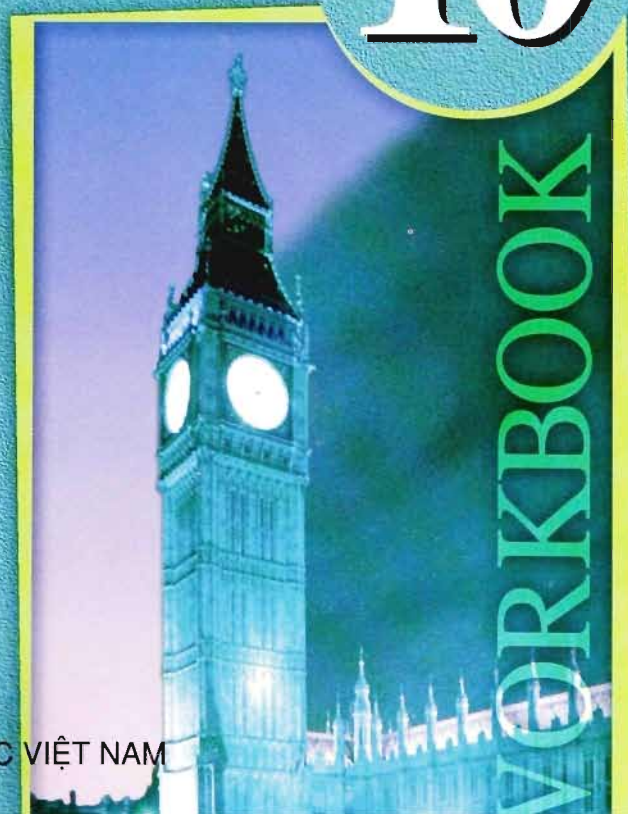


HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Chủ biên)
HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA - ĐỖ TUẤN MINH
NGUYỄN THU PHƯƠNG - NGUYỄN QUỐC TUẤN

BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

10



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 10



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Bản quyền thuộc Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam

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Lời nói đầu

Sách **Bài tập tiếng Anh 10** được biên soạn để giúp các em củng cố và phát triển những gì các em đã được học qua sách học sinh.

Giống như sách học sinh, sách **Bài tập tiếng Anh 10** được biên soạn theo những nội dung của 16 đơn vị bài học được gọi là 16 đơn vị bài tập. Mỗi đơn vị bài tập gồm: A. Reading ; B. Language focus; C. Speaking; D. Writing.

- **READING:** Gồm một hay hai đoạn văn, mỗi đoạn có độ dài khoảng 200 – 300 từ. Các em được yêu cầu đọc và trả lời các câu hỏi. Hình thức hỏi có thể là chọn từ/ngữ cho sẵn để điền vào các chỗ trống phù hợp, true/false, multiple choice, short answers, matching, v.v...

- **LANGUAGE FOCUS:** Gồm từ hai đến ba bài tập, một bài tập ngữ âm, một hay hai bài tập về ngữ pháp và từ vựng. Hình thức hỏi có thể là phân biệt các âm thông qua chữ viết, điền từ/ngữ, v.v...

- **SPEAKING:** Gồm hai đến ba bài tập. Hai bài tập đầu giúp các em chuẩn bị nói dưới các hình thức như : matching and speaking, complete the dialogue and speak, read and speak và nói về chủ đề theo gợi ý đã cho.

- **WRITING:** Gồm một đến ba bài tập. Các hình thức viết có thể là viết câu theo các từ ngữ cho sẵn, viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa của câu tương đương với nghĩa của câu gốc, sắp xếp lại trật tự các câu đã cho để viết thành đoạn văn, nối hai câu đơn thành câu phức, ghép và viết đoạn văn theo những gợi ý đã cho.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng rằng sách **Bài tập tiếng Anh 10** sẽ đem lại nhiều bổ ích cho các em.

Chúc các em thành công.

Các tác giả

Unit 1 A DAY IN THE LIFE OF...

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the passage then answer the questions that follow.*

Every morning I get up at six. The first thing I do is to wash the dishes my family dirtied the day before. Then I cook breakfast. We eat at about seven fifteen. Usually we have bread with butter, sometimes we have rice, or boiled sweet potatoes.

It takes me about ten minutes to walk to school, and school begins with an assembly period at seven forty-five. There are fifteen hundred children in our school and so we meet in three separate assemblies: the infant department, the middle department, and the senior department. We always listen attentively to the head mistress then different classes call the roll for the attendance.

We have seven periods from eight to one. We study Mathematics, Geography, History, Music, Art and Crafts, and English. I like English best and next to that, Mathematics. At ten we have a chance to eat an orange and some peanuts. At noon, we do not rest. At one we clean up our classroom and close the school.

I go home for lunch, but this time, my sister Patricia gets the meal. We often eat yams with soup and some other dishes. After lunch, I usually sleep for half an hour. In the afternoon, I often play netball. I sometimes skip, run, and jump with the other girls.

At about six or six thirty we have dinner. Either my sister or I cook it. The meal is simpler than the mid-day meal. We eat fruit or rice, and sometimes we have bread and tea. Then in the evening, I do my homework and go to bed at about ten.

1. What is the first thing the girl does when she gets up?
_____.
2. Do the members of her family eat bread with butter and rice more often for breakfast? How do you know?
_____.
3. Why are there three separate assemblies at school?
_____.

4. Twelve o'clock can be called mid-day. What other word does the girl use to mean the same thing?

5. What is her second best subject at school?

6. Why is dinner described as *simpler* than lunch?

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

I retired about a year ago. The company had a big party for me and gave me a gold watch for more than thirty years of service. At the party everyone said to me, "Retirement is a time to do all the things you didn't have time to do. It's a new thing." I can't say that I dislike retirement, but after working for thirty-five years, it's hard to adjust to all this free time.

Just after I retired, my wife, Peg, and I went to visit our children – John Smith in London and Ann in Liverpool. We really had a good time. We enjoyed being together. In fact, John Smith invited us to come to live with him. He knows that living on retirement salary is not easy. But we decided not to live with him. We have our lives, and he and his wife have theirs. We are going to stay here in town. We may move to an apartment because the house is too big for only the two of us and it's hard to keep clean. Peg is having some trouble with her back. She's seeing the doctor tomorrow.

Money isn't a serious problem for us because we have some savings, but we have to make careful decisions about what we can afford. We're not used to living on a fixed income, but we make ends meet. I still belong to the club and I play cards there once a week, and we spend time with other retired couples in the area. My only regret is that I didn't spend enough time thinking about retirement before it happened.

1. This man retired six months ago.
2. The people at the party were negative about retiring.
3. He worked for forty years in the company.
4. He and his wife are moving in with John Smith.
5. He dislikes retirement.
6. He has other children at home.
7. He has some physical problems.
8. He and his wife are going to move from the town.

T	F

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Write the words which contain the sound /ɪ/ in column A and those which contain the sound /i:/ in column B.

	A (ɪ)	B (i:)
contented		
split		
kitchen		
lead		
drink		
tea		
appeal		
continue		
children		
beat		

Exercise 2. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A man from Newcastle was working in London and he (1) _____ (hear) that his wife (2) _____ (be) about to have a baby, but in Newcastle, not in London. So the man (3) _____ (stop) what he (4) _____ (do), (5) _____ (rush) off to the railway station and (6) _____ (jump) on the train. He (7) _____ (start) chatting to the woman (8) _____ (sit) next to him and (9) _____ (tell) her about the baby.

"Well, that's wonderful," said the woman. "And your wife's in Edinburgh, (10) _____ (be) she?"

"No," said the man, "She's in Newcastle."

"But the train (11) _____ (not stop) in Newcastle," said the woman.

"This (12) _____ (be) the fast train to Edinburgh."

The man (13) _____ (shock). He rushed (14) _____ (talk) to the driver.

"I can't do anything," said the driver. "Well, what I can do is this. I can slow down when we go through Newcastle and my big strong friend here can hold you outside the train. You start (15) _____ (run), and when he thinks your legs (16) _____ (move) fast enough, he (17) _____ (drop) you on the platform."

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Match each of the sentences in A with a suitable response in B. Then write the dialogue in full form.


A	B
1. I thought you were meeting Lan on Saturday afternoon.	a. She went to her grandparents' house on Sunday morning. Then she spent the whole afternoon cleaning her apartment.
2. Yeah? How was it?	b. Really tired. I slept all morning and watched TV all afternoon.
3. Hey, Huong, where were you last Saturday morning? I called but you weren't home.	c. It was really fun. We danced for hours.
4. Where did you both go?	d. She had to go to her office to finish her report. She spent the whole afternoon there, so I met her that night instead.
5. Where was Lan Anh?	e. We went dancing at that new nightclub downtown.
6. Wow! I guess you were tired on Sunday.	f. Oh, I went to the bookstore to buy a birthday present for my younger brother.

[illegible]

Exercise 2. Choose an appropriate response in the box for each question or statement to complete the dialogue.

- a. Yeah, everybody says that. His name is Nam.
- b. Yeah, they are nice. We're lucky to have such good parents.
- c. My dad's a doctor and my mum's a teacher. She teaches at high school.
- d. No, he's in high school now. We go to the same school.
- e. Yeah, that's us at Nui Coc Lake three years ago. We love to go camping together.
- f. Yeah, sometimes I study with him at the library.

1. So, Thao, is this your family?



2. Your brother is a smart boy.

3. Is he in primary school?

4. Oh, does he ask you for help with his homework?

5. Your mother and father look really nice.

6. What do they do?

Exercise 3. Think of what your father or your mother often does every day. Note down these activities and then practice speaking about their daily routines.

Suggestions:

- what she/he does in the morning/afternoon/evening
- what she/he usually does at the weekend
- what she/he does in her/his free time

D. WRITING

Exercise 1. Use the words to make sentences. Change the form of the verbs if necessary.

1. I / be / to / years / school / when / I / go / six / first / old.

2. my / My / gate / firmly / and / hold / take / hand / me / to / the / school / father.

3. large / faces / I / be / frighten / and / by / all / the / strange / the / buildings.

4. quickly / another / gate / on / the / side / the / I / find / other / of / playground.

5. I / go / out / by / this / gate / get / and / home.

6. little / My / father / find / home / a / later / and / be / surprise / to / arrive / me.

7. say / fire / happily / sit / near / the / I / quite / nothing.

Exercise 2. Use the words or phrases in the box to fill the gaps in the paragraph below.

once in a while	so	at first	in the end
last summer	in the morning	on the whole	however

(1) _____, we went to the sea for our holiday. We stayed at a lovely hotel right on the beach. (2) _____, we would get up at 9:30. We would have something light for breakfast. (3) _____, we went to the movie at a cinema very far away. (4) _____, we arrived there in no time at all by car. We sat in the middle of the cinema. The movie started at 7:00 sharp, (5) _____, we got there just in time to find our seats. (6) _____, I thought I would not enjoy it, but (7) _____, it turned out to be a very interesting movie. (8) _____, it was an enjoyable evening.

Unit 2

SCHOOL TALKS

A. READING

Part 1. Read the passages and put a tick (✓) in the right column.

Meeting and Greeting Customs

There are many different greeting customs around the world. Here are some.

Chile: People usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. (They actually "kiss the air"). Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm hugs or sometimes kiss women on the cheek.

Finland: Finns greet each other with a firm handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family.

The Philippines: The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

Korea: Men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

The United States: People shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations, men often kiss women but not other men.

	Chile	Finland	The Philippines	Korea	The US
1. People shake hands every time they meet.					
2. Women do not shake hands.					
3. Women kiss at the first meeting.					
4. Men hug or pat each other on the back.					
5. Women kiss male friends.					
6. The family name comes first.					

Part 2. Read the passage and then complete the summary below it.

Conversational Turns

Probably the most widely recognised conversational convention is that people take turns speaking. But how do people know when it is their turn? Some rules must be present, otherwise conversations would be continually breaking down into a disorganised jumble of interruptions and simultaneous talk.

Turn-taking cues are usually quite subtle. People do not simply stop talking when they are ready to yield the floor. They usually signal in advance that they are about to conclude. The clues may be semantic ("So anyway,..." or "Last but not least,..."); but more commonly the speech itself can be modified to show that a turn is about to end – typically, by lowering its pitch, loudness, or speed.

Body movements and patterns of eye contact are especially important. While speaking, we look at and away from our listener in about equal proportions; but as we approach the end of a turn, we look at the listener more steadily.

Listeners are not passive in all of this. Here too there are several ways of signaling that someone wants to speak next. One way is through an observable increase in body tension – by leaning forward or producing an audible intake of breath. A less subtle approach is simply to interrupt – a strategy that may be tolerated, if the purpose is to clarify what the speaker is saying, but that more usually leads to social disapproval.

SUMMARY

Turn-taking is a way of organising (1) _____ so that people do not (2) _____ each other or (3) _____ at the same time. Some ways of signaling when you are about to stop talking are using specific (4) _____, changing (5) _____, loudness or speed, and looking more (6) _____ at the listener. Listeners may show they want to talk by (7) _____ up, leaning forward or simply (8) _____ which people disapprove of unless it is done for clarification.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Choose the words with italicised letter(s) that are pronounced / ʌ / and / a : /.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. passage | fast | language | headmaster | father | classmate |
| 2. lovely | complain | worry | wonderful | holiday | month |

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| 3. student | subject | study | suffer | during | hundred |
| 4. party | marvellous | market | marriage | partner | narrow |
| 5. August | laundry | laugh | because | audience | aunt |

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box. There are more words than needed.

disaster	kind	enjoy	communicate	type	means
above	worry	crowded	early	profession	worker
				charge	

- What would be the most effective _____ of advertising our product?
- My brother is a social worker by _____.
- Would you be _____ enough to open the door please?
- The recent changes in the Earth's climate are beginning to _____ scientists.
- We have booked two weeks' holiday in _____ May.
- The 1987 hurricane was the worst national _____ to hit England for decades.
- Your order will be delivered free of _____ within a ten-mile limit.
- It was two weeks before Christmas and the supermarket was _____ with shoppers.
- You can always hear her voice _____ everybody else's.
- The workers _____ a high level of job security.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable gerunds.

- All he ever did after work was _____ television.
- She is very good at _____. She makes all her own clothes.
- The thing we liked most was _____ to music.
- His only aim in life was _____ money.
- Are you afraid of _____ sick before the examination?
- Her favourite hobby is _____. She spends most of her free time in the garden.
- His job is _____ a delivery truck.

8. Minh is fond of _____ tricks on people. You mustn't mind it at all.
9. The best way of _____ a new language is to use it as often as possible.
10. We are accustomed to _____ up very early in the morning.

Exercise 4. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each sentence.

1. My cousin is keen on _____ the English Club.
A. join B. to join C. joining D. having joined
2. There is no point in _____ the child now. What is done is already done.
A. punishing B. teaching C. helping D. paying
3. A favourite occupation among children is _____ sandcastles.
A. to build B. building C. build D. being built
4. We couldn't stop that dog from _____ us wherever we went.
A. coming B. joining C. watching D. following
5. He insisted on _____ the job himself.
A. to do B. do C. doing D. having done
6. The little boy's favourite game was _____ to be an emperor.
A. pretend B. pretended C. to be pretending D. pretending
7. A popular sport in this place is _____ wild bears.
A. to hunt B. hunting C. hunt D. hunted
8. The doctor advised him to give up _____.
A. drinking B. drink C. to drink D. drunk
9. His latest hobby is _____ seashells.
A. making B. discovering C. finding D. collecting
10. When you wade in the stream, you must beware of _____ on sharp stones.
A. having stepped B. being stepped C. stepping D. to step

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into gerund or infinitive.

1. She apologised for (borrow)_____ my dictionary without (ask)_____ for permission and promised never (do)_____ it again.
2. Most people prefer (spend)_____ money to (earn)_____ it.
3. He made me (repeat)_____ his instructions (make)_____ sure that I understood what I was (do)_____ after he had gone.
4. I didn't feel like (work)_____ so I suggested (spend)_____ the day in the garden.
5. Why do you keep (look)_____ back? Are you afraid of (be)_____ followed?
6. He decided (put)_____ broken glass on top of his wall (prevent) boys from (climb)_____ over it.
7. You still have a lot (learn)_____ if you forgive my (say)_____ so.
8. It's no use (try)_____ (interrupt)_____ him. You'll have (wait)_____ till he stops (talk)_____.
9. He didn't like (leave)_____ the children alone in the house but he had no alternative as he had (go)_____ out to work.
10. We got tired of (wait)_____ for the weather (clear)_____ and finally decided (set)_____ out in the rain.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Complete the following conversations by selecting the suitable sentences from the box.

\$20! That's too expensive!

Good evening, Madam.

Perhaps we could study together.

Have you finished revising yet?

Nam's right.

Both of you play very well.

I

Salesgirl: (1)_____. Can I help you?

Mrs. Lan: Yes. How much is this hat?

Salesgirl: \$20, Madam.

Mrs. Lan: (2) _____. It's only a cotton hat and shouldn't cost more than \$12.

Salesgirl: We have to earn a living, too. But if you take it, I'll sell it to you for \$15.

II

Lan: Our examination is just three weeks away. (1) _____

Tam: No, I haven't, actually. Whenever I sit down to study, I seem not to concentrate.

Lan: It's the same with me. (2) _____ That might help both of us.

Tam: Yes! That's a good idea. When shall we start?

III

Mr. Lai: Congratulations, Nam and Quang! (1) _____

Nam: Thank you, Mr. Lai. That is because you are such a good coach.

Quang: (2) _____. We are what we are because of you, Sir.

Exercise 2. Study the following situations carefully. What would you say in each case?

1. You are at your friend's birthday party. She is dressed in a beautiful pink dress. You want to compliment her.
2. You bring your cousin to visit your friend. You want to introduce them to each other.
3. You bumped into an old friend one day. Greet her and introduce yourself so that she may remember you.
4. One of your classmates has been looking rather gloomy all morning. You want to cheer him up.
5. While walking home from school one afternoon, you spot a house on fire. You hurry to the nearest telephone booth and call the Fire Brigade.

D. WRITING

Punctuate the following formal complaint letter. Divide it into paragraphs if you think it is necessary and write them in the space below.

13 chestnut street durham 18 march 2002 bayview inn 224 henly street london
dear sir or madam on march 10th my friends and i arrived at your inn hoping to
spend an enjoyable weekend since your ad says "have a wonderful time or get your
money back" i am requesting that you refund our money from the moment we
arrived there were problems with the service first a very unfriendly desk clerk
couldn't find our reservation after waiting almost half an hour we were led by
another unfriendly clerk to our room the room which had a view of a parking lot
instead of the bay had not yet been cleaned so we found dirty towels on the beds
and cigarette butts in the ashtrays this was not the weekend we had been
looking forward to service at your inn was not always like this my previous visits
were always enjoyable because of the courteous service and clean rooms with
beautiful views i expect to receive my refund shortly sincerely yours david james.

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Unit 3 PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

A. READING

Part 1. Read the passage about Albert Einstein and then do the exercises below.

Albert Einstein was born on March 14th, 1879 in Ulm, Germany. His interest in science began when he was only five years old. But in school, he was not a very good student. Albert dropped out of school at fifteen because he hated strict discipline and rote-learning.

When his family moved to Milan, Italy, Albert decided to study Physics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland. He failed the Institute's entrance exam, but after a year's study at a school near Zurich, he passed and entered in 1896. He graduated in 1900. Then he became a private physics and mathematics tutor for two years.

In 1902, Einstein took a job in the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. The work was not very demanding, so he had plenty of time to develop his theories that would later change science forever. In 1909, Einstein finally left his job at the Patent Office and began his lifelong career in the academic world. His genius had begun to be recognized, and by 1914 he was at the top of his profession as a member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. In 1921, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.

In 1933, when Hitler came into power, Einstein moved to the U.S.A. He became a professor at the Institute for Advanced Study and remained there until his death on April 18th, 1955.

Albert Einstein is remembered as the greatest scientist in the world.

Exercise 1. On the blank lines, write your answers to the questions.

1. How did Albert Einstein work at school?

2. When did he decide to study Physics in Switzerland?

3. What did he do right after finishing university?

4. Why did he have a lot of time to develop his theories while working in the Swiss Patent Office?

5. When and where did he die?

Exercise 2. *Decide whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false information.*

1. Albert Einstein was interested in science when he was very small.
2. He left school early because he was not a very good student.
3. He had to take the Institute's entrance exam twice.
4. His genius was recognized while he was at university.
5. He spent the rest of his life in the U.S.A.

T	F

Part 2. *Read the passage and then do the exercises below.*

James Dean had starred in only three films when he died, at the age of 24, in 1955: *East of Eden*, *Rebel without a Cause*, and *Giant*. These three films, and his early death, made James Dean into a hero for many hundreds of thousands of young people in the 1950s. Even now, he is still a star.

James Dean's mother died when he was nine years old, and his father sent him to live with his uncle and aunt on their farm in the small town of Fairmont, Indiana. Dean started a theatre course, but soon dropped out and set off for New York in search of work as an actor. For some time he got only small parts in films and television plays (once he co-starred with Ronald Reagan). Soon he began to receive large numbers of letters from fans – mainly young people – and eventually he was noticed by the big film companies.

When he died, cinema audiences had seen only his first film, *East of Eden*. They liked him because he seemed to be himself on the screen, and because he had the image of a playboy: he looked moody, wore a T-shirt and jeans, and always had a cigarette at the corner of his mouth. And, of course, he was good-looking in a wild kind of way – something like Elvis Presley. In his own life he seemed rather pessimistic; he often said that he was going to die young. On September 30th 1955, on Highway 466 in California, he was on his way to a big race in his new Porsche when he met his death in an accident.

Exercise 1. Find the words or expressions which mean the following.

1. stop taking part: d _____
2. looking for: i _____
3. rich young man who likes enjoying himself: p _____
4. (for a person) changing often, e.g. one moment happy and the next sad, bad-tempered: m _____
5. believing that bad things will happen: p _____

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. James Dean was born in _____ and died _____.
2. When he was nine years old, _____

3. He became a famous _____ in _____ although he _____
only three films.
4. Cinema audiences liked him because _____

5. Most of his fans were _____

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Read aloud the dialogue, paying attention to the sounds /e/ and /æ/.

Ben: Hello, Alice.

Alice: Hello, Ben. Have a cigarette.

Ben: Thanks, Alice. How did you spend your holiday?

Alice: I went to Africa with Jack.

Ben: Was it expensive?

Alice: Yes, very.

Ben: Have you any money left?

Alice: Yes, exactly ten pence!

Exercise 2. Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets and write your sentences on the blank lines.

It (1. was/had been) a beautiful morning. It (2. rained/had rained) in the night and so the ground (3. was/had been) fresh and clean and it (4. smelt/had smelt) wonderful.

None of the Taylor family (5. were/had been) awake though. They (6. went/had gone) to bed very late the night before. Their Australian cousin (7. arrived/had arrived) unexpectedly that evening and they (8. sat up/had sat up) talking most of the night. Although it (9. was/had been) now 8 o'clock in the morning, they (10. were/had been) in bed for about two hours only.

Exercise 3. *Most of the sentences have one verb in the wrong tense. Correct them or write **Right** on the blank lines.*

1. When they reached the city centre, they couldn't find a parking space, so they had decided to go by bus the next time.

2. The children were thrilled when they unwrapped the electronic toy, but when they discovered that nobody bought a battery they were very disappointed.

3. We had to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather had delayed all the flights.

4. Helen was pleased to meet her old college friend at the conference last week as they didn't see each other since they finished their course.

5. When the Browns came out of the theatre, they had found that a thief had taken their car radio.

6. I missed my train, so by the time I reached the cinema, the show ended and the audience was leaving the cinema.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. We tried to phone Henry this afternoon, but there (be) _____ no answer. He (go) _____ out.
2. They arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody (break) _____ into the office during the night. So they (call) _____ the police.
3. I was driving home when I (see) _____ a car which (break) _____ down, so I (stop) _____ to see if I could help.
4. Yesterday Bob was very surprised when he (have) _____ a phone call from Ann. He (write) _____ to her many times, but she (never reply) _____ to his letters.
5. Lisa (meet) _____ Brian a few weeks ago. He (just come) _____ back from holiday. He (look) _____ very well.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Below is the dialogue between Mary and David. Put Mary's questions in the right places and then read the dialogue aloud.

- A. Have you lived there ever since?
- B. And you got that job?
- C. Where were you born?
- D. And you went to live in Toronto?
- E. When did you go to Canada?
- F. So you left in 1994?

Mary: David, tell me something about yourself. (1) _____ ?

David: Well, I was born in Edinburgh, but I live in Canada, Toronto.

Mary: (2) _____ ?

David: When I was ten years old – that was in 1982.

Mary: (3) _____ ?

David: No, not immediately. My parents and I lived in Winnipeg first. Then in 1984 we moved to Toronto.

Mary: (4) _____ ?

David: Not really. I went to school in Toronto and then in 1990 I went to university in Montreal. I had a great time – in all I spent four years there.

Mary: (5) _____?

David: That's right. I worked in a theatre in Montreal for six months, until March 1995. But I couldn't stay on in that job, so I applied for a job as a salesman in April 1995.

Mary: (6) _____?

David: Yes, I started work in July 1995. I've had that job until now.

Exercise 2. Speak about David's life, using the cues.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| • Edinburgh | • 1990 |
| • 1982 | • 4 years |
| • Winnipeg | • 6 months |
| • 1984 | • July 1995 |

D. WRITING

Use the prompts below to write complete sentences about Nguyen Trai.

1. born / in 1380 / Thang Long / now / call / Hanoi.
2. he / not only / national hero / but also / great poet.
3. he / devote / all / life / country's independence / freedom.
4. during / schooldays / educate / by his father / scholar / and / village school teacher.
5. he / so brilliant / that / get / Doctor's degree / age / twenty.
6. he / help / Le Loi / end / the Minh aggression.
7. after / victory / write "Binh Ngo Dai Cao" / which / praise / people's heroism / and / look forward / bright future / Vietnam.

Unit 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. READING

Read the text and circle the letter that best completes each of the sentences which follow.

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause a disaster. This is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.

Do An Duc is very lucky. He is crazy about music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. Although Duc's parents know very little about music, they have tried their best to help their son with his interest. However, they never make him enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Duc's friend, Vu Hoang Duy, however, is not so lucky. Although both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for Duy. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. "When I was at your age, I used to win every competition I entered," Duy's father tells him. Duy is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

1. One of the biggest mistakes any parents can make is to _____.
 - A. neglect their child's education
 - B. push the child into trying to achieve too much
 - C. make their child become a musician
 - D. help their child to be a genius through constant support
2. Parents' ambition for their children is not wrong if _____.
 - A. they push the children into achieving a lot
 - B. they understand and help their children in difficult times
 - C. they themselves have been very successful
 - D. they arrange private lessons for their children

3. Do An Duc is fortunate because _____.
 A. he is very interested in music
 B. his parents are very famous
 C. his parents are good at music
 D. his parents help him in a sensible way
4. Vu Hoang Duy's parents push their child so much that _____.
 A. he is unhappy because he is afraid he may not be successful
 B. he has passed a lot of competitions
 C. he feels he cannot learn anything about music from them
 D. he has already become a better musician than his father
5. The two examples of Do An Duc and Vu Hoang Duy show that _____.
 A. it is important to let children develop in the way they want
 B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children
 C. parents who want their child to be a musician should also be good musicians
 D. the more money spent on a child's education, the better the child will do

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Circle the word with the italicised letter(s) pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. <i>bought</i> | b. <i>ought</i> | c. <i>thought</i> | d. <i>through</i> |
| 2. a. <i>your</i> | b. <i>four</i> | c. <i>pour</i> | d. <i>hour</i> |
| 3. a. <i>cost</i> | b. <i>roast</i> | c. <i>post</i> | d. <i>toast</i> |
| 4. a. <i>all</i> | b. <i>talk</i> | c. <i>salad</i> | d. <i>false</i> |
| 5. a. <i>both</i> | b. <i>broke</i> | c. <i>boss</i> | d. <i>told</i> |

Exercise 2. Fill in each blank with one of the words in the box.

disabled	opposition	time-consuming	sorrow
exhibit	stimulate	professional	origin

1. The article can be used to _____ discussion among students.
2. The spelling of the word can show its _____.

3. The museum has special facilities for _____ people.
4. He expressed his _____ at the news of her death.
5. He dealt with the problem in a highly _____ way.
6. Delegates expressed strong _____ to the plan.
7. Correcting the writing tasks of the students is always _____.
8. He decided to _____ his paintings in a small gallery.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences below using **the** with the adjectives in the box.

blind	dead	rich	disabled	poor	unemployed
-------	------	------	----------	------	------------

1. It is said that we should never speak ill of _____.
2. Buildings should be specially designed so they can be used by _____.
3. It is only fair that _____ should pay higher taxes than _____.
4. In St John's Park there is a special garden for _____ with strongly scented flowers.
5. Life is bound to be difficult for _____.

Exercise 4. Compare what Carol said five years ago and what she says today.

FIVE YEARS AGO	
I travel a lot.	I'm a hotel receptionist.
I play the piano.	I've got lots of friends.
I'm very lazy.	I never read newspapers.
I don't like cheese.	I don't drink tea.
I've got a dog.	I go to a lot of parties.

TODAY	
I eat lots of cheese now.	My dog died two years ago.
I work very hard these days.	I read a newspaper every day now.
I don't know many people these days.	I haven't been to a party for ages.
I work in a bookshop now.	I haven't played the piano for years.
I don't go away much these days	Tea's great! I like it now.

Now write sentences about how Carol has changed. Use **used to** / **didn't use to** / **never used to** in the first part of your sentences. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

Example: She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.

Exercise 5. Match the sentence pairs and join them with **which**.

1. My phone is out of order.	a. This turned out to be true.
2. Rachel's mother paid for the meal.	b. It's made her very depressed.
3. My brother is disabled.	c. That was rather careless of you.
4. You left the keys in the car.	d. This kept us awake.
5. Vicky didn't get the job.	e. It's a real nuisance.
6. The police blocked off the road.	f. That was very kind of her.
7. The women prayed aloud all night.	g. That caused a traffic jam.
8. She said that the men were thieves.	h. It means he can't get about very easily.

C. SPEAKING

Complete the dialogue by filling in each blank (1 – 6) with one of the expressions (A – H) that follow. There are more expressions than the blanks. The first one has been done as an example.

Shop assistant: Good morning, Madam. (1) H ?

Customer: (2) _____. I bought this silk dress last week, and I washed it and it's become so small. Look at it.

Shop assistant: Oh, yes. (3) _____.

Customer: And I paid \$8 for it. That's expensive.

Shop assistant: It is. Well, (4) _____.

Customer: No, thank you. I just want my money back.

Shop assistant: Well, perhaps you like other things for the same price ?


Customer: (5) _____. I just like my money back, please.

Shop assistant: Oh, OK. I'm very sorry. (6) _____.

- A. I'm terribly sorry.
- B. Yes, I hope so.
- C. Would you like to take another silk dress of the same quality?
- D. Yes?
- E. Maybe I like.
- F. I'll organise it.
- G. No, I'd rather not.
- H. *Can I help you?*

D. WRITING

You want to apply to go on a study holiday. Fill in the form that follows.

INTERNATIONAL STUDY HOLIDAYS	
Westhay University	 downloadsachmienphi.com Download Sách Hay Đọc Sách Online
Luxford LX 92 1AR	
26 July to 15 August	
Family name: _____	_____
First name: _____	_____
Present address: _____	_____
Date of birth (day/month/year): _____	_____
Nationality: _____	_____
Occupation: _____	_____
Why are you applying for a study holiday?	_____
_____	_____
What languages can you speak?	_____
_____	_____
How will you be travelling?	_____
_____	_____
Signature: _____	_____

Unit 5 TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the passage then answer the questions that follow.*

The first machine that could properly be called a computer was not put into operation until 1950. Since then, computers seem to have been installed everywhere for hundreds of purposes for which no one could have imagined they would be used. In fact, the computer which has gone out of control and proves to be smarter than the humans who are its masters has become one of the nightmares of science fiction. In the movies *2010 A.D.*, for example, the computer controlling a space flight takes over completely and destroys the crew and the mission.

The first computers were relatively simple machines for storing information. "Data" – single bits of information – could be fed into the machines and "retrieved" – made available to those who needed them – at the press of a button. For government, insurance companies, banks, or any other organisations that had to find large amounts of information, this ability was an enormous advantage in saving space and time.

In addition, the number of employees needed to handle computers was far smaller than the number needed for an old-fashioned bookkeeping system. Perhaps computers came just in nick of time for the banks. One official of the Bank of America, which has branches all over California, has estimated that without computers the bank would need every adult in the state of California to take care of its bookkeeping. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration; nevertheless, it is an indication of how much labor is saved by computers. Not only do banks have huge amounts of information to store but so do government agencies, insurance companies, and utilities like the electronic and telephone companies.

1. When was the first computer put into operation?

2. What has happened since then?

3. What has become one of the nightmares of science fiction?

4. What happened in the movies *2010 A.D.*?

5. What were the first computers like?

6. How did they work?

7. For whom was this an advantage? How?

8. According to the passage, which needs more employees, computers or old-fashioned bookkeeping system?



9. Give an example of why computers arrived just in the nick of time for banks.

10. What other kinds of organisations have huge amounts of information to store?

Part 2. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.

think	working	by	computers	over
given	sizes	to	cannot	programs

People are fascinated (1) _____ robots. Science fiction books and movies feed people's imagination, making them wonder about the possibilities of robots living and (2) _____ with them. Is it possible for robots to look like people, work like people, and (3) _____ like people? In the future, anything is possible. Already today, there are tens of thousands of robots doing work all (4) _____ the world.

Robot is the name (5) _____ to any machine that can do a certain job automatically. These machines come in any shapes and (6) _____. It is possible to build a robot in the shape of a person, but most look like machines built for specific purposes. They are controlled by (7) _____. The computers tell the robot what to do and how to do it. People write the (8) _____ for computers that control the robots. Robots can sense the environment around them and respond (9) _____ it. They can complete several steps in a process and can try other methods if one does not work. Ordinary machines (10) _____ do these things.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Tick the column that matches the sound in the underlined letter(s). They are all single vowel sounds.

	/ʊ/	/u:/
w <u>o</u> man		
b <u>l</u> ue		
f <u>oo</u> tball		
p <u>u</u> lling		
s <u>u</u> gar		
c <u>o</u> uld		
s <u>o</u> p		
g <u>oo</u> d		
s <u>mo</u> oth		
f <u>u</u> ll		

Exercise 2. Write the sentences using the passive.

1. People should send their complaints to the main office.

Complaints _____.

2. Somebody might have stolen your car if you had left the keys in it.

Your car _____.

3. A short circuit could have caused the fire.

The fire _____.

4. Somebody has robbed the bank near our house.

The bank _____.

5. Somebody told me to wait outside.

I _____.

6. Nobody has invited her to the party.

She _____.

7. Somebody has driven them to the airport.

They _____.

8. Nobody sent us any tickets.

We _____.

9. Has someone decorated my bedroom?

Has my bedroom _____.

10. Did anything disturb you in the night?

Were _____.



Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, active or passive.

a. The robbers (1) _____ (catch) as they (2) _____ (leave) the bank.

b. Huong (3) _____ (arrive) home to find feathers everywhere. Her cat (4) _____ (catch) a bird.

c. Our dustbins (5) _____ (empty) on Thursday.

d. Mr. Cuong was furious with the newsagent because his newspaper (6) _____ (not deliver).

e. It's a very upsetting time for Aunt Lucy. Her budgie (7) _____ (miss) for three days now.

f. Why (8) _____ you _____ (not like) going to the opera?
We (9) _____ (love) it.

g. We drove down in a quiet country lane when suddenly we (10) _____ (overtake) by a police car.

Exercise 4. Complete sentences 1–5, using a relative pronoun where necessary.

Example:

The girl chatted with him yesterday. She arrived here at 6:30.

The girl who chatted with him yesterday arrived here at 6:30.

1. The man is talking to my father. Last week he spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen.

2. The architect designed these flats. He has moved to Ho Chi Minh City.

3. The young man lives on the corner. He rides an expensive motorbike.

4. I'm reading the book. I bought it in Sydney in 1996.

5. I will introduce the man to you. He is sharing the flat with me.



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C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. *Read the following passage and then retell it in your own words.*

Both television and computer have had an enormous impact in our lives, and although the influence of computer seems to have reached its peak, the computer is proving to have far-reaching effect on the way we do things.

Television and computer provide quick access to information and entertainment. They both have something to everyone, day and night. Whether you want to check the weather or the latest news, either TV or computer connected to the Internet is the medium of choice for many people.

Television has a great influence on the way we think and talk. It can be turned off and ignored. Computers, on the other hand, affect your life even if you don't use them at home or at work. Public transportation is controlled by a computer. Buildings, houses, clothes, and even shoes are designed by a computer.

Whereas television provides mainly information and entertainment, the computer already provides this and much more because of its many applications in all areas of business, industry, government, and our personal lives.

Exercise 2. *Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of a computer.*

Useful language	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<i>do shopping</i>	<i>bring unemployment</i>
<i>calculate</i>	<i>distract children from learning</i>
<i>play games</i>	<i>many children become short-sighted</i>
<i>write and send letters</i>	<i>children become violent because they learn from computer games</i>
<i>control flights, central heating system</i>	<i>people may forget how to talk to each other</i>
<i>learn foreign language</i>
<i>obtain information</i>	
.....	

D. WRITING

Exercise 1. *Use the prompts below to write a set of instructions.*

HOW TO MAKE TEA

first / boil / water.

next / rinse / teapot and cups / hot water.

make sure / teapot / hot.

then / fill / tea.

make sure / not / use / too much tea.

close / lid.

wait / three or four/ minutes.

pour / tea/ the cups.

remember / tea / should serve /hot.

Exercise 2. Write a set of instructions for cooking rice on a gas fire.

Useful language

<i>to rinse</i>	<i>cooking pot</i>
<i>to wash</i>	<i>rice</i>
<i>to boil</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>to pour</i>	<i>chopsticks</i>
<i>to stir</i>	<i>fire low</i>
<i>to keep</i>	<i>about 10 minutes</i>
<i>to wait</i>	<i>first, next, then</i>



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Unit 6

AN EXCURSION

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the passage and then do the exercises below.*

Camping holidays are always popular with students and young people – they are a cheap and easy way to see a country. People often travel by train, by coach or on foot, so one thing is important to remember before starting: you can only take with you what you can carry – usually in a rucksack on your back.

If you travel with a friend, of course some items can be shared – a tent, a gas stove, food. Other things must be taken by each person – clothes, footwear, a sleeping bag.

So you must be sure of how much you can carry. Most people find 10 kg about right. Much more than that and you need another holiday when you get home! And remember, if the weather is wet your rucksack is heavier.

Many people who go camping for the first time take too much and then find they have forgotten the essentials – a tin of beans is no good without a tin opener! But with practice and good advice you can have a fantastic holiday.

Exercise 1. *In the blank lines, write your answers to the questions.*

1. Why are camping holidays very popular with students and young people?

2. In what ways do they often travel?

3. How do they usually carry things with them?

4. Does each person always have to carry everything? Why/Why not?

5. What should campers remember?

1. shoes: _____
2. things: _____
3. not expensive: _____
4. wonderful: _____
5. things considered very necessary: _____

Part 2. Look at these four students' ideas of the holiday they want.

Jane: "I want a holiday by the sea. I just like lying in the sun doing nothing. I'm terribly lazy."

David: "I'd rather stay at home than make a journey. I'm not very adventurous. I don't like travelling and I'd rather go out for short visits and come home in the evening."

Sally: "I want a holiday with lots to see and do – I love walking, climbing, riding. I don't like sitting around doing nothing. I'm quite energetic."

Stephen: "I love driving, finding new places, staying in a different town every night. I like meeting new people and eating different food. I'm very independent!"

Below are the different holidays offered by a travel company.

1. Enjoy a week in the sun in Majorca. Miles of beach, nothing to do if you don't want to, plenty of night-life if you like it!
2. Spend a week horse riding and climbing in the south of France and enjoy the outdoor life with our qualified guides.
3. Let us show you your own area. Join one of our local centres and we can show you everything you want to see near you.
4. Hire a car and make your own holiday! You can hire any size of car from us for seven days for the price of five.

Exercise 1. *Help the students choose the best holiday for each of them.*

Jane _____ ; David _____ ; Sally _____ ; Stephen _____

Exercise 2. Circle the answer A, B or C that best suits the meaning of the italicised word.

1. I'm quite *energetic*.
A. healthy B. noisy C. active
2. I'm not very *adventurous*.
A. eager to visit new places B. well-adjusted C. easy-going

3. I'm very *independent*.

A. self-confident

B. self-reliant

C. decisive

4. I'm terribly *lazy*.

A. idle

B. slow

C. tired

5. ... and enjoy the outdoor life with our *qualified* guides.

A. young

B. old

C. trained

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Read aloud these sentences, paying attention to the sounds / ə / and / ɜ : /.

1. There's a photograph of Barbara on the curtain.

2. Turner's dirty shirts are the birds' nest.

3. All of a sudden, Peter turned up at a quarter to seven.

4. Lisa never disturbed her father while he was working.

5. On my last birthday, I was given a Turkish purse.

Exercise 2. Look at the sentences and decide on the functions of **be going to** or the **present progressive**. Put a tick (✓) in the right column.

	A an intention or a decision to do something	B a probability based on evidence now	C a definite future arrangement
1. I'm <i>going to</i> do computer studies next year.			
2. We're <i>getting</i> together to discuss this plan tomorrow.			
3. The boat <i>is going to</i> sink because a lot of water is coming in through a hole in its bottom.			
4. I'm <i>not working</i> this afternoon, so we can go out somewhere.			
5. Oh, no ! Look at the time! I'm <i>going to</i> be terribly late.			
6. We <i>were going to</i> play golf yesterday, but it rained all day.			

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, using either **be going to** or **the present progressive**.

1. It's already 32°C. It (be) _____ very hot today.
2. I (not use) _____ the car this evening, so you can have it.
3. I think it (rain) _____. The sky is so cloudy.
4. We (have) _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
5. He has made up his mind. He (buy) _____ a new motorbike.
6. I'd like to know whether you (do) _____ anything tomorrow morning. – No, I'm free. Why?
7. Oh, your luggage is ready now. What time you (leave) _____?
8. Sue (come) _____ to see us tomorrow. She (travel) _____ by train and her train arrives at 10.15. I (meet) _____ her at the station.

Exercise 4. Read the situations and write what you would say in each case. Use **be going to** or **the present progressive**.

1. A friend asks you about your holiday plans. Tell him/her that you have decided not to go to the seaside this year.
_____.
2. A classmate asks you why you've brought your sports kit to the school. Explain that you have arranged to play tennis after school.
_____.
3. A cousin is telling you about his wedding plans. Ask him where they plan to go for their honeymoon.
_____.
4. You failed an exam last year. Since then you've been working hard. Tell your parents it's because you're determined not to fail again.
_____.
5. You've been offered a role in a TV film and have accepted. Tell your friends about it.
_____.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. *Pearl is going to Sri Lanka. She asks Martha about what she should take on the trip. Put their words (a – l) in the right order.*

- a. I'm making a list of things I should take on my trip to Sri Lanka. Can you give me some advice?
- b. That's a nice idea. What clothes should I bring?
- c. Really? Then I'll take a couple of pullovers.
- d. I'm going in August.
- e. What? Do you think it's going to rain?
- f. OK. Anything else?
- g. Well, August is the rainy season in Sri Lanka – you ought to be ready for bad weather. And a good insect spray is very helpful. The mosquitoes can be very unpleasant, if not dangerous.
- h. Take an extra empty bag. You never know what you may want to bring back as souvenirs. And don't forget to take your camera. It's such a fascinating country.
- i. Well, when I was in Sri Lanka, the thing I needed most of all was a sun hat. It can get very hot. You should take some sun cream, as well.
- j. Are you going in the rainy season?
- k. You should pack some warm clothes, too because it gets cold at night.
- l. Then you'd better take an umbrella, as well.

Write the order here. The first one has been done for you.

1. a 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

Exercise 2. *Speak about the things Pearl should take on the trip and give reasons.*

Exercise 3. *Imagine you are going camping in the mountains with some of your classmates for the weekend. Decide which of these things are essential and give reasons.*

tent	torch	toilet articles	camera	warm clothes
cooking pots	sleeping bags	food and water	rucksack	sun cream
sports shoes	insect spray	sun hat	lighter	raincoat

D. WRITING

Read this letter from Lien to her close friend, Mai. Five sentences or parts of the letter are unsuitable because they are too formal. Decide which sentences should be changed and rewrite the letter.

(1) Dear Mai,

(2) Many thanks for your letter, which I got the other day. (3) I apologise for the delay in not replying sooner. (4) I think the visit to the aquarium sounds like a great idea – this is a good chance for us to see the sea creatures we've learnt in our biology lessons. (5) It would give me great pleasure to attend. (6) I would be grateful if you could inform me of the cost of the tickets. (7) By the way, I'm afraid Tam won't be able to come. (8) I was informed by her mother that she would be taking an examination on that day.

(9) Anyway, I'm really looking forward to seeing you.

(10) Yours sincerely,

Lien



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(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

Lien

Unit 7

THE MASS MEDIA

A. READING

Read the article, and then do the tasks that follow.

In the first part of the twentieth century, before a television set was a part of most households, radio programming was different from what it is now. Children rushed home from school to listen to "Story Hour". Someone read an exciting story, or part of a story, while the children's imaginations provided visual images to fit the spoken ones. People listened to serials, stories that were broken into one-hour segments. Because each hour ended with suspense, listeners had to tune in at the same time the next day to find out what would happen. Families gathered around the radio at night to hear important news or to listen to favourite programmes. Radio was an important form of home entertainment. However, because of television, radio programming has changed.

Radio stories have become a thing of the past because people prefer both to watch and to hear. Radio is now a medium that is used more often in a car than a home. Because music and news are the easiest types of programmes to listen to in a car, they are the most common. Radio, in fact, has become the music medium. It provides music for all tastes, from country-western to classical.

Exercise 1. *Decide whether the following statements are true or false.*

1. Radio programming changed because television became widespread.
2. Radio stories do not require the listeners to use their imaginations.
3. Radio serials ended with suspense so that listeners would want to hear the continuation of the story the next day.
4. Listening to the radio was something that people always did alone.
5. With television, people both see and hear the story.
6. Most people listen to radio programmes in their cars.
7. Most radio programming consists of news and music.

True	False

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, using the words in the article.

1. We always _____ in to Radio 4 to hear the 10 o'clock news.
2. He chose Spain, but personally I'd _____ to go to Greece.
3. The fire engine _____ past us as we waited at the traffic lights.
4. Your theory doesn't _____ the facts.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Which of the following words have the italicized letter(s) that are pronounced /eɪ/, /aɪ/ and /ɔɪ/.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. magazine | wildlife | television | climb | listen |
| 2. style | physics | copy | myself | fly |
| 3. demonstration | disable | place | resurface | subtract |
| 4. airline | hair | railway | afraid | aim |
| 5. coin | going | boil | noise | voice |

Exercise 2. These types of TV programs are popular in some English speaking countries. Match each program in column A with its description in column B.

A	B
1. cartoon	a. a continuing series, broadcast in some countries as often as five days a week, about the lives of groups of characters, often centring on their romantic lives
2. documentary	b. a program that gives biographical information about an interesting person or factual information about a subject such as history, science, nature or a social issue
3. drama series	c. a continuing series involving the same characters in various amusing situations
4. quiz show	d. a show in which guests (sometimes celebrities or sometimes ordinary people involved in bizarre situations) are interviewed informally

5. situation comedy	e. a series, often shown weekly and frequently set in a hospital, police station or law office, in which the same characters deal with frightening, emotional or tragic situations
6. soap opera	f. a film based on animated drawings, usually about a comical or adventurous situation
7. talk show	g. a program in which participants compete for money or prizes by answering questions, making guesses or performing other tasks

Exercise 3. For each sentence, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. This will be the first time that I _____ Thailand.
A. has visited
B. visit
C. visited
D. have visited
2. There _____ never _____ such excitement before.
A. has..... been
B. have..... been
C. will..... been
D. is..... been
3. I _____ David James for two weeks.
A. has seen
B. saw
C. see
D. have not seen
4. The baby _____ wonderfully up to now.
A. behaves
B. has behaved
C. is behaving
D. behaved
5. He _____ in this town since he was born.
A. lives
B. lived
C. is living
D. has lived
6. All of them _____ already _____ what to do.
A. has..... told
B. have..... been told
C. is..... told
D. was..... told

7. The teacher _____ the students their instructions.
 A. gave C. has been given
 B. was given D. has given
8. _____ that road _____? It was badly damaged by the floods last month.
 A. Is.... repaired C. Have.... repaired
 B. Has.... repaired D. Has... been repaired
9. She _____ finally _____ to join us on the trip to Cat Ba Island.
 A. has..... been decided C. has..... decided
 B. was decided D. have..... decided
10. This is the first time we _____ a sewing machine.
 A. are using C. use
 B. used D. have used

Exercise 4. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means as the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Although he took a taxi, Bill still arrived late for the concert.

In spite _____.

2. In spite of his suffering from a bad cold, William still went to school.

Although _____.

3. In spite of his age, Mr. Benson runs four miles before breakfast.

Although _____.

4. Although he didn't speak Dutch, Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.

In spite _____.

5. Because of the rough sea, the ferry couldn't sail.

Because _____.

6. Although he had a good salary, he was unhappy in his life.

In spite _____.

7. Although his leg was broken, he managed to get out of the car.

In spite _____.

8. There were a lot of accidents because of the icy roads.

Because _____.

9. Because the cost of living in Britain is high, there are fewer tourists here this year.

Because of _____.

10. Although his book was successful, he decided not to write any more.

In spite _____.



C. SPEAKING

Part 1. Choose the best reply from column B for each question in column A to make an appropriate dialogue.

A	B
1. Was there anything good on TV last night?	a. It was all about gorillas and the way they live.
2. What was it called?	b. It was just so interesting and the photography was excellent.
3. What was it about?	c. Yes, it's going to be repeated next Sunday.
4. What was so special about it?	d. Yes, there was an interesting nature programme.
5. Really? What time was it on?	e. "The Gentle Giant".
6. I'm sorry I missed it. Is there going to be another chance to see it?	f. From seven to eight.

Part 2. Choose the best reply from column B for each question in column A to make an appropriate dialogue.

A	B
1. Do you ever listen to the radio these days?	a. Because they're usually so boring.
2. What's your favourite programme?	b. Now and again I listen to football commentaries.
3. Why do you like it?	c. I like pop music and Dave Lee, the presenter.
4. Why don't you listen to some news programmes?	d. I don't care for them either.
5. What about plays?	e. "Pop Songs for Everyone".
6. Do you listen to any sports programmes?	f. Yes, whenever I'm in my father's car.

D. WRITING

Make all the changes and additions necessary to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of television.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TV / provide / quick access / information and entertainment. – TV / enable / children / see / how people / world / live and think. – TV / allow / people / watch / live shows, musicals, sports events. – TV / bring / family together / shared activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is / much violence / TV / it encourage / people / become violent. – Children / see / negative role models / TV. – Advertising / TV / turn / people / compulsive shoppers. – TV / interfere / family life / communication.

Unit 8 THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the story, and then do the tasks that follow.*

FISHERMEN FOUND SAFE AND SOUND

Three Taiwanese fishermen were rescued yesterday from a small uninhabited island in the South Pacific. The men had disappeared for more than three months.

They had left Taiwan in a small fishing boat and had planned a week-long trip. On their fifth day, however, they were caught in a typhoon, and it badly damaged their boat. Fortunately, none of the men was hurt. After the storm had passed, though, they discovered that the engine wouldn't start, so their boat just drifted at sea for over a month. During this time, the fishermen caught fish to eat and drank rain water to stay alive.

Finally, the boat drifted toward a small island. When it got close enough the men jumped out and swam to shore. On the island, they found fresh fruit and vegetables, and they continued to catch fish to eat.

The fishermen had lived on the island for two months when a passing ship rescued them. Although the three men had lost a lot of weight, they were still in fairly good shape. Their families had thought that the fishermen had lost their lives during the typhoon. They were surprised and happy that the ship had found them and that they were "safe and sound".

Exercise 1. *Choose the meaning of the word/phrase in italics.*

1. An *uninhabited* island is one
 - a. with a lot of people living in it.
 - b. with few people living in it.
 - c. with no people living in it.
2. A *typhoon* is
 - a. a big tropical storm.
 - b. a big fish.
 - c. a big ship.

3. When the boat *drifted* at sea,
 - a. it was controlled by the fishermen.
 - b. it was controlled by the engine.
 - c. it went on the sea without anyone controlling it.
4. If the men were *in good shape*,
 - a. they were healthy.
 - b. they were suffering a disease.
 - c. they were overweight.

Exercise 2. *Answer these questions.*

1. How long were the fishermen missing?

2. Where did they sail from?

3. How long had they planned to be away?

4. How was the boat damaged in the storm?

5. What did they do to stay alive?

6. How were they rescued?

Part 2. *Read the article and then decide whether the statements following it are true or false.*

THE GLOBAL VILLAGE

More and more often, the term global village is used to describe the world and its people. In a typical village, however, everyone knows everyone else and the people face the same kind of problems. How can the world be a village, when it is the home to almost 6 billion people? Technological changes in the past century have made the global village possible.

With the help of technological achievements people now are communicating by means of satellites and computers. These high-tech communications allow news and ideas to travel quickly from country to country. People in one country now

know about their neighbours around the globe in dramatic new ways. Through the Internet, we can get information from computers anywhere and carry on electronic conversations with people everywhere. Through television programmes transmitted by satellite, we can learn much about many cultures.

What will happen as we move into the twenty-first century and beyond? Almost certainly the development of the global village will continue. Not only is this possible, but the challenges that the world faces – for example pollution, population growth, etc. – will make it necessary.

1. The world's population is nearly 6 billion.
2. The world can be considered as a village because it has a large population.
3. Technological achievements have changed the way people in the world communicate.
4. Satellite makes it possible for people to learn about the cultures of other countries.
5. The development of the global village is unnecessary.

True	False

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B. LANGUAGE FOCUS Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

Exercise 1. Circle the word with the underlined letters pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. a. cow b. owl c. how d. town
2. a. doubt b. house c. mouse d. touch
3. a. rose b. hot c. host d. hope
4. a. road b. roar c. coat d. soap
5. a. to throw b. to grow c. to bow d. to flow

Exercise 2. Delete the incorrect verb form.

1. I'll send / send you some information if you'll tell / tell me your address.
2. If Kate will be / is late again, she'll lose / loses her job.
3. You'll be / are sick if you'll eat / eat all that ice-cream.
4. There won't be / isn't enough room if everyone will come / comes.
5. If we'll go / go out tomorrow evening, we'll miss / miss that new programme on TV.

Exercise 3. Match a line in A with a line in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
1. If Tony rings,	a. don't wait for me.	a. It would be really useful for work.
2. If you've finished your work,	b. I might do an evening class on photography.	b. He can get hold of me there.
3. If I'm not back by 8.00,	c. you have to have a visa.	c. Keep warm and have plenty of fluids.
4. If you've got the flu,	d. you must give me a ring.	d. But you must be back here in fifteen minutes.
5. If you are ever in London,	e. tell him I'm at Andy's.	e. We could go out somewhere.
6. If you go to Australia,	f. you can have a break.	f. I'd love to be really good at photography.
7. I'd buy a word processor	g. you should go to bed.	g. You can get one from the Embassy.
8. If I had more time,	h. if I could afford it.	h. Go without me. I'll join you at the party.

Write your answer here.

1. A.	B	C
2. A.	B	C
3. A.	B	C
4. A.	B	C
5. A.	B	C
6. A.	B	C
7. A.	B	C
8. A.	B	C

Exercise 4. Read this student's essay. Underline and correct TEN mistakes in the use of reported statements.

Once when I was a small boy, I went to my aunt Mary's house. Aunt Mary collected flower vases, and when I got there, she said me that she wants to show

me her new vase. She told she has just bought it. It was beautiful. When she went to answer the door, I picked up the vase. It slipped from my hands and smashed to pieces on the floor. When Aunt Mary came back, I screamed and said what the cat had broken your new vase. Aunt Mary told me that it isn't important. I couldn't sleep at all that night, and the next morning I called my aunt and told to her that I have broken her vase. She said I had known that all along. I promised that I am going to buy her a new one someday. We still laugh about the story today.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
0	said	<i>told</i>	6		
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5					

C. SPEAKING

Anna is going to backpack around the world. Her mother is very worried. Following is their conversation, but the turns are mixed up. Put them in the correct order.

- ☐ Don't worry, Mum. I'll be OK. I can look after myself. I won't do anything stupid.
- ☐ But what will you do if you run out of money?
- ☐ Oh. What if you get lost?
- ☐ As soon as I arrive in a big city, I'll give you a ring.
- ☐ Oh, Dear! I'm so worried. I hope everything will be all right. You've never been abroad before.
- ☐ But how will I know that you're all right?
- ☐ Mum! If I get lost, I'll ask someone the way, but I won't get lost because I know where I'm going.
- ☐ I'll get a job, of course.

Write the order here.

1. e 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____

D. WRITING

Use the cues below to write a letter to your friend telling him/her how to get to your house from the school.

Dear

1. I / write / tell / you / how / get / my house / school.

2. Go out / school / and / turn left.

3. Walk / Station Road / railway station / and / bank.

4. Walk / bridge / and / hill.

5. Turn right / Park Avenue.



6. My house / third / left.

7. It / number fifty.

8. You / miss / it.

9. It / take / ten minutes.

10. I / look / forward / see / you / my house.

Love

Unit 9

UNDERSEA WORLD

A. READING

Read the text and circle the letter showing the best answer to each question.

1. Scattered through the seas of the world are billions of tons of small plants and animals called plankton. Most of these plants and animals are too small for the human eye to see. They drift about lazily with the currents, providing a basic food for many larger animals.
 2. Plankton has been described as the equivalent of the grasses that grow on land. However, plankton is richer in food value than the land grasses. One scientist has estimated that while grasses of the world produce about 49 billion tons of valuable carbohydrates each year, the sea's plankton generates more than twice as much.
 3. Despite its enormous food potential, little effort was made until recently to farm plankton as we farm grasses on land. Now, marine scientists have begun to study this possibility to look for different means of feeding an expanding world population.
 4. One type of plankton that seems to have great harvest possibilities is a tiny shrimp-like creature called krill. Growing to two or three inches long, krill provide the major food for the giant blue whale, the largest animal ever to inhabit the Earth. Krill swim about just below the surface in huge schools mainly in the cold Antarctic. Because of their pink colour, they often appear as a solid reddish mass when viewed from a ship or the air. Krill are very high in food value. A pound of krill contains about 460 calories. If the krill can feed such huge creatures as whales, many scientists reason, they must be certainly a new food source for humans.
1. *Which of the following statements best describes the organisation of the passage?*
 - A. The author presents the advantages and disadvantages of plankton as a food source.
 - B. The author quotes public opinion to support the argument for farming plankton.
 - C. The author classifies the different food sources according to the amount of carbohydrate.
 - D. The author makes a general statement about plankton as a food source and then moves to a specific example.

2. *According to the passage, why is plankton considered to be more valuable than land grasses?*
 - A. It is easier to cultivate.
 - B. It produces more carbohydrates.
 - C. It does not require soil.
 - D. It is more delicious.
3. *What is mentioned as one distinguishing feature of krill?*
 - A. They are the smallest marine animals.
 - B. They are pink in color.
 - C. They are similar in size to lobsters.
 - D. They have grass-like bodies.
4. *The author mentions all of the following as reasons why plankton could be considered a human food source EXCEPT that it is*
 - A. high in food value.
 - B. in abundant supply in the oceans.
 - C. an appropriate food for other animals.
 - D. free of chemicals and pollutants.
5. *Where in the passage does the author first compare plankton to land grasses?*
 - A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 4

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. *Below are the transcriptions of some words. Write the orthographic forms of the words.*

Example: /aɪ'diə/ → idea

1. /klɪə(r)/	2. /ˌʌp'steəz/	3. /'ju:zuəli/	4. /'ætməsfɪə(r)/
5. /puə(r)/	6. /skweə(r)/	7. /'æktʃuəli/	8. /tʃɪəz/

Exercise 2. Complete the following table by writing the correct verb or noun in each blank. The first one has been done as an example.

Verb	Noun
divide	(0) <u>division</u>
(1) _____	challenge
reveal	(2) _____
(3) _____	dependence
interact	(4) _____
(5) _____	supply
contribute	(6) _____
(7) _____	entrapment
dispose	(8) _____
(9) _____	connection
disappoint	(10) _____

Exercise 3. Match these situations with the advice you might give in each one.

1. It's raining.	a. "You should take a rest."
2. It's too far to walk.	b. "You should ask a policeman."
3. Someone doesn't know which way to go.	c. "You should take an umbrella."
4. Someone is going to live overseas.	d. "You should wear an overcoat."
5. Someone has to get up early in the morning.	e. "You should see a doctor."
6. Someone hasn't got any money with them.	f. "You should learn the language before you go."
7. It's going to be a cold day.	g. "You should pay by cheque."
8. Someone is tired out.	h. "You should take a taxi."
9. Someone has seen someone breaking into a shop window.	i. "You should set your alarm clock."
10. Someone is feeling hot and has a headache.	j. "You should call the police."

Exercise 4. Give advice in the following situations by using **should**.

Example: I have a test tomorrow.

(Response): You should study tonight.

1. I'm writing a composition, and there is a word I don't know how to spell.
2. I don't feel good. I think I'm catching a cold.
3. I can't see the blackboard when I sit in the back row.
4. I'm cold.
5. I need to improve my English.
6. There's no food in my house, and some guests are coming to dinner tonight.
7. I have only ten thousand dong in my pocket, but I need some money to go out tonight.
8. I have a toothache.
9. My friend is arriving at the airport this evening. I'm supposed to pick him up, but I've forgotten what time his plane gets in.
10. I have the hiccups.

Exercise 5. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.*

1. If I had a typewriter, I (type) it myself.
2. If I (know) his address, I'd give it to you.
3. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
4. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
5. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
6. If someone (give) you a helicopter, what would you do with it?
7. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.
8. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
9. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.
10. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
11. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come).
12. If you (see) someone drowning, what would you do?
13. If you slept under a mosquito net, you (not be) bitten so often.
14. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.
15. If we had more rain, our crops (grow) faster.

C. SPEAKING

Tom drank too much last night and got into a fight in a local bar. This morning he tries to leave the house before his father can speak to him. Fill in the parts of the dialogue, shown as (a) to (e) which are blank.

Father: Just a minute, Tom. It's no use trying to avoid me. I know what happened last night.

Tom: Who (a) _____?

Father: I didn't need to be told. I was in the bar at the time.

Tom: What (b) _____?

Father: I went there to buy a bottle of wine for dinner.

Tom: Why (c) _____?

Father: When I saw how you were behaving, I was so angry that I walked out.

Tom: So what (d) _____?

Father: Well, I think you should go and apologise to the manager and offer to pay for the damage before he tells the police about you.

Tom: How (e) _____?

Father: There were lots of people in the bar who know you. One of them is sure to tell the manager your name and address.

D. WRITING

The table below gives some information about the blue whale. Write a paragraph that describes the facts and figures provided in the table.

Blue Whale	
RANGE & HABITAT	Oceans throughout the world Tropical waters in winter, arctic or antarctic waters in summer
SIZE	Length: up to 29 m Weight: about 136,000 kg Females tend to grow larger than males.
FEEDING HABITS	Carnivores; Eat mainly small shrimp-like animals called krill.
OFFSPRING	Give birth to one calf Gestation period: about 11 months
LIFESPAN	Up to 100 years
SPECIAL FEATURES	The largest animals of all time A baby blue whale gains about 90 kg a day
CONSERVATION CONCERNS	Endangered due to hunting

Unit 10

CONSERVATION

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the passage and then do the exercises below.*

Rainforests cover about 7 percent of the earth's area, but they have 100,000 kinds of plants, probably half of all the kinds of plants on earth. Twenty percent of our different kinds of medicine comes from rainforests. The glue on an envelope and in shoes comes from tropical plants. Rainforests provide materials for hundreds of other products.

Rainforests are also very important to the world's climate. The Amazon rainforest alone receives about 30 to 40 percent of the total rainfall on the earth and produces about the same percentage of the world's oxygen. No one knows how the decreasing size of the world's rainforests will affect the earth's climate.

But there is a great danger that the world's rainforests will disappear completely. What are the reasons for this disaster and can anything be done to stop it? Two examples show how the situation varies from country to country.

In Brazil, the demand for farmland leads to the clearance of large areas of forest so that crops can be grown. In practice, the land is not suitable for farming because the soil soon loses its fertility and it is also baked by the sun. The farmers therefore abandon one area very quickly and move on to another. The only solution would be to stop all clearance immediately – although this would not replace the forest which has already been lost.

In South East Asia – on the island of Borneo, for instance – jungle is destroyed by the wood industry. The removal of hardwood trees for sale to the world furniture and building industries destroys enormous areas of natural forest. Here the remedy is to reduce the cutting of trees or to remove trees more carefully and to replant with young trees.

Saving our rainforests is an international problem. Only immediate protection of the forests will guarantee the future existence of the world's most important green areas.

Exercise 1. *Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).*

1. There are rainforests in South America.
2. Rainforests have 100,000 kinds of plants and animals.
3. The land in rainforests is rich.
4. Rainforests give us materials for thousands of products.
5. The Amazon rainforests produce about 40 percent of the world's oxygen.

T	F

Exercise 2. *In the blank lines, write your answers to the questions.*

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

2. What are some reasons rainforests are important to all of us?

3. Why are large areas of forest cleared in Brazil?

4. What do people in South East Asia cut hardwood trees in the forest for?

5. What should we do to save our rainforests?

Part 2. *Read this story about the rescue of a whale.*

It was an anxious moment, but I was confident that we would succeed. The whale was clearly exhausted after its long ordeal, and could not survive for much longer. But the tide was beginning to come in, and we had already managed to slip a harness under it, so that the boat could pull it gently back out to sea.

It had been a long and difficult operation that started in the morning. We had received a call saying that there was a whale on the beach; it had obviously lost its way during the night and had swum into the bay, where it had got stranded on the beach after the tide had gone out.

When I felt the moment was right, I gave a signal to the man in the boat. The rope tightened, and the whale slowly began to be pulled forwards. It remained still for some time, then, as it reached the deeper water, it struggled violently, slipped out of the harness, and began to swim off towards the open sea.

Exercise 1. Match the word in A with its meaning in B.

A	B
1. ordeal	a. unable to get back to the sea
2. harness	b. motionless
3. stranded	c. move smoothly and quietly
4. still	d. difficult and unpleasant experience
5. slip	e. set of straps fastening round the body of someone to prevent him from moving too much

Exercise 2. Number the events in the order in which they happened. Write each number in a box.

- ☐ The rescuers received a phone call.
- ☐ The whale got lost.
- ☐ The rescue operation started.
- ☐ The tide began to come in.
- ☐ The whale swam away.
- ☐ The whale got stranded on the beach.
- ☐ The whale was pulled out to the sea.
- ☐ The writer gave a signal to the man in the boat.
- ☐ The tide went out.
- ☐ The rescuers put a harness on the whale.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Read aloud the dialogue, paying attention to the sounds /b/ and /p/

Barb: It's my birthday today, Peter.

Peter: Oh, yes. Happy birthday, Barb.

Barb: Thank you, Peter. Look at the presents my parents and brother gave me.

Peter: I didn't remember your birthday, Barb. I'm terribly sorry.

Barb: Well, you can buy me a big bottle of perfume, Peter!

Exercise 2. Rewrite the following story, using the passive in the numbered sentences.

Last Tuesday Ted received a letter from the local police. (1) In the letter, the police asked him to call at the station. (2) Ted wondered why the police wanted him. So yesterday he went to the station. (3) There, a smiling policeman told him that they had found his bicycle. (4) Five days ago, someone picked up the bicycle in a small village four hundred miles away. (5) Now they are sending it to his home by train. Ted was most surprised when he heard the news. (6) He was amused too, because he never expected the police to find the bicycle. (7) Somebody stole it twenty years ago, when Ted was a boy of fifteen.



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Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form. Remember that some of the verbs should be in the passive.

In 1712 Daniel Defoe met Alexander Selkirk, a sailor whose unusual adventures (1. impress) _____ the writer. After the conflict with his officer, Selkirk (2. leave) _____ on a desert island. For more than four years he (3. live) _____ alone on that island, managing not only to stay alive but also to make himself rather comfortable. At last, the sailor (4. save) _____ by a passing ship. When Selkirk (5. finally return) _____ to London, he (6. much talk) _____ about. Several articles of his adventures (7. publish) _____, read and admired. However, by the time Defoe (8. meet) _____ Selkirk, the sailor (9. forget) _____. So Defoe (10. start) _____ to write a book of a man named Robinson Crusoe.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. *Read the passage and then speak about the present conditions of the Siberian tiger.*

The Siberian tiger lives in the dense forest land in Siberia. During the last years, a great deal of the forest where the tiger lives has been removed, and more and more logging companies have moved into the area. Siberian tigers are also the target of poachers, who sell their skins for coats, and their paws as good luck charms. There are now very few tigers left in the area.

Fortunately, a number of tigers have been relocated at zoo in Imaka, Nebraska in the United States. It is hoped that eventually, the descendants of these tigers will be returned to the wild.

Exercise 2. *Below is some information about the Javan Rhinoceros – one of the rarest and most endangered large mammals in the world.*

- Habitat: lowland rainforests in Indonesia and Vietnam
- Population: only about 60 (Vietnam: only 2 - 7 animals left; Jawa - Indonesia: 50 - 60 animals left).
- Appearance: grey in colour, hairless, having one horn
- Weight: up to 1.5 tonnes.
- Food: leaves, shoots, grasses, and fruit
- Reasons for decline: habitat destruction and illegal hunting

Speak about the animals, considering these questions.

1. Where do Javan Rhinoceros exist?
2. What are they like?
3. What conditions do they need to live?
4. How many of them remain alive?
5. Why are they in danger?

Exercise 3. *We all know that more and more species of animals are in danger because of the world population's need for raw materials, such as timber. Others are in danger because people kill them for their skins, or for parts of their bodies.*

How should we solve the problems? What do you think?

- to ban hunting?
- to educate people?

- to open bigger and better zoo?
- to establish funds for wildlife protection?
- to launch movements of reforestation?

....

D. WRITING

Nam wants to write a letter inviting his aunt, who has just finished her two-year course of Environmental Studies in Australia, to come and talk about conservation in that country at the weekly meeting of his school's English-Speaking Club.

Use the prompts to help him write the letter.

Dear Aunt,

- how / you? I / hope / everything / be / OK / you / since / get home / Australia.
- English-Speaking Club / going / meeting / next Wednesday morning.
- we / discuss / some solutions / conserve / country's forests.
- think / if / come and talk / conservation / Australia / it / be / very useful / us.
- I / sure / all / club members / interested / your talk.
- please / let / know / if / can come.
- remember / Uncle Linh.

Your nephew,

Nam

Unit 11

NATIONAL PARKS

A. READING

Part 1. *Read the passage and answer the questions.*

Mount Kinabalu in the Kinabalu National Park is Southeast Asia's highest mountain and is called "the home of the spirits of the departed".

It is indeed a challenge to climb Mount Kinabalu. To do it usually takes three days. If you want to make the climb, the first part of your journey from Kota Kinabalu to the Kinabalu National Park can be made by bus. The park is about 5,000 feet above sea level. Within the park itself, there are over 800 varieties of orchids and about 500 species of birds. If you are adventurous enough, you can walk along paths leading to mountain streams, waterfalls and even bat caves. The lower slopes of the mountain are covered by mossy rain forests. The most difficult part of the climb is when you make the final ascent up the summit. It is an experience that only you can describe when you finally reach the peak.

1. What is Mount Kinabalu called?

2. How long does it take to climb Mount Kinabalu?

3. How can you go to the Kinabalu National Park from Kota Kinabalu?

4. What can you see in the park?

5. What is the most difficult part of the climb?

Part 2. *Each of the numbered blanks in the following passage stands for one word which has been omitted. Read and fill in each blank with an appropriate word of your own choice.*

Pulau Paya, a tiny island situated 32 kilometres off Kuala, (1) _____ about to become Malaysia's first national marine park. It has (2) _____ about two years for work (3) _____ the project to be completed.

For those (4) _____ enjoy outdoor life, the marine park is (5) _____ ideal place to visit. It (6) _____ facilities for jungle journeys and camping sites. (7) _____ like swimming, sailing, boating, fishing and scuba diving (8) _____ be pursued here.

In addition, there are plans to set (9) _____ centres for the hiring of scuba diving equipment and boats. Now, the authorities are trying to encourage local fishermen to use their boats for transporting tourists, thereby making the (10) _____ more accessible.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Which of the following words have the italicized letters that are pronounced /d/ and /t/.

	/d/	/t/
cooked		
played		
danced		
opened		
hoped		
established		
answered		
brushed		
lived		
watched		
employed		
loved		
worked		
prepared		

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom got to the station in time to catch his train.

If he (miss) _____ it, he (be) _____ late for his interview.

2. It's good that you reminded me about Lan's birthday. I (forget) _____ if you (not remind) _____ me.
3. Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If I (have) _____ your address, I (send) _____ you a postcard.
4. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It (be) _____ quicker if I (walk) _____.
5. I didn't know you were in hospital. If I (know) _____, I (go) _____ to visit you.

Exercise 3. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.*

1. He didn't hurry, so he missed the train.
If _____
2. My brother didn't leave the car keys, so I couldn't pick him up at the station.
If my brother _____
3. We didn't go because it rained.
If it hadn't _____
4. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money.
If we _____
5. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.
If Susan _____
6. Without this treatment, the patient would have died.
If he _____
7. We got lost because we didn't have a map.
If we _____
8. He lost his job because he was late every day.
If he _____
9. Peter is fat because he eats so many chips.
If _____
10. Robert got a bad cough because he started smoking cigarettes.
If Robert _____

C. SPEAKING

Complete the following conversation using the appropriate sentences from the box.

- a. I'm not sure. I will probably leave around the end of May.
- b. I'm not sure. Actually, I probably won't rent a camper – it's too expensive.
- c. Well, I've decided on one thing – I am going to go camping.
- d. Yeah. Maybe I will go hiking and do some fishing.
- e. I am going to be away for a week. I only have five days of vacation.
- f. No. I need some time alone.
- g. I haven't thought about that yet. I guess I will go to one of the national parks.

A: Have you made any vacation plans?

B: (1) _____

A: That's great! For how long?

B: (2) _____

A: So when are you leaving? _____

B: (3) _____

A: And where are you going to go?

B: (4) _____

A: That sounds like fun.

B: (5) _____

A: Are you going to rent a camper?

B: (6) _____

A: Are you going to go with anyone?

B: (7) _____

D. WRITING

Make all the changes and additions to produce, from the following sets of words and phrases, sentences which together make a complete letter.

Dear Lan,

1. Thank you / invitation / spend this weekend / you / Hanoi
2. I love / come / unfortunately / I / be unable / accept
3. My friend / live / Ho Chi Minh City / stay / us / this weekend
4. As it be / first visit / Hanoi / I / plan / show her around
5. It be possible / visit you / next weekend instead?
6. I certainly need / rest after / friend / go back / Ho Chi Minh City
7. Please tell / next weekend / be convenient
8. I look forward / see you again

Love,

Nga



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Unit 12

MUSIC

A. READING

Part 1. Read the text, and then do the tasks that follow.

The Sound of Music

Do you like popular music from Latin America, the United States or Asia? Many musicians from around the world blend their country's music with popular sounds.

Caetano Veloso

After thirty years, Caetano Veloso is still one of Brazil's most important musicians. He mixes rock with the music of Bahia region. Bahia is a state of Brazil that is strongly influenced by African culture. Caetano Veloso is an excellent songwriter and poet. He says of music, "I make my music like a painter paints his canvas."

Bonnie Raitt

Bonnie Raitt is an American singer, songwriter, and guitarist. Her music blends rock with country and the blues. The blues is a kind of folk music that is often sad. It is usually about love and the problems of life. Bonnie Raitt's strong, rough voice is perfect for singing country and the blues.

Cui Jian

Cui Jian [pronounced as *tsay jyan*] is a very important musician in the growth of rock music in China. Western styles, like jazz and rap, clearly influence his music. However, his music is very Chinese in its instruments and sounds. Cui Jian says his music expresses the feelings of Chinese young people.

Exercise 1. Complete the chart about the three musicians.

	Nationality	Types of music he/she blends
1. Caetano Veloso		
2. Bonnie Raitt		
3. Cui Jian		

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. What do these three musicians have in common?

2. How does Caetano Veloso make his records?

3. Why is Bonnie Raitt's voice good for country and blues music?

4. What does Cui Jian want his music to express?

Part 2. *Read the text about The Beatles and complete the text with suitable words from the box.*

instruments	rhythms	group	style	fans
from	broke	played	recorded	won

The Beatles came (1) _____ Liverpool, England. They started playing together in 1962, although Paul McCartney and John Lennon had (2) _____ together in another group. They started by playing rock'n'roll songs, but they quickly developed their own (3) _____, with more complicated melody. They also introduced different (4) _____, such as the Indian sitar. By 1963, they had become Britain's top rock (5) _____. A year later they toured the United States, where they attracted millions of (6) _____.

By the time the Beatles (7) _____ up in 1970, they had changed the nature of rock and pop music. They had introduced new sounds and (8) _____, and they had experimented with different types of musical instruments. They had (9) _____ hundreds of songs and they had sold millions and millions of records. They had made many films and (10) _____ many awards for their music.

Today, Beatles' songs are still very famous all over the world.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Circle the word with the underlined letter(s) pronounced differently from that/those of the others.

1. a. peasu b. bus c. this d. mass
2. a. likes b. loves c. gets d. types
3. a. design b. classical c. music d. museum
4. a. usummer b. suitable c. sugar d. Sunday

Exercise 2. Match an action with its purpose.

Action	Purpose
<u>e</u> 1. He enrolled in the English course because he	a. didn't want to get any phone calls.
<u> </u> 2. She took a bus because she	b. wanted to store information.
<u> </u> 3. She went to the store because she	c. didn't want to be late.
<u> </u> 4. We disconnect our phone because we	d. wanted to listen to the news.
<u> </u> 5. He didn't tell me he was sick because he	e. wanted to learn the language.
<u> </u> 6. He turned on the radio because he	f. needed to buy some food.
<u> </u> 7. She bought a computer because she	g. didn't want to worry me.

Combine the sentence parts above. Use the infinitive of purpose.

Example : 1. He enrolled in the English course to learn the language.

2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.

Exercise 3. Ask questions for the underlined words/phrases in the following sentences.

1. Most of us listen to music for pleasure.

2. However, for the record companies, music is a product.

3. Music engineers have developed a new computer programme that will change the future of music.

4. A computer can analyse a singer's voice.

5. If you give the computer the lyrics and music of a song, the computer can "sing" it in that voice.

6. In the 1960s, it took pop and rock groups one or two days to record their songs.

7. Nowadays, it can take months and months.

8. Rock began in the USA in the early 1950s.

9. Many people like ABBA's songs because they had catchy tunes and simple pop lyrics.

10. Dancing Queen is probably one of their most successful albums.

C. SPEAKING

Following are the lines of two conversations which are mixed up. Sort them out and then put them in the correct order.

- a. Do you like jazz, Tom?
- b. I like rock a lot.
- c. No, I don't. I can't stand them.
- d. I have tickets to the Great Concert on Friday night. Would you like to come?
- e. That sounds fine. See you then.
- f. It's at 8:00.
- g. No, I don't like it very much. Do you?
- h. No, he doesn't. He plays the trumpet. So what kind of music do you like?
- i. That sounds great. Let's meet at the theater around 7:30.
- j. Thanks. I'd love to. What time is the show?
- k. Well, yes, I do. I'm a real fan of the famous jazz musician, Wynton Marsalis.
- l. Who's your favourite group?
- m. Oh, does he play the piano?
- n. The Cranberries. I love their music. How about you? Do you like them?

Conversation 1.

1. ___d___ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Conversation 2.

1. ___a___ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

D. WRITING

Use the cues to write about Eric Clapton's life.

1. Eric Clapton / is / one / most successful / rock stars / all time.

2. He / sell / millions / records.

3. He / appeared / live concerts / all over / world.

4. Clapton / be / born / 1945 / small town near London.

5. When he / be / only two / his mother / leave him.

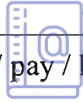
6. He / be / bring up / his grandparents.

7. Until / he / be / nine / he / think / they / be / his parents.

8. They / treat / him / well.

9. They / buy / him / first guitar.

10. When he / leave school / they / pay / him / go to art college.



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Unit 13 FILMS AND CINEMA

A. READING

Part 1. Read the passage and then choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for the following questions.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

Scenes of factory interiors account for less than one-third of the footage of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the film's most pointed social commentary as well as its funniest comic situation. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it accurately reflects the sentiments of many who felt they were helpless victims of an over-mechanized world.

- The author's main purpose of writing the passage is to _____.
 A. criticize the factory system in the 1930s
 B. describe an important film
 C. explain Chaplin's style of acting
 D. discuss how film reveals the benefits of technology
- According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for the film *Modern Times* from _____.
 A. a newspaper article
 B. a scene in a movie
 C. a job he had once held
 D. a conversation with a reporter

3. The author would probably use all the following words to describe the film *Modern Times* EXCEPT _____.
 A. revolutionary
 B. humorous
 C. memorable
 D. satirical
4. The word *faults* (line 12) means _____.
 A. responsibilities
 B. advantages
 C. values
 D. flaws
5. The author of the passage is probably an expert in the field of _____.
 A. film criticism
 B. journalism
 C. labor relations
 D. industrial design



Part 2. Read the paragraph about Charlie Chaplin, a great silent film star, and choose a suitable verb to complete each of the gaps below. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

live	turn	sign	join	fight
make	play	become	catch	act
know	tour	be (two answers)	go	succeed

The first ten years of Chaplin's life (1) _____ not easy. He (2) _____ in poverty in a poor area in London. By the age of eleven, he (3) _____ on the stage, and by 1908, when he (4) _____ a company of actors called the 'Speechless Comedians', he (5) _____ everything there was to know about the theatre. While he (6) _____ the major cities in the United States, Chaplin (7) _____ a contract to work for a film company. This quickly (8) _____ him a household name. Although he (9) _____ the same kind of character, a tramp, he always (10) _____ in making his characters funny. In 1914 he (11) _____ a film director but it (12) _____ the tramp, who (13) _____ against injustice that really (14) _____ the attention of the public and (15) _____ Chaplin into a legend.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Tick the column that matches the sound in the underlined letter(s). They are all single vowel sounds.

	/f/	/v/
comfortable		
<u>v</u> illage		
enough		
Nov <u>e</u> mber		
myself		

	/f/	/v/
le <u>a</u> ving		
photograph		
Step <u>h</u> en		
off <u>i</u> ce		
lo <u>v</u> ely		

Exercise 2. Rewrite the following sentences, using It was not until.

Example: – Cinema did not become an industry until 1915.

– It was not until 1915 that cinema became an industry.

1. My son didn't start talking until he was 5.

It was not until _____.

2. Lan didn't go abroad until she was 35.

It was not until _____.

3. We didn't go to bed until midnight.

It was not until _____.

4. The boys didn't stop singing until their teacher came.

It was not until _____.

5. She didn't write to him until she received a letter from him.

It was not until _____.

Exercise 3. Put in a, the, some or any where necessary.

(1) _____ Wayle is (2) _____ small river that cuts across (3) _____ park near my house. I like sitting by (4) _____ Wayle on fine afternoon. It was warm last Sunday, so I went and sat on (5) _____ river bank as usual. (6) _____ children were playing games on (7) _____ bank and there were (8) _____ people rowing on (9) _____ river. Suddenly, one of (10) _____ children kicked (11) _____ ball very hard and it went

towards (12) _____ passing boat. (13) _____ people on (14) _____ bank called out to (15) _____ man in (16) _____ boat, but he did not hear them. (17) _____ ball struck him so hard that he nearly fell into (18) _____ water. I returned to look at (19) _____ children, but there weren't (20) _____ in sight: they had all run away! The man laughed when he realized what had happened. He called out to (21) _____ children and threw (22) _____ ball back to the bank.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Read the following passage and then retell it in your own words.

My first visit to the cinema was a very unhappy one. I was taken there by some friends when I was only seven years old. We queued for the tickets for fifteen minutes then we got in the cinema. At first there were bright lights and music and I felt quite happy. When the lights went out, I felt afraid. It's dark all around. Then the film started and I saw a train on the screen. The train ran as if it were coming towards me. I shouted out in fear and got down under my seat. When my friends saw me, they started to laugh. I felt ashamed and sat back in my seat. I watched the film to the end but I still felt afraid. I was glad when the film ended.

Exercise 2. Choose an appropriate response in the box for each question or statement to complete the dialogue.

- a. What about you? What kinds of things do you enjoy doing?
- b. Horror films.
- c. Oh, I don't really like what I see. But there's one sort of film I don't enjoy at all.
- d. Well, that's a difficult question in some ways because I like doing lots of things. But I suppose what I really like most is going to the cinema.
- e. Oh, no. In the sea.
- f. Well, I'm quite keen on tennis but I can't say that I like football very much. What I do enjoy is swimming.

1. What kinds of things do you like doing in your spare time?

2. Me too! What sort of film do you like best?

3. Really? What's that?

4. You know, I'm not very keen on horror films either – but they sometimes have good special effects.

5. I like playing tennis and football.

6. Do you mean in swimming pool?



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D. WRITING

Exercise 1. *Describe a film you have seen. Use the following questions as cues.*

1. What is the title of the film?

2. Who is/was the director?

3. What kind of film is it? (love story, science fiction, war, detective, etc.)

4. What is/are the character(s)?

5. What is it about?

6. Do you like or dislike the film? Why?

Unit 14

THE WORLD CUP

A. READING

Read the text about Beckham, a famous English footballer and complete the table which follows.

David Robert Joseph Beckham was born in Leytonstone, London on May 2nd, 1975. Keen on football from very early on, David won the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills Award when he was 11. Five years later, at the age of 16, he signed on as a trainee at Manchester United Football Club. The following year, he made his first appearance as a substitute but it was another three years before he started playing full-time in the Premier League.

He established himself as a quality player in the 1995/96 season and, in his midfield right position, the number 7 helped his team to win the FA Cup semi-final against Chelsea.

In 1996 he started playing for the England senior team and the year ended with him being voted Young Player of the Year.

Beckham (nicknamed Becks) was going from strength to strength and it was no surprise that he was picked to play in the 1998 World Cup in France. By now he had become more than just a footballer, with as many girl fans as boy fans. He also had an attractive pop-star girlfriend, Victoria Adams, who was known to fans of the Spice Girls as Posh Spice.

In 1999, his son Brooklyn was born and he married Victoria. In the same year, he was voted the second best player in the world after Rivaldo, the outstanding Barcelona and Brazil player.

In 2001, he was made captain of the England team, a responsibility which brought out the best in him. During the matches, he led by example and showed that he could play with all his heart.

Year	Event(s)
(1) _____ 1986	Born in London (2) _____
(3) _____	Signed on as a trainee at Manchester United Football Club
(4) _____	Made his first appearance as a substitute

1995	(5) _____
1996	(6) _____
(7) _____	Played in the World Cup in France
1999	Had the first child, got married and (8) _____
(9) _____	Made captain of the England team.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Circle the word with the italicised letter(s) pronounced differently from those of the others.

- a. *chorus* b. *cherish* c. *chaos* d. *scholar*
- a. *kind* b. *keep* c. *knife* d. *kit*
- a. *school* b. *scot* c. *science* d. *scar*
- a. *bags* b. *books* c. *cooks* d. *folks*
- a. *laugh* b. *plough* c. *enough* d. *cough*

Exercise 2. Fill in each blank with one of the words in the box.

runner-up	attracts	honoured	champion
popular	defeat	final	audience

- Before becoming one of the 32 nations in the _____ tournament, the football teams must take part in qualifying games within their own continents.
- Football is certainly the most _____ sport in Vietnam.
- Beckham* was the _____ in the vote for the best football player in the world in 1999.
- An _____ of millions watched *Beckham*'s physical test before he joined Real Madrid Football Club in July, 2003.
- Founded in 1930 with only 13 members, the World Cup now _____ over 140 countries.
- With a number of key players suffering injuries, Manchester United faces _____ in their home match.
- Brazil became the _____ of the 2002 World Cup after their six successive winning matches and is the first team to win the _____ Cup five times.

Exercise 3. Read the situations and complete the sentences using *will ('ll)* or *going to*.

1. The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.

CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?

YOU: Just a moment. _____ him. (I/get)

2. It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.

YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. _____ in the garden. (I/sit)

FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think _____ you. (I/join)

3. Your friend is worried because she has lost an important letter.

YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure _____ it. (you/find)

FRIEND: I hope so.

4. There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first you were interested but then you decided not to apply.

FRIEND: Have you decided what to do about the job advertised?

YOU : Yes, _____ for it. (I/not/apply)

5. You and a friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.

YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. _____ everybody up. (you/wake)

6. John has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow morning.

JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.

ANN: That's no problem. _____ you. (I/take) What time is your flight?

JOHN: 10:50.

ANN: OK. _____ at about 9 o'clock then. (we/leave)

7. Later that day, Joe offers to take John to the airport.

JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?

JOHN: No, thanks, Joe. _____ me. (Ann/take)

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with **will ('ll)** + one of the verbs in the box.

be	be	come	get
like	look	meet	pass

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It _____ nice on you.
3. You must meet George sometime. I think you _____ him.
4. It's raining. Don't go out. You _____ wet.
5. They've invited me to their house. They _____ offended if I don't go.
6. Goodbye. I expect we _____ again before long.
7. I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she _____.
8. I wonder where I _____ 20 years from now.

Exercise 5. Write questions using **do you think will?** + one of the verbs in the box.

be back	cost	finish	get married
happen	rain	like	

1. I've bought Mary a present. Do you think she'll like it?
2. The weather doesn't look very good. Do you _____?
3. The meeting is still going on. When do you _____?
4. My car needs to be repaired. How much _____?
5. Sally and David are in love. Do _____?
6. "I'm going out now." "OK. What time _____?"
7. The future situation is uncertain. What _____?

C. SPEAKING

Talk about football - the most popular sport in the world. The following questions may help you.

1. Can you play football? How often do you play football?
2. Which do you prefer, playing football or watching football?
3. What is your favourite football team?
4. What football player do you like best?
5. Why do you think football is so popular?

D. WRITING

Your class is going to organise an English-speaking evening. You are the monitor of the class and you want to let the students from other classes know about the event so that they can join in. Write an announcement about the event. The answers to the following questions will help you.

1. When will the English-speaking evening take place?
2. Where will it be organised?
3. How long will the event last?
4. What activities will be held?

Unit 15

CITIES

A. READING

Read the text and then do the tasks that follow.

CITY SCENES

In many countries around the world, more and more people live in the cities. Cities share many characteristics, but are also different from country to country.

Mexico

Mexico's cities are modern but have traditional Indian and Spanish influences. The most important buildings are around a central square, which also serves as a place to meet with friends. There are outdoor market places, where people can find almost anything they need. On Sundays, parks are a popular place for family outings. Many people move to Mexico City from rural areas. It has a lot of excitement, but also lots of traffic and air pollution.

Japan

Japan's cities also have a mix of traditional and modern characteristics. There are tall offices and apartment buildings as well as traditional wooden houses. Many people prefer to live near the centre of cities, but because houses there are expensive, they often commute from the suburbs. Traffic, pollution, and crowds are problems. However, there is little crime, and even very crowded cities have many parks and gardens.

Australia

Although 80% of Australians live near cities, the cities are not as large as those in other countries. Most people live in houses in the suburbs – not in apartments. The suburbs usually have their own churches, schools, and shopping centres. They also have recreational facilities. In large cities, like Sidney, the suburbs are often far from the centre of town. Because many people commute to work, traffic is slow and there are many traffic jams.

Exercise 1. *Circle the meaning of each word/phrase in italics.*

1. When cities *share* many characteristics,
 - a. many of their characteristics are similar
 - b. they are very different

2. When the cities *have Indian and Spanish influences*,
 - a. they make Indian and Spanish cities like themselves
 - b. they have some characteristics of the Indian and the Spanish
3. When parks are *a popular place for family outings*,
 - a. they are the place where families often put out their waste and garbage
 - b. they are where families often spend their days out
4. When people *commute from the suburbs*,
 - a. they live in the suburbs and every day they travel to work by car, bus, or train, etc.
 - b. they live far from the suburbs
5. The cities have *recreational facilities*.
 - a. They have places where people come to spend their free time
 - b. They have places where people come to work

Exercise 2. Complete the table. Write the positive and negative features of cities in the countries described.

	Positive	Negative
Mexico		
Japan		
Australia		

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

- a. Whose influences do cities in Mexico have?

- b. Where are the most important buildings in Mexico's cities?

- c. Why can you say Japan's cities have a mix of traditional and modern characteristics?

- d. Why do many people in Japan have to commute from the suburbs?

e. How many percent of Australians live near cities?

f. What do suburbs in Australia usually have?

g. What is the same problem that the cities in the three countries have?

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Circle the word with the underlined letters pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. a. think b. thin c. they d. thought
2. a. birthday b. weather c. something d. healthy
3. a. both b. bath c. bathe d. mouth
4. a. other b. leather c. wealthy d. brother

Exercise 2. Read each numbered sentence. Write T (true) or F (false) for the statement that follows. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Use the computer which is in the living room.

F There is only one computer.

2. Press the red button, which is on the right.

___ There is probably only one red button.

3. My sister who is a teacher of English lives in Boston.

___ I have more than one sister.

4. My cassette player, which worked yesterday, doesn't work today.

___ Maybe I have another cassette player I can use.

5. A mobile phone which remembers numbers is very convenient.

___ All mobile phones can remember numbers.

6. My brother, who is afraid of computer, has never been on the Internet.

___ I probably have more than one brother.

Exercise 3. Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete the sentence. Choose Ø when no word is needed.

1. That's my friend _____ comes from Japan.

- A. which B. who C. whom D. where

2. The plants which _____ in the living room need a lot of water.
A. are B. be C. is D. was
3. She's the woman _____ sister looks after the baby for us.
A. who B. which C. that's D. whose
4. That's the doctor for _____ Cliff works.
A. that B. which C. whom D. whose
5. Marie, _____ I met at the party, called me last night.
A. that B. who C. which D. whose
6. I remember Alice, _____ rode the bus to school with.
A. I B. who I C. which I D. who
7. I used to enjoy the summer, _____ we had a big family picnic.
A. where B. when C. which D. that
8. Tell me about the city _____ you grew up.
A. that B. where C. which D. Ø
9. Anna found the book that _____ wanted at the bookshop.
A. Ø B. where C. she D. which
10. Please remember to take back to the library all the books _____ are due this week.
A. Ø B. that C. when D. they

C. SPEAKING

Complete the following dialogues.

1. A- _____ Mexico City?
B- Sure I can. What would you like to know?
A- Well, _____ to visit?
B- I think you can go anytime. The weather is always nice.
A- Oh, good! And _____ there?
B- Well, you should visit the National Museum and go to the Palace of Fine Arts.

2. A- _____ ?

B- My hometown? Oh, it's a pretty nice place.

A- _____ ?

B- No, it's small. But it has a lot of beautiful buildings.

A- _____ ?

B- The winter is wet and too cold. It's very nice in the summer, though.

A- _____ ?

B- No! It's really boring after six o'clock in the evening.

D. WRITING

Rewrite this group of sentences to form a more natural sounding paragraph, using the suggested words, phrases in the box. Begin your paragraph with "The city of Oxford..."

which
also

because
such as

that

Oxford is a city.

It is a city in the south of England.

It is on the River Thames.

It has a population of about 100,000.

The city is famous.

The city has one of the oldest universities in the world.

It has lots of other old buildings.

It has the Bodleian Library.

It has the Ashmolean Museum.

Oxford was once the capital of England.

Not many people know this about Oxford.

Charles I made it the capital.

It was the capital from 1642 – 1645.

Unit 16 HISTORICAL PLACES

A. READING

Read the text about the Hanoi Opera House, a historical place in the capital of Vietnam then answer the questions which follow.

The construction of the Hanoi Opera House started in 1901 and was completed in 1911. It was designed by architects Broger and Harloy and was the first opera house in Hanoi. With a seating capacity of 900, the Hanoi Opera House is a building of great cultural, but also historical significance. In fact, it is where the people saw the appearance of the red flag with a yellow star on 17 August 1945 (at the balcony of the second floor of the opera). Besides, the building is located at the junction of Trang Tien and Hang Khay Street. On this square, the people of Hanoi turned a meeting into a demonstration to support the August Revolution.

In 1997, with the aid of the French Government, the theatre was repaired in accordance with its original design. Provided with the best technical equipment, it is home to various high-quality performances.

1. When was the Hanoi Opera House constructed?

2. Who were its designers?

3. How many seats can the Hanoi Opera House provide?

4. Why is it not only of great cultural significance but also an important historical place?

5. How was the theatre repaired in 1997?

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1. Below are the transcriptions of some words. Write the orthographic forms of the words.

Example: /aɪ'diə/ → idea

1. /'gærɑ:ʒ/	2. /'meʒə(r)/	3. /'speʃl/
4. /'swi:diʃ/	5. /ɪ'lu:ʒn/	6. /dɪ'skripʃn/
7. /'telɪvɪʒn/	8. /'sekʃn/	9. /'vɪʒn/

Exercise 2. The following suffixes are added to the end of certain nouns to form adjectives.

-al	culture	cultural
-ous	danger	dangerous
-ic	character	characteristic

Complete the table by writing an appropriate adjective or noun in each blank. Use a dictionary.

Noun	Adjective
nation	
artist	
mountain	
	courageous
accident	
	educational
	romantic
envy	
poet	
	sympathetic
origin	
	typical
system	
	spacious
music	
glory	

Now complete each blank with the most appropriate adjective from the table.

1. The land is flat in the east but _____ in the west.
2. I don't like playing the piano and I find it hard to sing in tune, but Ann is very _____.
3. Mr. Wang's old office was small and crowded but his new office is very large and _____.
4. "Are you reading the foreign news reports?" "No, I'm reading the _____ news".
5. Susie is untidy and disorganized, but her elder sister is very _____ in everything she does.
6. "Did you arrange to meet Shirley?" "No, our meeting was completely _____".

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use *than* where necessary.

big	crowded	early	easily	high	important
interested	peaceful	reliable	serious	simple	thin

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed *earlier than* usual.
2. I'd like to have a *more reliable* car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
3. Unfortunately her illness was _____ we thought at first.
4. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
5. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
7. Health and happiness are _____ money
8. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.
9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ usual.
10. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ living in a town.
11. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
12. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ in others.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (*-est* or *most ...*) or a comparative (*-er* or *more ...*).

1. We stayed at *the cheapest* hotel in the town. (cheap)
2. Our hotel was *cheaper* than all the others in the town. (cheap)
3. The United States is very large but Canada is _____. (large)
4. What's _____ river in the world? (long)
5. It was an awful day. It was _____ day of my life. (bad)
6. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks _____ today. (happy)
7. What is _____ sport in your country? (popular)
8. Everest is _____ mountain in the world. It is _____ than any other mountains. (high)
9. We had a great holiday. It was one of _____ holidays we've ever had. (enjoyable)
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____. (comfortable)
11. What's _____ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
12. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have got three daughters. _____ is 14 years old. (old)

Exercise 5.

A. Use the verbs in the box in correct form to complete the sentences below.

drive	use up	learn	run	forget
-------	--------	-------	-----	--------

1. You may be in love with her now, but in a couple of weeks you *will have forgotten* all about her.
2. By the time we get to Birmingham we _____ over two hundred miles.
3. If they start school at four, most children _____ to read and write by the age of six.
4. By the end of this century, we _____ most of the world's oil supplies.
5. After two hours, the leading competitors _____ about thirty kilometres.

B. *What do you think will have happened by the end of this century? Here are some ideas to help you.*

1. Scientists / discover / a cure for cancer.

Scientists will have discovered a cure for cancer.

2. Scientists / learn / to control the weather.

3. Man / destroy / the planet.

4. The world population / grow / to three billions.

5. Atomic energy / replace / oil and coal.

6. Scientists / build / factories in space.

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C. SPEAKING

Complete the following dialogue between a hotel receptionist and a guest.

Receptionist: Good morning. (1) _____ ?

Guest : Yes, my wife and I would like to go on a tour of the city.

Receptionist: (2) _____ ?

Guest : Sometime today if possible.

Receptionist: Here's the timetable. There's a bus leaving the hotel at 10.00 this morning and it gets back at 4.00 this afternoon.

Guest : (3) _____ ?

Receptionist: Twenty dollars per person.

Guest : OK. (4) _____ two tickets?

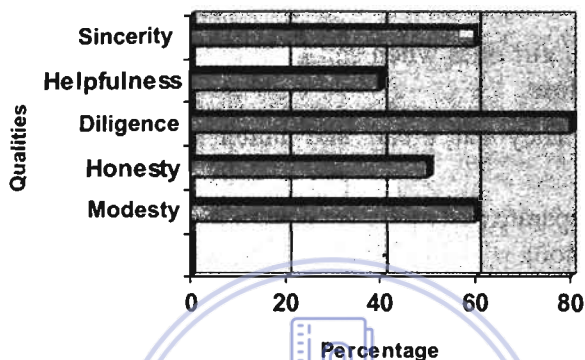
Receptionist: Certainly.

D. WRITING

A survey has been conducted in a high school to find out what the students think are the important qualities of a good learner.

A. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.

Important qualities of a good learner



1. According to the chart, what is the most important quality of a good learner?

2. How many percents of the students think that helpfulness is an important quality of a good learner?

3. How many percents of the students think that honesty is an important quality of a good learner?

4. Which quality, sincerity or modesty, is considered to be more important to a good learner?

B. Write a description of the chart above. Begin your description with:

The chart shows the results of a survey in which students were asked to express their points of view about the important qualities of a good learner...

ĐÁP ÁN

Unit 1

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF...

A. READING

Part 1

1. The first thing the girl does when she gets up is to wash the dishes her family dirtied the day before.
2. No, they don't. They eat bread and butter more often but they eat rice sometimes.
3. There are three separate assemblies at school because there are fifteen hundred children in her school.
4. Noon.
5. Her second best subject at school is Mathematics.
6. Dinner is described *simpler* than lunch because they only eat fruit or rice and sometimes they have bread and tea.

Part 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 3. F | 5. T | 7. F |
| 2. F | 4. F | 6. F | 8. F |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

	A: /ɪ/	B: /i:/
contented	<i>contented</i>	
split	<i>split</i>	
kitchen	<i>kitchen</i>	
lead		<i>lead</i>
drink	<i>drink</i>	
tea		<i>tea</i>
appeal		<i>appeal</i>
continue	<i>continue</i>	
children	<i>children</i>	
beat		<i>beat</i>

Exercise 2.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. heard | 6. jumped | 11. doesn't stop | 16. are moving |
| 2. was | 7. started | 12. is | 17. 'll/will drop |
| 3. stopped | 8. sitting | 13. was shocked | 18. did |
| 4. was doing | 9. told | 14. to talk | 19. were moving |
| 5. rushed | 10. isn't | 15. running | 20. dropped |

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. f |
| 4. e | 5. a | 6. b |

The full dialogue is as follows:

3. Hey, Huong, where were you all weekend? I called you on Saturday, but you weren't home.
- f. Oh, I went to the bookstore in the morning to buy a birthday present for my younger brother.
1. I thought you were meeting Lan on Saturday afternoon.
- d. She had to go to her office to finish her report. She spent the whole afternoon there, so I met her that night instead.
4. Where did you both go?
- e. We went dancing at that new nightclub downtown.
2. Yeah? How was it?
- c. It was really fun. We danced for hours.
6. Wow! I guess you were tired on Sunday.
- b. Really tired. I slept all morning and watched TV all afternoon.
5. Where was Lan Anh?
- a. She went to her grandparents' house on Sunday morning. Then she spent the whole afternoon cleaning her apartment.

Exercise 2.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. a | 3. d | 4. f | 5. b | 6. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

D. WRITING

Exercise 1.

1. I first went to school when I was six years old.
2. My father held my hand firmly and took me to the school gate.
3. I was frightened by all the strange faces and the large buildings.
4. I quickly found another gate on the other side of the playground.
5. I got out by this gate and went home.
6. My father arrived home a little later and was surprised to find me.
7. I was sitting near the fire quite happily, saying nothing.

Exercise 2.

The full paragraph

Last summer, we went to the sea for our holiday. We stayed at a lovely hotel right on the beach. In the morning, we would get up at 9:30. We would have something light for breakfast. Once in a while, we went to the movie at a cinema very far away. However, we arrived there in no time at all by car. We sat in the middle of the cinema. The movie started at 7:00 sharp, so we got there just in time to find our seats. At first, I thought I would not enjoy it, but in the end, it turned out to be a very interesting movie. On the whole, it was an enjoyable evening.

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Unit 2

SCHOOL TALKS

A. READING

Part 1

	Chile	Finland	The Philippines	Korea	The US
1. People shake hands every time they meet.			√		
2. Women do not shake hands.				√	
3. Women kiss at the first meeting.	√				
4. Men hug or pat each other on the back.			√		
5. Women kiss male friends.	√				
6. The family name comes first.				√	

Part 2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. conversation | 2. interrupt | 3. talk | 4. phrases |
| 5. pitch | 6. steadily | 7. tensing | 8. interrupting |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

- fast, headmaster, father, classmate
- lovely, wonderful, month
- subject, study, suffer, hundred
- party, marvellous, market, partner
- laugh, aunt

Exercise 2.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. means | 2. profession | 3. kind | 4. worry | 5. early |
| 6. disaster | 7. charge | 8. crowded | 9. above | 10. enjoy |

Exercise 3.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. watching | 2. sewing | 3. listening | 4. making | 5. getting |
| 6. gardening | 7. driving | 8. playing | 9. learning | 10. getting |

Exercise 4.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. C |

Exercise 5.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. borrowing, asking, to do | 6. to put, to prevent, climbing |
| 2. spending, earning | 7. to learn, saying |
| 3. repeat, to make, to do | 8. trying, to interrupt, to wait, talking |
| 4. working, spending | 9. leaving, to go |
| 5. looking, being | 10. waiting, to clear, to set |

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1.

1. Good evening, Madam.
2. \$20! That's too expensive!

- II. 1. Have you finished revising yet?
2. Perhaps we could study together.
- III. 1. Both of you play very well.
2. Nam's right.

Exercise 2. (Suggested answers)

1. Oh. How beautiful your dress is!
2. Hi. This is my cousin, Lan.
Lan, this is my friend, Laura.
3. Hello, Mai. Do you still remember me? It's me, Quan.
4. Cheer up, Nam. Let's play football.
5. Hurry up. There's a fire in Main Street, near the cinema. Please come!

D. WRITING



13 Chestnut Street
Durham
18 March 2002

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Bayview Inn
224 Henly Street
London

Dear Sir or Madam,

On March 10th, my friends and I arrived at your inn hoping to spend an enjoyable weekend. Since your ad says "have a wonderful time or get your money back", I am requesting that you refund our money.

From the moment we arrived, there were problems with the service. First, a very unfriendly desk clerk couldn't find our reservation. After waiting almost half an hour, we were led by another unfriendly clerk to our room. The room, which had a view of a parking lot instead of the bay, had not yet been cleaned, so we found dirty towels on the beds and cigarette butts in the ashtrays. This was not the weekend we had been looking forward to.

Service at your inn was not always like this. My previous visits were always enjoyable because of the courteous service and clean rooms with beautiful views. I expect to receive my refund shortly.

Sincerely yours,
David James

Unit 3

PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

A. READING

Part 1

Exercise 1. (Suggested answers)

1. He didn't work very well.
2. When his family moved to Milan, Italy.
3. He worked as a private physics and mathematics tutor.
4. Because the work was not very demanding.
5. He died on April 18th, 1955 in the U.S.A.

Exercise 2.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Part 2

Exercise 1.

1. drop out 2. in search of 3. playboy 4. moody 5. pessimistic

Exercise 2. (Suggested answers)

1. 1931; in 1955 / when he was 24 / at the age of 24
2. his mother died and his father sent him to live with his uncle and aunt on their farm in the small town of Fairmont, Indiana.
3. actor; the 1950s; had starred in
4. he seemed to be himself on the screen and had the image of a playboy.
5. young people

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 2.

1. was 2. had rained 3. was 4. smelt 5. were
6. had gone 7. had arrived 8. had sat up 9. was 10. had been

Exercise 3.

1. had decided → decided
2. bought → had bought
3. Right
4. didn't see → hadn't seen
5. had found → found
6. ended → had ended

Exercise 4.

1. was; had gone
2. had broken; called
3. saw; had broken; stopped
4. had; had written; had never replied
5. met; had just come; looked



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C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1.

1. C 2. E 3. D 4. A 5. F 6. B

D. WRITING

1. Nguyen Trai was born in 1380 in Thang Long, now called Hanoi.
2. He was not only a national hero but also a great poet.
3. He devoted all his life to the country's independence and freedom.
4. During his schooldays, he was educated by his father, a scholar and a village school teacher.
5. He was so brilliant that he got a Doctor's degree at the age of twenty.
6. He helped Le Loi to end the Minh aggression.
7. After the victory, he wrote "Binh Ngo Dai Cao", which praised our people's heroism and looked forward to a bright future for Vietnam.

Unit 4

SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. READING

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. d 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. c

Exercise 2.

1. stimulate 2. origin 3. disabled 4. sorrow
5. professional 6. opposition 7. time-consuming 8. exhibit

Exercise 3.

1. the dead 2. the disabled 3. the rich; the poor
4. the blind 5. the unemployed



Exercise 4.

She used to play the piano but she hasn't played (the piano) for years.
She used to be very lazy but she works very hard these days.
She didn't use to like cheese but she eats lots of cheese now.
She used to have a dog but it died two years ago.
She used to be a hotel receptionist but she works in a bookshop now.
She used to have lots of friends but she doesn't know many people these days.
She never used to read newspapers but she reads a newspaper every day now.
She didn't use to drink tea but she likes it now.
She used to go to a lot of parties but she hasn't been to a party for ages.

Exercise 5.

1. e 2. f 3. h 4. c 5. b 6. g 7. d 8. a

C. SPEAKING

1. H 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. G 6. F

Unit 5

TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

A. READING

Part 1

1. The first computer was put into operation in 1950.
2. Since then, they seem to have been installed everywhere for hundreds of purposes for which no one could have imagined they would be used.
3. The computer (which has gone out of control).
4. In the movies 2010 A.D., the computer controlling space flight takes over completely and destroys the crew and the mission.
5. The first computers were relatively simple.
6. "Data" could be fed into the machine and "retrieved" – made available to those who needed them – at the press of a button.
7. It was an advantage in saving space and time for government, insurance companies, banks, or any other organisations that had to file large amounts of information.
8. Old-fashioned bookkeeping system.
9. One official of the Bank of America, which has branches all over California, has estimated that without computers the bank would need every adult in the state of California to take care of its bookkeeping.
10. Government agencies, insurance companies, and utilities like the electronic and telephone companies.

Part 2

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. by | 3. think | 5. given | 7. computers | 9. to |
| 2. working | 4. over | 6. sizes | 8. programs | 10. cannot |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

womanbluefootballpullingsugarcouldsopgoodsmoothful

/ʊ/	/u:/
√	
	√
√	
√	
	√
√	
	√
√	
	√
√	

Exercise 2.

1. Complaints should be sent to the main office.
2. Your car might have been stolen if you had left the keys in it.
3. The fire could have been caused by a short circuit.
4. The bank near our house has been robbed.
5. I was told to wait outside.
6. She has not been invited to the party.
7. They have been driven to the airport.
8. We were not sent any tickets.
9. Has my bedroom been decorated?
10. Were you disturbed (by anything) in the night?

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. were caught | 6. hadn't been delivered |
| 2. were leaving/left | 7. has been missing |
| 3. arrived | 8. don't you like |
| 4. had caught | 9. love |
| 5. are emptied | 10. were overtaken |

Exercise 4.

1. The man who is talking to my father spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen last week.

The man who spent fifteen minutes measuring our kitchen last week is talking to my father.

2. The architect who designed these flats has moved to Ho Chi Minh City.

The architect who has moved to Ho Chi Minh City designed these flats.

3. The young man who lives on the corner rides an expensive motorbike.

The young man who rides an expensive motorbike lives on the corner.

4. I'm reading the book which I bought in Sydney in 1996.

5. I will introduce to you the man who is sharing the flat with me.

D. WRITING

Exercise 1.

First boil the water. Next rinse the teapot and cups with hot water. Make sure that the teapot is hot. Then fill the teapot with some tea and hot water. Make sure not to use too much tea. Then close the lid. Wait for (about) three or four minutes. Then pour the tea into the cups. Remember (that) the tea should be served hot.

Exercise 2.

First rinse the cooking pot. Then wash the rice and boil the water. Pour the rice into the pot while the water is boiling. Then stir the rice with two chopsticks. After that, keep the fire low and wait for (about) 10 minutes for the rice to be cooked.

Unit 6

AN EXCURSION

A. READING

Part 1

Exercise 1. (Suggested answers)

1. Because they are a cheap and easy way to see a country.
2. By train, by coach or on foot.
3. In a rucksack.
4. No. If they travel with a friend, some items can be shared.
5. They should take with them only what they can carry in a rucksack and their luggage must not be too heavy.

Exercise 2.

1. footwear 2. items 3. cheap 4. fantastic 5. essentials

Part 2

Exercise 1.

Jane_1_ ; David_3_ ; Sally_2_ ; Stephen_4_

Exercise 2.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 2.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. is going to be | 5. is going to buy |
| 2. am not using | 6. are doing |
| 3. is going to rain | 7. are (you) leaving |
| 4. are having | 8. is coming; is travelling; am meeting |

Exercise 4. (Suggested answers)

1. I'm not going to the seaside this year.
2. I'm playing tennis after school.
3. Where are you going for your honeymoon?
4. I'm not going to fail again.
5. I'm going to appear (to be) in a TV film.

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 1.

1. a 2. i 3. b 4. k 5. c 6. l
7. e 8. j 9. d 10. g 11. h 12. f

D. WRITING (Suggested sentences)

- (3) I'm sorry, it's taken me so long to write back.
(5) I'd love to come.
(6) Could you let me know how much the tickets are?
(8) Her mother says she's got an examination on that day.
(10) Love,

Unit 7

THE MASS MEDIA

A. READING

Exercise 1.

1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.T

Exercise 2.

1. tune 2. prefer 3. rushed 4. fit

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. wildlife, climb
2. style, myself, fly
3. demonstration, disable, place, resurface
4. railway, afraid, aim
5. coin, boil, noise, voice



Exercise 2.

1.f 2.b 3.e 4.g 5.c 6.a 7.d

Exercise 3.

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.B 7.D 8.D 9.C 10.D

Exercise 4.

1. In spite of taking/having taken/the fact that he had taken a taxi, Bill still arrived late for the concert.
2. Although he suffered from/had a bad cold, William still went to school.
3. Although he is very old/is an old man, Mr. Benson runs four miles before breakfast.
4. In spite of not speaking Dutch/of the fact that he didn't speak Dutch, Bob decided to settle in Amsterdam.
5. Because the sea was rough, the ferry couldn't sail.
6. In spite of a good salary, he was unhappy in his life.
7. In spite of the fact that his leg was broken/his broken leg, he managed to get out of the car.
8. Because of the icy roads, there were a lot of accidents.

9. Because of the high cost of living in Britain, there are fewer tourists here this year.
10. In spite of his successful book, he decided not to write any more.

C. SPEAKING

Part 1

1.d 2.e 3.a 4.b 5.f 6.c

Part 2

1.f 2.e 3.c 4.a 5.d 6.b

D. WRITING

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TV provides quick access to information and entertainment. - TV enables children to see how people around the world live and think. - TV allows people to watch live shows, musicals and sports events. - TV brings the family together in a shared activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is so much violence on TV that it encourages people to become violent. - Children see many negative role models on TV. - Advertising on TV turns people into compulsive shoppers. - TV interferes with family life and communication.

Unit 8

THE STORY OF MY VILLAGE

A. READING

Part 1

Exercise 1

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a

Exercise 2

1. They were missing for more than three months.
2. They sailed from Japan.

3. They had planned to be away for one week.
4. It was badly damaged and the engine wouldn't start.
5. They caught fish to eat and drank rain water.
6. A ship rescued them.

Part 2

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. c

Exercise 2.

1. I'll send / ~~send~~ you some information if you'll ~~tel~~ / tell me your address.
2. If Kate ~~will be~~ / is late again, she'll ~~lose~~ / loses her job.
3. You'll be / ~~are~~ sick if you'll ~~eat~~ / eat all that ice cream.
4. There won't be / ~~isn't~~ enough room if everyone ~~will come~~ / comes.
5. If we'll ~~go~~ / go out tomorrow evening, we'll miss / ~~miss~~ that new programme on TV.

Exercise 3.

- | | | |
|------|------------|------------|
| 1. A | B <u>e</u> | C <u>b</u> |
| 2. A | B <u>f</u> | C <u>d</u> |
| 3. A | B <u>a</u> | C <u>h</u> |
| 4. A | B <u>g</u> | C <u>c</u> |
| 5. A | B <u>d</u> | C <u>e</u> |
| 6. A | B <u>c</u> | C <u>g</u> |
| 7. A | B <u>h</u> | C <u>a</u> |
| 8. A | B <u>b</u> | C <u>f</u> |

Exercise 4.

Once when I was a small boy, I went to my aunt Mary's house. Aunt Mary collected flower vases, and when I got there, she said me that she wants to show me her new vase. She told she has just bought it. It was beautiful. When she went to answer the door, I picked up the vase. It slipped from my hands and smashed to pieces on the floor. When aunt Mary came back, I screamed and said what the cat had broken your new vase. Aunt Mary told me that it isn't important. I couldn't sleep at all that night, and the next morning I called my aunt and told to her that I have broken her vase. She said I had known that all along. I promised that I am going to buy her a new one someday. We still laugh about the story today.

	Mistake	Correction		Mistake	Correction
0	said	<i>told</i>	6	isn't	wasn't
1	wants	wanted	7	told to	told
2	told	said	8	have	had
3	has	had	9	I	she
4	what	that	10	that I am going to	to
5	your	her			

C. SPEAKING

1. e 2. a 3. b 4. h 5. c 6. g 7. f 8. d

D. WRITING

- I'm writing to tell you how to get to my house from the school.
- Go out of the school and turn left.
- Walk along Station Road, past the railway station and the bank.
- Walk over the bridge and up the hill.
- Turn right into Park Avenue.
- My house is the third on the left.
- It's number fifty.
- You can't miss it.
- It takes ten minutes.
- I'm looking forward to seeing you at my house.

Unit 9

UNDERSEA WORLD

A. READING

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. clear 2. upstairs 3. usually 4. atmosphere
5. poor 6. square 7. actually 8. cheers

Exercise 2.

1. challenge 2. revelation 3. depend 4. interaction 5. supply
6. contribution 7. entrap 8. disposal 9. connect 10. disappointment

Exercise 3.

1. c 2. h 3. b 4. f 5. i 6. g 7. d 8. a 9. j 10. e

Exercise 4. (Suggested answers only)

1. You should look it up in a dictionary.
2. You should take some medicines.
3. You should move to the front row.
4. You should drink some hot coffee.
5. You should go to an evening English class.
6. You should invite them to eat in a restaurant near your house.
7. You should ask your father for some more money.
8. You should go to the dentist's.
9. You should call the airport to ask about the time his plane gets in.
10. You should drink some water in small gulps.

Exercise 5.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. would type | 5. had | 9. knew | 13. wouldn't be |
| 2. knew | 6. gave | 10. stopped | 14. had |
| 3. wouldn't make | 7. won | 11. wouldn't come | 15. would grow |
| 4. were | 8. would you do | 12. saw | |

C. SPEAKING (Suggested answers only)

a. Who told you (about it)?

b. What were you doing there/in the bar?

What did you go there for?

c. Why didn't you speak to me?

d. So what do you think I should do/should I do/do you suggest I (should) do?

e. How does/will the manager know my name and address?

Unit 10

CONSERVATION



A. READING

Part 1

Exercise 1.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

Exercise 2. (Suggested questions and answers)

1. Rainforests cover a small area of the earth but they provide a lot of products.
2. They not only provide many products but also affect the world's climate.
3. They are cleared because of the demand for farmland.
4. To sell them to the world furniture and building industries.
5. (student's ideas)

Part 2

Exercise 1.

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

Exercise 2.

- 4 The rescuers received a phone call.
- 1 The whale got lost.
- 5 The rescue operation started.
- 7 The tide began to come in.
- 10 The whale swam away.
- 3 The whale got stranded on the beach.
- 9 The whale was pulled out to the sea.
- 8 The writer gave a signal to the man in the boat.
- 2 The tide went out.
- 6 The rescuers put a harness on the whale.



B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

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Exercise 2.

- (1) In the letter he was asked to call at the station.
- (2) Ted wondered why he was wanted by the police.
- (3) There, he was told by a smiling policeman that his bicycle had been found.
- (4) Five days ago, the bicycle was picked up in a small village four hundred miles away.
- (5) It is now being sent to his home by train.
- (6) He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found.
- (7) It was stolen twenty years ago, when Ted was a boy of fifteen.

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. impressed | 6. had been much talked |
| 2. had been left | 7. had been published |
| 3. had lived | 8. met |
| 4. had been saved | 9. had been forgotten |
| 5. had finally returned | 10. started |

D. WRITING (Suggested letter)

Dear Aunt,

How are you? I hope everything has been OK with you since you got home from Australia.

My school's English-Speaking Club is going to have a meeting next Wednesday morning. We are discussing some solutions to conserve our country's forests. I think that if you come and talk about conservation in Australia, it will be very useful for us. I'm sure all the club members will be interested in your talk.

Please let me know if you can come.

Remember me to Uncle Linh.

Your nephew,

Nam



Unit 11

NATIONAL PARKS

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A. READING

Part 1

1. It is called "the home of the spirits of the departed".
2. It usually takes three days.
3. You can go to Kinabalu National Park from Kota Kinabalu by bus.
4. Within the park itself, you can see over 800 varieties of orchids and about 500 species of birds.
5. The most difficult part of the climb is when you make the final ascent up the summit.

Part 2

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|------------|
| 1. is | 2. taken | 3. on | 4. who | 5. an |
| 6. has/offers | 7. Activities | 8. can | 9. up | 10. island |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

/ d / : played, opened, answered, lived, employed, prepared, loved

/ t / : worked, hoped, watched, danced, brushed, established, cooked

Exercise 2.

1. had missed, would have been
2. would have forgotten, hadn't reminded
3. had had, would have sent
4. would have been, had walked
5. had known, would have gone

Exercise 3.

1. If he had hurried, he would have caught / wouldn't have missed the train.
2. If my brother had left the car keys, I could have picked him up at the station.
3. If it hadn't rained, we would have gone.
4. If we had had enough money, we would have gone on holiday.
5. If Susan hadn't eaten four cream cakes, she wouldn't have felt sick.
6. If he hadn't followed this treatment, the patient would have died.
7. If we had had a map, we wouldn't have got lost.
8. If he hadn't been late every day, he wouldn't have lost his job.
9. If Peter didn't eat so many chips, he wouldn't be fat.
10. If Robert had not started smoking cigarettes, he would not have got a bad cough.

C. SPEAKING

1-c 2-e 3-a 4-g 5-d 6-b 7-f

D. WRITING

1. Thank you very much for your/the invitation to spend this weekend with you in Hanoi.
2. I would love to come but unfortunately I am unable to accept.

3. My friend who lives/is living in Ho Chi Minh City will be staying/is going/coming to stay with us this weekend.
4. As it is/will be her first visit to Hanoi, I plan/am planning to show her around.
5. Is it/Would it be/Will it be possible to visit you next weekend instead?
6. I am certainly going to/will certainly need a rest after my friend goes back to Ho Chi Minh City.
7. Please tell me if/whether next weekend is/will be/could be convenient for you.
8. I look/am looking forward to seeing you again.

Unit 12 MUSIC

A. READING

Part 1

Exercise 1.

	Nationality	Types of music he/she blends
1. Caetano Veloso	Brazilian	rock with the music of Bahia region
2. Bonnie Raitt	American	rock with country and the blues
3. Cui Jian	Chinese	jazz and rap with Chinese in its instruments and sounds

Exercise 2.

1. They blend their country's music with popular sounds.
2. He makes them like a painter paints his canvas.
3. She has a strong and rough voice.
4. He wants it to express the feelings of Chinese young people.

Part 2

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. from | 2. played | 3. style | 4. instruments | 5. group |
| 6. fans | 7. broke | 8. rhythms | 9. recorded | 10. won |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c

Exercise 2.

1. e 2. c 3. f 4. a 5. g 6. d 7. b

Combine the sentence parts above. Use the infinitive of purpose.

Example: 1. He enrolled in the English course to learn the language.

2. She took a bus not to be late.

3. She went to the store to buy some food.

4. We disconnect our phone not to get any phone calls.

5. He didn't tell me he was sick not to worry me.

6. He turned on the radio to listen to the news.

7. She bought a computer to store information.

Exercise 3.

1. What do most of us listen to music for?/Why do most of us listen to music?
2. For whom is music a product?
3. Who has developed a new computer programme that will change the future of music?
4. What can a computer analyse?
5. How can the computer sing if you give it the lyrics and music of a song?
6. How long did it take pop and rock groups to record their songs in the 1960s?
7. How long can it take nowadays?
8. Where did rock begin in the early 1950s?
9. Why do many people like ABBA's songs?
10. What is probably one of their most successful albums?

C. SPEAKING

Conversation 1.

1. d 2. j 3. f 4. i 5. e

Conversation 2.

1. ___a___ 2. ___g___ 3. ___k___ 4. ___m___ 5. ___h___
 6. ___b___ 7. ___l___ 8. ___n___ 9. ___c___

D. WRITING

1. Eric Clapton is one of the most successful rock stars of all time.
2. He has sold millions of records.
3. He has appeared in live concerts all over the world.
4. Clapton was born in 1945 in a small town near London.
5. When he was only two his mother left him.
6. He was brought up by his grandparents.
7. Until he was nine he thought they were his parents.
8. They treated him well.
9. They bought him the first guitar.
10. When he left school they paid for him to go to art college.



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Unit 13 FILMS AND CINEMA

A. READING

Part 1

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A

Part 2

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. were | 6. was touring | 11. became |
| 2. lived | 7. signed | 12. was |
| 3. was acting | 8. made | 13. fought/used to fight |
| 4. joined | 9. played/used to play | 14. caught/used to catch |
| 5. knew | 10. succeeded/used to succeed | 15. turned/made |

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

comfortfortable

village

enoughh

Novvember

myself

leavving

photographph

Stepphen

offfice

lovvely

/f/	/v/
✓	
	✓
✓	
	✓
✓	
	✓
✓	
	✓
✓	
	✓

Exercise 2.

1. It was not until he was 5 that my son started talking.
2. It was not until she was 35 that Lan went abroad.
3. It was not until midnight that we went to bed.
4. It was not until their teacher came that the boys stopped singing.
5. It was not until she received a letter from him that she wrote to him.

Exercise 3.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. The | 6. Some | 11. the | 16. the | 21. the |
| 2. a | 7. the | 12. a | 17. The | 22. the |
| 3. the | 8. some | 13. Some | 18 the | |
| 4. the | 9. the | 14. the | 19. the | |
| 5. the | 10. the | 15. the | 20. any | |

C. SPEAKING

Exercise 2.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. b | 4. a | 5. f | 6. e |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Unit 14 THE WORLD CUP

A. READING

Year	Event(s)
(1) 1975	Born in London
1986	(2) Won the Bobby Charlton Soccer Skills Award
(3) 1991	Signed on as a trainee at Manchester United Football Club
(4) 1992	Made his first appearance as a substitute
1995	(5) Started playing full-time in the Premier League
1996	(6) Started playing for the England senior team and was voted Young Player of the Year
(7) 1998	Played in the World Cup in France
1999	Had the first child, got married and (8) was voted the second best player in the world
(9) 2001	Made captain of the England team.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b

Exercise 2.

1. final
2. popular
3. runner-up
4. audience
5. attracts
6. defeat
7. champion; honoured

Exercise 3.

1. I'll get
2. I am going to sit; I'll join
3. You'll find
4. I am not going to apply
5. You'll wake
6. I'll take; We'll leave;
7. Ann is going to take

Exercise 4.

2. It'll look
4. You'll get
6. we'll meet
8. I'll be
3. you'll like
5. They'll be
7. she'll come

Exercise 5.

2. Do you think it'll rain?
3. When do you think it'll finish?
4. How much do you think it'll cost?
5. Do you think they'll get married?
6. What time do you think you'll be back?
7. What do you think will happen?

Unit 15 CITIES

A. READING

Exercise 1.

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a

Exercise 2.

	Positive	Negative
Mexico	modern, traditional Indian and Spanish influences, a lot of excitement	lots of traffic and air pollution
Japan	a mix of traditional and modern characteristics, little crime, many parks and gardens	houses are expensive, traffic, pollution, crowds
Australia	people live in houses in suburbs, suburbs usually have own churches, schools, shopping centres and recreational facilities	suburbs are far from town centre, traffic is slow, many traffic jams

Exercise 3.

- The traditional Indians and Spanish.
- Around a central square.
- Because there are tall offices and apartment buildings as well as traditional wooden houses in Japan's cities.
- They can't live near the city centre because houses there are very expensive.
- 80%.
- Their own schools, churches, shopping centres and recreational centres.
- Crowds, traffic and pollution.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

- c
- b
- c
- c

Exercise 2.

- Use the computer which is in the livingroom.
__F__ There is only one computer.
- Press the red button, which is on the right.
__T__ There is probably only one red button.
- My sister, who is a teacher of English, lives in Boston.
__T__ I have more than one sister.

4. My cassette player, which worked yesterday, doesn't work today.
__F__ Maybe I have another cassette player I can use.
5. A mobile phone which remembers numbers is very convenient.
__F__ All mobile phones can remember numbers.
6. My brother, who is afraid of computer, has never been on the Internet.
__F__ I probably have more than one brother.

Exercise 3.

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B

C. SPEAKING

1. A- *Could you tell me something about Mexico City?*
B- Sure I can. What would you like to know?
A- Well, *when is a good time* to visit?
B- I think you can go anytime. The weather is always nice.
A- Oh, good! And *what can I see* there?
B- Well, you should visit the National Museum and go to the Palace of Fine Arts.
2. A- *What's your hometown like?*
B- My hometown? Oh, it's a pretty nice place.
A- *Is it a big town?*
B- No, it's small. But it has a lot of beautiful buildings.
A- *What's the weather like there?*
B- The winter is wet and too cold. It's very nice in the summer, though.
A- *Is there a good nightlife there?/ Does it have an exciting nightlife?*
B- No! It's really boring after six o'clock in the evening.

D. WRITING (Suggested answer)

The city of Oxford, which is in the south of England on the River Thames, has a population of about 100,000. The city is famous because it has one of the oldest universities in the world. It also has lots of other old buildings, such as the Bodleian Library, and the Ashmolean Museum. Not many people know that Oxford was once the capital of England. Charles I made it the capital from 1642-1645.

Unit 16 HISTORICAL PLACES

A. READING (Suggested answers only)

1. The Hanoi Opera House was constructed from 1901 to 1911.
2. They were Broger and Harloy.
3. It can provide 900 seats.
4. Because it is where people saw the appearance of the red flag with a yellow star on 17 August 1945 and it also witnessed a demonstration to support the August Revolution.
5. In 1997, it was repaired with the help of the French Government in accordance with its original design.

B. LANGUAGE FOCUS

Exercise 1.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. garage | 2. measure | 3. special |
| 4. Swedish | 5. illusion | 6. description |
| 7. television | 8. section | 9. vision |

Exercise 2.

Noun	Adjective
nation	national
artist	artistic
mountain	mountainous
courage	courageous
accident	accidental
education	educational
romance	romantic
envy	envious
poet	poetic
sympathy	sympathetic
origin	original
type	typical
system	systematic
space	spacious
music	musical
glory	glorious

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. mountainous | 3. spacious | 5. systematic |
| 2. musical | 4. national | 6. accidental |

Exercise 3.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. more serious than | 8. simpler |
| 4. thinner | 9. more crowded than |
| 5. bigger | 10. more peaceful than |
| 6. more interested | 11. more easily |
| 7. more important than | 12. higher than |

Exercise 4.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. larger | 7. the most popular | 10. more comfortable |
| 4. the longest | 8. the highest; higher | 11. the quickest |
| 5. the worst | 9. the most enjoyable | 12. The oldest (The eldest) |
| 6. happier | | |

Exercise 5.

- A.**
- 2. will have driven
 - 3. will have learned
 - 4. will have used up
 - 5. will have run
- B.**
- 2. Scientists will have learned to control the weather.
 - 3. Man will have destroyed the planet.
 - 4. The world population will have grown to three billion.
 - 5. Atomic energy will have replaced oil and coal.
 - 6. Scientists will have built factories in space.

C. SPEAKING (Suggested answers only)

- 1. Can I help you?/What can I do for you?
- 2. When would you like to go?
- 3. How much is it?
- 4. Can I have ...?



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SÁCH BÀI TẬP LỚP 10

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. BÀI TẬP ĐẠI SỐ 10 | 6. BÀI TẬP TIN HỌC 10 |
| 2. BÀI TẬP HÌNH HỌC 10 | 7. BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 10 |
| 3. BÀI TẬP VẬT LÝ 10 | 8. BÀI TẬP TIẾNG PHÁP 10 |
| 4. BÀI TẬP HOÁ HỌC 10 | 9. BÀI TẬP TIẾNG NGA 10 |
| 5. BÀI TẬP NGỮ VĂN 10 (tập một, tập hai) | |

SÁCH BÀI TẬP LỚP 10 - NÂNG CAO

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
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| • BÀI TẬP HÌNH HỌC 10 | • BÀI TẬP NGỮ VĂN 10 (tập một, tập hai) |
| • BÀI TẬP VẬT LÝ 10 | • BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 10 |

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