordered
8. Tan doesn't know ..... about sports.
   A. nothing B. things C. anything D. something

9. The English student acts as if he ..... Vietnamese perfectly

A. knows B. knew C. had known D. will know

10. He ..... his father in many ways.

A. takes over B. takes down C. takes on D. takes after

11. He told me he couldn't go to sleep. That's what he .....

A. said me B. talked to me

C. told to me D. said to me

12. Over the next few days, the girls ..... Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum.

A. will visit B. visited C. are visiting D. visits

13. The car went ..... full speed.

A. with B. for C. to D. at

14. Linguistics is the science of .....

A. medicine B. economics

C. languages D. mathematics

15. Let's have dinner, ... ?

A. will he B. shall we C. won't we D. shan't we

16. When did you ..... see him?

A. recently B. already C. last D. lately

17. Minh's father often takes him ..... the park every summer.

A. on B. to C. in D. after

18. I'll pick you ..... at your hotel next Monday.

A. on B. off C. at D. up

19. Will you see ..... Mr. Nam at Tan Son Nhat airport tomorrow morning?

A. over B. down C. off D. in

20. I came ..... an old friend on the street yesterday morning.

A. over B. across C. down D. in

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. There are several books by Hemingway on this .....

A. shelf B. platform C. cupboard D. support

2. The plane will ..... at 06.30 so you must be there at 06.00.

A. take after B. take down C. take off D. take up

3. The players ..... to be there at 3 o'clock

A. told B. were told C. have told D. tell

4. The earth is a .....

A. satellite B. state C. planet D. star

5. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to ..... his house yesterday

A. break into B. break out of

C. break away D. break through

6. I borrowed this coat ..... my father.

A. from B. to C. at D. by

7. Buddhism is an .....

A group B religion

C. association D. imagination

8. Malaysia is divided ..... 2 regions.

A. to B. on C. in D. into

9. I wish I ..... you some money for your rent, but I am broken myself.

A. can lend B. would lend C. could lend D. will lend

10. The bomb missed it mission then .....

A. went down B. went off C. went through D. went away

11. Lan ..... the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying

A. enjoying B. has enjoyed C. enjoyed D. enjoy

12. We went by car but the children went ..... foot.

A. on B. by C. to D. with

13. Do you ..... me say this in class?

A. let B. allow C. permit D. mind

14. I was so tired that I ..... asleep in the chair.

A. got B. fell C. went D. felt

15. He asked all his children ..... hard till midnight.

A. to study B. studied C. study D. studying

16 I am always ..... for school.

A. on time B. in time C. at time D. out of time

17. We ..... an English exercise.

A. are doing B. did

C. have done D. all are correct

18. Vietnamese people are very .....

A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship

19. They wanted to know if the woman had died of the rare .....

A. illness B pain C ache D hurt

20. "I wish I ..... stay longer," Maryam said to Lan at the end of the week

A. could B. can C. will D may

II. WRITING:

1 Put the verb into past form:

1. Yesterday, I (go) ..... to the restaurant with my brother.
2. We (not drive) ..... around the city last Sunday.
3. When we (arrive) ..... at the hotel, the rooms (be) ..... full.
4. The waitress (ask) ..... us if we (have) ..... reservations.
5. I (say) ....., "I don't feel comfortable."
6. The waitress (tell) ..... us to come back in two hours.
7. What you (do) ..... last night?
   - I (do) ..... my homework.
8. I (not watch) ..... the football match yesterday.
9. She (stop) ..... in the grocery store and (buy) ..... some sandwiches.
10. That (be) ..... better than waiting for two hours.
11. I (not go) ..... to school last Monday.
12. (she / get) ..... married last year?

❷ Put the verb in past simple tense:

Two people (die) died in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They (1 be) ..... Herbert and Molly Paynter, a couple in their seventies. The fire (2 start) ..... at 3.20 a.m. A neighbour, Mr Aziz, (3 see) ..... the flames and (4 call) ..... the fire brigade. He also (5 try) ..... to get into the house and rescue his neighbours, but the heat (6 be) ..... too great. The fire brigade (7 arrive) ..... in five minutes. Twenty fire-fighters (8 fight) ..... the fire and finally (9 bring) ..... it under control. Two fire-fighters (10 enter) ..... the burning building but they found the couple dead.

❸ Complete the dialogue with the verb in past simple tense:

Claire: (you / have) Did you have a nice weekend in Paris?

Mark: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show. (1 we/ not/ try) ..... to do too much.

Claire: What sights (2 you/ see) .....?

Mark: We had a look round the Louvre. (3 I / not / know) ..... there was so much in there.

Claire: And what show (4 you/ go) ..... to?

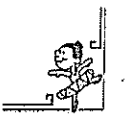
Mark: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. (5 I / not / like) ..... it.

Claire: Oh, dear. And (6 Sarah / enjoy) ..... it?

Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but (7 I/ not/ want) ..... to go shopping.

❹ Put the correct form of the verb the sentense with "Wish":

1. I wish I (live) ..... near my school.
2. I wish I (know) ..... her address.
3. I wish I (be) ..... taller.
4. I wish I (meet) ..... her now.
5. She wishes her father (be) ..... here now to help her.



6. I wish I (have) ..... more time to do this job.

7. The teacher wishes you (work) ..... more than (talk) .....

8. I wish I (not live) ..... in such a noisy city.

9. I wish I (have) ..... enough money to buy this book.

10. I wish Jim (be) ..... class now.

5 Rewrite the sentence with "I wish":

Ví dụ: I don't know how to cook fish.

→ *I wish I knew how to cook fish.*

1. I don't have time to go around the city.

   I wish .....

2. She doesn't send me her recent photos.

   I wish .....

3. My friend doesn't have money to repair his bicycle.

   I wish .....

4. My students write lesson slowly.

   I wish .....

5. The exercises are long and difficult.

   I wish .....

6. The film is boring.

   I wish .....

7. The weather is very hot today.

   I wish .....

8. My motorcycle is very old.

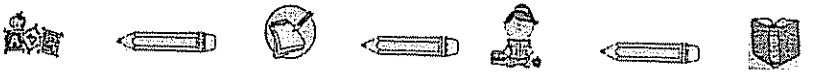
   I wish .....

9. He gets up late for class today.

   I wish .....

10. My son plays video games during the day.

    I wish .....

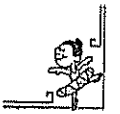


6 Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. Your father is very kind ..... David.
2. Hurry or you will be late ..... school.
3. Were they present ..... the meeting?
4. She was confused ..... the dates.
5. His book is different ..... mine.
6. Your plan is similar ..... his.
7. The boy is afraid ..... snakes
8. She is accustomed ..... getting up early.
9. He was successful ..... his job.
10. That student is very quick ..... mathematics.

7 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Thousands of people had to build that castle for him ten years ago.
→ That castle .....
2. She has never read this book before.
→ This is the first .....
3. He failed in the examination last year.
→ He did not .....
4. The fire has destroyed many houses.
→ Many houses .....
5. His parents made him study for his exam.
→ He was made .....
6. May I borrow your pen?
→ Would you mind .....?
7. I started working for the company a year ago.
→ I've .....
8. She didn't say a word as she left the room.
→ She left .....



❽ Write a letter:

Imagine that you visited a friend or relatives last summer. Now, you write a letter to your pen pal telling her/ him about your visit. Following this outline:

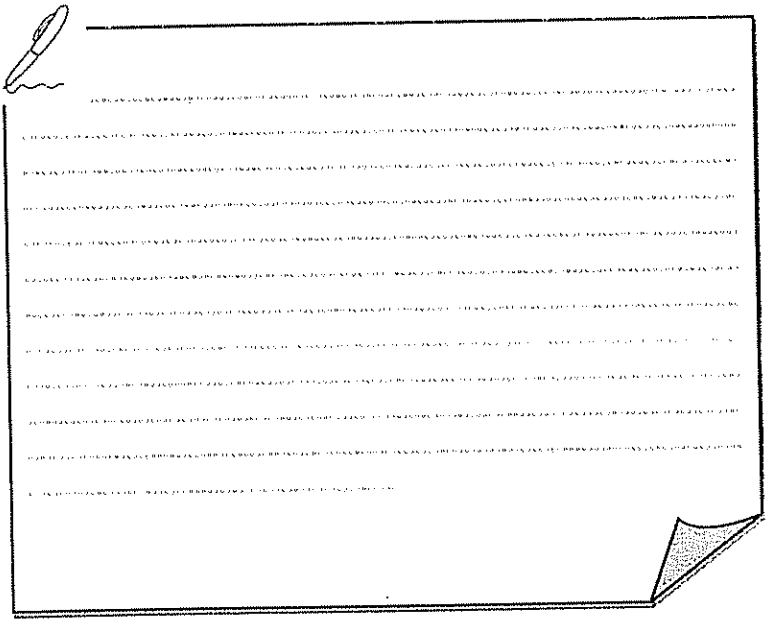
First paragraph: - say when you arrived and who met you at the bus / train station / airport

Second paragraph:

- Talk about:

+ what you did
+ people you met
+ things you bought
+ places you visited
+ food you tried
+ when you returned home.

Third paragraph: - tell how you felt (happy / disappointed...)



III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

New York – The " Big Apple"

Our arrival in New York was spectacular. It's skyscrapers and the Statue of Liberty make a (1) ..... sight. New York has a (2) ..... of over seven million and it is probably the world's most famous city. The inhabitants of the "Big Apple" come from many (3) ..... countries. There are more nationalities in New York (4) ..... in any other places on the earth. It is also has (5) ..... tourists than any other cities except London, especially in the summer. (6) ..... come from all (7) ..... the world and have a wonderful time. There are so many (8) ..... for them to get enthusiastic about – whether it's some of the (9) ..... museums in the world or the (10) ..... little streets of Greenwich Village.

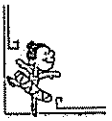
1.	A. sad	B. beautiful	C. horrible	D. cold
2.	A. attraction	B. impression	C. population	D. people
3.	A. same	B. young	C. old	D. different
4.	A. than	B. rather	C. of	D. to
5.	A. many	B. much	C. more	D. lots
6.	A. Visit	B. Visitors	C. Workers	D. Goers
7.	A. in	B. from	C. over	D. of
8.	A. attraction	B. place	C. sights	D. area
9.	A. good	B. better	C. best	D. nicer
10.	A. to charm	B. charm	C. charmed	D. charming

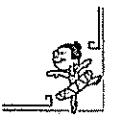
❷ Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

A TRIP TO FRANCE

Paul had a very exciting summer holiday this year. His French pen-friend invited him to visit her family in the south of France Paul (1) ..... by plane from London to Paris. Marie, his French friend, (2)..... him in Paris and together they took a train from Paris to Marseilles. Marseilles is the (3)..... where Marie's family lives. It is a very large port. A lot of people live in Marseilles and (4)..... are many interesting shops and cafes there Paul started learning French at school two years ago and he spoke French all the time with Marie and her family. (5)..... it was very difficult for him but soon it became (6)..... easier. One day Marie and her parents (7)..... Paul for a picnic in the mountains. They climbed a big hill . From the top of the hill, they had a wonderful (8)..... In the (9)..... they could see the sea. Paul was very sad when it was time to go back to London and school. He is already looking (10) ..... to next summer when Marie is going to spend her holidays with his family in England.

1. A. got	B. moved	C. went	D. transferred
2. A. met	B. saw	C. took	D. greeted
3. A. country	B. town	C. capital	D. village
4. A. they	B. those	C. these	D. there
5. A. At first	B. At beginning		
C. At starting	D. At the first time		
6. A. much	B. so	C. too	D. extremely
7. A. brought	B. took	C. carried	D. got
8. A. view	B. sight	C. scene	D. scenery
9. A. space	B. air	C. distance	D. way
10. A. through	B. forward	C. on	D. out

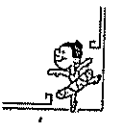




IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. Thank you for inviting me to the party. I wish I can but I can't. .....
2. The Chinese build the Great Wall over two thousand years ago. .....
3. The kitchen is not very big but there is a lot of cupboards. .....
4. Lukas can play the piano when he was two and now he practices it. .....
5. She would like going out with her Mom. .....
6. We've learnt to play the piano for 2005. .....
7. I wish you will come with me now. .....
8. My friend and I am always busy on Sundays. .....



Unit 2

CLOTHING

GRAMMAR

I. THE PRESENT PERFECT (THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH):

1 Form (Cấu trúc):

(+) S + have/ has + P.P

(-) S + haven't / hasn't + P.P

(?) Have/ Has + S + P.P ?

2 Usage (Cách sử dụng):

1. Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để nói về các sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó vẫn còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại.

2. Dùng để diễn ta sự việc vừa mới xảy ra nhưng không đề cập đến thời gian, thường dùng các từ như *'just'*, *'already'* hay *'yet'*.

3. Diễn tả sự việc bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài cho đến hiện tại. Với cách dùng này, chúng ta sử dụng *'since'* và *'for'* để cho biết sự việc đã kéo dài bao lâu.

4. Dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành khi nói về trải nghiệm hay kinh nghiệm, thường đi kèm với "*ever/ never*".

Ex1: He has just washed his car, so it looks very clean now.

(Anh ấy vừa mới rửa xe nên bây giờ trông nó rất sạch sẽ)

Ex2: She hasn't arrived yet

(Cô ấy vẫn chưa đến)

- I've just done it.

(Tôi vừa làm việc đó)

Ex3: She has been a teacher for more than ten years.

(Cô ấy dạy học đã hơn 10 năm)

We haven't seen Jam since last Friday

(Chúng tôi đã không gặp Jam từ thứ Sáu tuần trước)

Ex4: Have you ever been to Argentina?

(Anh đã từng đến Argentina chưa?)

I have never seen that movie before.

(Trước đây tôi chưa từng xem bộ phim đó)

❖ **Cách thành lập quá khứ phân từ (P.P = past participle):**

- Có hai cách thành lập P.P :

+ Động từ có quy tắc + ed.

Ex: work – worked ; play – played ...

+ Động từ bất quy tắc: xem trong cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ex: do – done ; come – come ...

II. PASSIVE SENTENCE (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG):

❶ Câu chủ động và câu bị động:

- Câu chủ động là câu có chủ ngữ là người hoặc vật gây ra hành động.

S + V + O

Trong đó : **O = object** (*tân ngữ*)

Ex: A mouse ate the cake.

S V O

(Con chuột đã ăn chiếc bánh)

- Câu bị động là câu trong đó chủ ngữ là người hoặc vật chịu tác động của hành động khác.

- Cấu trúc chung của câu bị động:

S + tobe + P.P + (by + tác nhân gây ra hành động)

Ex: The cake was eaten by a mouse.

(*Chiếc bánh đã bị một con chuột ăn*)

❷ Các bước đổi câu chủ động sang câu bị động:

1) Xác định **S, V, O** trong câu chủ động.
2) Xác định thì của động từ.
3) Lấy **O** trong câu chủ động làm **S** trong câu bị động, lấy **S** trong câu chủ động làm **O** trong câu bị động.
4) Lấy **V** chính trong câu chủ động đổi thành P.P/ V-ed rồi thêm **BE** thích hợp trước P.P/ V-ed.
5) Đặt **BY** trước **O** trong câu bị động.

Eg: (A) The mouse ate the cake. (*Con chuột đã ăn chiếc bánh*)

→ (P) The cake was eaten by the mouse.

Trong (A), **The mouse** là S, **ate** là V chính, **the cake** là O. Lấy **the cake** làm S và **the mouse** làm O trong (P). Lấy V chính đổi thành P.P là **eaten**. Do **V** chính trong (A) ở thì quá khứ đơn và **The cake** trong (P) số ít nên BE phải là **was**. Đặt **by** trước **the mouse**.

❸ Động từ trong câu chủ động và bị động:

(1) Simple present

Active – S + V +O

Lan cleans the floor every morning.

Passive – O + am/ is/ are + P.P (by + S)

The floor is cleaned by Lan every morning.

hành

động

h hợp

làm S
chính
ı was.

e +

n
r.

(2) Simple past

Active

S + V_ed + O

Nam broke the glasses.

Passive

O + was/ were + P.P (by + S)

The glasses were broken by Nam

(3) Simple future

Active

S + will + V + O

She will give her mother some flowers.

Passive

O + will + be + P.P (by S)

Her mother will be given some flowers.

(4) Present continuous

Active

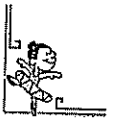
S + am/ is/ are + V_ing + O

The pupil is not doing some exercises.

Passive

O + am/ is/ are + being + P.P (by S)

Some exercises are not being done by the pupil.



(5) Present perfect

Active

S + has/ have + P.P + O

The boy has found the key.

Passive

O + has/ have + been + P.P (by S)

The key has been found by the boy.

(6) Modal verbs (can/ must/ may/ ....)

Active

S + modal verb + V + O

The students must do this exercise in class.

Passive

O + modal verb + be +P.P (by S)

This exercise must be done in class by the students.

(7) be going to

Active

S + am/ is/ are + going to + V + O

She is going to buy that house.

Passive

O + am/ is/ are + going to + be + P.P (by S)

That house is going to be bought.

4 Một số điểm cần lưu ý:

a) Câu hỏi chủ động và bị động:

(A) Did your father make this chair?

→ (P) Was this chair made by your father?

(*Có phải bố của bạn đã làm chiếc ghế này không?*)

(A) Who repaired your bicycle?

→ (P) Whom was your bicycle repaired by?

(By whom was your bicycle repaired?)

(*Ai đã sửa chiếc xe đạp của bạn?*)

(A) What plays did Shakespeare write?

→ (P) What plays were written by Shakespeare?

(*Shakespeare đã viết những vở kịch nào?*)

b) Lược bỏ túc từ trong câu bị động:

Nếu chủ từ trong câu chủ động KHÔNG chỉ rõ là người hay vật cụ thể, rõ ràng (**people, someone, every one, no one, any one, I, we, you, they, s/he, it**) thì khi đổi sang câu bị động có thể lược bỏ (**by people /someone / every one / no one / any one / me / us / you / them / her / him / it**).

Eg: (A) People built that bridge in 1998.

→ (P) That bridge was built in 1998.

(*Mọi người xây cây cầu đó vào năm 1998*)

III. Cấu trúc với "used to":

1 Diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ, nhưng không còn ở hiện tại nữa.

S + used to + V : thường làm gì trong quá khứ

Ex: My father used to go fishing when he was a child.

(*Bố của mình thường đi câu cá khi ông ấy còn nhỏ*)

❷ Diễn tả sự thích nghi ở hiện tại:

be/ get + used to + N/ V_ing : trở nên quen với cái gì/ việc gì

Ex: She is used to driving on the crowed road.

(*Cô ấy trở nên quen với việc lái xe trên đường phố đông*)

They get used to the cold weather here.

(*Họ đã quen với thời tiết lạnh ở đây*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

❶ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. fade	B. fashion	C. label	D. plain
2. A. boxes	B. washes	C. watches	D. goes
3. A. rose	B. chose	C. close	D. lose
4. A. tent	B. rely	C. tend	D. send
5. A. hobby	B. honest	C. humor	D. hole

❷ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. "Are we about to have dinner?" - "Yes, it ..... in the dining room."
   A. is serve B. have been served
   C. is being served D served
2. I haven't heard from Maria .....
   A. since many months before B. for many months
   C. for many months ago D. since a long time
3. Mom always ..... us to discuss our problems.
   A. encourages B. encouragement
   C. encouraging D. encouraged
4. This book is so long that I .....
   A. haven't finished it yet B. haven't finished it already
   C still have finished it D. still haven't finished it already
5. It's dangerous ..... in this river.
   A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. swam

6. He's a choreographer who has drawn ..... from Javanese dance.

A. inspired B. inspires C. inspiration D. inspiring

7. The longest fish in the contest ..... by Thelma Rivers.

A. was catching B. caught C. was caught D. catch

8. He hates being ..... at.

A. look B. looking C. to look D. looked

9. The dragon ..... the enemies of the Church.

A. symbolizes B. symbols C. symbolic D. symbolism

10. Today, the Ao dai looks modern and very .....

A. unfashionable B. fashionable

C. fashionably D. fashion

11. The problem is not ..... to British students.

A. unique B. uniqueness C. uniquely D. unitary

12. These clothes need ..... immediately.

A. washed B. be washed C. to wash D. washing

13. It's a ..... Italian restaurant.

A. fashion B. fashionable C. fashions D. fashionably

14. They will keep ..... touch.

A. in B. on C. from D. with

15. The Ao dai used for men were different ..... those for women.

A. for B. from C. with D. to

16. She presented her ideas clearly and .....

A. logically B. logic C. logical D. logics

17. Nguyen Du is a famous Vietnamese .....

A. poem B. poetry C. poetic D. poet

18. Malaysia enjoys the tropical .....

A. weather B. climate C. season D. country

19. I wish I ..... a famous writer.

A. am B. was C. were D. have been

20. The ao dai is the traditional ..... of Vietnamese women.

A. dress B. skirt C. blouse D. poem

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. Tom is late for class again. He ..... punished by his teacher.

A. would be B. could be C. will be D. has been

2. A lot of guests ....., but few came.

A. was expected B. have been expected

C. expected D. were expected

3. Write to me and tell me all ..... your holiday in France.

A. of B. about C. for D. with

4. The wall of the room was made ..... thick glass.

A. by B. off C. in D. of

5. I've been learning English ..... five years.

A. for B. since C. in D. at

6. He said he met you once in Paris last year. ..... him since?

A. Have you seen B. Had you seen

C. Did you see D. Were you seen

7. She often wishes that she ..... a bicycle.

A. can ride B. can rode C. could ride D. could rode

8. "You are late", she said, "I think the bus ..... already."

A. went B. was going C. goes D. has gone

9. My uncle is a ..... He composed music and plays the piano very well.

A. musician B. music player C. music writer D. music fan

10. The Ao dai is the ..... dress of Vietnamese women.

A. casual B. traditional C. international D. social

11. Miss Nga designs clothes for ladies. She is a .....

A. clother B. clothing

C. cloth maker D. fashion designer

12. Poets are usually inspired with beauty. They write ..... to show their feeling.

A. novels B. poems C. text reading D. essays

13. Vietnamese women usually wear the Ao dai, especially on ..... occasions.

A. casual B. national C. special D. additional

14. The Ao dai ..... of long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn over loose pants.

A. comprises B. made C. composed D. consist

15. Nguyen Du, one of famous Vietnamese ..... wrote "Truyen Kieu".

A. poets B. poems C. poetry D. poetic

16. Traditionally, the Ao dai was ..... by both men and women.

A. wear B. wearing C. worn D. to wear

17. For centuries, poets, writers and musicians have ..... the Ao dai in poems, novels and songs.

A. said B. told C. talked D. mentioned

18. However, many Vietnamese women today ..... to wear modern clothing at work.

A. prefer B. like more C. enjoy D. avoid

19. Some designers have taken ..... from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.

A. liking B. hobby C. inspiration D. interest

20. This is a very popular TV program. Every week, it ..... by millions of people.

A. has been watched B. is watched

C. watches D. was watched

WRITING:

1 Put the verb in the present perfect tense:

1. Karen (send) ..... me an e-mail.
2. Dave and Pat (visit) ..... the museum.
3. I (be) ..... at the pet shop.
4. They (pack / already) ..... their rucksacks.
5. Marcus (have) ..... an accident.

6. We (do) ..... the shopping for our grandmother.
7. I (just / clean) ..... my bike.
8. Emily (paint) ..... her room
9. Lisa and Colin (go) ..... to a concert.
10. My friends (give) ..... up smoking

❷ Rewrite the sentence in the present perfect tense:

1. I first started to play the guitar when I was 16. (since)
   I ..... I was 16.
2. This is their first visit to the Greek island. (never)
   They ..... the Greek island before.
3. This is not our first time to a rock concert. (already)
   We ..... to a rock concert.
4. She arrived a few minutes ago. (just)
   She ..... for a few minutes.
5. He came to live here two years ago. (for)
   He ..... two years.
6. She hasn't phoned her mother yet. (still)
   She ..... her mother.
7. I started writing this letter a week ago. (for)
   I ..... a week.
8. The snow started this morning and it is still snow.
   It ..... since this morning

❸ Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Yesterday, Ba (go) ..... to Da Nang by car.
2. Nam enjoys (play) ..... soccer after school
3. Lan asked me (go) ..... to the supermarket.
4. Mai (buy) ..... a new bicycle next week.
5. I think you should (do) ..... morning exercise.

6. They used (go) ..... to work by train.

7. Don't let children (play) ..... alone.

8. Mai has enough money (buy) ..... a new bicycle.

9. Hoa often (do) ..... the homework after school.

10. Look! A baby (cross) ..... the road.

4 Change these sentence into passive sentence:

1. Bill will invite Ann to the party.

   Ann .....

2. I didn't write that letter.

   That letter .....

3. Hundreds of people visit the White House everyday.

   The White House .....

4. Everyone doesn't know this fact very well.

   This fact .....

5. Do you wash the dishes everyday?

   Are ..... ?

6. She bought some tulips yesterday.

   Some tulips .....

7. He usually washes his car every Sunday morning.

   His car .....

8. Somebody cleans the room everyday.

   The room .....

9. They cancelled all the flights because of fog.

   All the flights .....

10. People do not use this road very often.

    This road .....

5 Change these sentence into passive sentence:

1. That company will publish a textbook next year.

   A textbook .....

2. My friends told me to change the way.

I .....

3. Shakespeare wrote many famous plays.

Many famous plays .....

4. Bill is driving his brother to the airport.

His brother .....

5. Alex is preparing that report

That report .....

6. The teacher is going to explain the lesson.

The lesson .....

7. Kathy had returned the book to the library.

The book .....

8. Does professor Jackson teach that course?

Is that course .....?

9. Is Mrs. Brown painting your house?

Is your house .....?

10. Doctor Ikeda developed that theory.

That theory .....

6 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. I was used to (eat) ..... at noon when I started school.
2. He used to (eat) ..... dinner at five o'clock.
3. When I was young, I used to (swim) ..... everyday.
4. He used to (like) ..... her, but he doesn't anymore.
5. Don't worry, some day you will get used to (speak) ..... English
6. Lan can't get used to (study) ..... in the early morning.
7. He used to (dance) ..... every night, but now he studies.
8. Adam is used to (sleep) ..... late on the weekends.
9. Chi is used to (cook) ..... American food now.
10. She got used to (work) ..... with young children.

7 Rewrite the sentence with "used to + V" or "be/ get used to + V_ing":

1. I had a lot of money but I lost it all when my business failed

.....

2. I quite like listening to classical music now, although I wasn't keen on it when I was younger.

.....

3. I seem to have lost interest in my work.

.....

4. My brother had his hair cut short when he joined the army.

.....

5. Dennis gave up smoking three years ago.

.....

6. My parents lived in the USA when they were young.

.....

7. Jim was my best friend, but we aren't friends any more.

.....

8. When he was younger, my uncle was a national swimming champion.

.....

8 Write an argument:

Write an argument on the topic: **"Should students study in groups?"**

Suggestions:

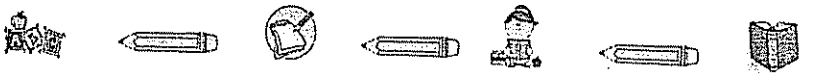
Your argument should have:

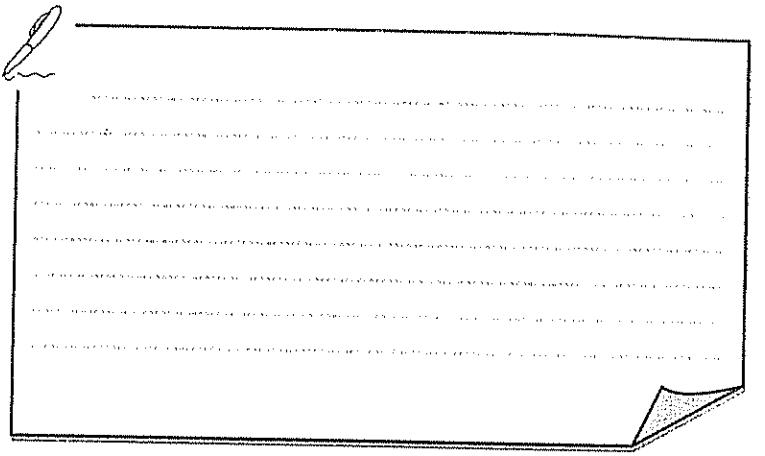
- Introduction: giving your point of view for/against.
- Arguments:

+ including supporting ideas presented in a logical way (one argument in each paragraph).

+ giving examples or fact to make your argument more convincing

- Conclusion: summing up the arguments.



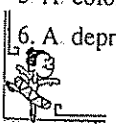


III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

We don't only choose clothes to make us look (1) ....., we also use them to tell the world (2)..... our personality. The clothes we wear and our (3) ..... as a whole give other people useful information about what we think (4) ..... we feel. If we feel cheerful, we usually wear (5) ..... clothes and if we feel (6) ....., we sometimes put on dark clothes. But why do teenagers wear black so (7) .....? Is it because they feel miserable all (8) .....? This is unlikely to be the case. It is probably just because it is (9) ..... to wear black, and young people they are real fans of (10) .....

1. A. attract	B. attractive	C. attractively	D. attraction
2. A. of	B. with	C. by	D. about
3. A. appear	B. appearance	C. appeared	D. appearing
4. A. which	B. what	C. how	D. when
5. A. colorful	B. colors	C. colorfully	D. colorless
6. A. depress	B. depressed	C. depressing	D. depression



7. A. frequent	B. frequency	C. frequently	D. frequenty
8. A. the time	B. the day	C. the week	D. the month
9. A. fashion	B. fashionable	C. fashioner	D. fashioned
10. A. fashion	B. fashionable	C. fashioner	D. fashioned

2 Read the passage and decide true (T) or false (F) sentence:

I lived in the Middle East for a while, and when I went out, I had to obey the local custom of wearing something over my head and wearing a dress that covered my whole body. At first, I found it a real nuisance, but after a while, I got used to it and even started to like it. I feel really secure, and also I don't have to worry about what to wear all the time.

1. ..... The writer lives in the Middle East now.
2. ..... She was constrained to wear national costume.
3. ..... She was very annoyed at the costume.
4. ..... She felt confident and safe when she wore the costume.
5. ..... She didn't have to think of what to wear every day.

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. These pills should be take every four hours. .....
2. They were questioning by the police. .....
3. The letter should been delivered in the afternoon. .....
4. The bell was rung for several times .....
5. Will the new road being built soon? .....
6. A young man has put in prison. .....
7. The mail has sent to the wrong address. .....
8. The train will be leaving on a few minutes. .....

REVIEW UNITS 1, 2

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. about	B. sound	C. young	D. account
2. A. invited	B. ticket	C. pick	D. circus
3. A. place	B. jam	C. face	D. take
4. A. proud	B. pound	C. double	D. house
5. A. roofs	B. tickets	C. tops	D. waves

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. He hasn't driven a car .....
   A. since June B. ready
   C. two years ago D. yesterday morning
2. Eggs ..... in a freezer.
   A. shouldn't be keep B. shouldn't be keeped
   C. shouldn't be kept D. shouldn't been kept
3. I've played the piano .....
   A. two years ago B. since 1995
   C. before 1995 D. tomorrow
4. ..... you ..... from George recently?
   A. Has / heard B. Did / heard
   C. Have / heard D. Have / hear
5. Everything is going well. We ..... any problems so far.
   A. haven't had B. hasn't had C. haven't D. hasn't
6. That is the third time he's phoned her .....
   A. last night B. for two hours
   C. yesterday D. this evening

7. The meeting will ..... in London next week.

A. be held B. is held C. be hold D. are hold

8. I am tired. I ..... since breakfast.

A. have been working B. work

C. will work D. am working

9. He has written four novels .....

A. so far B. one year ago C. last year D. yesterday

10. It hasn't rained .....

A. last night B. today

C. since last month D. yesterday

11. Have you heard from John ..... ?

A. recently B. two days

C. two days ago D. since two days

12. ..... you ..... a lot recently, Jane?

A. Did /travel B. Have /traveled

C. Has / traveled D. Do / travel

13. Bananas ..... to Europe every year.

A. are exported B. exports C. is exported D. exported

14. The liquid ..... to a boiling point.

A. heat B. be heated C. heated D. is heated

15. I ..... a lot of people in the last few days.

A. met B. meet C. have met D. has met

16. I'm hungry. I ..... anything since 8 a.m.

A. hasn't eaten B. haven't eaten C. haven't eated D. don't eat

17. When did you buy this car? .....

A. Since ten years B. Ten years ago

C. For ten years D. In ten years

18. He ..... me about it last night.

A. tells B. have told C. has told D. told

19. I ..... this man 10 years ago.

A. have met B. met C. is met D. meet

20. These designers ..... inspiration from Vietnam's ethnic minorities since last year.

A. have taken B. took C. has taken D. take

3 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. I hope (give) ..... a special gift for my birthday.
2. This house needs (decorate) .....
3. She doesn't want (go) .....
4. They went to the party without (invite) .....
5. Mr. Jackson doesn't like people (look) ..... there.
6. Jack expects (choose) ..... for the team
7. I enjoy (work) ..... early in the morning.
8. I'm tired of (tell) ..... what to do every day at him
9. The children want (show) ..... how to play this game.
10. These boys are eager (join) ..... us

4 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. They have to repair the engine of the car.
   The engine of the car .....
2. I haven't met her for a long time.
   I didn't .....
3. He can't pass the examination.
   He wishes .....
4. How long have you learnt French ?
   How long ago .....?
5. They will hold the meeting before May Day.
   The meeting .....
6. We can't go out because of heavy rain.
   We wish .....

5 Underline the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. I haven't spoken to her ..... (for/ since/ ago) she went to London.
2. He left school three years ..... (for/ since/ ago), then he worked in France ..... (for/ since /ago) a few months before coming back to England.
3. She has got a headache ..... (for/ since/ ago) she got up this morning.
4. I have been here ..... (for/ since/ ago) an hour. Where have you been?
5. He has just got a new job, and he's going to work in China ..... (for/ since/ ago) six years
6. It's ten years ..... (for/ since/ ago) we last met.
7. ..... (For/ Since/ Ago) 2000, the team has lost many times.
8. I haven't had a look at it ..... (for/ since/ ago) yesterday.
9. It's ages ..... (for/ since/ ago) we said goodbye.
10. They sold the palace twenty years ..... (for/ since/ ago).

6 Read and choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

English is a very useful language. If we (1)..... English, we can go to any countries we like. We will not find it hard to make people understand (2)..... we want to say. English also helps us to learn all kinds of (3) ..... Hundreds of books are (4) ..... in English everyday in (5)..... countries. English has also helped to spread ideas and knowledge (6) ..... all corners of the world. Therefore, English language has helped to spread better (7) ..... and (8) ..... among the countries of the world.

1. A. to know	B. know	C. knew	D. known
2. A. what	B. where	C. when	D. how
3. A. subjects	B. things	C. ideas	D. plans
4. A. write	B. wrote	C. written	D. writing
5. A. much	B. lot of	C. many	D. a lots of
6. A. in	B. with	C. at	D. to
7. A. to understand	B. understanding	C. understand	D. understood
A. friend	B. friendly	C. friendliness	D. friendship

Unit 3

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

GRAMMAR

I. ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU "COULD/ WOULD" VỚI CÂU ƯỚC:

- Cấu trúc:

S_1 + wish(es) + S_2 + could/ would + V
If only + S + could/ would + V

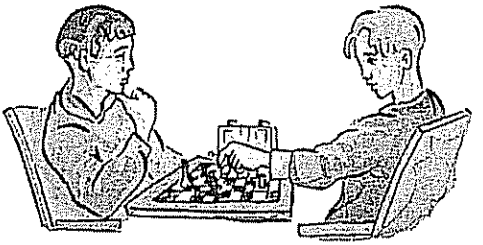
- Cách sử dụng: Cấu trúc này dùng để diễn tả ước muốn ai có khả năng làm gì ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai (ước muốn trái với khả năng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai).

Ex: I wish I could sing well.

(*Tôi ước mình có thể hát hay*)

He wishes he would play chess.

(*Anh ấy ước anh ấy sẽ chơi cờ*)



II. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME (GIỚI TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN):

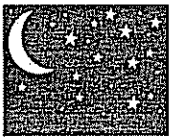
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

on

+ Monday / Tuesday (*ngày*)
+ September 2th / December 10th ... (*ngày, tháng*)
+ Friday morning (*buổi của ngày trong tuần*)
+ weekend (*vào cuối tuần*)

at

+ at 8 o'clock; at 12 p.m... (*giờ*)
+ night (*về đêm*)
+ Christmas (*vào lễ Giáng sinh*)
+ weekend (*vào cuối tuần*)



in

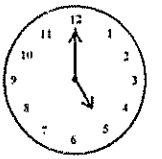
+ January/ February (*tháng*)
+ 2000/ 2012 (*năm*)
+ the morning/ afternoon ... (*buổi trong ngày*)

between

between + thời gian + and + thời gian: giữa ... và ...

Ex: between 4 p m and 6 p.m

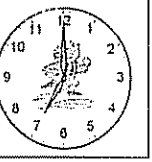
(giữa 4 giờ và 6 giờ)



before/after

- **before/ after + thời gian:** trước/ sau ....

Ex: before 7 a m (*trước 7 giờ sáng*)



before/after	**before/ after + S + V :** trước/ sau việc gì ... Ex: after he gets home (*sau khi anh ấy về nhà*)
from	**- from + thời gian + to + thời gian:** từ ... đến ... Ex: from the morning to the evening (*từ sáng đến tối*)
to/till/untill	**- to / till / untill + thời gian:** cho đến lúc ... Ex: untill 10 o'clock (*cho đến lúc 10 giờ*)
by	**- by + thời gian :** gần ... Ex: by 6 o'clock (*gần 6 giờ*)
for	**- for + khoảng thời gian:** trong khoảng bao lâu Ex: for a week (*khoảng một tuần*)
during	**- during + ... :** trong suốt ... Ex: during summer vacation (*trong suốt kì nghỉ hè*)

II. ADVERB CLAUSE OF RESULTS (MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ KẾT QUẢ):

1 Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả được bắt đầu bằng "so" (*vì vậy*).

Ex: He has a lot of homework to do, so he can't go to the cinema with his friend.

(*Cậu ấy có nhiều bài tập phải làm, vì vậy cậu ấy không thể đi xem phim với bạn*)

Today is Mai's birthday, so her mother has made her a birthday cake.

(*Hôm nay là sinh nhật của Mai, vì vậy mẹ cô ấy đã làm tặng cô ấy một chiếc bánh sinh nhật*)

2 Mệnh đề trạng ngữ nối nguyên nhân với kết quả bằng "**so/ such ... that ...**" (*quá ..... đến nỗi...*)

S + V + so + tính từ/ trạng từ + that + S + V

Ex: It is so cold that we can't go out.

(*Trời quá lạnh đến nỗi chúng tôi không thể ra ngoài*)

S + V + such (a/an) + danh từ + that + S + V

Ex: That was such an interesting film that all my family liked it.

(*Đó là một bộ phim hay đến nỗi cả nhà tôi đều thích xem*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. map B. sand C. water D. bag
2. A. public B. music C. use D. value
3. A. clear B. learn C. hear D. fear
4. A. pollute B. truck C. bubble D. public
5. A. tired B. rich C. kind D. bicycle

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. Ba's village lies near the foot of a mountain and ..... the river.
   A. by B. at C. next D. to
2. Many people go to my village on the weekends to have a rest after .....
   A. hard working week B. a working hard week
   C. a hard working week D. a hard week working
3. There is a big old banyan tree at the ..... of the village.
   A. door B. gate C. chance D. entrance
4. Liz wishes she ..... Ba's village again someday
   A. can visit B. could visit C. visit D. visits
5. I had ..... to the countryside last month.
   A. a two-day trip B. a two-days trip
   C. two-day trip D. two-days trip
6. Liz took a lot of photos ..... the trip to her parents.
   A. show B. showing C. to show D. showed
7. ..... do you go to school? - I go by bike.
   A. What B. When C. How long D. How

8. What do people do ..... a living in your village? - They plant rice and vegetables.

A. to B. with C. for D. of

9. There is a river flowing ..... my village.

A. across B. crossing C. into D. through

10. The bus stopped at a/an ..... to get some more fuel.

A. airport B. pond C. store D. gas station

11. My friends and I usually play soccer ..... Sunday afternoons.

A. on B. into C. at D. for

12. Mr. Parker grows maize on his farm. He is a .....

A. farmer B. doctor C. teacher D. worker

13. The Parkers are nice, ... Van feels like a member of their family.

A. as B. because C. so D. for

14. It was a beautiful day, my friends and I went ..... a picnic to my home village.

A. to B. on C. at D. into

15. When we looked at the time, it ..... nearly 6.30 p.m.

A. is B. was C. were D. be

16. We were lucky enough ..... the last bus.

A. to catch B. catch C. caught D. catching

17. I cannot have a new bike. I wish I ..... a new bike.

A. have B. can have C. had D. could have

18. We have a meeting ..... 8.00 a.m and 10.15 a.m.

A. from B. at C. since D. between

19. We caught a bus and arrived home early ..... the morning.

A. on B. in C. at D. for

20. I was born ..... December 15th 1992

A. on B. in C. at D. for

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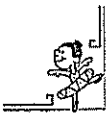
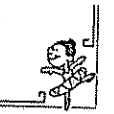
❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. I often play soccer ..... weekends.
   A. for B. in C. about D. at
2. Peter is as old as Tam. They are at the same .....
   A. year B. old C. age D. time
3. My brother collects stamps. He is a stamp .....
   A. collect B. collective C. collector D. collection
4. A Vietnamese boy ..... Tam is living with the Browns family in Ohio.
   A. call B. name C. calling D. named
5. The fire took place ..... 8 o'clock ..... Sunday morning.
   A. in / in B. at / at C. at / on D. in / at
6. He is ..... student in the USA, he will study in the USA in two years
   A. a change B. an exchange C. a. learning D. a changing
7. He is giving food to the chickens. He is ..... the chickens.
   A. fooding B. nursing C. feeding D. earing
8. Mr Brown does the farming work, while Mrs. Brown ..... part time in a grocery store.
   A. does B. gets C. takes D. works
9. In the afternoon, when Tam ..... his homework he helps Mr Brown on the farm.
   A. ends B. completes
   C. finishes D. both B and C
10. Tam doesn't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays. He doesn't go to school on .....
    A. weekdays B. other days C. weekends D. any days
11. The Browns are ....., so Tam likes them very much.
    A. welcomed B. cold C. friendship D. nice
12. Tam likes the Browns, he enjoys being a ..... of their family
    A. past B. student C. member D. boy





13. It was raining ..... they cancelled the trip to the mountain.

A. because B. when C. so D. though

14. The test was ..... easy that all the students got a high score

A. such B. so C. as D. very

15. It was ..... a boring film that I felt asleep.

A. very B. rather C. such D. so

16. The school bus always comes ..... 6 o'clock ..... the morning.

A. on / in B. in / in C. at / in D. to / on

17. It took us two hours to..... the village by bus.

A. come B. reach C. get D. arrive

18. ..... Saturday afternoons we usually play basketball.

A. On B. In C. At D. To

19. He wishes he ..... younger.

A. as B. was C. will be D. were

20. I haven't seen her ..... she moved to New York

A. when B. as C. while D. since

II. WRITING:

1 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. They wish it (not rain) ..... tomorrow.
2. If only we (not have) ..... a test next Tuesday.
3. I wish tomorrow (be) ..... a beautiful day.
4. I wish it (be) ..... fine on the party next week.
5. I wish our team (will play) ..... better next time.
6. They wish their son (get) ..... good mark on the final exam.
7. I wish today (be) ..... Sunday.
8. She wishes she (can fly) ..... to New York.

❷ Rewrite the sentence with "wish":

1. I can't sing this song.

   I wish .....

2. I'm afraid he won't get over his illness soon.

   I wish .....

3. I can't hear that strange noise.

   I wish .....

4. They won't come here again.

   I wish .....

5. I can't give up smoking.

   I wish .....

6. I will be late for school.

   I wish .....

7. I'm sorry I can't help you.

   I wish .....

8. Hoa and Ba won't go fishing this weekend.

   I wish .....

9. What a pity I can't finish my homework.

   I wish .....

10. I'm sorry I can't speak English fluently

    I wish .....

❸ Use these words to complete the sentences:

1. I wish/ can/ swim

   .....

2. She/ wish/ play/ better/ future.

   .....

3. Tom/ wish/ meet/ Sam/ today.

   .....

4. Nga / wish/ study/ abroad/ next year.

.....

5. Tam/ wish/ pass/ the Physics exam.

.....

6. Ngoc/ wish/ never/ see/ cats.

.....

7. They/ wish/ they/ have/ enough money/ buy/ house.

.....

8. They/ wish/ they/ can/ afford/ buy/ car.

.....

4 Put "on/ at/ in" to complete the sentence:

1. We always go on holiday ..... summer.
2. My mother usually goes shopping ..... Friday morning.
3. I always do my homework ..... the evening.
4. The circus usually comes to our town ..... spring.
5. Sophia's birthday is ..... May 16th.
6. I usually get up ..... seven o'clock.
7. My favorite television program begins ..... 6:30 ..... the evening.
8. Sometimes it snows ..... winter.
9. My friend's birthday is ..... June.
10. Some birds and animals come out ..... night.

5 Put "from/ for/ since/ between/ until/ before/ after" to complete the sentence:

1. I have English class ..... 9 a.m to 11 a.m.
2. My brother always has lunch ..... 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
3. I'm going to meet him at the airport ..... Wednesday.
4. The exam lasts ..... three hours.

5. We won't go shopping ..... the weekend.

6. He will come ..... 4 p.m because the meeting begins at 4 p.m.

7. ..... dinner, we often go for a walk on the beach.

8. I have had a driving license ..... 1997.

6 Rewrite the sentence with "so" and "because":

1. They could not help you. They were not here.

→ .....

→ .....

2. I can't go out. It's raining.

→ .....

→ .....

3. We haven't got any food. We are going shopping.

→ .....

→ .....

4. There was fog. Their flight was delayed.

→ .....

→ .....

5. The film was boring. We decided to go home.

→ .....

→ .....

6. I couldn't do this exercise. I asked Tom for help.

→ .....

→ .....

7 Rewrite the sentence with "so/ such ... that":

1. The holidays were very cheap. They booked one immediately.

→ .....

2. Mr Smith is a very strong man. He can lift up a heavy box easily.

→ .....

3. It was a beautiful day We decided to go to the seaside.

→ .....

4. The plane was very late. They got to bed at three in the morning.

→ .....

5. The way to the beach was very long. It took them an hour to walk there.

→ .....

6. The beach was very crowded. There was hardly room to sit down.

→ .....

7. They had a good time on a farm. They didn't want to come back home.

→ .....

8. It was a very warm evening. We had dinner outside in the garden.

→ .....

8 Write:

Imagine you and your family had a picnic last weekend in a beautiful place. Now, you write a paragraph to tell about your journey. Following the questions:

1. Where did you and your family go?
2. How did you go there?
3. What did your family bring to there?
4. What did you do there?
5. What time did you come home?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

My village is about 50 kilometers (1) ..... the city center. It is very beautiful and (2) ..... place where people (3) ..... flowers and vegetables only. It's very famous for its pretty roses and picturesque (4) ..... The air is quite (5) ..... ; however, the smell of the roses make people (6) ..... cool. In spring, my village looks like a carpet with plenty of (7) ..... . Tourists come to visit it so often. Nowadays, with electricity, it doesn't take the (8)..... much time to water the roses. And even at night, people can (9) ..... along the path and enjoy the fresh smell (10) ..... the flowers.

1. A. on	B. for	C. from	D. since
2. A. peace	B. peaceful	C. peacefully	D. quite
3. A. grow	B. buy	C. grew	D. bought
4. A. scenery	B. scene	C. screens	D. scenes
5. A. cool	B. fresh	C. clear	D. clean
6. A. felt	B. to feel	C. feel	D. feeling
7. A. colors	B. colorful	C. spots	D. styles
8. A. villages	B. towns	C. villagers	D. city- dwellers
9. A. walk	B. walks	C. walked	D. walking
10. A. on	B. of	C. in	D. at

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Last Sunday, Nam went (1) ..... excursion (2) ..... Oxford. He got (3) ..... early and took a bus, so he arrived on time. (4) ..... the morning, he visited the National Gallery, Big Ben and the Hyde Park. In the afternoon, he bought a dictionary and a small disc (5)..... the word "Oxford University". He met some English students (6) ..... the bookshop. He was happy (7) ..... practice speaking English (8) ..... many foreigners. Although he felt tired, he all had a nice day.

1. A. to	B. on	C. at	D. in
2. A. for	B. at	C. to	D. in
3. A. at	B. in	C. up	D. to
4. A. For	B. In	C. On	D. At
5. A. in	B. among	C. by	D. with
6. A. to	B. on	C. at	D. in
7. A. to	B. in	C. on	D. by
8. A. with	B. on	C. in	D. to

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. John used to going to school by bus. Now he goes by bicycle. .....
2. Do you ever wish you live in a castle? .....
3. She asked me how long does it take me to go to school. .....
4. Your friends go to your native village last weekend. .....
5. Sally said she will be a teacher someday. .....
6. Your brother practicing playing the guitar every day. .....
7. He must finishes his homework before going to class. .....
8. She wanted to know how did I get there. .....
9. It rained heavily while I slept soundly last night. .....
10. Lan wishes she can go to Singapore to visit her pen pal .....

Unit 4

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

GRAMMAR

I. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN):

- Câu điều kiện gồm có 2 mệnh đề (mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề phụ), dùng để nêu lên một điều kiện, giả định ở hiện tại, tương lai hoặc quá khứ và kết quả của nó ở hiện tại, tương lai hoặc quá khứ.
- Trong bài này, chúng ta học về câu điều kiện loại 1: diễn tả tình trạng có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

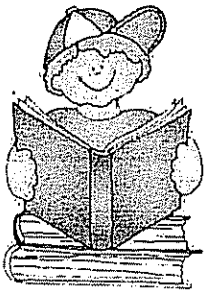
If + hiện tại đơn , S + will/ can/ must + V

Ex: If she doesn't want to be late, she must get up early.

(*Nếu cô ấy không muốn bị muộn thì cô ấy phải dậy sớm*)

If you learn hard, you will pass the exam.

(*Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ, bạn sẽ đỗ kỳ thi*)



II. INDIRECT SPEECH (CÂU GIÁN TIẾP):

❶ Direct Speech (Câu trực tiếp):

1. Direct Speech (Câu trực tiếp)

- Thuật lại nguyên vẹn lời của người nói, không sửa đổi lời văn.

Ex : He said, "Will you come to my party tonight".

(*Anh ấy nói rằng: "Bạn sẽ đến tham dự bữa tiệc của tôi vào tối nay chứ"*)

- Lời nói trực tiếp được đặt trong ngoặc kép, sau V tường thuật say (said), tell (told), ask (asked)... và sau dấu hai chấm.

2. Indirect speech / Reported speech (Câu gián tiếp)

- Thuật lại lời của người nói bằng lời văn của mình và thể hiện những sự thay đổi cần thiết.

Ex : He said, "Will you come to my party tonight". (Trực tiếp)

→ He invited me to come to his party that night. (Gián tiếp)

- Lời nói gián tiếp không có dấu hai chấm và dấu ngoặc kép.

❖ **Lưu ý:**

- Khi chuyển từ câu mệnh lệnh, đề nghị, lời khuyên từ trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp, chúng ta thường dùng **động từ giới thiệu** : **asked** (*yêu cầu*), **told** (*bảo*), **advised** (*khuyên*)

- Thay đổi **các đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ sở hữu.....**

Chủ ngữ	Tân ngữ	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu
I → he/she	me → him/ her	my → his/ her	mine → his/ her
we → they	us → them	our → their	ours → theirs
you → I/ we, he, she	you → me/ him/ her	your → my	yours → mine

- Cách chuyển **trạng từ chỉ thời gian, trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn:**

direct	indirect
today	that day
now	then, at that time, immediately
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next (week, month...)	the following (week, month...) the (week, month...) after
last (week, month...)	the previous (week, month...) the (week, month...) before
this, these	that, those
here	there
(a week, a month...) ago	(a week, a month...) before

❸ Cách chuyển câu tường thuật:

- *Thay đổi động từ*: Thì của các động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi về quá khứ (các thì xuống cấp):

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple: V1	Past Simple: V2/ed
Ex: Nam said "I am told to be at school before 7 o'clock".	*Ex: Nam said (that) he was told to be at school before 7 o'clock.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Progressive: am/is/are +Ving	Past Progressive: was/were+Ving
Ex: He said "I am watching TV".	*Ex: He said (that) he was watching TV.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Perfect: has/have + V3/ed	Past Perfect: had + V3/ed
Ex: He said "I have just bought a new book".	*Ex: He said (that) he had just bought a new book.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Past Simple: V2/ed	Past Perfect: had + V3/ed
Ex: They said "We came by car".	*Ex: They said (that) they had come by car.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Past progressive: was/were + V-ing	Past progressive: was/were+V-ing
Ex: He said "I was sitting in the park at 8 o'clock".	*Ex: He said (that) he was sitting in the park at 8 o'clock.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Future Simple: will +V	would + V
Ex: Lan said "I'll phone you".	*Ex: Lan said (that) she would phone me.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
Ex: He said " you can sit here".	*Ex : He said (that) I could sit there.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
may	might
Ex: Mary said "I may go to Ha noi again".	*Ex: Mary said she might go to Ha noi again.*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
must	must/ had to
Ex: He said "I must finish this report".	*Ex: He said (that) he had to finish that report.*

④ Câu hỏi trong lời nói gián tiếp (Questions in reported speech)

- Khi chuyển câu hỏi trực tiếp thành gián tiếp cũng cần áp dụng qui tắc chuyển đổi trên, ngoài ra cần thay đổi:

+ Động từ tường thuật câu hỏi gián tiếp là **asked/ wanted to know/ wondered** (*tự hỏi*)

+ Trật tự từ chuyển về dạng trần thuật tức là chủ ngữ đứng trước động từ

+ Không dùng liên từ "**that**"

+ Dấu "?" được bỏ đi.

a. Yes/ no questions:

S + asked + (O) + if / whether + S + V

Ex: Tuan asked Ba, "Are you fond of watching television?"

Tuan asked Ba if/whether he was fond of watching television

(*Tuấn hỏi Ba rằng bạn ấy có thích xem ti vi không*)

b. Wh-questions:

S + asked + (O) + wh_word + S + V

Ex: He said to me, "Why did you go with her father last week?"

He asked me why I had gone with her father the week before.

(*Anh ấy hỏi tôi tại sao tôi đi cùng bố cô ấy vào tuần trước*)

⑤ Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị (commands, requests):

S + told/ asked + (O) + (not) + to infinitive

Ex: He said: "Don't sit there, please".

He told (us) not to sit there.

(*Anh ấy bảo chúng tôi đừng ngồi đó*)

Ex: "Can you open the door, please?"
He asked (me) to open the door.
(*Anh ấy đề nghị tôi mở cái cửa*)

6 Lời khuyên (advice):

S + advised + (O) + (not) + to infinitive

Ex: "You should do exercise in the morning", the doctor said.
The doctor advised me to do exercise in the morning.
(*Bác sĩ khuyên tôi nên tập thể dục vào buổi sáng*)

**** Chú ý: Một số trường hợp không đổi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp:***

- Nếu động từ ở mệnh đề giới thiệu được dùng ở thì hiện tại đơn, hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc tương lai đơn, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi.

Ex: He says/ he is saying/ he has said/ he will say, "the text is difficult to read".

→ He says/ is saying/ has said/ will say (that) the text is difficult to read.
(*Anh ấy nói rằng văn bản này quá khó để đọc*)

- Khi câu nói trực tiếp thể hiện một chân lý hoặc một hành động lặp lại thường xuyên, thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp vẫn không thay đổi

Ex: My teacher said "The sun rises in the East".

→ My teacher said (that) the sun rises in the East.
(*Thầy giáo nói rằng mặt trời mọc ở phía đông*)

- Trong trường hợp câu trực tiếp có cả câu trần thuật và câu hỏi khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp thì chúng ta chuyển từng phần theo quy tắc của câu đó.

Ex: He said, "I have left my watch at home. Can you tell me the time?"

He said that he had left his watch at home and asked me if I could tell him the time.

(*Anh ấy nói rằng anh ấy để quên đồng hồ ở nhà và hỏi tôi có thể nói cho anh ấy biết mấy giờ*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. experience	B. except	C. excellent	D. exchange
2. A. union	B. unit	C. until	D. university
3. A. campus	B. locate	C. relax	D. fashion
4. A. qualify	B. baggy	C. grocery	D. scenery
5. A. cried	B. published	C. ordered	D. sprayed

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. The boy asked me what the rubber knife was used for.
   He said, " ..... ?".
   A. What was this rubber knife used for
   B. What this rubber knife was used for
   C. What is this rubber knife used for
   D. What this rubber knife is used for
2. My memory is poor. I can't learn these new words .....
   A. in mind B. in heart C. of mind D. by heart
3. Can you .....any foreign languages?
   A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
4. Our classes always ..... at 7 a.m and ..... at 11 a.m.
   A. begin/ finish B. start/ end
   C. come/ leave D. both A and B
5. After completing the basic class of computing, you can .....a high course.
   A. come B. have C. attend D. go

6. Our teacher often gives us ..... beside the in-class assignments.

A. housework
B homework
C. part-time work
D full time work

7. She told me to pass the written ..... before taking the oral exam.

A show
B. examination
C. work
D. task

8. In order ..... your writing, you have to read a lot and write English as much as possible.

A. to improve
B. to excel
C. to pass
D. to increase

9. What ..... of learning English do you find most difficult?

A. form
B. type
C. kind
D. aspect

10. I want to go to the International language school. All the teachers there are .....

A. good-qualified
B. well-qualified
C. enough qualified
D. qualified

11. They couldn't pass the final .....

A. exam
B. examine
C. examining
D. examination

12. We have many well ..... teachers here.

A. qualify
B. quality
C. qualified
D. qualification

13. This shirt costs ..... 88,000VND.

A. approximative
B. approximately
C. approximation
D. approximate

14. If you study at the Brighton Language Center- UK, you can live in ..... on campus.

A. dormitory
B. mobile room
C. hotel
D. private room

15. I saw your school's ..... in today's edition of the Vietnam News.

A. advertise
B. advertisement
C. advertiser
D advertising

16. I can complete a ..... English test if you want.

A. speak B. spoke C. spoken D. speaking

17. She said that she ..... learning English with you.

A. like B. liked C. liking D. to like

18. The government supplied the victims ..... food and water.

A. to B. with C. on D. for

19. She asked me where I ..... from.

A. come B. came C. to come D. coming

20. I wonder why he ..... love his family.

A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. hasn't

3 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. My father said I ..... learn hard.

A. have to B. must C. had to D.can

2. If you want to lose weight, you ..... go on a strict diet.

A. can B. could C. should D. may

3. If Mary doesn't improve in English, we ..... have to find a tutor for her.

A. will B. can C. should D. would

4. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you can look it up in .....

A. a book B. a record C. a dictionary D. a diary

5. You ..... pass the driving test, if you follow the instructor's advice.

A. must B. can C. could D. shall

6. If you study hard, you ..... pass the exam.

A. would B. will C. must D. should

7. She asked me .....

A. if I am thirsty B. if was I thirsty

C. if I were thirsty D. if I was thirsty

8. The man asked me if I ..... a student.

A. am B. were C. was D. will be

9. She asked me if I ..... pop music.

A. liked B. likes C. like D. has liked

10. He said he ..... to visit me the following day.

A. will come B. would come C. came D. come

11. She asked him if he ..... play tennis.

A. can B. will C. would D. must

12. His father asked him if he ..... the exam.

A. pass B. passed C. will pass D. passes

13. He asked me where I ..... now.

A. was living B. live C. would live D. had lived

14. She asked me how many languages I .....

A. can speak B. could speak C. speak D. will speak

15. I asked his brother how he ..... to school.

A. goes B. go C. will go D. went

16. What ..... of learning English do you find most difficult ? " pronunciation "

A. section B. aspect C. area D.hobby

17. Do we have to learn these new words ..... ?

A. by heart B. in mind C. with heart D. to mind

18. Do you ..... French ?

A. talk B. say C. speak D. tell

19. If she ..... time, she will write to you.

A. have B. has C. will have D. had

20. Bill is good at mathematics. He wants ..... a higher course of maths.

A. to go B. to work C. to visit D. to attend

II. WRITING:

1 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If you (study) ..... hard, you will pass the written examination.

2. If the weather (be) ..... fine, we will go for a picnic.
3. If you (not like) ..... it, I'll bring you another
4. They (have) ..... a lot of fun if they come there.
5. If she (not hurry)....., she will miss the bus.
6. If I see him, I (give) ..... him a lift.
7. Ice (turn) ..... into water if you heat it
8. If you see him, (tell) ..... to ring me up.
9. If you (not believe)..... what I said, ask your mother.
10. If you come here, they (not let) ..... you in.

❷ Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. She asked me where I (buy) ..... that car.
2. She asked him where he (be) ..... from.
3. They said that they (sell) ..... their house.
4. I asked them if they (pass) ..... the final exam.
5. I asked him if he (can) ..... help me.
6. She said to me that she (sell) ..... that car the following day.
7. He asked me where I (go) ..... the previous day.
8. The teacher asked her why she (not do) ..... the test.
9. I asked her if she (listen) ..... to music.
10. They asked him if he (must) ..... go then.

❸ Rewrite the sentence with "If":

1. Be good or your parents will be very unhappy.
   If..... .....
2. Do it carefully or you'll feel sorry afterwards.
   If..... .....
3. Study hard and you will pass the exam.
   If..... .....

4. Be careful or you'll cut yourself with that knife

If .....

5. Save some money or you won't able to buy the house.

If .....

6. Ask him first and he will offer to help.

If .....

7. Be calm or you'll make a wrong decision.

If .....

8. You sing well and everyone will clap their hands.

If .....

4 Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. I'll go to my village next week.

She said .....

2. I'm not enjoying my job very much

Susan said .....

3. We have to go now.

They said .....

4. I don't like cartoons.

Nam said .....

5. I haven't seen David for ages.

She said .....

6. He said, "I'm working for a foreign company".

He said .....

7. Mary said, "I go to school by bicycle."

Mary said .....

8. "I will answer the phone." my mother said to my father.

My mother told my father .....

❺ Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. What is your name?

   She asked me .....

2. How many children do you have?

   They asked her .....

3. What exam will you take?

   I asked him .....

4. Where is he from?

   I asked Minh .....

5. She asked me, "How old are you now ?"

   She asked me .....

6. John said, "How long does it take you to get to London, Mary ?"

   John asked Mary .....

7. The policeman asked the little girl, "What's your name ?"

   The policeman asked the little girl .....

8. He said,"Where can I find her in this town ?"

   He asked me .....

❻ Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. Can you drive?

   I asked him .....

2. Do you like animals?

   They wanted to know .....

3. Are you willing to work on Saturdays?

   He asked me .....

4. Is she a teacher?

   Lan asked me .....

5. Paul said, "Can you swim, Mary ?"

   Paul asked Mary .....

6. She asked her son, "Do you know which is the cup you used ?"

   She asked her son .....

❼ Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. Stay inside!
   The mother told her children .....
2. Don't stay up late!
   They asked me .....
3. Keep silent, please!
   He told his boy .....
4. Please, don't talk in class!
   We asked them .....
5. 'Switch off the TV,' he said to her.
   He asked ker .....
6. 'Shut the door, Tom,' she said.
   She told Tom .....
7. 'Don't watch late-night horror movies,' I warned them.
   I warned them .....
8. 'Don't believe everything you hear,' he warned me.
   He warned me .....

❽ Write:

Write a letter of inquiry to a Japanese evening class requesting for more information about the courses and fees. Follow the outline below.

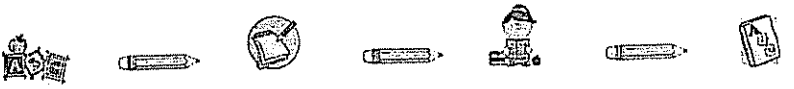
OUTLINE

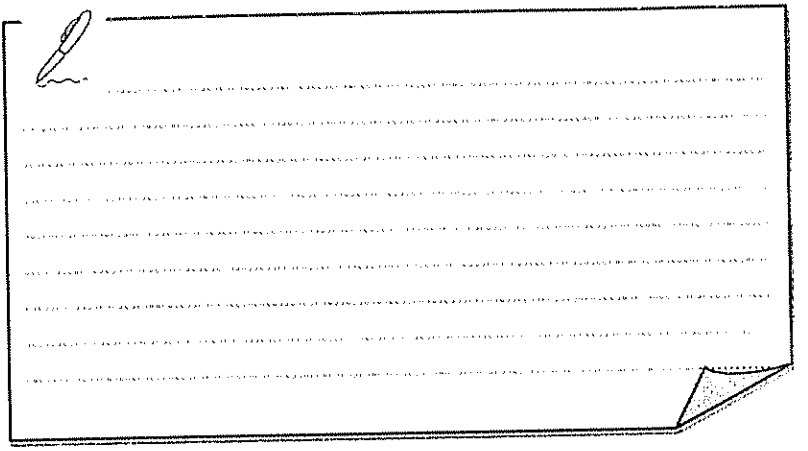
Introduction: say how you know about the Japanese evening class (*advertisement on newspaper/ watch TV*)

express your interest (want to know more information)

Request: state how good your Japanese is; exactly what kind of information you want.

Conclusion: end with a polite closing.





III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose one suitable word to complete the passage:

college	*difficult*	*evening*	*hard*	*language*
newspapers	*studies*	*subjects*	*teenagers*	*useful*

Every year, many people in the world learn English. Some of them are young children. Others are (1) :..... Many are adults. Some learn at school, others learn in (2) ..... classes. A few learn English by themselves or just by hearing the (3) ..... on television or among their friends. Most people must work (4) ..... to learn English. Why do these people want to learn English? It isn't (5) ..... to answer that question. Young children learn English at school because it is one of their (6) ..... Many adults learn English because it is (7) ..... for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher (8) ..... , because some of their books are in English at (9) ..... or university. Other people learn English because they want to read (10) ..... or magazines in English.

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

There are at least 2,000 different languages in the world. Of all these languages, English is the most (1)..... used. It is used by business people, airline pilots and sea captains all over the world. It is also the first language (2) ..... sports and science. So it is very (3) ..... to learn English.

Chinese is also an important language because it has the (4)..... numbers of speakers. There are not only one billion people living in China today, but also many Chinese people (5) ..... outside China. Chinese is widely (6) ..... in many parts of Asia and Africa. Russian is spoken in both Europe and Asia. French is widely (7) ..... in Europe and in parts of Canada, Africa and Asia.

From more than 2,000 languages, the United Nations has (8)..... six of them for business. They are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

1. A. wide	B. widely	C. widen	D. widening
2. A. in	B. at	C. of	D. to
3. A. unimportance	B. unimportant	C. importance	D. important
4. A. great	B. greater	C. greaten	D. greatest
5. A. live	B. lived	C. to live	D. living
6. A. speak	B. spoke	C. spoken	D. speaking
7. A. understood	B. understanding	C. to understand	D. understand
8. A. choose	B. chosen	C. chose	D. choosing

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. She wishes she will go to the party with her sister tomorrow. .....
2. They asked him not give that new information to anyone else. .....

3. It took me so many time to learn this lesson. .....

4 Do you know what was she doing at this time yesterday? .....

5 The doctor advised her to go for a diet to lose weight. .....

6. He said that he would visit me tomorrow. .....

7 He sayed that he would have money problem .....

8. They asked me how old is she. .....

REVIEW UNITS 3, 4

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. passage	B. village	C. message	D. massage
2. A. changed	B. learned	C. laughed	D. earned
3. A. hope	B. offer	C. shop	D. stop
4. A. shut	B. cut	C. sun	D. push
5. A. chair	B. chin	C. chemical	D. cheek

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. If Mary doesn't improve in math, we..... have to find a tutor for her.

   A. will B. can C. should D. would

2. "Put your books away", said the teacher.

   A. The teacher said us put our books away.

   B. The teacher told us to put our books away.

   C. The teacher said to us put our books away.

   D. The teacher told to us to put our books away.

3. They have been learning English ..... their childhood.

   A. to B. from C. for D. since

4. That's the man ..... mother tongue is Chinese.

   A. which B. whose C. that D. who

5. "What's your trouble?" my mother asked.

   A. My mother wanted to know what my trouble was.

   B. My mother asked what my trouble is.

   C. My mother wanted to know what trouble is.

   D. My mother asked me that was my trouble.

6. He wants to know .....

A. whether I would come back from school the next day.

B. whether I would come back from school tomorrow

C. whether I will come back from school the next day.

D. whether I will come back from school tomorrow.

7. She asked me .....

A. where did I come from?

B. where I came

C. where came I from?

D. where I came from.

8. ..... to attend the course, you have to pass the exam.

A. If you will want

B. If you should want

C. If you may want

D. If you want

9 "Don't stay up too late, my son", he said.

A. He told his son not to stay up too late.

B. He said to his son not stay up to late.

C. He told to his son not to stay up too late.

D He said his son not to stay up too late.

10. They want to know .....

A. which grade was I in

B. which grade was I on.

C. which grade I was in

D. which grade I was on.

11. She ..... a famous singer some years ago.

A. is used to be

B is used to being

C. used to be

D. used to being

12. He told me .....

A. he will have to leave the city tomorrow.

B. he will have to leave the city the following day

C. he would have to leave the city tomorrow.

D. he would have to leave the city the following day.

13. I wonder .....

A. why he doesn't love his family

B. why doesn't he love his family

C. why does he love his family

D. why loves his family

14. The village ..... near the foot of a mountain and by a river.

A. goes B. lies C. comes D. stands

15. The journey to the village is very .....

A. interested B. interesting C. disinterested D. interest

16. It is an ..... day to me at the seaside with my friends

A. enjoyable B. enjoyment C. enjoyably D. enjoy

17. I want to know why ..... to the meeting.

A. didn't he come B. he didn't come

C. he didn't arrive D. he not come

18. After a long walking, they feel tired and .....

A. hunger B. hungryly C. hungrily D. hungry

19. He is too busy ..... care of her.

A. taking B. to take C. took D. taken

20. English ..... one of the most popular languages nowadays.

A. was B. are C. were D. is

❸ Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Last night we (watch) ..... TV when the power (fail) .....

2. London (change) ..... a lot since we first (come) ..... to live here.

3. I (not see) ..... him since last Sunday.

4. Hurry up! The train (come) .....

5. We (not talk) ..... to each other for a long time.

6. He (feel) ..... asleep while he (do) ..... his homework.

7. Columbus (discover) ..... America more than 400 years ago.

8. Listen! The birds (sing) .....

9. (you, receive) ..... any letters from your parents yet?

10. My mother (come) ..... to stay with us next week.

❹ Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. "I will get myself a drink", she said.

   She said .....

2. She doesn't live in London because she doesn't know anyone there.

   If .....

3. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert.

   If I .....

4. Alice gave me a wonderful present.

   I .....

5. The teacher corrects our exercises at home.

   Our exercises .....

6. They are building several new schools in our town.

   Several .....

7. John said, "I want to attend a famous university."

   John said .....

❺ Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

1. My village is about 120 kilometers ..... the west of Ho Chi Minh city. (in/ at/ for/ to)
2. Ba's village lies near the foot of a mountain and ..... the river. (by/ at/ next/ to)
3. Liz took a lot of photos ..... the trip to her parents. (show/ showing/ to show/ showed)
4. She was ..... tired that she couldn't do anything at all. (such/ too/ very/ so)
5. The competitions will take place ..... 8 a.m and 2 p.m. (from/ between/ up to/ on)
6. The children came back home ..... 9 p.m. (after/ till/ up to/ on)
7. There is a shrine ..... the top of this mountain. (on/ at/ for/ to)

8. They get up quite late ..... they missed the bus. (and/ but/ so/ because)

9. It was a beautiful day, my friends and I went ..... a picnic to my home village. (to/ on/ at/ into)

10. Remember the meeting will be held ..... Tuesday ..... 9 a.m and 11 a.m. (on-at/ on-from/ on-between/ at-in)

6 Choose the correct answer to complete the paragraph:

LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE

Some people learn a second language (1)..... . Other people have trouble learning a new language. How can you have (2)..... learn a new language, such as English? There are several ways to make learning English a little (3)..... and more interesting.

The first step is to feel positive about learning English. If you believe that you can learn, you will learn. (4) ..... patient. You do not to have to understand (5)..... all at once. It's natural to make mistakes when you learn something new. We can learn from our mistakes.

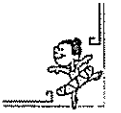
The second step is to practice your English. For example, write in a journal or diary, every day. You will get used to (6)..... in English, and you will feel comfortable expressing your ideas in English. After several weeks, you will see that your writing is improving. (7)....., you speak much English every day. You can practice with your classmates (8)..... class.

The third step is to keep a record of your language learning. You can write this in your journal. After (9)..... class, think about what you did. Did you answer a question (10).....? Did you understand something the teacher explained? Perhaps the lesson was difficult, but you tried to understand it.

It is important to practice every day and make a record of your achievements.

1.	A. ease	B. easy	C. easily	D. all A, B, C
2.	A. itself	B. yourselves	C. himself	D. herself
3.	A. ease	B. easy	C. easily	D. easier

4.	A. Be	B. Being	C. To be	D. Been
5.	A. anything	B. nothing	C. everything	D. something
6.	A. write	B. writing	C. to write	D. written
7.	A. In addition	B. Addition	C. Additional	D. By addition
8.	A. of side	B. outside	C. beside	D. byside
9.	A. some	B. few	C. all	D. each
10.	A. correct	B. correction	C. correctly	D. corrective



Unit 5

THE MEDIA

GRAMMAR

I. TAG QUESTION (CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI):

- Câu hỏi đuôi dùng để kiểm tra lại thông tin hay muốn tìm sự đồng tình của ai đó.

a. Nguyên tắc chung khi lập câu hỏi đuôi:

- Nếu câu nói trước dấu phẩy là câu khẳng định, câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể phủ định.

- Nếu câu nói trước dấu phẩy là câu phủ định, câu hỏi đuôi phải ở thể khẳng định.

b. Cấu trúc:

+ Động từ "tobe":

(+) S + be + ..., be not + đại từ nhân xưng?

(-) S + be + not + ..., be + đại từ nhân xưng?

Ex: Hoa is a teacher, isn't she?

(*Hoa là một giáo viên đúng không?*)

Trung wasn't at home yesterday, was he?

(*Trung không ở nhà hôm qua à?*)

+ Động từ thường:

(+) S + V + ..., trợ động từ + not + đại từ nhân xưng?

(-) S + don't + V + ..., trợ động từ + đại từ nhân xưng?

Ex: Your sister will go shopping, won't she?

(*Chị gái bạn sẽ đi mua sắm phải không?*)

He shouldn't go there, should he?

(*Anh ấy không nên đến đó đúng không?*)

❖ **Lưu ý:**

- Với "**I am ...**" câu hỏi đuôi phải là "**aren't I**".

Ex: I am the winner, aren't I?

(*Tôi là người thắng cuộc phải không?*)

- Với "**I am not ...**" câu hỏi đuôi sẽ là "**am I**" như quy tắc.

Ex: I am not wrong, am I?

(*Tôi không sai đúng không?*)

- "**used to**" được xem như là một động từ chia ở thì quá khứ. Do đó, câu hỏi đuôi tương ứng chỉ cần mượn trợ động từ "**did**".

Ex : She used to live here, didn't she?

(*Cô ấy từng sống ở đây à?*)

- Nếu phần đầu câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng "**Let's + V**", thì phần sau sẽ dùng "**shall/ shan't we**"

Ex: Let's have some cold drink, shall we?

(*Chúng ta hãy uống một chút đồ uống lạnh được không?*)

- Khi trong các câu có các trạng từ: **seldom, hardly, never, rarely; nobody/ no one/ nothing** (mang nghĩa phủ định), do đó trong phần câu đuôi cấu hỏi luôn ở dạng khẳng định.

Ex: Lan rarely goes to school on time, does she?

(*Hiếm khi Lan đi học đúng giờ phải không?*)

Nobody likes the meeting, do they?

(*Không một ai thích cuộc họp này đúng không?*)

II. GERUND (DANH ĐỘNG TỪ):

- Danh động từ là hình thức động từ + ing (V-ing) và mang chức năng của một danh từ:

1. Verb + Gerund: những động từ luôn được theo sau bởi V-ing.

+ admit (*chấp nhận*)
+ advise (*khuyên*)
+ avoid (*tránh*)
+ mind (*phiền*)
+ can't help (*không thể chịu được*)
+ consider (*xem xét*)
+ discuss (*thảo luận*)
+ dislike (*không thích*)
+ enjoy (*thích, thưởng thức*)
+ keep (*giữ, tiếp tục*)
+ practise (*thực hành*)
+ suggest (*đề nghị*)
+ complete = finish (*hoàn thành*)
+ delay = postpond (*hoãn lại*)
+ give up = quit (*từ bỏ*)
+ be used to = get used to (*trở lên quen với*)
+ be accustomed to (*quen với*)
+ look forward to (*mong đợi*)

Ex: They discussed planning a new business.
(*Họ thảo luận kế hoạch kinh doanh mới*)
He admitted stealing the money.
(*Anh ấy công nhận lấy trộm tiền*)

2. Verb + Gerund or Infinitive: (Động từ + V-ing/ to V):

- Sau những động từ này có thể được theo sau bởi **V-ing** hoặc **to V** mà nghĩa không thay đổi.

begin/ start (*bắt đầu*)

like (*thích*)

prefer (*thích hơn*)

continue (*tiếp tục*)

can't stand/ can't bear (*không thể chịu được*)

love (*yêu thích*)

hate (*ghét*)

Ex: It began to rain = It began raining.

(*Trời bắt đầu mưa*)

3. Verb + Gerund or Infinitive (Động từ + V-ing/ to V):

- Những động từ sau được theo bởi V-ing hoặc to V nhưng nghĩa khác nhau.

a.

Stop + V-ing: *chấm dứt, không làm việc gì đó nữa*

Stop + to V: *ngừng lại để làm một việc khác*

Ex:- He stopped smoking. (*Anh ấy bỏ hút thuốc*)

- He stopped to smoke (*Anh ấy dừng lại để hút thuốc*)

b.

Remember/ forget + V-ing: *Nhớ lại/ quên một việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ*

Remember/ forget + to V: *Nhớ để làm gì*

Ex: - I remember seeing her before.

(*Tôi nhớ đã gặp cô ấy trước đây*)

- Before going to bed, she always remembers to lock the door.

(*Trước khi đi ngủ, cô ấy luôn nhớ khóa cửa*)

c

Try + V-ing - thử làm gì

Try + to V - cố gắng làm gì

Ex: - I tried making a cake, but it was very difficult.

(*Tôi thử làm một chiếc bánh nhưng nó quá khó*)

- I always try to learn English.

(*Tôi luôn cố gắng học tiếng Anh*)

4. Expressions followed by gerund : những thành ngữ theo sau bởi V-ing:

- It's no use
- be used to
- look forward to
- It's useless
- be busy
- get used to
- It's no good
- be accustomed to
- be worth

Ex: It's no use doing that. (*Thật vô ích khi làm việc đó*)

I'm looking forward to meeting her. (*Tôi mong đợi để gặp cô ấy*)

5. Prepositions (in, at, on, of, for,with, without ...) + Gerund:

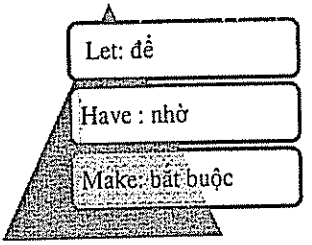
- Động từ theo sau giới từ luôn ở dạng V-ing.

Ex: She is interested in watching TV.

(*Cô ấy thích xem ti vi*)

6. Bare infinitive (Động từ nguyên thể không "to")

- Động từ nguyên thể không "to" thường theo sau các động từ khuyết thiếu (can/ could/ should/...) và các động từ sau:



Ex:

- My father let me drive his car.

(*Bố đã cho phép tôi lái xe của ông ấy*)

- I'll have my brother repair my bicycle.

(*Tôi sẽ nhờ anh trai sửa xe đạp*)

- Mrs Lee made her son clean his room.

(*Cô Lee bắt con trai lau dọn phòng của cậu ấy*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. interested	B. fighting	C. library	D. find
2. A. november	B. movie	C. notion	D. notice
3. A. gratitude	B. discover	C. wild	D. building
4. A. almost	B. hot	C. gold	D. post
5. A. title	B. little	C. middle	D. children

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. The children haven't watched that cartoon before, ... ?
   A. haven't they B. have they
   C. do they D. haven't the children
2. Den drove his car so fast, ... ?
   A. did he B. can't he C. could he D. didn'he
3. Your father bought you a new book, ... ?
   A. didn't he B. did he C. does he D. don't he
4. Phong and Kien were doing their research when we came, ... ?
   A. were they B. didn't they C. weren't they D. don't they
5. I am late for the appointment, ... ?
   A. am I B. am not I C. aren't I D. isn't I
6. Thu was practicing her music lesson at four o'clock yesterday, ... ?
   A. did she B. was she C. didn't she D. wasn't she
7. She may not come to class today, ... ?
   A. may she B. does she C. is she D. may not she

8. Let's go somewhere for a drink, ... ?

A. shall we B. shan't we C. aren't we D. do we

9. We ..... follow the traffic rules strictly, shouldn't we?

A. shouldn't B. don't C. should D. shall not

10. That house has been built since January, ...?

A. doesn't it B. hasn't it C. isn't it D. haven't they

11. Tam and Nga are playing sports now, ...?

A. do they B. are they C. aren't they D. don't they

12. Your mother has read these fairy tales for many times, ...?

A. hasn't she B. has she

C. doesn't she D. does not she

13. Bill is always trying ..... me.

A. to avoid to meet B. avoiding meeting

C. to avoid meeting D. avoiding to meet

14. Let's go swimming this afternoon, ... ?

A. shall we B. will we C. let we D. let not we

15. The man was arrested though he denied ..... the car.

A. to steal B. steal C. stealing D. stolen

16. He is used to working hard. He terrified ..... nothing to do.

A. to have B. having C. to having D. of having

17. Thanks ..... television, people can get the latest information.

A. for B. to C. of D. about

18. While ..... for the bus, I saw a theft.

A. wait B. waited C. waiting D. having wait

19. The driver wanted to buy some cigarettes. So he stopped .....

A. buying some cigarettes B. to have bought some cigarettes

C. to buy some cigarettes D. having bought some cigarettes

20. The boss doesn't allow us ..... personal phone calls in the office.

A. making B. to make

C. having made D. to have make

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. That is the true story, ... ?

A. isn't that B. is that C. isn't it D. is it

2. Our teacher always expects us ..... well in exams.

A. doing B. to do C. do D. did

3. The television has little attraction ..... me.

A. of B. for C. with D. on

4. The laboratory in our school is a ..... one.

A. well-done B. well-read

C. well-equipped D. well-behaved

5. Mary scarcely goes out at night, ... ?

A. doesn't she B. does she

C. did she D. doesn't Mary

6. There won't be any trouble for you, ...?

A. will there B. will it C. will they D. won't they

7. Tom passed the exam. I congratulated .....

A. him to pass the exam B. him on passing the exam

C. him passing the exam C. him passed the exam

8. I don't suppose anyone will volunteer him passing the exam ..... ?

A. won't they B. will they C. won't he D. do I

9. The mother was afraid to let the boy ..... the street alone.

A. risk crossing B. risk to cross

C. to risk crossing D. to risk to cross

10. Scientists have supplied us ..... many achievements.

A. for B. with C. on D. about

11. I will see you again. We are all looking forward ..... again.

A. to see you B. for seeing you C. to seeing you D. seeing you

12. Instead of ..... about the good news, Tom seemed to be indifferent

A. exciting B. to excise

C. being excited D. to be excited

13 If you've got a headache, why don't you try ..... an aspirin.

A. to take B. taking C. to be taken D. being taken

14 Those new students hope ..... in the school's sports activities.

A. to be included B. including

C. being included D. to include

15. Would you mind not ..... on the radio until I've finished typing the document?

A. to turn B. turning C. being turned D. to be turned

16 At present, my daily expenses are just about equal ..... my income.

A. to B. with C. by D. for

17. The train is ..... time. It will arrive ..... two hours.

A. at/ on B. on/ in C. on / at D. in/ on

18 He used to collect stamps. He gave up ..... stamps long ago.

A. to collect B. collected

C. collecting D. to have collected

19 I don't mind ..... by bus but I hate ..... in queues.

A. to travel/ to worry B. traveling/ standing

C. to travel/ standing D. traveling/ to stand

20. We can use a computer ..... with others and entertain ourselves.

A. to relate B. to get

C. to communicate D. to gather

II. WRITING:

1 Put the correct form of the verb in bracket:

1. I remember (meet) ..... you somewhere last month.
2. Students stopped (make) ..... noise when the teacher came in.
3. Would you mind (buy) ..... me a newspaper?
4. Ann likes (cook) ..... but hates (wash) ..... up
5. He'll try (not make) ..... the same mistake again.
6. Would you like (have) ..... the next dance with me?

7. I hope (not do) ..... that tiring work again.

8. Did you remember (phone) ..... Ann? Oh, no, I completely forgot it.

9. She couldn't bear (shed) ..... tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".

10. It is no use (advise) ..... him. He never allows anybody (give) ..... advice.

11. My grandfather gets used to (get) ..... up early in the morning.

12. He always avoids (meet) ..... me in the street.

13. He spent hours (try) ..... (repair) ..... his car.

14. My parents decided (take) ..... a taxi because it was late.

15. Do you often practice (speak) ..... English?

❷ Make tag-question to complete the sentence:

1. He was a pilot, ...?
2. Ngoc hasn't finished her study in England, ...?
3. He shouldn't play video games too much, ...?
4. Quan asked you how to get to the post office, ...?
5. We must all work very hard, ...?
6. I have to come there at 5p.m, ...?
7. They disappeared too long, ...?
8. Mr. Smith has kindly provided a picnic lunch for us, ...?
9. Your classmates are going to have a picnic, ...?
10. You aren't at home now, ...?

❸ Rewrite the sentence with tag-question:

1. Did you get good grade last semester?

.....

2. Is Mr. McGuiness from Ireland?

.....

3. Am I late?

.....

4. Are You John ?

.....

5. Do cars pollute the environment?

.....

6. Did she go to the library yesterday?

.....

7. Isn't the car in the garage?

.....

8. Hasn't she been to Singarpore before?

.....

9. Can you turn on the television for me?

.....

10. Has Mr. Jim been to Scotland recently?

.....

4 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Would you close the door, please ?
   Would you mind ..... ?
2. They didn't allow us to smoke here.
   They didn't let .....
3. My teacher advised buying that book.
   My teacher advised us .....
4. He has studied English for six years.
   He began .....
5. He spent two hours writing the essay.
   It took .....
6. He expects to hear from her as soon as possible.
   He is looking forward .....

7. Don't forget that you have to do this homework.

Please remember .....

8. Don't ask so many questions.

Please stop .....

5 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. His joke made us (laugh) ..... a lot.
2. I don't want (take) ..... care of as if I was a child.
3. They advised him (not cross) ..... the street against the red lights.
4. I'll have my brother (repair) ..... my bicycle.
5. We (look) ..... for a cafeteria when we met Sue.
6. My father (already/be) ..... to Ha Noi many times.
7. She wishes she (can) ..... take part in the game.
8. Do you have any difficulties in (solve) ..... this problem?

6 Choose the verb and put the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence:

buy	*watch*	*read*	*search*
talk	*listen*	*tell*	*watch*

1. Do you mind ..... me a newspaper on the way home?
2. I enjoy ..... to Michael Jackson's songs.
3. When the teacher came in, everybody stopped .....
4. My brother dislikes ..... violent movies.
5. I don't like ..... because it's time - consuming.
6. My brother loves ..... magazines.
7. Our English teacher enjoys ..... jokes.
8. Most of us are interested in ..... the Internet.

❼ Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. Ba and Tam usually go fishing ..... the weekends.
2. The students will visit the capital ..... the summer.
3. They heard a very strange noise ..... midnight.
4. Our little brother took a long nap from 1p.m ..... 4 p.m.
5. The competitions will take place ..... 8 a.m and 12 a.m.
6. She talked ..... an hour to persuade her parents.
7. They have learned English ..... many years.
8. The boys often go skiing ..... the winter.

❽ Write:

Write the benefit of watching TV. You can follow the outline.

- The TV as a source of information (news, weather forecast, etc.)
- The TV as a source of entertainment (music, movies, etc.)
- The TV as a means of education (teaching lessons, etc.).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Most people think of computers are very modern inventions, products of our new technological age But actually, the idea for a computer (1) ..... worked out over two centuries ago by a man (2)..... Charles Babbage.

Babbage was born (3) ..... 1791 and grew up to be a brilliant mathematician. He drew up plans for several calculating machines (4) ..... he called "engines". But despite the fact that he (5) ..... building some of these, he never finished any of them. Over the years people have argued (6) ..... his machines would ever work. Recently, however, the science Museum in London has finished building (7) ..... engine based on of Babbage's designs (8) ..... has taken 6 years to complete and more (9) ..... four thousand parts have been specially made. Whether it works or not, the machine will be on show at special exhibition in the science Museum (10) ..... remind people of Babbage's work.

1.	A. has	B. was	C. had	D is
2.	A. known	B. recognized	C written	D. called
3.	A. on	B. in	C. by	D. for
4.	A. whose	B. who	C. these	D. which
5.	A. wanted	B. made	C. started	D. missed
6.	A. until	B. whether	C. while	D. through
7.	A. some	B. the	C. an	D. that
8.	A. One	B. He	C. They	D. It
9	A. than	B. therefore	C. when	D then
10	A. to	B. as	C. for	D. so

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

My television is an important (1) ..... of furniture to me. I can't get (2) ..... the house very often, but my TV brings the whole (3) ..... to me. From the evening news and the "all-news" channels I learn

about events in the (4) ..... world: politics, the environment, recent changes in technology and medicine, and (5) ..... on. I like game shows and travel programs, (6)..... . And I love comedies: I think it's important to be (7) ..... to laugh. I can even watch shows (8) ..... other languages and "go shopping" by TV. With the major national networks, the abdication and cable channels, and the extra sports and movie channels, I have a (9) ..... of fifty different programs (10) ..... the same time! Maybe I'll get a satellite dish. Then I'll have even more choices.

1. A. bit	B. piece	C. slice	D. pair
2. A. out	B. in	C. out of	D. in to
3. A. world	B. places	C. towns	D. cities
4. A. side	B. inside	C. outside	D. by side
5. A. such	B. this	C. that	D. so
6. A. too	B. so	C. either	D. neither
7. A. ability	B. enable	C. able	D. inability
8. A. of	B. in	C. at	D. wish
9. A. choose	B. chose	C. choice	D. choosing
10. A. in	B. at	C. on	D. of

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. There are three bedrooms, are there? .....
2. I enjoy listening to music and go dancing with my friends. .....
3. He looked ill. Did you advise him seeing the doctor? .....
4. She hardly goes to work on time, doesn't she? .....
5. I tried to explain to him but he went on to complain. .....
6. We hope being invited to join the health club. .....
7. She should visiting her parents more often. .....
8. They agreed go with me to the gym. .....

THE FIRST TERM TEST

❶ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. cat B. hat C. that D. hate
2. A. mean B. ill C. we D. see
3. A. clear B. wear C. dear D. hear
4. A. fan B. bad C. catch D. wash

❷ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. Nam wishes he ..... a new bicycle.
   A. had B. have C. has D. will have
2. The capital city of Malaysia is .....
   A. Hanoi B. Kuala lumpur C. Tokyo D. London
3. ..... didn't Nga go to school yesterday? – Because she was sick.
   A. Why B. When C. How D. What
4. We ..... English for 4 years.
   A. has learnt B. learnt C. have learnt D. learn
5. The national language in Malaysia is .....
   A. Chinese B. Bahasa Malaysia C. English D. Tamil
6. Many people enjoy ..... "Kien Thuc Ngay Nay".
   A. to read B. read C. reads D. reading
7. My father has worked for the company ..... 10 years.
   A. since B. yet C. for D. about
8. Have you seen Bat pagoda .....? - Yes, I've already seen it
   A. already B. never C. ever D. yet
9. He arrives Singapore ..... Monday evening.
   A. at B. in C. of D. on

10. I often return home ..... twelve o'clock.

A. at B. in C. on D. to

11. Ngan worked hard, ... she passed the exam.

A. although B. because C. so D. since

12. We usually ..... soccer late afternoon.

A. played B. to play C. plays D. play

13. She asked me if I ..... studying English.

A. like B. liking C. liked D. likes

14. If you work hard , you ..... the exam.

A. won't pass B. passed C. would pass D. will pass

15. You like watching sports, ...?

A. don't you B. do you C. does you D. didn't you

16. Hoa doesn't like news, ...?

A. doesn't he B. does he C. doesn't she D. does she

17. It never stops raining here. I wish it ..... raining.

A. stopped B. would stop C. had stopped D. will stop

18. I miss my friends. I wish my friends ..... here right now.

A. were B. would be C. had been D. was

19. Julia said that she ..... there at noon.

A. is going to be B. was going to be

C. will be D. can be

20. They asked me when .....

A. did I arrive B. will I arrive

C. I had arrived D. I can arrive

❸ Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. He used to (go) ..... fishing
2. I wish I (live) ..... in a beautiful house.
3. They (just/ paint) ..... the school gate in green
4. He can (play) ..... the piano well.

5. Lan wishes she (know) ..... how to make this shirt.

6. I (write) ..... to my penpal for three weeks.

7. Trung used (talk) ..... a lot in class last year.

8. What (you/ do) ..... last week?

4 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. "When does your vacation start?" asked she

   She asked me .....

2. I don't have a computer.

   I wish .....

3. She can't play badminton.

   She wishes .....

4. "I must come to the party tomorrow" Mai said.

   Mai said that .....

5 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Many of the things we do, depend on receiving information from other people. Catching a train, making a phone call or going to the cinema all involve information (1) ..... is stored, processed and communicated. In the past, this information used to (2) ..... kept on paper in (3) ..... form of, for example, books, newspapers and timetables. Now more and more information is put on computers.

Computers play a (4) ..... in our everyday lives. Consider the use (5) ..... computers in both shops and offices. Big shops, especially chain stores with branches all (6) ..... the country, have to deal with very large amounts of information. They have to make sure (7) ..... are enough goods on the shelves for customers to buy. They need to be able to re-order before stocks (8) ..... out, to decide which things are selling well and (9) ..... on. All these processes are performed quickly and efficiently (10) ..... computers.

1. A. which B. that
C. who D. both A and B
2. A. being B. be C. been D. have been
3. A. this B. that C. the D. a
4. A. part B. role
C. field D. both A and B
5. A. in B. of C. with D. one
6. A. upon B. on C. over D. in
7. A. there B. they C. which D. where
8. A. go B. run C. get D. work
9. A. so B. such C. go D. get
10. A. with B. on C. by D. through

6 Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given by circling A, B, C, or D.

1. You are not rich.
A. I wish I am rich B. I wish I were rich.
C. I wish I weren't rich D. I wish I am not rich.

2. He never brings me flowers on our anniversary.
A. She wish he brought her flowers on their unniversary.
B. She wishes he brought her flowers on their unniversary.
C. She wishes he bring her flowers on their unniversary.
D. She wish he brings her flowers on their unniversary.

3. People grow rice in tropical countries.
A. Rice are grown in tropical countries.
B. Rice is grown in tropical countries.
C. Rice was grown in tropical countries.
D. Rice is grow in tropical countries.

4. They sell jeans all over the world.
A. Jeans are sold all over the world.
B. Jeans is sold all over the world.

C. Jeans were sold all over the world.

D. Jeans are sell all over the world.

5. Nam can solve the problem.

A. The problem can solve by Nam.

B. The problem can solved by Nam.

C. The problem can be solved by Nam.

D. The problem could be solved by Nam.

6. Lien worked hard, so she passed her exam.

A. Lien worked hard, because she passed her exam.

B. Although Lien worked hard, she passed her exam.

C. Because Lien worked hard, she passed her exam.

D. Lien worked hard, but she passed her exam.

7. "Do you like pop music?" Mr Hao asked.

A. He asked me if I don't like pop music.

B. He asked me if I likes pop music.

C. He asked me if I like pop music.

D. He asked me if I liked pop music.

8. " Where do you live?"

A. She asked me if where I lived.

B. She asked me where I live.

C. She asked me where I lived.

D. She asked me if I lived.

9. "I love these roses ".

A. Mai said he loves those roses.

B. Mai said she loved those roses.

C. Mai said she loved these roses.

D. Mai said she love those roses.

10. I don't like eating vegetables.

A. I dislike eating vegetables.

B. I love eating vegetables.

C. I enjoy eating vegetables.

D. I like eating vegetables.

Unit 6

THE ENVIRONMENT

GRAMMAR

I. ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB OF MANNER (TÍNH TỪ VÀ TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ CÁCH THỨC):

1 Tính từ:

- Tính từ là từ dùng để chỉ tính chất, màu sắc, trạng thái...

- Tính từ được dùng để mô tả tính chất hay cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ.

Ex: She is a beautiful girl.
(*Cô ấy là một cô gái xinh đẹp*)

2 Trạng từ chỉ cách thức:

- Trạng từ chỉ cách thức dùng để diễn tả cách thức một hành động được thực hiện, dùng để trả lời các câu hỏi với "How".

- Cách thành lập trạng từ chỉ cách thức:

+ Hầu hết trạng từ chỉ cách thức được thành lập bằng cách thêm đuôi "**ly**" vào sau tính từ.

Tính từ + ly

Ex. quick – quickly ; slow – slowly...

+ Những tính từ kết thúc bằng "phụ âm + y", chúng ta chuyển "y" thành "i" và thêm đuôi "ly".

Ex. happy – happily

+ Những tính từ kết thúc bằng "ble" và "ple", chúng ta bỏ "e" và thêm "y".

Ex. capable – capably simple – simply

- Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

Tính từ	Trạng từ chỉ cách thức	Nghĩa
• good	• well	• *tốt, giỏi, ngon*
• fast	• fast	• *nhanh*
• hard	• hard	• *chăm chỉ, vất vả*
• late	• late	• *muộn*

II. ADVERB CLAUSE OF REASON (MỆNH ĐỀ TRẠNG NGỮ CHỈ NGUYÊN NHÂN):

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân chỉ ra lý do tại sao một hành động được diễn ra.

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân thường được bắt đầu bằng "**because; as; since**" (bởi vì).

1. As, since

• thường nằm ở đầu câu, và được dùng để nói về nguyên nhân khi người nói nghĩ rằng người nghe đã biết hoặc thông tin đó phổ biến.

Ex: As he doesn't sing well, everyone doesn't want him to sing.

(*Bởi vì anh ấy hát không hay nên mọi người không muốn anh ấy hát*)

2. Because

• được dùng để nêu ra nguyên nhân khi người nói nghĩ rằng người nghe chưa biết.

Ex: He had to live with his grandfather because his parents were away.

(*Cậu ấy phải sống với ông vì bố mẹ cậu ấy ở xa nhà*)

❖ **Lưu ý:**

- Khi trả lời câu hỏi, ta dùng **"Because"**.

Ex: Why did you go shopping? – Because my mother was busy.

(*Sao bạn đi mua sắm? - Bởi vì mẹ tôi bận*)

III. ADJECTIVE + THAT CLAUSE (TÍNH TỪ + MỆNH ĐỀ "THAT")

- Mệnh đề **"that"** được dùng với những tính từ chỉ cảm xúc hoặc sự chắc chắn.

S + be + that + S + V

Ex: My parents are pleased that my brother got scholarship.

(*Bố mẹ tôi hài lòng khi em trai tôi được học bổng*)

I am afraid that he can't come tomorrow.

(*Tôi e rằng ngày mai anh ấy không thể đến*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. happy	B. hour	C. high	D. hotel
2. A. so	B. coat	C. note	D. bottom
3. A. put	B. luck	C. lung	D. drunk
4. A. bare	B. car	C. card	D. farm
5. A. come	B. love	C. women	D. some

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. I'll have to buy a map ..... I don't know this area.
   A. if B. that C. where D. because of
2. It is recommended that he ..... this course.
   A. took B. takes C. take D. taking
3. He's running so fast. I ..... catch up with him.
   A. cannot hardly B. can hardly
   C. not hardly D. could hardly
4. It is important that he ..... take the final examination.
   A. has to B. have to C. had to D. having to
5. I will be ..... if she manages to sell that motorbike at a high price.
   A. surprised B. surprise C. surprising D. to surprise
6. Unless you understand, I ..... explain it again to you.
   A. am B. was C. will D. would
7. If you know where she lives, please let me ..... .
   A. know B. knew C. known D. to know

8. If he ..... a student, he will get a discount.

A. were B. was C. is D. will be

9. ..... you are interested in this film, don't go to see it at any cost.

A. Unless B. If C. Because D. So

10. If you like that book, I will give it ..... you as my present.

A. to B. from C. at D. for

11. If you are busy, we ..... this by ourselves.

A. would do B. did C. will do D. doing

12. How about ..... dinner with us on Sunday?

A. to have B. have C. have had D. having

13. My brother is very fond of ..... to pop and rock music.

A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listens

14. Life today is very different ..... life 50 years ago

A. to B. from C. with D. at

15. My uncle is a ..... .He often does research in his laboratory

A. science B. scientist C. scientific D. scientists

16. My father arrives in Singapore ..... Monday evening.

A. in B. at C. from D. on

17. John goes to his office every day except Sunday . ..... Sundays he stays at home.

A. On B. At C. In D. From

18. I hope the weather will be nice ..... the weekend.

A. in B. to C. at D. between

19. Would you like ..... to a party on Saturday?

A. come B. coming C. to come D. will come

20. Helen is always in the kitchen. She enjoys .....

A. cook B. to cook C. cooks D. cooking

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. I've given your old jacket away ..... it was too tight for you.
   A. because of B. if C because D. and
2. Our holiday was too short. The time ..... .
   A. passed quick B. quick passed
   C. passed quickly D. quickly passes
3. You can't stop me ..... what I want.
   A. doing B. to do C. do D. that I do
4. Help me, ... ?
   A. will you B. won't you C. do you D. don't you
5. I like Cathy. She ..... .
   A. works very fastly B. works very fast
   C. work very fastly D. working very fast
6. I'm absolutely sure I locked the door. I clearly remember ..... it.
   A. to lock B. locking C. lock D. locked
7. If you press that button, the alarm ..... .
   A. will ring B. ring C. ringing D. would ring
8. When I arrived, he was trying ..... it, but there was something wrong with the engine.
   A. to start B. stated C. starting D. start
9. Bin ..... a novel, hasn't he?
   A. write B. has written C. wrote D. will write
10. If he likes the house, ... buy it?
    A. would he B. will he C. did he D. does he
11. If he ..... all that, he will be ill.
    A. ate B. will eat C. has eaten D. eats
12. It is very important that everybody ..... very carefully.
    A. should listen B. to listen C. listens D. will listen
13. If her mother doesn't drink much wine, she ..... so sick.
    A. won't be B. isn't C. doesn't get D. wouldn't be

14. People find the water dirty, ... there are some waste chemicals in it

A. and B. as C. but D. where

15. ..... you smoke too much, you'll get respiratory problems.

A. If B. Though C. As D. Because

16. If she ..... hard, she will break past records and set new ones.

A. try B. will try C. tries D. tried

17. ..... it is rainy, I walk home with my umbrella.

A. When B. Though C. But D. Because

18. The building was completely collapsed ..... the firefighter came.

A. and B. when C. but D. so

19. ..... it got dark, the students couldn't find the way out of the forest.

A. As B. And C. When D. Who

20. The children stopped fighting ..... their parents came back home.

A. and B. when C. but D. so

II. WRITING:

1 Put adjective or adverb to complete the sentence:

1. I heard Daniel isn't very ..... (good)

- Well, he fell and hurt himself quite ..... (bad)

2. There was a ..... (terrible) accident on this road two days ago, wasn't there?

- Yes, two people were killed and the driver of the car was ..... (serious) injured.

3. The weather was so ..... (awful) yesterday.

- Yes, it was raining quite ..... (heavy) so we stayed at home all day.

4. You haven't cleaned the floor ..... (proper). It is still..... (dirty)

- Oh, sorry.

5. You didn't look very ..... (happy) last night.

Well, I was disappointed that I did so ..... (bad) in the exam.

6. Can you remember what happen?

- I can't remember ..... (clear). It all happened so ..... (sudden)

7. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look ..... (safe)

- Don't worry. I'll climb ..... (careful).

8. Did you go to Sally's birthday party?

- Yes, It was really a ..... (cheerful) party. Everybody at the party was ..... (colorful) dressed.

❷ Put the adverb to complete the sentence:

1. Emma's toothache was terrible. Emma's tooth ached .....
2. Henry was angry. Henry shouted .....
3. The children seemed cheerful. The children played .....
4. The switch is automatic. The machine switches itself off .....
5. James is very good at speaking English. James speaks English .....
6. The debate should be public. We need to debate the matter .....
7. She was charming. She walked ..... in front of the audience.
8. The man had a soft voice. The man spoke .....

❸ Rewrite the sentence using "because/ since/ as":

1. We adore him. He is very talented.

.....

2. I enjoy reading books. They help broaden my knowledge of the world.

.....

3. Jane was worried. She stayed at home alone.

.....

4. Tom couldn't get the job. He was not confident during the interview.

.....

5. She has to depend on us. She is an orphan.

.....

6. I feel attracted to her. Her voice is very sweet.

.....

7. Don't believe him. He is always being a liar

.....

8. I have to work extra hours. I want to support my family

.....

4 Rewrite the sentence with "adj + that clause":

1. His parents are pleased. He won the best prize.

.....

2. I'm sorry. I came late.

.....

3. I am happy. The article has been very well received

.....

4. It is important. She should accept the offer.

.....

5. The boss was angry. I misplaced all the documents.

.....

6. We are glad. You come.

.....

7. I'm sure. They will never give him a refund.

.....

8. We are afraid. The goods won't be delivered on time.

.....

5 Use these words to make complete sentence with "adj + that clause":

1. Everybody / not surprised / they / divorce.

.....

2. I / glad / they / come / here.

.....

3. No one / sorry / our manager / resigned

.....

4. We / amuse / you / love / him.

.....

5. I / disappointed / you / not / see / me / yesterday.

.....

6. Children / excited / go / zoo / last Sunday.

.....

7. You / sure / her child / disappeared?

.....

8. We / thankful / she / tell / truth.

.....

6 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If you (not water).....the tree everyday, it (die).....
2. If she (not pass) .....the exam, her parents (be) .....very worried
3. If I find your passport, I (phone) ..... you at once.
4. We (go out) .....later if it (stop) .....raining.
5. Someone (steal) ..... your car if you leave it unlocked.
6. If we (leave) .....now, we (not be) .....late.
7. If she needs a radio, she (borrow) .....mine.
8. If he (read) ..... in bad light, he will ruin his eyes.
9. (you/ phone) .....me tomorrow if you (have)..... time?
10. Do you want to watch TV? - I (switch) ..... it on if you (do).....
11. If Tam (not apologise).....to me, I (not speak) .....to him anymore.
12. If I (not be).....too busy tomorrow, I (visit)..... you.

⑦ Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change meaning:

1. How long is it since you saw Tom?

   When.....

2. He can't pass the examination

   He wishes .....

3. We can't go out because of heavy rain.

   We wish .....

4. They often go to Vung Tau at the weekends.

   They used .....

5. How long have you learnt French?

   How long ago .....

6. My father started to give up smoking last year.

   My father .....

7. They have worked in that factory since 2001.

   They started .....

8. I haven't seen her for a long time.

   I didn't .....

⑧ Use these suggestion to write a complaint letter:

Dear Mr Smith,

I write/ complain/ dirt/ smoke/ come/ your factory chimneys.

Two days ago/ I decide/ do/ my washing.

When I take washing in/ I be/ horrified/ discovered/ it/ cover/ dirty marks

I/ assume/ breeze/ I/ mention/ carry/ dirt/ chimneys

And two small children/ who breathe/ same air.

Until this incident/ I think/ chimneys/ be safe/ clean.

I already/ write/ local Member of Parliament/ this matter.

Furthermore/ I must warn you/ I/ write/ local newspaper/ tomorrow.

I/ look forward/ receive/ reply.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. Jennifer

Dear Mr Smith,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Yours sincerely

Mrs. Jennifer

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Garbage is a (1) ..... problem in the U.S. Every year, Americans produce about 308 billion pounds. A lot of the garbage goes (2) ..... the landfills. But many landfills do not have room (3) ..... all the garbage.

One (4) ..... to the garbage problem is recycling. Half of all the garbage in the U.S can be (5) ..... and use again.

Recycling helps the landfills problem and (6) ..... enough energy too. When people recycle newpapers, they save (7) ..... When they recycle glass, plastic, or cans, they save oil and electricity. Recycling is good for (8) .....

1. A. difficultly	B. serious	C. pleased	D. dangerously
2. A. at	B. in	C. into	D. to
3. A. to	B. for	C. from	D. in
4. A. talk	B. tell	C. answer	D. ask
5. A. reused	B. recycled	C. product	D. reduced
6. A. save	B. saving	C. to save	D. saves
7. A. trees	B. paper	C. electricity	D. water
8. A. everything	B. everyone	C. something	D. someone

❷ Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Everyday on radio, on TV, and in the newspaper, we hear, see or read about many problems in the world, for example, pollution problems.

Air pollution is the first kind. It mostly comes from fumes released from motorbikes, cars, airplanes, trains and poisonous gases emitted from factories. Also, waste is dumped any where, even in the city where many people are living. The second pollution problem is sea pollution. Many people earn their living from fishing in the sea, and the fish they catch feed many people. But the sea has become so polluted from oil spills and factory wastes that the fish are dying. This pollution is not only killing the fish, but is also affecting those people who eat fish.

Seldom do you find a place nowadays that is not polluted. This problem is growing more difficult everyday. We must find a good solution that makes the world a better place to live.

1. We hear, see and read about problems in the world .....

A. once a week B. every day

C. every week D. every year

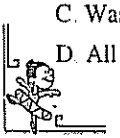
2. What causes the air pollution ?

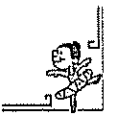
A. Fumes from vehicles

B. Poisonous gases from factories

C. Waste from everywhere

D. All are correct





3. The sea has become polluted because of .....

A. oil spills
B. factories wastes
C. smoke from factories
D. A and B are correct

4. In order to make the world a better place to live, we .....

A. should not prevent pollution
B. should find a good solution
C. should kill the fish.
D. None is correct

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. What about play tennis in stead of going to the cinema? .....
2. Stay in bed all day is not good for our health , isn't it? .....
3. The room is so tidy that it needs cleaning without delay. .....
4. Many of my students enjoy to surf the web in their free time. .....
5. You can see that the room has been beautiful decorated for Christmas. .....
6. Jill and Eric had all their money stealing while they were on holiday. .....
7. I rarely eat ice-cream now, but I use to eat when I was a child. .....
8. James had to get used to drive on the left. .....

Unit 7

SAVING ENERGY

GRAMMAR

I. CONNECTIVES (TỪ NỐI):

- Từ nối là những từ dùng để liên kết các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề trong câu và các câu với nhau.

❖ Các liên từ thường gặp:

Có hai loại từ nối: từ nối đẳng lập và từ nối phụ thuộc

❶ Từ nối đẳng lập:

- Dùng để liên kết các từ, cụm từ và mệnh đề độc lập với nhau về ý nghĩa.
- Các từ nối đẳng lập thường gặp: **AND, BUT, OR**

AND (và)

- dùng để liên kết hai hay nhiều từ, cụm từ và mệnh đề có chức năng ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa ngang nhau.

Ex: I like orange and apple.

(*Mình thích cam và táo*)

BUT (Nhưng)

- dùng để liên kết hai hay nhiều từ, cụm từ và mệnh đề có chức năng ngữ pháp ngang nhau nhưng ý nghĩa trái ngược nhau.

Ex: Her family is poor but happy.

(*Gia đình cô ấy nghèo nhưng hạnh phúc*)

OR (hoặc, hay)

- dùng để liên kết hai hay nhiều từ, cụm từ và mệnh đề có chức năng ngữ pháp và ý nghĩa ngang nhau. **Or** dùng để thể hiện sự lựa chọn một trong các yếu tố được liệt kê.

Ex: Would you like tea or coffee?

(*Bạn muốn trà hay cà phê?*)

❷ Từ nối phụ thuộc:

- Dùng để liên kết các mệnh đề có ý nghĩa phụ thuộc nhau. Mệnh đề chứa từ nối phụ thuộc là một phần của mệnh đề còn lại trong câu, mệnh đề này không thể đứng một mình vì nó không mang đủ chức năng ngữ pháp
- Các liên từ phụ thuộc thường gặp: **BECAUSE, SO**

because (bởi vì)

dùng để liên kết hai hay nhiều mệnh đề có liên hệ với nhau theo quan hệ nguyên nhân.

Ex: He is hungry because he hasn't eaten anything since last night.

(*Anh ấy rất đói vì anh ấy chưa ăn gì từ tối qua*)

so (vì vậy, cho nên)

dùng để liên kết hai hay nhiều mệnh đề có liên hệ với nhau theo quan hệ kết quả.

Ex: His car was broken, so he went to work by bus.

(*Ô tô của anh ấy bị hỏng nên anh ấy đi làm bằng xe buýt*)

❸ **Các từ nối khác:**

however (tuy nhiên, tuy vậy)

dùng để liên kết hai mệnh đề hoặc câu mang ý nghĩa đối lập nhau. Chúng ta thường đặt "**however**" ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề thứ nhất bởi dấu chấm phẩy (;) hoặc dấu chấm (.) và ngăn cách với mệnh đề thứ hai bằng dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: He wants to buy a car; however, he doesn't have enough money.

(*Anh ấy muốn mua một chiếc ô tô, tuy nhiên, anh ấy không có đủ tiền*)

therefore (do đó)

dùng để liên kết hai mệnh đề hoặc câu theo quan hệ kết quả. Chúng ta thường đặt "**therefore**" ở đầu mệnh đề thứ hai và được ngăn cách với mệnh đề thứ nhất bởi dấu chấm phẩy (;) hoặc dấu chấm (.) và ngăn cách với mệnh đề thứ hai bằng dấu phẩy (,).

Ex: Her son didn't study hard; therefore, he failed the exam.

(*Con trai cô ấy không học chăm chỉ, do đó, cậu ấy bị trượt trong kỳ thi*)

II. PHRASAL VERBS (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ):

- Cụm động từ là động từ gồm hai phần: **động từ chính + giới từ.**
- Cụm động từ mang tính thành ngữ và nó mang ý nghĩa khác với các thành phần cấu tạo nên nó.
- Một số cụm động từ thường gặp:

+ **turn on sth (TV/ the radio)** : *mở, bật (ti vi, đài)*

+ **turn off sth** : *tắt ...*

+ **put on sth** : *mặc ..*

+ **put out sth**: *dập tắt*

+ **take off sth** : *cởi, tháo ...*

+ **carry on/ go on + V-ing** : *tiếp tục làm gì*

+ **look for sb/ sth**: *tìm ai/ cái gì*

+ **look after sb/ sth** : *chăm sóc ai/ cái gì*

+ **bring about sth**: *mang*

+ **cut down on sth**: *giảm cái gì đó*

III. MAKING SUGGESTIONS (ĐƯA RA ĐỀ NGHỊ, GỢI Ý):

- Có hai cấu trúc dùng với suggest để nêu lên đề nghị, gợi ý, đề xuất.

suggest + V-ing: *đề nghị làm gì*

Ex: My teacher suggested speaking English in class.
(*Cô giáo tôi đề nghị nói tiếng Anh trong lớp*)

suggest + (that) + S + shoud + V: *đề nghị ai nên làm gì*

Ex: My mother suggested my sister should study English more
(*Mẹ tôi đề nghị chị tôi học tiếng Anh nhiều hơn*)

EXERCISES

I. MULITPLE CHOICE:

❶ Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. bulb	B. plumber	C. profitable	D. label
2. A. laughed	B. missed	C. wasted	D. dropped
3. A. environment	B. idea	C. condition	D. pesticide
4. A. leak	B. beach	C. leaf	D. great
5. A. ocean	B. practice	C. reduce	D. force

❷ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. If there is a mechanical problem, we suggest ..... the manufacturer directly.

   A. contact B. contacting

   C. to contact D. be contacted

2. My shoes are dirty. I'd better take them ..... before I come in.

   A. aways B. up C. on D. off

3. Our energy will soon come to an end if we don't ..... it.

   A. use B. save C. spend D. take

4. If you want to save money, you should ..... the amount of water your family uses.

   A. reduce B. increase C. adapt D. repair

5. We decided not to go out for meal ..... we were too tired

   A. but B. because C. so D. and

6. He is tired ..... he stayed up late watching TV.

   A. so B. and C. but D. because

7. The children like to put ..... nice clothes when they go out.

A. in B. off C. into D. on

8. I like bananas, ... my brother doesn't.

A. because B. but C. and D. even though

9. Please turn ..... the gas. I want to cook my lunch.

A. over B. in C. on D. over

10. Who is going to ..... your children when you're at work?

A. look for B. look up C. look after D. look out

11. She won't take all these suitcases ..... she likes to travel light.

A. because B. but C. so D. therefore

12. Her parents saw her ..... at the railway station.

A. in B. for C. up D. off

13. We can ..... easily in the daylight.

A. read B. to read C. reading D. readed

14. What are you looking ..... ? - My picture book I've lost it.

A. for B. off C. in D. on

15. A new air-conditioner will be ..... this morning.

A. installing B. to install C. installed D. to install

16. There are ..... saving methods and inventions to use solar energy.

A. energy B. energize C. energetic D. energetics

17. I had to pay much money this month for the international .....

A. calls B. calling C. call D. called

18. Can you turn ..... the light? - It's too dark.

A. on B. off C. in D. for

19. Scientists are looking for an ..... way to reduce energy consumption.

A. effectively B. affection C. effect D. effective

20. Mary's eyes are weak; ....., she has to wear glasses.

A. but B. however C. and D. therefore

14. She'll be here ..... Christmas.

A. in B. on C. at D. during

15. Before you go to bed, please turn ..... all the lights.

A. over B. on C. in D. off

16. I like playing tennis, ... my father doesn't.

A. because B. but C. and D. even though

17. ..... she dislikes coffee, she drinks it to keep herself warm.

A. Although B Because C. Because of D. Despite

18. I'd love to play the table tennis ..... I have to complete an assignment.

A. and B. so C. but D. or

19. He likes to travel, ... so does she.

A. and B. or C. but D. therefore

20. The new models are expensive, ... efficient.

A. however B. therefore C. and D. but

II. WRITING:

1 Put "*and, but, or, so, because, however*" to complete the sentence:

1. We want a small party, ... 60 people came.
2. You can take it ..... leave it.
3. Would you like tea ..... coffee? -Tea, please.
4. Jane is intelligent ..... hard-working
5. We often have eggs ..... bread for breakfast
6. Are you American ..... Canadian?
7. She's beautiful, ... I don't like her.
8. That man was rich ....., he was not happy.
9. She tried hard, ... she failed the test.
10. She can dance, ... she can't sing.

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. They wrote ..... the addresses so that they could get in touch

A. down B. out C. in D. on

2. Are you ..... lift the table?

A. enough strong to B. strong enough to

C. too strong to D. too strong

3. Most of us spend time ..... sports in summer

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

4. There's nothing good on TV. Why don't you turn it .....?

A. on B. down C. off D. up

5. I suggest that you ..... work harder on your pronunciation.

A. can B. should C. would D. could

6. I suggest using energy-saving bulb ..... our electricity bill.

A. to reduce B. reducing C. reduces D. reduced

7. I shall go ..... you stay here.

A. and B. because C. however D. although

8. Lan introduces her Mom ..... new friends.

A. with B. of C. to D. in

9. Ba really wants to buy new tables and chairs ....., new furniture costs too much.

A. However B. But C. Therefore D. So

10. My pen-friends live ..... the countryside.

A. on B. at C. in D. from

11. "I suggest fixing the dripping faucet." "..... "

A. We will. B. Good idea!

C. Yes, please. D. I'm afraid not.

12. I'm trying to cut down..... the amount of driving I do to save energy.

A. off B. to C. out of D. on

13. Mary will take a plane ..... she dislikes flying.

A. even though B. because C. and D. in spite of

11. I don't like films ..... I like comedies.

12. She closed the door ..... left for the city.

13. She plays tennis ..... volleyball.

14. I ate a lot food, ... I have a stomach ache

15. Tom is handsome, ... short.

❷ Combine the sentence with the word in brackets:

1. Ba got wet. He forgot his umbrella. (because)

.....

2. It's raining. I can't go to the beach. (so)

.....

3. Nam is very tired. He has to finish his homework before going to bed. (however)

.....

4. Hoa didn't pass her Math test. She had to do the test again. (so)

.....

5. I'd like to play soccer with you. I have to finish my homework first (however)

.....

6. The Australians enjoy Christmas. Christmas season is in summer. (although)

.....

7. He likes playing chess. He likes watching TV. (and)

.....

8. Hurry up! We'll be late for the bus. (or)

.....

❸ Put the correct form of phrasal verb to complete the sentence. Use possessive adjective if necessary:

1. I haven't heard from my sister recently. Perhaps I should ..... now. (ring up)

2. There is always litter here. No one ever ..... (pick up)
3. It's quite cold outside. Put on your coat! Yeah, I'm ..... right now. (put on)
4. They gave me a form and told me to ..... (fill in)
5. Do you know the meaning of this word?
   - No, have you ..... in the dictionary? (look up)
6. Do you want this box? - No, you can ..... (throw away)
7. It's quite dark. There is a light! Could you please ..... (turn on)
8. Shhh! The children are asleep. Don't ..... (wake up)
9. Have you washed up the dishes? – I'm going to ..... (wash up)
10. I wanted to buy a shirt from that shop, but when I ....., it didn't fit me. (try on)

4 Put *"for, up, after, on, off, away, in"* to complete the sentence:

1. Who's going to look ..... the children while you're away?
2. Turn ..... the TV for me. I want to watch the cartoon.
3. She's looked ..... her keys everywhere.
4. Turn ..... the radio. I'm working.
5. If we go..... littering, the environment will become seriously polluted.
6. Don't throw these newspapers .....
7. Could you fill ..... this form?
8. Don't wake the baby ..... Let him sleep.
9. Don't believe her. She's just made ..... the story.
10. Susan took ..... her coat and put it on the sofa.

5 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. I suggested (help) ..... our mother with the housework.
2. How about (dine) ..... out tonight?
3. I suggest that you should (take) ..... a vacation.
4. Let's (do) ..... some reading every day.

5 I suggest we should (work) ..... harder.

6. She suggests that he (leave) ..... now.

7. Why don't we (go) ..... to the library now?

8. The doctor suggested that his patient (stop) ..... smoking.

9 What about (ask) ..... our teacher for help.

10. We suggested he (see) ..... a doctor.

❻ Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Shall we use gas instead of burning coal?

   I suggest.....

2. My family has someone water the roses every day.

   My family has the .....

3. Tom failed the exam because of his laziness.

   Because Tom .....

4. She planted that tree five years ago.

   That tree.....

5. People have used the Internet all over the world.

   The Internet .....

6. I hope to see you at Christmas.

   I'm .....

7. He's going to have his room redecorated with some new furniture.

   He's going to ask.....

8. I think it is the better to wait for the next bus.

   I suggest .....

❼ Rewrite the sentence using "suggest":

1. "Shall we meet her in my flat tomorrow?" I said.

   .....

2. "Shall we have dinner after the theatre?" said Peter.

   .....

3. "Shall we go for a walk?" said Nam.

.....

4. "Why don't you move a long a bit?" she said.

.....

5. "What about going for a drive instead?" Ann said.

.....

6. "What about flying a kite?" he said.

.....

7. "Let's not tell anyone," said Tom.

.....

8. "Why don't we go there by bus" I said.

.....

8 Write:

Write a speech about how to reduce garbage.

You can use these suggestions:

- *collect plastic bags*
- *not keep solid waste with food waste*
- *put different kinds of waste in different places*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

❶ Read the passage and decide which sentence is true (T) or false (F):

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it's very dangerous. What would happen if there was a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economical as possible.

❖ **True/ False sentence:**

1. ..... Natural resources will never run out.
2. ..... We don't know exactly how much fuel is left.
3. ..... We shouldn't waste fuel.
4. ..... All people agree to use nuclear power as an alternative energy.
5. ..... Natural resources should be used as much as possible.

❷ Read the passage and answer the questions:

Air pollution causes ill health to human beings. In a lot of countries, there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce although there is not enough information on the affects of smoke on the atmosphere. Doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas which is often collected in busy streets. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children, and are clumsy when they use their hands.

*** Questions:**

1. What does the air pollution cause?

.....

2. Who has proved that air pollution causes lung diseases?

.....

3. Is there pollution in the city? Why or why not?

.....

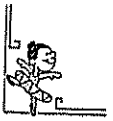
4. What happens to the children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere?

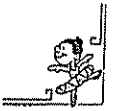
.....

III. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. I suggested he giving up the job he's doing. .....
2. John failed her math test. However, she will have to do it again. .....
3. I suggest to collect some money. .....
4. His family was poor, because he couldn't go to school .....
5. My father bought books, clear bags, or pens. .....
6. I forgot to turn off the lights when I left for work. .....
7. He doesn't go to school so he has a toothache. .....
8. Could you fill on this form? .....





REVIEW UNITS 6, 7

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. stopped	B. weighed	C. used	D. climbed
2. A. entrance	B. paddy	C. bamboo	D. banyan
3. A. grow	B. open	C. office	D. moment
4. A. dormitory	B. forward	C. organization	D. information
5. A. campus	B. program	C. exam	D. parent

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. Energy can be collected by solar ..... on cloudy days.
   A. boards B. panels C. bars D. sheets
2. ..... having a lunch at 12 o'clock every day?
   A. Did she used B. Did she use
   C. Is she used D. Was she used
3. Are wind power ..... solar power new kinds of energy for future use?
   A. and B. or C. with D. but
4. If he works more slowly, he ..... so many mistakes.
   A. wouldn't make B. won't make
   C. didn't make D. doesn't make
5. Stop now; you've done ..... work for one day.
   A. too many B. plenty C. quite D. quite enough
6. Whenever you meet, we stop .....
   A. talk B. to take C. talking D. talked
7. I wish you ..... leave now. Can't you stay a bit longer?
   A. don't have to B. didn't have to C. won't have to D. hadn't to
8. She never let you cook the meals, ... ?
   A. didn't she B. doesn't she C. did she D. was she

9. In winter, heating ..... for 50 percent of our electricity bill.

A. takes B. occupies C. accounts D. costs

10. We want to use solar energy, ... it cannot be used on cloudy days.

A. but B. so C. because D. therefore

11. The girls ..... decided to collect money for the plan.

A. final B. finally C. daily D. end

12. John was ill, ... he went to bed early.

A. but B. so C. because of D. however

13. I'd love to play football, ... I have to complete an assignment.

A. and B. so C. but D. or

14. The new models are expensive, ... efficient.

A. however B. therefore C. and D. but

15. She ..... won the scholarship to study abroad.

A. success B. successful C. succeeded D. successfully

16. People talk about the pollution in the city more .....

A. frequent B. frequently C. frequency D. free

17. If she ..... enough money, she will buy her son a motor bike.

A. earn B. will earn C. earns D. earning

18. If everybody ..... all the trash in the trash can, the beach will not be so dirty like this.

A. put B. puts C. will put D. putting

19. We went to the airport to ..... off a friend who was leaving for London.

A. tell B. say C. join D. see

20. Tam has a big ..... of foreign coins.

A. collector B. collection C. collecting D. collective

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If they (not / study)..... hard, they will fail their final examination.
2. Don't forget (turn) ..... off the faucets when you go out.
3. My brother is used to (wash) ..... his clothes in the morning.
4. Tom (write) ..... this letter for three hours.
5. Nam enjoys (work) ..... with children.

IV. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. It/ necessary/ we/ go/ home/ now.

.....

2. Why/ not/ you/ turn/ on/ light/ room?

.....

3. Yesterday/ they/ suggest/ she/ stay/ her uncle/ holiday.

.....

4. He/ turn/ gas/ after/ he finish/ cook.

.....

5. Would/ mind/ lend/ motorbike/ until/ weekend?

.....

6. We all/ look forward/ make/ trip/ next town.

.....

V. Read the passage and decide which sentence is true (T) or fasle (F):

Are you looking for a cheap, clean, effective source of power that doesn't cause pollution or waste natural resources? Look no further than solar energy from the sun. At present, most of our electricity comes from the use of coal, gas, oil, or nuclear power. This power could be provided by the sun. One percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide power for the total pollution. Many countries are already using solar energy. Solar panels are placed on the roof of a house and the Sun's energy is used to heat water. The energy can be stored for a number of days,

so on cloudy days you can use solar energy. Sweden has an advanced solar energy program. There, all buildings will be heated by solar energy and cars will use solar energy instead of gas by the year 2015.

❖ **True or False sentence:**

1. ..... Solar energy can be cheap and clean.
2. ..... Most of our electricity now comes from nuclear power.
3. ..... The solar energy that gets to the Earth cannot provide enough power for the world's population.
4. ..... Solar energy can be used on cloudy days.
5. ..... All buildings in Sweden will be heated by solar energy in 2050

Unit 8

CELEBRATION

GRAMMAR

I. RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ):

- Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt đầu bằng những từ để hỏi (who, which, where ...) thường dùng để làm rõ nghĩa hay cung cấp thêm thông tin cho danh từ và một số đại từ. Mệnh đề quan hệ mang chức năng của một tính từ nên còn được gọi là mệnh đề tính ngữ.

*** CÁC ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ: mệnh đề quan hệ thường đứng sau một trong những đại từ quan hệ sau: WHICH, WHOM, WHO, THAT.**

1. **WHICH** là đại từ quan hệ dùng thay thế cho danh từ là đồ vật, sự vật, hoặc con vật.

2. **WHO** là đại từ quan hệ dùng thay thế cho từ chỉ người đứng trước nó và làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

3. **WHOM** là đại từ quan hệ dùng thay thế cho từ chỉ người đứng trước nó và làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex1: The book which my father bought is interesting.

(Cuốn sách bố tôi mua rất hấp dẫn)

Ex2. The man who helped me yesterday is my neighbor.

(Người đàn ông giúp tôi ngày hôm qua là hàng xóm của tôi)

Ex3: The singer whom I admire is My Tam.

(Ca sĩ mà tôi hâm mộ là Mỹ Tâm)

*** Các trạng từ quan hệ: WHEN, WHERE.**

WHERE

- là trạng từ quan hệ dùng để thay thế cho từ chỉ địa điểm đứng trước nó.
- Ex: I like living in Nha Trang where is famous for beautiful beaches.

(Tôi thích sống ở Nha Trang nơi nổi tiếng với những bờ biển đẹp)

WHEN

- là trạng từ quan hệ dùng để thay thế cho từ chỉ mốc thời gian đứng trước nó.
- Ex: I'll never forget the day when I first met him. *(Tôi sẽ không bao giờ quên ngày tôi gặp anh ấy lần đầu)*

❖ **Lưu ý:**

- **THAT** có thể thay cho **WHOM, WHO, WHICH** trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: An elephant is an animal that lives in hot countries.

(Voi là một loài động vật sống ở các nước nhiệt đới)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ phải dùng **"THAT"** trong những trường hợp sau:

+ Sau những từ : **the first, the last, the only, the very ...**

Ex: He was the only man that had the first prize in the competition.

(Anh ấy là người đàn ông duy nhất giành được giải nhất trong cuộc thi đấu)

+ Sau các đại từ bất định: **all, nothing, anything, nobody, much, little...**

Ex: I have ever meet anyone that is as interested as her.

(Tôi chưa từng gặp ai thú vị như cô ấy)

- Không dùng **"THAT"** trong những trường hợp sau:

+ Đại từ quan hệ có giới từ đứng trước.

Ex: The house in which I live is so beautiful.

(*Ngôi nhà tôi sống rất đẹp*)

❖ **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định và mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:**

- Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định: làm rõ nghĩa cho đối tượng được nói đến. Nếu không có mệnh đề quan hệ xác định thì người nghe không xác định được đối tượng được nói đến

Ex: The man who is sitting in the car is my uncle.

(*Người đàn ông đang ngồi trong xe ô tô là chú của mình*)

- Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định dùng để bổ sung thêm thông tin cho đối tượng đã xác định, mệnh đề quan hệ không hạn định ngăn cách với các thành phần khác trong câu bởi dấu phẩy (,) và không thể dùng **THAT** để thay thế cho **"WHO, WHOM, WHICH"**.

Ex: Mr. Trung, who lives near my house, is a good man.

(*Ông Trung, người sống ở gần nhà tôi, là một người đàn ông tốt*)

II. ADVERB CLAUSE OF CONCESSION (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ):

- Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường bắt đầu bằng: **though, even though, although** (*dù, mặc dù*).

Ex: Although he is rich, he is not happy.

(*Mặc dù ông ấy giàu nhưng ông ấy không hạnh phúc*)

Though it is raining, we still go out.

(*Dù trời đang mưa nhưng chúng tôi vẫn ra ngoài*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. <u>h</u>onest B. <u>h</u>our C. <u>h</u>onor D. <u>h</u>oney
2. A. b<u>ea</u>rd B. s<u>ea</u>rch C. p<u>ea</u>rl D. h<u>ea</u>rd
3. A. f<u>oo</u>d B. p<u>oo</u>r C. sh<u>oo</u>t D. m<u>oo</u>d
4. A. p<u>u</u>dding B. p<u>u</u>t C. p<u>u</u>ll D. p<u>u</u>ncture
5. A. cl<u>o</u>se B. r<u>o</u>se C. l<u>o</u>se D. ch<u>o</u>se

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. She studies well ..... she is busy.
   A. because B. since C. although D. and
2. Is he an actor ..... a singer? - An actor.
   A. and B. or C. but D. so
3. Let's ..... to the cinema.
   A. going B. to go C. go D. goes
4. She ..... try to learn English for her job.
   A. is B. has C. must D. was
5. The people ..... live in Vietnam speak Vietnamese.
   A. which B. who C. whom D. when
6. Do you know the man ....., you met yesterday?
   A. when B. whom C. which D. whose
7. People ..... take physical exercise can live longer.
   A. who B. whom C. which D. when
8. Nga ..... Math in Quy Nhon University for 4 years but now she teaches in her home village.
   A. to learn B. learning C. learnt D. has learnt

9. She goes to the library three times a week. She ..... reads books there.

A. never B. often C. rarely D. once

10. Can you turn ..... the light? It is too dark.

A. on B. off C. down D. up

11. If you like that book, I will give it ..... you as my present.

A. for B. from C. at D. to

12. I suggest ..... to the movies.

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

13. We will go ..... a picnic next week.

A. in B. at C. on D. to

14. There is too much traffic ....., the air is polluted

A. Therefore B. Since C. However D. But

15. Hue will have temperatures ..... 23^0C and 27^0C tomorrow.

A. at B. between C. in D. with

16. Where will you go if you ..... a car?

A. have B. had C. has D. having

17. ..... they thought the exam had been easy, they all failed.

A. Although B. Even though

C. Though D. All are correct

18. I'll clean the house ..... you're cooking dinner.

A. since B. though C. while D. although

19. The English picture book ..... yesterday was very interesting.

A. I bought that B. that I bought C. what I bought D. I bought

20. My grandmother, ... an intelligent woman, has greatly influenced my life.

A. who is B. that is C. who she is D. she is

3 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. My father sometimes ..... the washing up after dinner.

A. washes B. takes C. makes D. does

2. I like my work because I have the ..... to make my own decision.

A. freed B. freedom C. freely D. free

3. ..... their parents allowed them to go on a camping trip, they don't want to join it

A. Even though B. But C. And D. However

4. The man ..... your mother is talking to is my English teacher

A. which B. whom C. when D. who

5. Tet is a Vietnamese festival ..... takes place in late January and February

A. which B. who C. when D. whose

6. The little girl ..... is wearing the red dress sings beautifully.

A. which B. who C. when D. whom

7. Thu enjoyed her trip to Dalat ..... her grandparent lived long ago.

A. which B. when C. where D. who

8. Lan's parents came back to Hanoi ..... they visited last year.

A. which B. where C. when D. who

9. They like Asian food ..... is sold in that market.

A. who B. which C. where D. whose

10. Their aunt is the old lady ..... you met in front of her house.

A. whom B. which C. when D. whose

11. The village ..... I grew up is famous for temples.

A. where B. which C. who D. whom

12. The beach..... the students are cleaning up the trash is a beautiful one

A. where B. which C. who D. whom

13. The parrot ..... can speak some words belongs to my close friends.

A. who B. which C. whom D. whom

14. This is the best movie ..... I have seen.

A. that B. whom C. who D. which

15. He enjoys reading books ..... are on computer science.

A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

16. They stayed up late for a new television movie ..... they had to go to school in the morning the next day.

A. even though B. but C. and D. so

17. ..... Lan practices speaking English everyday, she felt shy and timid when meeting the foreigners.

A. And B. But C. Although D. Therefore

18 . ..... the teacher reminded her not to talk so much in class, she kept on doing that

A. Although B. But C. And D. So

19 The weather was so bad ..... , they set off for their trip.

A. Although B. But C. And D. However

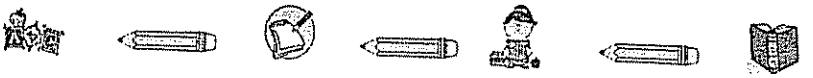
20 Her father enjoys films ..... her mother is fond of plays.

A. although B. but C. and D also

II. WRITING:

1 Underline the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentence:

1. The day (which, that, when) they arrived was Sunday.
2. Here's the computer program (that, whom, whose) I told you about.
3. I don't believe the story (that, who, whom) she told us.
4. Peter comes from Witney (where, who, which) is near Oxford.
5. This is the gun (that, whom, which) the murder was committed.
6. Is this the person (who, which, whose) you asked me about?
7. Have you received the parcel (whom, whose, which) we sent you?
8. That's the girl (that, who, whose) helped me yesterday.
9. The meal,(that, which, whose) wasn't very tasty, was expensive.
10. We didn't enjoy the play (that, who, whose) we went to see.
11. She gives her children everything (that, what, who) they want.
12. I don't like people (who, whom, whose) never stop talking.



❷ Complete the sentence with "who, whom, which, where, when":

1. Is there anything ..... I can do?
2. I don't like food ..... is very spicy.
3. He is a man ..... friends always trust him
4. Last week I returned to my home village ..... I was born.
5. I'll never forget the day ..... you gave me a surprise birthday party
6. The people ..... live in Greece speak Greek.
7. What's the name of the girl ..... is wearing a white blouse?
8. We all thanked him ..... gave us a lot of help.
9. The hotel ..... we stayed wasn't very clean.
10. I enjoy reading the books ..... tell about different cultures.
11. The girl ..... eyes are blue is Mr. Brown's daughter.
12. The car ..... he has just bought is very expensive.

❸ Rewrite the sentence using suitable relative pronouns:

1. It's a book. It will interest children of all ages.

.....

2. Have you ever spoken to the people? They live next door.

.....

3. Here's an article. It might interest you.

.....

4. These are the keys. They open the front door and back door.

.....

5. They are the eggs. I will make omelet.

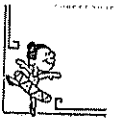
.....

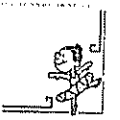
6. Have you got something? It will get ink out of the carpet.

.....

7. The people keep having all night parties. They live next door.

.....





8. This is the girl. She sells the tickets.

.....

4 Rewrite the sentence with relative pronoun:

1. Brenda is a friend. I went on holiday with her.

.....

2. Do you know a restaurant? We can have a good meal there.

.....

3. Her book was published last year. It became a best seller.

.....

4. This is the bank. We borrowed the money from it.

.....

5. I told you about a person. She is at the door.

.....

6. This is the machine. It costs 50 US dollars.

.....

7. I lent you a book. The book was written by one of my friends.

.....

8. Some boys were arrested. They have been released.

.....

5 Rewrite the sentence with "*though, although, even though*":

1. Henry's friend is a millionaire. He hates spending money.

.....

2. Bob always walks to work. He is living in the city.

.....

3. My house is near the beach. I rarely go swimming.

.....

4. My brother is working in Ha Noi. He comes home on every public holiday.

.....

5. Paul is an Australian. He enjoys Vietnamese New year.

.....

6. Most children go to see the firework show. Linh and Mai stay at home watching TV.

.....

7. Nick used to smoke. He seems to be in good health.

.....

8. I couldn't sleep. I was tired.

.....

6 Rewrite the sentence with the word in brackets:

1. She has plenty of money, but she is very mean. (although)

.....

2. They have a car, but they rarely use it. (though)

.....

3. He was innocent, but he was sent to prison. (although)

.....

4. He has a number of relatives living nearby, but he never visits them (even though)

.....

5. She never takes any kind of exercise, but she is quite fit and healthy. (even though)

.....

6. The keyboard wasn't working well. She tried to finish the letter (although)

.....

7. The weather forecast said it would rain. It turned out to be a beautiful day. (although)

.....

8. I'm no better. I've taken the bill. (even though)

.....

❼ Complete the sentence with your own words:

1. Although my mom sings very well, ...
2. Although ....., I can't sing English song
3. Sue didn't come to my birthday party last Sunday though .....
4. Although my school is far from the city, many students.....
5. We really enjoyed the trip to the museum last week though .....
6. Although my sister can draw very beautifully, she .....

❽ Write:

Write a letter to your pen pal to tell him/ her how your class celebrated Teacher's Day. You can write follow the outline.

- when to celebrate: in what month, what date of the month or day of the week ...
- tell your friend the reason(s) for celebrating this day (for you to express their feelings, memories, and love for their teachers...)
- how to celebrate: having parties, ...
- what special gifts to give: cards, flowers ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Christmas is a family (1) ..... and many of the customs center on children. When they go to bed on Christmas (2)....., children hang up a pillow case or a sack for their presents. (3)....., it should be a stocking, but a stocking wouldn't hold enough to (4)..... today's kids.

While the children are (5) ....., so the custom goes, Father Christmas or Santa Claus comes but (6)..... the children who have been good. He travels (7) ..... the North Pole in a sleigh which is (8) ..... by reindeer. After landing on the roof, Santa Claus climbs down the (9) ..... and puts (10) ..... in the sacks that the children have left out.

1. A. tradition	B. nation	C. internation	D. celebration
2. A. Eve	B. evening	C. morning	D. afternoon
3. A. Actually	B. Traditionally	C. Fortunately	D. Usually
4. A. become	B. celebrate	C. satisfy	D. enjoy
5. A. sleep	B. to sleep	C. sleeping	D. slept
6. A. only	B. so	C. both	D. also
7. A. to	B. for	C. from	D. in
8. A. pull	B. to pull	C. pulling	D. pulled
9. A. tree	B. chimney	C. roof	D. reindeer
10. A. presents	B. food	C. drinks	D. decoration

2 Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

In the USA, people celebrate Mother's day and Father's day. Mother's day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. On this occasion, mother usually receives greeting cards and gifts from her husband and children. The best gifts of all American Mom are a day of leisure. The majority of American mothers

have outside jobs as well as housework, so their working days are often very hard. Flower is an important part of Mother's day. Mothers are often given a plant for the occasion, particularly if they are elderly.

Father's day is celebrated throughout the USA and Canada on the third Sunday in June. The holiday customs are similar to Mother's day. Dad also receives greeting cards and gifts from his family and enjoys a day of leisure.

1. Where do people celebrate Father's day and Mother's day?

A. In Viet Nam. B. In the world.

C. In many countries. D. In the USA.

2. When is Mother's day celebrated?

A. On the second Sunday in May. B. On the third Sunday in June.

C. October 2nd D. March 8th.

3. Do the majority of American mothers have to work hard every day?

A. No, they only do the housework. B. No, they don't have a job.

C. Yes, they do. D. No, they don't.

4. What is an important part of Mother's day?

A. Gift B. Present

C. Flower D. All are correct

5. Where is Father's day celebrated?

A. In the world. B. In the USA and Canada.

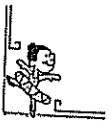
C. In many countries. D. No information.

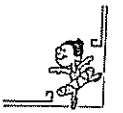
IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. Football is the sport when many people are keen on. .....
2. She asked me how did I go to school the previous day. .....
3. Have you found the wallet where you lost yet? .....

4. If you don't come here on time, I have waited for you. .....
5. The girl who were injured in the accident yesterday is my friend. .....
6. Dogs are the animal who I like. .....
7. I am looking forward to hear from you for the information. .....
8. The man which she is speaking to is my teacher. .....





Unit 9

NATURAL DISASTERS

GRAMMAR

- Xem **Relative clauses** trong bài 8.

EXERCISES

I. MUTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. century	B. infectious	C. structure	D. question
2. A. come	B. wonder	C. golden	D. discover
3. A. disease	B. instant	C. easy	D. miles
4. A. unknown	B. united	C. universe	D. university
5. A. allow	B. show	C. bows	D. how

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. I'll bring some raincoats just in case. I hope my friends ..... laugh at me

   A. won't B. didn't C. don't D. haven't

2. In 1995, a huge earthquake ..... the city of Kobe in Japan.

   A. struck B. striking C. striked D. strike

3. Tidal waves ..... the result of an abrupt shift in the underwater movement of the Earth.

   A. is B. were C. are D. was

4. I can't hear what you are saying. Can you ..... the radio?

   A. turn off B. turn on C. turn up D. turn down

5. Neil Armstrong, ... walked on the moon, lived in the USA.

   A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

6. Marie Curie, ... is one of the greatest women, discovered radium.

   A. whose B. who C. whom D. which

7. According to the weather ....., it will be raining tonight.

   A. prediction B. information C. announcement D. forecast

8. You shouldn't laugh ..... old people

A. at B. on C. with D. for

9. Turn the radio ..... It's too loud.

A. down B. up C. on D. off

10. Please turn ..... the volume on TV. I want to listen to the news.

A. down B. up C. on D. off

11. Thank you for your letter, ... I was very happy to get.

A. who B. that C. which D. whose

12. Severe thunderstorms are ..... on Tuesday night.

A. forecast B. brought C. hit D. damaged

13. It's going to be quite cool with ..... as low as 18 °C.

A. degrees B. measurements C. conditions D. temperatures

14. The storm ..... nobody has been expecting caused a lot of damage.

A. which B. that C. where D. Both A & B

15. HCM City will ..... temperatures between 28 °C and 34 °C.

A. experience B. arrive C. reach D. occur

16. Can you think of any reasons ..... he might have left the party?

A. which B. why C. who D. when

17. Although Tom's grandmother doesn't ..... weather forecast, she likes watching them.

A. experience B. trust C. expect D. predict

18. An area of land with hills or mountains is called the .....

A. regions B. territories C. highlands D. environment

19. They are going to a park ..... the other side of Saigon Bridge.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

20. The word "*typhoon*" comes ..... the Chinese language, doesn't it?

A. from B. for C. about D. with

3 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. Huong went to Hanoi last week. She ..... there once a few years ago.
   A. was B. was being C. has been D. is
2. I don't study hard enough for the examination. I wish I ..... harder.
   A. studied B. have studied C. study D studies
3. I am a teacher, ...?
   A. amn't I B. am I C. aren't I D. aren't we
4. Everything is expensive here, ...?
   A. is it B. isn't it C. are they D. aren't they
5. Everybody likes to be independent, ...?
   A. is he B. are they C. aren't they D. don't they
6. She rarely went to the cinema, ...?
   A. did she B. didn't she C. did they D. didn't they
7. She ..... the cold climate.
   A. used to B. get used to C. got used to D. has used to
8. She will buy a new house when she ..... a doctor in the future.
   A. become B. becomes C. became D. will become
9. Going abroad is going to a ..... country.
   A. familiar B. wonderful C. foreign D economical
10. We are going to visit Ha Long Bay ..... is one of the most interesting places of the North.
    A. who B. which C. where D. whom
11. Hoa and her dog..... are standing over there go to the park every Sunday morning.
    A. that B. who C. which D. whom
12. She looks forward ..... seeing her husband coming back soon.
    A. at B. on C. to D. with
13. Mount Pinatubo ..... erupted in 1991 is in the Philippines .
    A. whom B. which C. when D. who

14. Hundreds of people died in that volcanic eruption ..... had been warned before.

A. whom B. which C. when D. who

15. Tornadoes can suck anything ..... is in their path.

A. who B. whom C. where D. that

16. The huge earthquake ..... struck the city of Kobe in Japan killed a large number of people.

A. who B. that C. where D. whom

17. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD79 destroyed Pompeii ..... was an ancient city of Italy.

A. who B. where C. which D. when

18. The children ..... are playing in the back yard are Mr. Ba's nephews.

A. who B. that C. which D. whose

19. Vietnam ..... is in the Southeast Asian is considered the pearl of the region.

A. which B. who C. where D. whom

20 Mount Everest is the word's ..... mountain.

A. high B. higher C. highest D. highly

II. WRITING:

1 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. Hoa (get) ..... up at 6 o'clock every morning.
2. Where is your mother ? – Maybe she (cook) ..... in the kitchen.
3. She can't answer the phone because she (take) ..... a shower.
4. Be careful! The bus (come) .....
5. The moon (go) ..... around the Earth.
6 Lan (not have) ..... many new friends in her new school.
7. We (not drive) ..... to work every day. We (go) ..... by bus.
8. Nam (come) ..... from Vinh but he (stay) ..... with his relatives in HCM city at the moment.

❷ Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

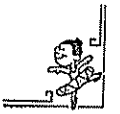
1. My father works for a company..... ..... Monday ..... Friday.
2. He lives .... a house .... the countryside.
3. Lan is standing near the store and she is waiting .... the bus.
4. I agree .... you about that.
5. I like the weather .... June.
6. Look .... the picture .... the wall, please.
7. The desk is ..... the chair and the bed.
8. Her birthday is ..... October, 17th.

❸ Put suitable relative pronoun to complete the sentence:

1. Let me see all the letters ..... you have written.
2. Is there anyone ..... can help me do this?
3. Mr. Brown, ... is only 34, is the director of this company.
4. I know a place ..... roses grow in abundance.
5. It was the nurse ..... told me to come in
6. The teacher with ....., we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.
7. They showed me the hospital ..... buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.
8. We saw many soldiers and tanks ..... were moving to the front.
9. Dr. Fleming, ... discovered penicillin, was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945.
10. He joined the political party ..... was in power.

❹ Put suitable relative pronoun or relative adverb to complete the sentence:

1. Jack London ..... wrote "Iron heel" is a famous American write.
2. Rachel had never told me ..... she lived.
3. Is there anything ..... I can do?



4. This is the house ..... he used to live.

5. They are the men ..... I was telling you.

6. He finally married the girl ..... he loved.

7. Is this the best play ..... you have ever seen?

8. That is the woman ..... will be Prime Minister one day.

9. We all thank him ..... gave us a lot of help.

10. Love, ... is a wonderful feeling, comes to everyone at some time in his life.

❺ Rewrite the sentence using relative pronouns:

1. The girl is sitting by Jack. She is Mary.

.....

2. Can you understand the question? He asked you the question last time.

.....

3. Is that the girl? We saw her on TV last night.

.....

4. The farm produces milk. We visited it last Sunday.

.....

5. At last he married the girl. He loved her.

.....

6. The man is an engineer. We play with his daughter every day.

.....

7. He didn't receive the letter. I sent him the letter last January.

.....

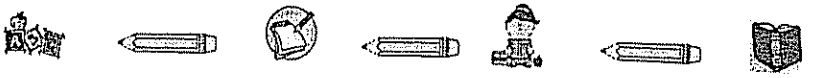
8. He often tells me something about his village. He was born there.

.....

❻ Rewrite the sentence using relative pronouns:

1. This is the man. I met him in Paris.

.....



2. I wanted the painting. You bought it.

.....

3. This is the chair. My parents gave it to me.

.....

4. She's the woman. She telephoned the police.

.....

5. He's the person. He wanted to buy your house.

.....

6. We threw out the computer. It never worked properly.

.....

7. Are you the man? The man won the first prize.

.....

8. The man was badly injured. He was driving the car.

.....

9. The children broke the window. They live in the next street.

.....

10. That's the woman. I was telling you about her.

.....

7 Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. I / have / rest / when / volcano / erupt.

.....

2. The majority / earthquake / occur / around / pacific Rim / which / know / "Ring of Fire".

.....

3. What / you / do / when / you / get / caught / thunderstorm / last night ?

.....

4. Many / house / damage / typhoon / yesterday ?

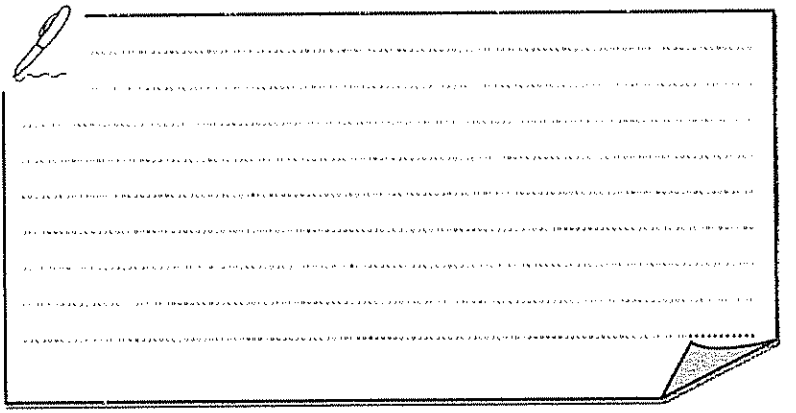
.....

5. About 40 / per cent / children / affect / tsunami / last December.

.....

8 Write:

Decribe a hoilday family.



III. READING COMPREHENSION:

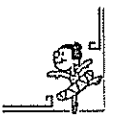
1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Some volcanoes are always (1) ..... They are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active (2) .....

Some volcanoes have not erupted since prehistoric times. These are (3)..... extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes (4)..... have a hot spot under them. They (5) ..... erupt anymore.

Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, (6)..... they could erupt again. These are called dormant volcanoes.

Scientists try to figure out (7)..... volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They (8)..... maps of the inside of the volcanoes. They use satellites to study volcanoes (9)..... space. Scientists have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not (10)..... to tell what a volcano might do.



1. A erupting	B. running	C. going	D. firing
2. A. mountain	B. volcano	C. river	D. hill
3. A named	B thought	C. called	D. said
4. A. any longer	B. any more	C. not more	D. no longer
5. A. won't	B. cannot	C. should not	D. may not
6. A. and	B. or	C. but	D. so
7. A. where	B. why	C. that	D. when
8. A. do	B. create	C. build	D. make
9. A. in	B. from	C. into	D. out of
10. A. easy	B. difficult	C. able	D. good

❷ Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question:

I often hear or read about "natural disasters" – the eruption of Mount St. Helen, a volcano in the state of Washington; Hurricane Andrew in Florida; the floods in the American Midwest; terrible all over the world; huge fires; and so on and so on. But I'll never forget my first personal experience with the strangeness of nature – "the London Killer Fog" of 1952. It began on Thursday, December 4, when a high – pressure system (warm air) covered southern England. With the freezing – cold air below, heavy fog formed. Pollution from factories, cars, and coal stoves mixed with the fog. The humidity was terrible high, there was no breeze at all. Traffic (cars, trains, and boats) stopped. People couldn't see, and some walked onto the railroad tracks or into the river. It was hard to breathe, and many people got sick. Finally, on Tuesday, December 9, the wind came and the fog went away. But after that, even more people got sick. Many of them died.

1. Which "natural disaster" isn't mentioned in the text?

A. a volcano B. a flood C. a hurricane D. a tornado

2. What is his unforgettable personal experience?

A. the London killer

B. the heavy fog in London in 1952

C. the strangeness of nature

D. a high – pressure system

3. What didn't happen during the time of "London Killer Fog"?

A. heavy rain B. humidity C. pollution D. heavy fog

4. Why did the traffic stop?

A. Because of the rain. B. Because of the windy weather.

C. Because of the humid weather. D. Because of the heavy fog.

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. I enjoy the book that you told me to read it. .....
2. Phong still remembers the man who he taught him to play the guitar. .....
3. I don't like to spend time with people which lose their tempers easily. .....
4. Uncle Ho was born in Lang Sen that is a small village in Nghe An. .....
5. We don't forget the typhoon which it swept through our village last year. .....
6. One of the people which I admire most is my aunt. .....
7. Football is the only sport in which I am interested in it. .....
8. Mr. Ba has some good advice for anyone they wants to learn English. .....

REVIEW UNITS 8, 9

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. think	B. father	C. this	D. mother
2. A. many	B. fat	C. man	D. happy
3. A. native	B. natural	C. nation	D. name
4. A. heal	B. deal	C. steal	D. wealth
5. A. both	B. hot	C. cotton	D. bottle

II. Choose the answer to complete the sentence:

1. She speaks English well, ... ?

   A. does she B. is she C. doesn't she D. isn't she

2. I'll try to be on time but don't worry ..... I'm late.

   A. unless B. when C. as if D. if

3. "What's Linda doing?" "- I'm not sure. She ..... her homework."

   A. might do B. may be doing C. must be doing D. must do

4. I must hurry. My friend ..... if I am not on time.

   A. will be annoyed B. will annoy

   C. annoys D. is annoyed

5. Two people .....in an explosion early this morning.

   A. were reported to injure

   B. reported to be injured

   C. were reported to be injured

   D. were reported being injured

6. Do you mind ..... me home?

   A. take B. taking C. to take D. took

7. It's high time Jack ..... some work for his examination.

   A. does B. has to do C. doing D. did

8. ..... air is one of the many problems we have to solve.

A. pollution B. polluted C. polluting D. pollute

9. The castle ..... we visited last year was magnificent.

A. who B. where C. whose D. that

10. They arrived ..... London on time.

A. at B. on C. in D. from

11. Mai ..... in Ha Noi for 3 years so far.

A. has lived B. is living C. lives D. live

12. If you have good qualifications, you will have a good .....

A. vacation B. work C. job D. holiday

13. This is the house ..... Hai was born.

A. where B. which C. that D. when

14. This work needs ..... on time.

A. finish B. to finish

C. finishing D. to have finished

15. It is Saturday today, ... ?

A. is it B. isn't it C. it isn't D. wasn't it

16. People all love ..... books.

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

17. It's time we ..... work.

A. start B. must start C. started D. starting

18. I'd rather ..... up late every morning.

A. getting B. not get C. don't get D. gets

19. My bicycle is out of order. I must ..... it.

A. repair B. correct C. clean D. wash

20. Pupils must go to class ..... time.

A. by B. on C. at D. into

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

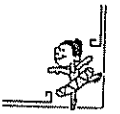
1. Malaysian people (speak) ..... English as a compulsory second language.
2. Traditionlly, both men and women (wear) ..... the Ao dai.
3. Liz (take)..... a lot of photos to show the trip to the countryside last weekend.
4. Lan (translate) ..... this book for one day.
5. It's raining heavily. If it (keep) ..... on raining, we (not plant) ..... trees in the school garden this afternoon.
6. I don't have a computer. I wish I (have) ..... one
7. People used to (watch) ..... a black and white television but now they watch a color one.
8. This is the first time Liz (see) ..... the rice paddies.

IV. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. You must finish these exercises before you go to school.
   These exercises .....
2. The Browns do not have dogs anymore.
   The Brown used .....
3. I don't speak English as well as you do.
   You used to speak .....
4. Shall we have a quiet evening at home?
   She suggests .....
5. The car is very small. We can't get all in.
   The car is too .....

V. Put suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. He hasn't forgiven her ..... what she did.
2. I no longer care ..... what he thinks.
3. I'm old enough to look ..... myself.



4. She's perfectly capable ..... managing alone.

5. He'll never succeed ..... changing her opinion.

6. He's not very good ..... repairing things.

7. I'm relying ..... her to help me.

8. The guide book was full ..... useful information.

VI. Choose correct word to complete the passage:

under	*pushing*	*magnitude*	*high*
island	*region*	*where*	*devastated*

On the morning of December 26, 2004 a (1)..... 9.3 earthquake struck off the Northwest coast of Indonesian (2)..... of Sumatra. The earthquake resulted from complex slip on the fault (3)..... the oceanic portion of the Indian Plate slides (4)..... Sumatra, part of the Eurasian Plate. The earthquake deformed the ocean floor, (5)..... the overlying water up into a tsunami wave. The tsunami wave (6)..... nearby areas where the wave may have been as (7)..... as 25 meters (80 feet) tall and killed nearly 300,000 people from nations in the (8)..... and tourists from around the world.

Unit 10

LIFE ON THE OTHER PLANETS

GRAMMAR

I. ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU "*MAY, MIGHT*":

"may, might"

được dùng để chỉ khả năng có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Tuy nhiên, khả năng *có thể* của "may" nhiều hơn "might".

Ex: She may/ might be at home.
(*Có thể cô ấy ở nhà*)

"may, might"

còn được dùng khi xin phép làm việc gì. Tuy nhiên, "might" trang trọng hơn "may".

Ex: May/ Might I use your phone?
(*Mình dùng điện thoại của bạn được không?*)

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE (*CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN*):

1 Conditional sentence type 1 (*Câu điều kiện loại 1*):

- Cấu trúc:

If + S + $V_{(s/es)}$, S + will + V

- **Cách sử dụng:** Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để diễn tả một sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex: If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.

(*Nếu ngày mai trời mưa thì tôi sẽ ở nhà*)

If you don't want to fail this exam, you must study harder.

(*Nếu bạn không muốn trượt kỳ thi, bạn phải học chăm hơn*)

❷ Conditional sentence type 2 (Câu điều kiện loại 2):

- **Cấu trúc:**

If + S + $V_{\text{quá khứ}}$, S + would/ could/ might + V

- **Cách sử dụng:** Câu điều kiện loại 2 dùng để diễn tả một sự việc không có thật ở hiện tại.

- Lưu ý: Động từ "tobe" - "**were**" được dùng cho tất cả các ngôi.

Ex: If I were a bird, I would fly to home.

(*Nếu tôi là một con chim, tôi sẽ bay về nhà*)

EXERCISES

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1 Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. leather	B. neat	C. cream	D. dream
2. A. colour	B. toe	C. go	D. hole
3. A. light	B. time	C. price	D. bring
4. A. false	B. talk	C. salad	D. all
5. A. wait	B. said	C. train	D. paid

2 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. The students may ..... a parting meeting before they leave school.
   A. to have B. have C. having D. had
2. It might ..... tonight because of the cold climate.
   A. rain B. to rain C. raining D. rained
3. She cannot ..... a word because she's so moved.
   A. say B. to say C. saying D. says
4. Scientist could not ..... about the egg - shaped object in some fields.
   A. explaining B. to explain C. explain D. explained
5. You should ..... more books about UFO if you want to know about life on other planets.
   A. reading B. read C. to read D. reads
6. They will ..... their friends at the airport.
   A. see B. seeing C. to see D. saw
7. She had ..... what she has seen to the police.
   A. report B. to report C. reporting D. reported

8. This chair needs ..... It's almost broken.

A. to fix B. fix C. fixing D. fixed

9. The students need ..... some new books on Math.

A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. bought

10. The children must ..... their homework before going out for the games.

A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. finished

11. If she ..... enough money, she'll buy an apartment.

A. had B. has C. to have D. have

12. If they train hard, they ..... past record easily.

A. will break B. would break C. break D. broke

13. If I ..... an alien, I would talk to him/her without fear.

A. meet B. met C. had meet D. meeting

14. If the children got up earlier, they ..... the bus this morning.

A. wouldn't miss B. will miss C. missed D. miss

15. If today ..... Sunday , we could go to the beach.

A. has been B. were C. is D. was

16. If the firemen ..... in time, they could save the victims.

A. have come B. come C. came D. comes

17. If you don't work hard, you ..... better results.

A. won't get B. don't get C. hasn't get D. doesn't get

18. If the weather ..... fine tomorrow, we'll go on a camping trip.

A. is B. will be C. can be D. were

19. If it gets colder, we ..... warm and heavy clothes.

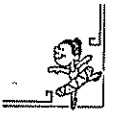
A. wear B. will wear C. wearing D. wears

20. If people see a UFO, they ..... the NASA know.

A. let B. will let C. letting D. lets

❸ Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. UFOs mean ..... flying objects.
   A. unidentified B. unknown C. unable D. unknown
2. Some scientists say that flying saucers might be people's ..... .
   A. imagination B. imagine C. imaginative D. imaginary
3. Imagine someday you would live without .....
   A. electrical B. electric C. electrician D. electricity
4. Tim is an ..... child.
   A. imaginative B. imagine C. image D. imagination
5. There is no ..... that he has been here.
   A. evidentially B. evidential C. evidence D. evident
6. The disease was thought to have ..... in Africa.
   A. appeared B. disappearing C. disappeared D. appearing
7. The man ..... without trace.
   A. disappearing B. disappeared C. appeared D. appearing
8. My parents do not allow me ....., so I had to stay at home.
   A. to go B. go C. going D. gone
9. There ..... no sounds on the moon.
   A. are B. is C. was D. were
10. If there were flying saucers, there ..... traces of their landing.
    A. is B. will be C. are D. would be
11. Do you think you will be able ..... a space trip?
    A. to take B. take C. taking D. taken
12. He won't be happy if you ..... come!
    A. didn't B. haven't C. don't D. won't
13. If I ..... a bird, I would be a dove.
    A. is B. were C. was D. am
14. If we became rich, we would travel ..... the world.
    A. around B. on C. at D. up



15. She would come to see you if she ..... your address.

A. has B. had C. have D. having

16. Where will you go if you ..... a car?

A. has B. have C. had D. having

17. Did Lan ..... walk past the Mosque on her way to primary school?

A. used B. used to C. use to D. use

18. People said there ..... be water on Mars.

A. might B. may C. must D. will

19. I hope he doesn't keep us .....

A. to wait B. waiting C. for waiting D. wait

20. Those were the days ..... we were very happy.

A. that B. of which C. about which D. when

II. WRITING:

1 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. My dad (not like) .....coffee, he never (drink) ..... it.
2. Ba is short. He wishes he (be) ..... taller.
3. This house is empty. It (not live)..... in for many years.
4. I hate (get)..... up early in winter.
5. This is my house. I (live)..... here for 7 years.
6. I'm busy at the moment. I (clean)..... the floor.
7. Where (you/ spend)..... your holiday last summer?
8. I (see) ..... Nam while I (go)..... to school yesterday. We (say)..... hello and (walk)..... the rest of the road to school together.

2 Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. If you (come)..... tomorrow, you (meet)..... my friend from Hungary

2. If we (have)..... some tools, we (be) ..... able to repair the car, but we haven't had any with us.

3. Thank you for your help. If you (not help)..... me, I (not pass)..... the examination.

4. It's a beautiful house, and I (buy)..... it if I (have) ..... enough money, but I can't afford it.

5. I can't imagine what I (do)..... with the money if I (win) ..... the football pools or a lottery.

6. Mark isn't a serious athlete. If he (train)..... harder, he (be) ..... quite a good runner.

7. If Claire (listen)..... to her mother, she (not marry) ..... David in the first place.

8. Jim is so untidy! If he (buy) ..... some new clothes, he (not look)..... so bad

❸ Rewrite the sentence with conditional sentence type 1:

1. My mother will have enough money. She will buy a new house.

   If .....

2. Getting up late makes him feel tired.

   If .....

3. Henry will finish the report. He will go out for a walk.

   If .....

4. Do the homework for me, and I'll give you a gift.

   If .....

5. Watching TV makes me feel relaxed.

   If .....

❹ Rewrite the sentence with the conditional sentence 2:

1. My sister doesn't have enough time. She will cook me an enormous meal.

   .....

2. If he doesn't get a visa, he can't travel around the world.

   .....

3. She can't buy this computer because she has no money.

.....

4. We have won the lottery, so we have a lot of money now.

.....

5. If you do that, I will give you a gift.

.....

5 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. You can't look the word up because you haven't got a dictionary.
   I'm sorry. .....
2. You don't write to your friends because you're so busy.
   I've got so much work to do. .....
3. You can't play football because your back is aching.
   It's a nuisance. .....
4. Alice won't marry John because she doesn't love him.
   Of course, ...
5. Nancy can't find the way because she hasn't got a map.
   Nancy's lost, but .....
6. Daniel has so many accidents because he's so clumsy.
   You know, ...

6 Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. He spends two hours a week sorting out stamps.
   Sorting out stamps .....
2. The garage is servicing my car on Sunday
   My car .....
3. She continued to ask me about you.
   She kept .....
4. The detective saw the woman putting jewellery in her bag.
   The woman .....

5. It is difficult to get taxis during rush – hours.

Taxis .....

6. Theater programmes usually have lots of information.

There .....

7. He has been collecting stamps for five years.

He startcd .....

8. Many newspapers are being sold in the city

People .....

7 Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. If / I / be/ you/ I / study/ harder.

.....

2. The book/ which/ my / father/ buy/ last week/ be / very/ interesting.

.....

3. She / wish/ she/ have/ new computer.

.....

4. Mrs Xuan/ say / she / be / happy/ see/ you.

.....

5. Hoa / break/ the vase/ because / she/ be / careless.

.....

6. If / the / rice paddies / be / polluted/, rice plants/ die.

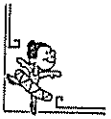
.....

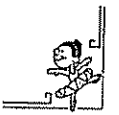
7. I / suggest/ organize / a show/ raise/ money.

.....

8. I / suggest/ that/ you/ practise/ English/ friends/ class.

.....





8 Write:

Write an exposition about the advantage of learning English.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1 Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

Long ago a lot of people thought the moon was God. Other people thought it was just a light in the sky. And others thought it was a big ball cheese!

The telescopes were made. And men saw that the moon was really another world. They wondered what it was like. They dreamed of going there.

On July 20th, 1969, that dream came true. Two American men landed on the moon. Their names were Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin. The first thing the men found was that the moon is covered with dust. The dust is so thick that the men left footprints where they walked. Those were the first marks a living thing had ever made on the moon. And they could stay there for years and years. There is no wind or rain to wipe them off.

The two men walked on the moon for hours. They picked up rocks to bring back to earth for study. They dug up dirt to bring back. They set up machines to find out things people wanted to know. Then they climbed back into their moon landing craft.

Next day the landing craft roared as the men took off the moon. They joined Michael Collins in the spaceship that wait for them above the moon. Then they were off on their long trip back to earth.

Behind them they left the plains and tall mountains of the moon. They left the machines they had set up

And they left footprints that may last forever.

1. This story tells .....

A. about the first men to walk in the moon.

B. how men found footprints on the moon.

C. what the men brought back from their trip to the moon.

D. who had left footprints on the moon before the two men landed there.

2. A telescope .....

A. makes balls of light seem brighter.

B. turns the moon into another world.

C. makes many of men's dreams come true.

D. makes faraway things seem closer.

3. The men brought rocks and dirt from the moon because .....

A. they wanted something to show they were there.

B. people wanted to use them to learn about the moon.

C. they wanted to keep them as souvenirs.

D. they might sell them to the scientists.

4. The Americans' machines will most likely stay on the moon until .....

A. someone takes them away

B. a storm covers them with dust

C. rain and wind destroy them

D. they become rusty and break to pieces

5. The next people who go to the moon most likely could .....

A. find that the machines have disappeared.

B. leave the first set of footprints on the moon.

C. find the places where Armstrong and Aldrin walked.

D. find that dust has wiped off the two men's footprints.

❷ Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

A UFO (Unidentified Flying Object) is an object flying in the sky which cannot be identified by the person who sees it. Sometimes the object is investigated. If people can still not **figure out** what the object is after an investigation, it is called a UFO. If they figure out what the object is, it can no longer be called a UFO because it has been identified.

Even though UFOs can be anything, people often use the word UFO when they are talking about alien spacecraft. Flying saucer is another word that is often used to describe an unidentified flying object.

Studies estimate that 50%-90% of all reported UFO sightings are identified later. Usually 10%-20% are never identified. Studies also show that very few UFO sightings are hoaxes (people trying to trick other people). Most UFOs are actually natural or man-made objects that looked strange. %-90% UFOs are identified as one of three different things: astronomical causes (for example: planets, stars, or meteors); aircraft; balloons 10%-20% of UFOs are other causes (such as birds, clouds, mirages, searchlights, etc.)

1. What does the word **"figure out"** in paragraph 1 mean?

A. observe B. explain C. calculate D. require

2. Another word used to describe a UFO is .....

A. spacecraft B. astronaut C. flying saucer D. cooking oil

3. How many percents of all reported UFO sightings are not identified?

A. 10%-20% B. 20%-30% C. 30%-50% D. 80%-90%

4. Most of UFOs are identified as one of the following things *except* .....

A. stars B. balloons C. clouds D. rains

5. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. UFO means Unidentified Flying Object.

B. UFO is often used to talk about alien spaceships.

C. Many UFO sightings are hoaxes.

D. Over half of all reported UFO sightings are identified.

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the answer to complete the sentence:

1. If I were three inches taller, I will apply for that job. .....
2. I can't find the book who Lan lent to me last week. .....
3. How about to use public buses instead of cars? .....
4. They study English for several years. .....
5. John would give me that book if he has had it. .....
6. Look at the man! He's waiting of the bus. .....
7. They work hardly from morning till night. .....
8. We must do our homework careful .....

THE SECOND TERM TEST

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A. uniform	B. ticket	C. tide	D. inspration
2. A. mountain	B. found	C. ground	D. moussaka
3. A. shore	B. observe	C. shorthand	D. short
4. A. seat	B. search	C. seaside	D. seaport
5. A. preposition	B. prepayment	C. prepare	D. prescribe

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. We stayed at home ..... it rained heavily.

   A. however B. because C. so D. but

2. Our train arrived ..... Dieu Tri station ..... 6.30.

   A. to – at B. in – at C. on – till D. at – at

3. I'm looking ..... to ..... from you.

   A. at – hear B. forward – hear

   C. forward – hearing D. for - hearing

4. He said that he was coming .....

   A. tomorrow after B. the next day

   C. yesterday D. following day

5. This school has an excellent .....

   A. reputation B. repute C. reputed D. reputable

6. She said that she ..... to learn to drive.

   A. is going B. go C. was going D. goes

7. ..... we miss the train, we can get the next one.

   A. When B. While C. If D. Unless

8. We met a lot of people ..... our holiday.

   A. during B. while C. for D. at

9. Let's wait..... it stops raining.

A. until B. for C. till D. A & C

10. Have you finished writing your essay ..... ?

A. already B. yet C. just D. ago

11. He is a strict .....

A. exam B. examine

C. examiner D. examination

12. I want two seats for "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Friday night.

A. at B. on C. in D. B & C

13. Please let him ..... with you.

A. go B. going C. to go D. goes

14. We'll make this beach clean and ..... again.

A. beauty B. beautiful C. beautifully D. beautify

15. I've lived in this street .....

A. in 2011 B. it was in 2011 C. for 2011 D. since 2011

16. What aspect of ..... English do you find it difficult?

A. study B. studied C. learning D. learnt

17. When he was young, he ..... swimming with his brother.

A. uses to go B. used to go

C. is used to going D. was used to go

18. ..... is a large building in a college or university where students live.

A. Campus B. Hall C. Institute D. Dormitory

19. I wish you ..... so fast. It makes me nervous.

A. weren't driving B. won't drive

C. can't drive D. will not drive

20. We have well ..... teachers.

A. qualify B. qualified C. qualifield D. quality

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. It is very exciting (see)..... that film.
2. Mrs. Loan (teach)..... us Math two years ago.
3. (you/ do)..... the homework yet?
4. My brother is good at (fix)..... things.
5. May I (go)..... out now, Mom?
6. We (wait)..... for you since two o'clock.
7. Lan (see)..... this film three times.
8. We (not go) ..... to the cinema last week.
9. Last Sunday, Daisy (iron)..... all her clothes.
10. She (do) ..... her homework recently.

IV. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. Minh / tall / person / his family.

.....

2. We / go / Danang / yesterday.

.....

3. My bother / very good / repair / household / appliances.

.....

4. Nga / often / play / badminton / free time.

.....

5. That / boring / film / I / ever / see.

.....

6. Mrs. Ha / teach / this school / since 1988.

.....

7. Lan / already / finish / homework.

.....

8. Yesterday / he / promise / take part/ recycling program.

.....

V. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. People grow rice in tropical countries.

   Rice .....

2. Going fishing with friends and family is fun.

   It .....

3. Money doesn't grow on trees. We aren't rich.

   If .....

4. Cars cause pollution. However, people still want them.

   Although .....

5. Despite her dislike for coffee, she drank it.

   Although .....

6. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

   What .....?

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

Children's education is changing rapidly today. In the past, teachers made children sit still for hours. They made them memorize all sorts of things. In other words, children had to go on repeating things until they knew them by heart. Today, many teachers wonder if it is possible to make children learn at all. They say you can only help them learn. They say you must let children learn and discover things for themselves.

1. What did teachers make children do in the past?

   A. stand for hours B. memorize everything

   C. repeat their homework D. sit for days

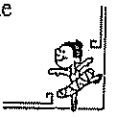
2. Children in the past were made to learn everything .....

   A. by head B. by hand C. by hair D. by heart

3. Nowadays, many teachers say that they only .....

   A. give children more homework B. make children learn

   C. help children learn D. teach children at home



4. Today, the modern learning method is .....

A. letting children play computer games.

B. making children read a lot of books.

C. doing homework for children.

D. letting children discover things for themselves.

KEYS

UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. D

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. A	3 B	4. D	5. C
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. D	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. B
16. C	17. B	18. D	19. C	20 B

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. C	3. B	4 C	5 A
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. A	17. D	18. C	19. A	20. A

II. WRITING:

1. Put the verb into past form:

1. went	2. didn't drive
3. arrived – were	4. asked – had
5. said	6. told
7. did you do – did	8. didn't watch
9. stopped – bought	10. was
11. didn't go	12. Did she get

2. Put the verb in past simple tense:

1. were	2 started	3. saw	4. called	5 tried
6. was	7. arrived	8. fought	9. brought	10. entered

3. Complete the dialogue with the verb in past simple tense:

1. We didn't try
2. did you see
3. I didn't know
4. did you go
5. I didn't like
6. did Sarah enjoy
7. I didn't want

4. Put the correct form of the verb the sentense with "Wish":

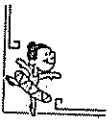
1. lived
2. knew
3. were
4. met
5. were
6. had
7. worked – talked
8. didn't live
9. had
10. were

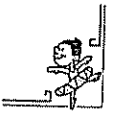
5. Rewrite the sentence with "I wish":

1. I wish I had time to go around the city.
2. I wish she sent me her recent photos.
3. I wish my friend had money to repair his bicycle.
4. I wish my students wrote lesson quickly.
5. I wish the exercises were short and easy
6. I wish the film were more interesting.
7. I wish the weather were not very hot today.
8. I wish my motorcycle were new.
9. I wish he got up early for class today.
10. I wish my son didn't play video game during the day.

6. Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. to	2. for	3. at	4. about	5. from
6. to	7. of	8. to	9. in	10. at





7. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. That castle had to be built for him by thousands of people ten years ago.
2. This is the first time she has read this book.
3. He did not pass the examination last year.
4. Many houses have been destroyed by the fire.
5. He was made to study for his exam by his parents.
6. Would you mind if I borrowed your pen?
7. I've worked for the company for a year.
8. She left the room without saying a word.

8. Write a letter:

Dear John,

How are you? What about your summer vacation? For me, I had an interesting summer vacation in Da Nang. I went there to visit my aunt. I got there by train and my aunt picked me up at the train station by her motorbike.

When I was in Da Nang, my aunt took me to many beautiful places such as the beaches, the Cham museum, the water park, supermarket, ... And I also tried different special food and seafood. They were very delicious. The thing I liked most is Da Nang's people, they are friendly and helpful. I stayed there for two weeks and when I got home I bought some seafood and souvenirs for my family.

After my visit, I felt very happy and relaxed. I hope I will visit there sooner.

Now, will you tell me about your vacation? I am looking forward to your letter.

Best wishes,

Huong

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. C	9. C	10. D

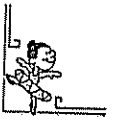
2. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

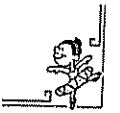
1. C	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. B

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. Thank you for inviting me to the party. I wish I can but I can't.	could
2. The Chinese build the Great Wall over two thousand years ago.	built
3. The kitchen is not very big but there is a lot of cupboards.	are
4. Lukas can play the piano when he was two and now he practices it.	could
5. She would like going out with her Mom.	to go
6. We've learnt to play the piano for 2005.	since
7. I wish you will come with me now.	would
8. My friend and I am always busy on Sundays.	are





UNIT 2 : CLOTHING

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. B	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. A

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. D	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. A	19. C	20. B

II. WRITING:

1. Put the verb in the present perfect tense:

1. has sent	2. have visited
3. has been	4. have already packed
5. has had	6. have done
7. have just cleaned	8. has painted
9. have gone	10. have given

2. Rewrite the sentence in the present perfect tense:

1. have played the guitar since	2. have never visited
3. have already been	4. has just arrived
5. has lived here for	6. hasn't still phoned
7. have written this letter for	8. has snowed

3. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1 went
2 playing
3. to go
4. is going to buy
5. do
6. to go
7. play
8. to buy
9 does
10. is crossing

4. Change these sentence into passive sentence:

1. Ann will be invited to the party by Bill.
2. That letter wasn't written
3. The White House is visited by hundreds of people everyday
4 This fact isn't known very well.
5. Are the dishes washed everyday?
6. Some tulips were bought yesterday.
7. His car is usually washed every Sunday morning.
8. The room is cleaned everyday.
9. All the flights were cancelled because of fog.
10. This road is not used very often.

5. Change these sentence into passive sentence:

1. A textbook will be published by that company next year.
2. I was told to change the way by my friends.
3. Many famous plays were written by Shakespeare.
4. His brother is being driven to the airport by Bill.
5. That report is being prepared by Alex.
6. The lesson is going to be explained by the teacher.
7. The book had been returned to the library by Kathy.
8. Is that course taught by professor Jackson?
9. Is your house being painted by Mrs. Brown?
10. That theory was developed by doctor Ikeda.

6. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. eating	2. eat	3. swim	4. like	5. speaking
6. studying	7. dance	8. sleeping	9. cooking	10. working

7. Rewrite the sentence with "used to + V" or "be/ get used to + V_ing":

1. I used to have a lot of money.
2. I get used to listening to classical music now.
3. I used to have interest in my work.
4. My brother's hair used to be short.
5. Dennis used to smoke.
6. My parents used to live in the USA.
7. Jim used to be my best friend.
8. My uncle used to be a national swimming champion.

8. Write an argument:

In my opinion, students should study in groups of four or five students. There are some advantages of studying in groups.

First of all, students have chance to share knowledge with the others and get more ideas for each problem. You can enrich your experience by connecting with other students.

Secondly, studying in group gives you more motivation to keep caught up on your readings and work to understand them.

Moreover, a study group can be useful for getting to know your members in your group, which helps your friendship is better.

Therefore, it is good for students to study in groups.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. A

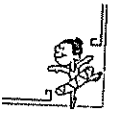
2. Read the passage and decide true (T) or false (F) sentence:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. These pills should be take every four hours.	taken
2. They were questioning by the police.	being questioned
3. The letter should been delivered in the afternoon.	be
4. The bell was rung for several times.	has rung
5. Will the new road being built soon?	be
6. A young man has put in prison.	has been put
7. The mail has sent to the wrong address.	has been sent
8. The train will be leaving on a few minutes.	leave



REVIEW UNITS 1, 2

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. D

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. C
16. B	17. B	18. D	19. B	20. A

3. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. to be given	2. decorating/ to be decorated
3. to go	4. inviting
5. looking	6. to be chosen
7. working	8. being told
9. to be shown	10. to join

4. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. The engine of the car has to be repaired.
2. I didn't meet her a long time ago.
3. He wishes he could pass the examination
4. How long ago did you start to learn French?
5. The meeting will be held before May Day.
6. We wish we could go out.

5. Underline the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. since	2. ago - for	3. since	4. for	5. for
6. since	7. Since	8. since	9. since	10 ago

6. Read and choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. C
5. C	6. D	7. B	8. D

UNIT 3: A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. D	8. C	9. D	10. D
11. A	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. B
16. A	17. D	18. D	19. B	20. A

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. D	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. D	20. D

II. WRITING:

1. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. would not rain	2. would not have
3. would be	4. would be
5. would play	6. would get
7. were	8. could fly

2. Rewrite the sentence with "wish":

1. I wish I could sing this song.
2. I wish he would get over his illness soon.

3. I wish I could hear that strange noise.
4. I wish they would come here again.
5. I wish I could give up smoking.
6. I wish I would not be late for school.
7. I wish I could help you.
8. I wish Hoa and Ba would go fishing this weekend.
9. I wish I could finish my homework.
10. I wish I could speak English fluently.

3. Use these words to complete the sentences:

1. I wish I could swim
2. She wishes she could play better in the future
3. Tom wishes he met Sam today.
4. Nga wishes she would study abroad next year.
5. Tam wishes she passed the Physics exam.
6. Ngoc wishes she never saw cats.
7. They wish they had enough money to buy a house
8. They wish they could afford to buy a car.

4. Put "on/ at/ in" to complete the sentence:

1. in	2. on	3. in	4. in	5. on
6. at	7. at – in	8. in	9. in	10. at

5. Put "from/ for/ since/ between/ until/ before/ after" to complete the sentence:

1. from	2. between	3. on	4. for
5. until	6 before	7. After	8. since

6. Rewrite the sentence with "so" and "because":

1. They were not here, so they could help you.
   They could not help you because they were not here.

2. It's raining, so I can't go out.

I can't go out because it's raining.

3. We haven't got any food, so we are going shopping.

We are going shopping because we haven't got any food.

4. There was fog, so their flight was delayed.

Their flight was delayed because there was fog.

5. The film was boring, so we decided to go home.

We decided to go home because the film was boring.

6. I couldn't do this exercise, so I asked Tom for help.

I asked Tom for help because I couldn't do this exercise.

7. Rewrite the sentence with "so/ such ... that":

1. The holidays were so cheap that they booked one immediately.
2. Mr Smith is such a strong man that he can lift up a heavy box easily.
3. It was such a beautiful day that we decided to go to the seaside.
4. The plane was so late that they got to bed at three in the morning.
5. The way to the beach was so long that it took them an hour to walk there.
6. The beach was so crowded that there was hardly room to sit down.
7. They had such a good time on a farm that they didn't want to come back home.
8. It was such a warm evening that we had dinner outside in the garden.

8. Write:

Last weekend, I and my family went on a picnic in a small village near Ha Noi. We got up early and went there by bus. It took us 30 minutes to there. After we got off the bus, we walked to find a good place to stop. That was a beautiful place to have a picnic, there were a lot of trees, flowers, birds. We found a big grass-land near a lake, and we put down the blankets and food, drink we brought. While my mother was preparing food for lunch, my father, my brother and I were fishing on the lake. After lunch, we talked and played some games. We also took a lot of photos. All family members felt an joyful and relaxing day. We got home at 6 p.m

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. B
5. D	6. D	7. A	8. A

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. John used to <u>going</u> to school by bus. Now he goes by bicycle.	go
2. Do you ever wish you <u>live</u> in a castle?	lived
3. She asked me how long <u>does it take</u> me to go to school.	it took
4. Your friends <u>go</u> to your native village last weekend.	went
5. Sally said she <u>will</u> be a teacher someday.	would
6. Your brother <u>practicing</u> playing the guitar every day.	practices
7. He must <u>finishes</u> his homework before going to class.	finish
8. She wanted to know how <u>did I get</u> there.	I got
9. It rained heavily while I <u>slept</u> soundly last night.	was sleeping
10. Lan wishes she <u>can</u> go to Singapore to visit her pen pal.	could

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. B
16. D	17. B	18. B	19. B	20. C

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. D
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. B	20. D

II. WRITING:

1. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. study	2. is
3. don't like	4. will have
5. doesn't hurry	6. will give
7. turns	8. tell
9. don't believe	10. don't let

2. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. bought	2. was	3. sold	4. passed	5. could
6. sold	7. went	8. didn't do	9. listened	10. had to

3. Rewrite the sentence with "If":

1. If you are good, your parents will be happy.
2. If you do it carefully, you won't feel sorry afterwards.
3. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
4. If you are careful, you won't cut yourself with that knife.
5. If you save some money, you will be able to buy the house.
6. If you ask him first, he will offer to help.
7. If you are calm, you won't make a wrong decision.
8. If you sing well, everyone will clap their hands.

4. Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. She said she would go to her village the following week.
2. Susan said she was not enjoying her job very much.
3. They said they had to go then.
4. Nam said he didn't like cartoons.
5. She said she hadn't seen David for ages.
6. He said he was working for a foreign company.
7. Mary said she went to school by bicycle.
8. My mother told my father she would answer the phone.

5. Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. She asked me what my name was.
2. They asked her how many children she had.
3. I asked him what exam he would take.
4. I asked Minh where he was from.
5. She asked me how old I was then.
6. John asked Mary how long it took her to get to London.
7. The policeman asked the little girl what her name was.
8. He asked me where he could find her in that town.

6. Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. I aksed him if he could drive
2. They wanted to know if I liked animals.
3. He asked me if I was willing to work on Saturdays.
4. Lan asked me if she was a teacher.
5. Pauld asked Mary if she could swim
6. She asked her son if he knew which was the cup he used.

7. Change these sentence into indirect speech:

1. The mother told her children to stay inside
2. They asked me not to stay up late.
3. He told his boy to keep silent.
4. We asked them not to talk in class.
5. He asked her to switch off the TV.
6. She told Tom to shut the door.
7. I warned them not to watch late-night horror movies
8. He warned me not to believe everything you hear.

8. Write:

Write a letter of inquiry to a Japanese evening class requesting for more information about the courses and fees. Follow the outline below.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I saw your advertisement about one Japanese evening class on Tuoi Tre magazine I am interested in learning Japanese and I would like some information about your course

I can speak a little Japanese, but my writing is bad. So I want to improve my Japanese skills

Could you please provide more information about the length of the courses and fees for beginners?

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Minh Trang

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose one suitable word to complete the passage:

1. teenagers	2. evening	3. language	4. hard	5. difficult
6. subjects	7. useful	8. studies	9. college	10. newspapers

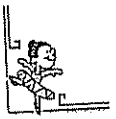
2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. D
5. D	6. C	7. A	8. B

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. She wishes she <u>will</u> go to the party with her sister tomorrow.	would
2. They asked him not <u>give</u> that new information to anyone else.	to give
3. It took me so <u>many</u> time to learn this lesson	much
4. Do you know what <u>was she</u> doing at this time yesterday?	she was
5. The doctor advised her to go <u>for</u> a diet to lose weight.	on
6. He said that he would visit me <u>tomorrow</u>.	the following day
7. He <u>sayed</u> that he would have money problem.	said
8. They asked me how old <u>is she</u>.	she was



REVIEW UNITS 3, 4

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. C

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. A	7. D	8. D	9. A	10. C
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. B	20. D

3. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. was watching – failed	2. has changed – came
3. haven't seen	4. is coming
5. haven't talked	6. felt – was doing
7. discovered	8. are singing
9. have you recieved	10. will come

4. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. She said he would get herself a drink.
2. If she knows someone in London, she will live there.
3. If I have a spare ticket, I will take you to the concert.
4. I was given a wonderful present by Alice.
5. Our exercises are corrected by the teacher at home.
6. Several new schools are being built in our town.
7. John said he wanted to attend a famous university.

5. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

1. to	2. by	3. to show	4. so	5. between
6. after	7. on	8. so	9. on	10. on – at

6. Choose the correct answer to complete the paragraph:

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. C

UNIT 5: THE MEDIA

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. C
16. A	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. B

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. A	14. A	15. B
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. C

II. WRITING:

1. Put the correct form of the verb in bracket:

1. meeting	2. making
3. buying	4. cooking – washing
5. not to make	6. to have
7. not to do	8. phoning
9. shedding	10. advising – to give
11. getting	12. meeting
13. trying – to repair	14. to take
15. speaking	

2. Make tag-question to complete the sentence:

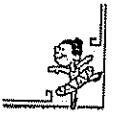
1. wasn't he
2. has she
3. should he
4. didn't he
5. mustn't we
6. don't I
7. didn't they
8. hasn't he
9. aren't they
10. are you

3. Rewrite the sentence with tag-question:

1. You got good grade last semester, didn't you?
2. Mr. McGuiness is from Ireland, isn't he?
3. I am late, aren't I?
4. You are John, aren't you ?
5. Cars pollute the environment, don't they?
6. She went to the library yesterday, didn't she?
7. The car isn't in the garage, is it?
8. She hasn't been to Singarpore before, has she?
9. You can turn on the television for me, can't you?
10. Mr. Jim has been to Scotland recently, hasn't he ?

4. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Would you mind closing the door?
2. They didn't let us smoke here.
3. My teacher advised us to buy that book.
4. He began to study English six years ago.
5. It took him two hours to write the essay.
6. He is looking forward to hearing from her.
7. Please remember to do this homework.
8. Please stop asking questions.



5. **Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:**

1. laugh	2. to take
3. not to cross	4. repaired
5. were looking	6. has already been
7. could	8. solving

6. **Choose the verb and put the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence:**

1. buying	2. listening	3. talking	4. watching
5. watching	6. reading	7. telling	8. searching

7. **Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:**

1. on	2. in	3. at	4. to
5. between	6. about	7. for	8. in

8. **Write:**

Watching television is one of interesting activities that you can do in your leisure time. It even becomes a hobby for some people. Well, watching television is the simplest way to refresh your mind, especially when you are tired of doing many activities. However, many people assume that watching television just wastes time and gives bad effects especially for children. By the way, two reasons above might be quite true but you can look from positive side of watching television that can also give benefits, such as:

Knowing about a lot of information and the latest news is the main benefit that you get by watching television. Only by sitting in front of your television, you can choose any channel that provides news program. The news is derived from not only your city or country, but also all around the world. Watching news on television is the easiest way to keep you updating about what are happening in the world.

Besides, you can also get entertained and make you don't feel bored whole day by watching fun programs on television. Choose the channel that offers comedy program in order to entertain you. This helps you to relax your body so you won't feel tired anymore to do your activities.

The last common benefit that you can get by watching television is getting closer with other family members. Most people at your home might always be busy of their own daily routines every day and so do you. Well, when all of you have leisure time, you can choose to watch television together so you have chances to gather with your family.

Well, the three benefits of watching television should be noticed so you can use television as a good media that bring positive effects. In addition, to be able to experience those benefits successfully, you should adjust your television well by putting it on the TV stands at the right place and room in your house. Watching television in leisure time will be an interesting activity that gives a lot of benefits for your life.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. A

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. B

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. There are three bedrooms, <u>are</u> there?	aren't
2. I enjoy listening to music and <u>go</u> dancing with my friends.	going
3. He looked ill. Did you advise him <u>seeing</u> the doctor?	to see
4. She hardly goes to work on time, <u>doesn't</u> she?	does
5. I tried to explain to him but he went on <u>to complain</u>.	complaining
6. We hope <u>being</u> invited to join the health club.	to be
7. She should <u>visiting</u> her parents more often.	visit
8. They agreed <u>go</u> with me to the gym.	to go

THE FIRST TERM TEST

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. A
11. C	12. D	13. C	14. D	15. A
16. D	17. A	18. B	19. B	20. C

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. go	2. lived
3. have just painted	4. play
5. knew	6. have written
7. to talk	8. did you do

IV. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. She asked me when my vacation started.
2. I wish I had a computer.
3. She wishes she could play badminton.
4. Mai said that she had to come to the party the following day.

V. Read the passage and answer the questions:

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. C

VI. Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given by circling A, B, C, or D.

1. B	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. A

UNIT 6: THE ENVIRONMENT

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. C

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. D	13. C	14. B	15. B
16. D	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. D

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. D	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. B	19. A	20. B

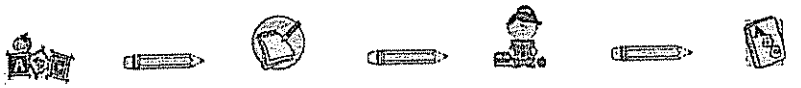
II. WRITING:

1. Put adjective or adverb to complete the sentence:

1. good/ well – badly
2. terrible – seriously
3. awful – heavily
4. properly – dirty
5. happy – badly
6. clearly – suddenly
7. safe – carefully
8. cheerful – colorfully

2. Put the adverb to complete the sentence:

1. terribly
2. angryly
3. cheerfully
4. automatically
5. well
6. publicly
7. charmingly
8. softly



3. Rewrite the sentence using "because/ since / as":

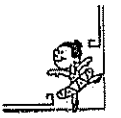
1. We adore him because he is very talented.
2. I enjoy reading books because they help broaden my knowledge of the world.
3. Jane was worried as she stayed at home alone.
4. Tom couldn't get the job because he was not confident during the interview.
5. She has to depend on us since she is an orphan.
6. I feel attracted to her as her voice is very sweet.
7. Don't believe him since he is always being a liar.
8. I have to work extra hours because I want to support my family.

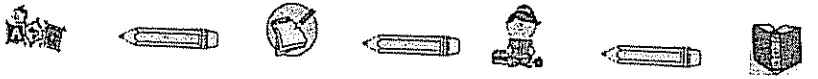
4. Rewrite the sentence with "adj + that clause":

1. His parents are pleased that he won the best prize.
2. I'm sorry that I came late.
3. I am happy that the article has been very well received.
4. It is important that she should accept the offer.
5. The boss was angry that I misplaced all the documents.
6. We are glad that you come.
7. I'm sure that they will never give him a refund.
8. We are afraid that the goods won't be delivered on time.

5. Use these words to make complete sentence with "adj + that clause":

1. Everybody was not surprised that they divorced.
2. I am glad that they come here.
3. No one was sorry that our manager resigned.
4. We are amused that you love him.
5. I was disappointed that you did not see me yesterday.
6. Children were excited that they went to the zoo last Sunday.
7. Are you sure that her child disappeared?
8. We are thankful that she tells the truth.





6. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. don't water – will die
2. doesn't pass – will be
3. will phone
4. will go out – stops
5. will steal
6. leave – won't be
7. will borrow
8. reads
9. Will you phone – have
10. will switch – do
11. doesn't apologise – won't speak
12. am not – will visit

7. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change meaning:

1. When did you last see Tom?
2. He wishes he could pass the examination.
3. We wish we could go out.
4. They used to go to Vung Tau at the weekends.
5. How long ago did you learn French?
6. My father has given up smoking for a year.
7. They started working in that factory in 2001.
8. I didn't see her a long time ago.

8. Use these suggestion to write a complaint letter:

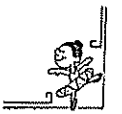
Dear Mr. Smith,

I am writing to complain about the dirt smoke which comes from your factory chimneys. Two day ago, I decided to do my washing. When I took washing in, I was horrified that I discovered it was covered dirty marks. I assumed the breeze I mentioned carrying dirt from the chimneys. And two small children who breathe the same air. Until this incident I think chimneys are safe to clean. I have already written to local Member of Parliament about this matter. Furthermore, I must warn you I will write to local newspaper tomorrow.

I am looking forward to recieving your reply.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. Jennifer



III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C
5. B	6. D	7. B	8. A

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. B	2. D	3. D	4. B

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. What about play tennis in stead of going to the cinema?	playing
2. Stay in bed all day is not good for our health, isn't it?	is it
3. The room is so tidy that it needs cleaning without delay.	untidy
4. Many of my students enjoy to surf the web in their free time.	surfing
5. You can see that the room has been beautiful decorated for Christmas.	beautifully
6. Jill and Eric had all their money stealing while they were on holiday.	stolen
7. I rarely eat ice-cream now, but I use to eat when I was a child.	used
8. James had to get used to drive on the left.	driving

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. A

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. A	12. D	13 A	14 A	15. C
16. A	17. C	18 A	19. D	20. D

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. C	9. A	10 C
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. D
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. D

II. WRITING:

1. Put "*and, but, or, so, because, however*" to complete the sentence:

1. but	2. or	3. or	4. and	5. and
6. or	7. but	8. However	9. but	10. but
11. but	12. and	13. and	14. so	15. but

2. Combine the sentence with the word in brackets:

1. Ba got wet because he forgot his umbrella.
2. It's raining, so I can't go to the beach.
3. Nam is very tired. However, he has to finish his homework before going to bed.

4. Hoa didn't pass her Math test, so she had to do the test again.
5. I'd like to play soccer with you. However, I have to finish my homework first.
6. The Australians enjoy Christmas although Christmas season is in summer.
7. He likes playing chess and watching TV.
8. Hurry up or we'll be late for the bus

3. Put the correct form of phrasal verb to complete the sentence:

1. ring her up	2. picks it up
3. putting it on	4. fill it in
5. looked it up	6. throw it away
7. turn it on	8. wake them up
9. wash them up	10. tried it on

4. Put "*for, up, after, on, off, away, in*" to complete the sentence:

1. after	2. on	3. for	4. off	5. on
6. away	7. in	8. up	9. up	10. off

5. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. helping	2. dining
3. take	4. do
5. work	6. should leave
7. go	8. should stop
9. asking	10. should see

6. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. I suggest using gas instead of burning coal
2. My family has the roses watered every day.
3. Because Tom was lazy, he failed the exam.
4. That tree was planted five years ago.
5. The Internet has been used all over the world.

6. I'm looking forward to seeing you at Christmas.

7. He's going to ask someone to redecorate his room with some new furniture

8. I suggest waiting for the next bus.

7. Rewrite the sentence using "suggest":

1. I suggested meeting her in my flat tomorrow.
2. Peter suggested having dinner after the theatre.
3. Nam suggested going for a walk.
4. She suggested I should move a long a bit.
5. Ann suggested going for a drive instead.
6. He suggested flying a kite.
7. Tom suggested not telling anyone.
8. I suggested going there by bus.

8. Write:

Write a speech about how to reduce garbage.

Hello, everybody. I'm Hoang, now I am going to tell you how to reduce garbage.

Most of us produce too much garbage every day, and it may pollute the environment, so we should reduce it by some following ways:

- We should collect plastic bags to recycle.
- We should not keep solid waste with food waste.
- We should put different kinds of waste in different places.
- We should use paper or leaves to cover food.
- We can reuse or recycle empty bottles, cans and papers.

If you follow these simple ways, you will reduce garbage and keep the environment cleaner.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Read the passage and decide which sentence is true (T) or false (F):

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

2. Read the passage and answer the questions:

1. Air pollution causes ill health to human beings.
2. Doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases.
3. Yes, it is. Because the gases from the exhausts of cars have increased air pollution in most cities.
4. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children, and are clumsy when they use their hands.

III. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. I suggested he giving up the job he's doing.	should give
2. John failed her math test. However, she will have to do it again.	Therefore
3. I suggest to collect some money.	collecting
4. His family was poor, because he couldn't go to school.	so
5. My father bought books, clear bags, or pens.	and
6. I forgot to turn off the lights when I left for work.	before
7. He doesn't go to school so he has a toothache.	because
8. Could you fill on this form?	in

REVIEW UNITS 6, 7

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. D
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. D	20. B

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. don't study
2. to turn
3. washing
4. has written
5. working

IV. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. It is necessary that we go home now.
2. Why do not you turn on the light in the room?
3. Yesterday, they suggested she should stay with her uncle on holiday.
4. He turned off the gas after he finished cooking
5. Would you mind lending me your motorbike until the weekend?
6. We all look forward to making a trip to the next town.

V. Read the passage and decide which sentence is true (T) or fasle (F):

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

UNIT 8: CELEBRATIONS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. C

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. A

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. D	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. B	14. D	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. B

II. WRITING:

1. Underline the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentence:

1. when	2. that	3. that	4. which	5. which
6. who	7. which	8. who	9. which	10. that
11. what	12. who			

2. Complete the sentence with "who, whom, which, where, when":

1. which	2. which	3. whose	4. where	5. when
6. who	7. who	8. who	9. where	10. which
11. whose	12. which			

3. Rewrite the sentence using suitable relative pronouns:

1. It's a book which will interest children of all ages.
2. Have you ever spoken to the people who live next door?
3. Here's an article which might interest you.
4. These are the keys which open the front door and back door.
5. They are the eggs which I will make omelet.
6. Have you got something which will get ink out of the carpet?
7. The people who live next door keep having all night parties.
8. This is the girl who sells the tickets.

4. Rewrite the sentence with relative pronoun:

1. Brenda is a friend whom I went on holiday with.
2. Do you know a restaurant which we can have a good meal?
3. Her book which became a best seller was published last year.
4. This is the bank where we borrowed the money from it.
5. I told you about a person who is at the door.
6. This is the machine which costs 50 US dollars.
7. I lent you a book which was written by one of my friends.
8. Some boys who were arrested have been released.

5. Rewrite the sentence with "though, although, even though":

1. Although Henry's friend is a millionaire, he hates spending money.
2. Bob always walks to work even though he is living in the city.
3. Though my house is near the beach, I rarely go swimming.
4. Although my brother is working in Ha Noi, he comes home on every public holiday.
5. Although Paul is an Australian, he enjoys Vietnamese New year.
6. Though most children go to see the firework show, Linh and Mai stay home watching TV.
7. Even though Nick used to smoke, he seems to be in good health.
8. I couldn't sleep although I was tired.

6. Rewrite the sentence with the word in brackets:

1. Although she has plenty of money, she is very mean.
2. Though they have a car, they rarely use it.
3. Although he was innocent, he was sent to prison.
4. Even though he has a number of relatives living nearby, he never visits them.
5. Even though she never takes any kind of exercise, she is quite fit and healthy.
6. Although the keyboard wasn't working well, she tried to finish the letter.
7. Although the weather forecast said it would rain, it turned out to be a beautiful day
8. Even though I'm no better, I've taken the bill.

7. Complete the sentence with your own words:

Example:

1. Although my mom sings very well, *she rarely sings*.
2. Although *I learn English well*, I can't sing English songs.
3. Sue didn't come to my birthday party last Sunday though *she was free*.
4. Although my school is far from the city, *many students ride to school*.
5. We really enjoyed the trip to the museum last week though *it was raining*.
6. Although my sister can draw very beautifully, she *doesn't study art*.

8. Write:

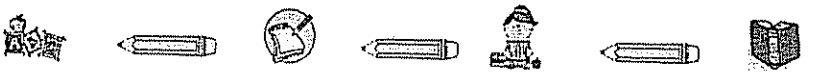
Dear Jim,

I am writing to you to tell about our Teacher's Day in my country. Vietnamese Teacher's Day is held on November 20 in Vietnam. This day is an opportunity for students to express their gratitude to the teachers. On this day, all schools have meeting and the students usually give lovely flowers, gifts and cards to their teachers. The students sing songs which praise of teachers and the love of country. The teachers are also involved with poetry and songs of praise about their job. Students also send best wishes to their teachers. This is an important day to teachers and students.

What about your country? Tell me about it.

Best wish!

Hung



III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. A

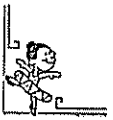
2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

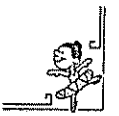
1. D	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. B

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. Football is the sport <u>when</u> many people are keen on.	which
2. She asked me how <u>did I go</u> to school the previous day.	I went
3. Have you found the wallet <u>where</u> you lost yet?	which
4. If you don't come here on time, I <u>have waited</u> for you.	will wait
5. The girl who <u>were</u> injured in the accident yesterday is my friend.	was
6. Dogs are the animal <u>who</u> I like.	which
7. I am looking forward to <u>hear</u> from you for the information.	hearing
8. The man <u>which</u> she is speaking to is my teacher.	who





UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. B	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. D	14. D	15. A
16. B	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. A

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. B	15. D
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. C

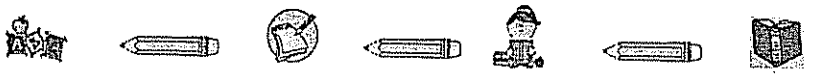
II. WRITING:

1. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. gets	2. cooks
3. is taking	4. is coming
5. goes	6. doesn't have
7. don't drive – go	8. comes – is staying

2. Put one suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. from – to	2. in – in	3. for	4. with
5. in	6. at – on	7. between	8. on



3. Put suitable relative pronoun to complete the sentence:

1. which	2. that	3. who	4. where	5. who
6. whom	7. where	8. that	9. who	10. that (which)

4. Put suitable relative pronoun or relative adverb to complete the sentence:

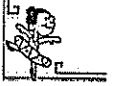
1. who	2. where	3. that	4. which	5. whom
6. whom	7. which	8. who	9. who	10. which

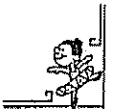
5. Rewrite the sentence using relative pronouns:

1. The girl who is sitting by Jack is Mary.
2. Can you understand the question which he asked you last time?
3. Is that the girl whom he saw on TV last night?
4. The farm which we visited last Sunday produces milk.
5. At last he married the girl whom he loved.
6. The man who we play with his daughter every day is an engineer.
7. He didn't receive the letter which I sent last January.
8. He often tells me something about his village where he was born.

6. Rewrite the sentence using relative pronouns:

1 This is the man whom I met him in Paris.
2. I wanted the painting which you bought.
3. This is the chair which my parents gave to me.
4. She's the woman who telephoned the police.
5. He's the person who wanted to buy your house.
6. We threw out the computer which never worked properly.
7. Are you the man who won the first prize?
8. The man who was driving the car was badly injured.
9. The children who live in the next street broke the window.
10. That's the woman whom I was telling you about.





7. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. I was having a rest when the volcano erupted.
2. The majority of earthquakes occur around the pacific Rim which was known "Ring of Fire".
3. What were you doing when you got caught in the thunderstorm last night?
4. Were many houses damaged by the typhoon yesterday?
5. About 40 per cent of children was affected by the tsunami last December.

8. Write:

Last summer, I went to Nha Trang with my family by car. We stayed in a hotel in the city centre. The first evening, we went out to have dinner in a big restaurant. After that we went out to a theater near the hotel, there was very funny film. One day we went swimming, the beach was long and beautiful and we had lunch with seafood. We enjoyed ourselves a lot. We also rented a boat and we went sailing. It was so interesting. And we went to buy some souvernirs for our friends. After five days in Nha Trang, we came back home with comfort.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. C	7. D	8. D	9. B	10. A

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question:

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. D

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. I enjoy the book that you told me to read it	bỏ "it"
2. Phong still remembers the man who he taught him to play the guitar.	bỏ "he"
3. I don't like to spend time with the people which lose their tempers easily.	who
4. Uncle Ho was born in Lang Sen that is a small village in Nghe An.	which
5. We don't forget the typhoon which it swept through our village last year.	bỏ "it"
6. One of the people which I admire most is my aunt.	whom
7. Football is the only sport which I am interested in it.	bỏ "it"
8. Mr. Ba has some good advice for anyone they wants to learn English.	that

REVIEW UNITS 8, 9

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

II. Choose the answer to complete the sentence:

1. C	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. B
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. B

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. speak
2. wear
3. took
4. has translated
5. keeps – won't plant
6. had
7. watch
8. has seen

IV. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. These exercises must be finished before you go to school.
2. The Browns used to have dogs.
3. You used to speak English well.
4. She suggests having a quiet evening at home.
5. The car is too small that we can't get all in.

V. Put suitable preposition to complete the sentence:

1. for	2. about	3. after	4. of
5. in	6. at	7. on	8. of

VI. Choose correct word to complete the passage:

1. magnitude	2. island	3. where	4. under
5. pushing	6. devasated	7. high	8. region

UNIT 10: LIFE ON THE OTHER PLANETS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others:

1. A	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. B

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. B
16. C	17. A	18. A	19. B	20. B

3. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. A	2. A	3. D	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. D
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. B
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D

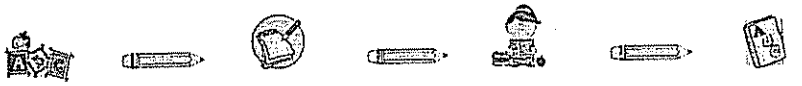
II. WRITING:

1. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. doesn't like – drinks
2. were
3. isn't lived
4. getting
5. have lived
6. am cleaning
7. did you spend
8. saw – was going – said – walked

2. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. come – will meet
2. had – would be
3. didn't help – wouldn't pass
4. would buy – had
5. would do – won
6. trained – would be
7. listened – would not marry
8. buys – won't look



3. Rewrite the sentence with conditional sentence type 1:

1. If my mother has enough money, she will buy a new house.
2. If he gets up late, he will feel tired.
3. If Henry finishes the report, he will go out for a walk.
4. If you do the homework for me, I'll give you a gift.
5. If I watch TV, I will feel relaxed.

4. Rewrite the sentence with the conditional sentence 2:

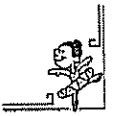
1. If my sister had enough time, she would cook me an enormous meal.
2. If he got a visa, he could travel around the world
3. She could buy this computer if she had money.
4. If we didn't win the lottery, we wouldn't have a lot of money.
5. If you didn't that, I wouldn't give you a gift.

5. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. I'm sorry. If I had a dictionary, I could look the word up.
2. I've got so much work to do. If I were not so busy, I would write to my friends.
3. It's a nuisance. If my back were not aching, I could play football.
4. Of course, Alice would marry John if she loved him.
5. Nancy's lost, but if Nancy had a map, she could find the way.
6. You know, Daniel wouldn't have so many accidents if he were not so clumsy.

6. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Sorting out stamps takes him two hours a week.
2. My car is being serviced in the garage on Sunday.
3. She kept asking me about you.
4. The woman was seen putting jewellery in her bag by the detective.
5. Taxis is difficult to get during rush - hours.



6. There is usually lots of information in theater programmmes.

7. He started to collect stamps five years ago.

8. People are selling many newspapers in the city.

7. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. If I were you, I would study harder.

2. The book which my father bought last week is very interesting.

3. She wishes she had a new computer.

4. Mrs Xuan said she was happy to see you.

5. Hoa broke the vase because she was careless.

6. If the rice paddies are polluted, rice plants will die.

7. I suggest organizing a show to raise money.

8. I suggest that you should practise English with your friends in class.

8. Write:

In my opinion, there are many advantages of learning English. Firstly, you can be friend with many people worldwide. There are more than 200 countries, and in most of them, English is spoken as mother language or a second language or a foreign language. Because of this, you can communicate with more than three billion people over the world by using internet or travel. Secondly, with ability in reading English, you can easy to search any information which you want, from sciences, education to music or sport. Especially, you can download documents using for your major. Finally, English gives you many chance to have a good job. There are many foreign companies and domestic companies which require employee's English skill. If you can speak English, you will have more opportunities. So, it is necessary to learn this language. It opens your relations, your future, and your life. Now, let try to learn it.

III. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the passage:

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

2. **Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:**

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C

IV. FIND AND CORRECT THE MISTAKE:

Underline and correct the answer to complete the sentence:

1. If I were three inches taller, I <u>will</u> apply for that job.	would
2. I can't find the book <u>who</u> Lan lent it to me last week.	which
3. How about <u>to use</u> public buses instead of cars?	using
4. They <u>study</u> English for several years.	have studied
5. John would give me that book if he <u>has had</u> it.	had
6. Look at the man! He's waiting <u>of</u> the bus.	for
7. They work <u>hardly</u> from morning till night.	hard
8. We must do our homework <u>careful</u>.	carefully

THE SECOND TERM TEST

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

II. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. C	8. A	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. D
16. C	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. B

III. Put the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. to see	2. taught
3. Have you done	4. fixing
5. go	6. have waited
7. has seen	8. didn't go
9. ironed	10. has done

IV. Use these words to make complete sentence:

1. Minh is the tallest person in his family.
2. We went to Danang yesterday
3. My brother is very good at repairing household appliances.
4. Nga often plays badminton in free time.
5. That is the most boring film I have ever seen.
6. Mrs. Ha has taught at this school since 1988.
7. Lan has already finished her homework.
8. Yesterday, he promised to take part in recycling program

V. Rewrite the sentence so that the meaning doesn't change:

1. Rice is grown in tropical countries.
2. It is fun to go fishing with friends and family
3. If money grew on trees, we would be rich.
4. Although cars cause pollution, people still want them.
5. Although she dislikes coffee, she drank it.
6. What about going to the cinema tonight?

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to complete the sentence:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D

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