

TRẦN BÌNH NGUYỄN LŨ - NGUYỄN THỊ THIỀN HƯƠNG
PHẠM TẤT ĐẠT - ĐÔ LƯU PHƯƠNG LIÊN - ĐÀO THỊ THANH - NGUYỄN KIM HÀ

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

TIẾNG ANH

ENGLISH
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ENGLISH



The image features a vibrant graphic design. On the left, there is a large blue circle containing a yellow spiral. Along the inner edge of the spiral, the word "WAKA" is written in white. The background is split into two main colors: green on the left and pink on the right. In the pink area, the word "ENGLISH" is repeated in a large, bold, green sans-serif font, appearing eight times vertically.



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH TIẾNG ANH

9

(Tái bản lần thứ nhất)

Lời nói đầu

Các em học sinh thân mến,

Xuất phát từ yêu cầu đổi mới chương trình và phương pháp dạy - học, nâng cao tính chủ động của học sinh trong quá trình học tập và rèn luyện, Công ty Cổ phần Đầu tư và Phát triển Giáo dục Phương Nam - Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam phối hợp với Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh biên soạn bộ sách **Bài tập thực hành tiếng Anh**.

Bài tập thực hành tiếng Anh 9 được biên soạn nhằm giúp cho học sinh có thêm tài liệu để ôn tập và thực hành tốt môn học này và chuẩn bị tốt cho các kì thi. Sách gồm có 10 đơn vị bài tương đương với các bài học trong sách giáo khoa, mỗi bài gồm có 2 phần :

Phần I : Tóm tắt trọng tâm kiến thức của mỗi bài với Word form và Language focus.

Phần II : Phần bài tập thực hành, bao gồm những bài tập đa dạng dựa theo các dạng đề kiểm tra môn Tiếng Anh như : *Pronunciation, Multiple Choice Questions, Blank-fill, Word forms, Prepositions, Verb tenses and forms, Matching, Cloze tests, Reading comprehension và Sentence Transformation*.

Ngoài ra, sau mỗi hai bài có 1 bài kiểm tra 1 tiết và sau 5 bài sẽ có 1 bài kiểm tra học kì theo đúng như phân phối chương trình học ở trường nhằm giúp các em học sinh làm quen với các dạng đề kiểm tra tiếng Anh.

Chúng tôi hi vọng **Bài tập thực hành tiếng Anh 9** sẽ giúp cho các em học sinh có thêm tài liệu để ôn tập, nắm vững kiến thức và đạt kết quả cao trong các bài kiểm tra. Ngoài ra, sách có thể giúp giáo viên giảng dạy Tiếng Anh 9 có thêm tài liệu để hướng dẫn học sinh thực hành các bài tập bám sát theo nội dung chương trình học.

Xin chúc các em học sinh học tập đạt hiệu quả.

Tổ chức biên soạn
NGUYỄN HOÀI CHƯƠNG

A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A. Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	compel	compulsion	compulsory	compulsorily
2	correspond	correspondence correspondent	corresponding	
3	depend	(in)dependence	(in)dependent	(in)dependently
4	divide	division	divisible, divided	
5		friend, friendly, friendship, friendliness	(un)friendly, friendless	
6	impress	impression	(un)impressive, (un)impressed	impressively
7	instruct	instruction, instructor	instructive	instructively
8	opt	option	optional	
9	pray	prayer		
10	separate	separation	separate, (in)separable, separated	separately

B. Language focus

1. The Past Simple Tense: (Thì Quá Khứ Đơn)

Form: S + V-ed/ V2 (Cột thứ 2 trong bảng động từ bắt quy tắc)

Negative: S + didn't + V

Interrogative: Did + S + V?

Use: Thì Quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động xảy ra hoàn toàn ở quá khứ, một thói quen ở quá khứ, thời gian được xác định rõ.

Thì này thường dùng với các trạng từ/ngữ : yesterday, last (week), (two days) ago, hoặc cụm từ như in those days, this morning.

Ex. They got up late yesterday.

They didn't have breakfast this morning.

Did you see her last week?

Lưu ý Cách dùng của động từ Be và động từ khiếm khuyết như Can, Will... khi dùng ở thì quá khứ đơn thể phủ định và thể nghi vấn.

Ex. Were they at your house last night?

No, they weren't there because I was out.

2. Wish-structure: (Cấu trúc WISH)

Form: wish + S + would + V (wish in the future)

wish + S + V-ed/V2/were (wish in the present)

Use: Cấu trúc Wish dùng với động từ chia ở thì quá khứ (Past Subjunctive) để chỉ một mong muốn không có thực ở hiện tại và would/could + V khi muốn nói về sự việc khó thực hiện ở tương lai.

Ex. I wish I had a computer. (*I don't have any computer, I want a computer.*)
I wish I didn't have so much work to do. (*I have a lot of work to do.*)

He wishes he were taller. (dùng were thay vì was)

I wish I could contact him. (*I don't have my mobile phone with me.*)

He wishes he would become a doctor when he grows up.

3. Frequentative Form – USED TO: (Thể Thường diễn USED TO)

Form: S + used to + V (đã thường, trước đây đã từng)

Negative: S + didn't use to + V

Interrogative: Did + S + use to + V?

Use: Used to dùng để diễn tả một hành động thường xảy ra ở quá khứ nhưng không còn tiếp tục xảy ra ở hiện tại nữa.

Ex. We used to get up at 5 to go jogging, but now we go swimming at 6 every day.

They didn't use to go out for dinner on Saturday, but they go out for dinner on Sunday now.

Lưu ý Cân phân biệt với các cấu trúc:

a) S + GET/BE + USED TO + V-ING / N-phrase (quen làm gì)

Diễn tả sự quen thuộc đối với một hành động, một sự việc nào đó.

Ex. I don't get used to having dinner after 11p.m.

These workers are used to the noise of the workshop.

b) S + USE + O + To-inf (sử dụng cái gì để làm điều gì)

Ex. This pen has been used to write my lesson for a long time.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. published | B. ordered | C. escaped | D. impressed |
| 2. A. spread | B. treatment | C. teaching | D. disease |
| 3. A. deny | B. terrify | C. energy | D. liquefy |
| 4. A. religion | B. generous | C. giant | D. gallery |
| 5. A. anyway | B. have | C. pray | D. federation |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. publish | B. comprise | C. escape | D. impress |
| 7. A. enjoy | B. although | C. enough | D. children |
| 8. A. currency | B. instruction | C. Chinese | D. compulsory |
| 9. A. station | B. mention | C. religion | D. question |
| 10. A. center | B. attend | C. everyone | D. lively |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. Art and English are _____ subjects in our school.
A. compel B. compulsion C. compulsory D compulsorily
2. The children play and chat _____ at recess.
A. happily B. happiness C. happy D. happilly
3. He gave me strict _____ to get there by eleven o'clock.
A. instruct B.instruction C. instructive D. instructions
4. She wishes I _____ here tomorrow.
A. came B. could come C. will come D. come
5. My sister _____ cats but she doesn't like them any more.
A. loves B. loved C. often loves D. used to love
6. Our teacher often makes the students divide _____ small discussion groups.
A. into B. by C. in D. to
7. In some ways, Kuala Lumpur is not different _____ Hanoi.
A. in B. away C. from D. with
8. Almost all the tourists are really _____ by the beauty of Hue.
A. excited B. fond C. interested D. impressed
9. In my school, we can choose between art and music. They are _____.
A. optional B. interesting C. independent D. compulsory

10. Their religion is Buddhism so they go to the _____ to pray every day.
A. country B. pagoda C. mosque D. church
11. In Malaysia, _____ is free.
A. education B. educate C. educationally D. educational
12. The _____ language in Viet Nam is Vietnamese.
A. nationally B. nation C. national D. nationality
13. People enjoyed the _____ atmosphere in Viet Nam.
A. peace B. peaceful C. peaceable D. peacefully
14. It's very kind _____ her to help me with this work.
A. in B. to C. at D. of
15. Although they are far away from each other, they still _____.
A. keep in with B. keep in touch C. keep on D. keep up with
16. I always get _____ when I wear new clothes.
A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. excitement
17. Their holiday was so _____ that they did not want to go back to work.
A. enjoyable B. enjoyably C. enjoy D. enjoying
18. That worker did not work hard enough, _____ he lost his job.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
19. Physical _____ can cause overweight.
A. exercise B. activity C. inactivity D. attraction
20. She is _____ to me because I have helped her a lot.
A. helpful B. worried C. pleasant D. thankful

III. Matching each word in column A to its definition in column B:

A	B
1. climate	A. area of land that belongs to a country
2. comprise	B. number of people who live in a country
3. optional	C. showing kindness and pleasantness
4. territory	D. write letters to and receive them from sb
5. separate	E. make somebody feel admiration and respect
6. compulsory	F. normal weather conditions of a region
7. impress	G. that you can choose or not choose
8. friendliness	H. consist of, have as parts or members
9. correspond	I. divide, stop being together
10. population	J. obligatory, that must be done by law

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

- It's important for the children to get a good _____. (educate)
- We enjoy the _____ atmosphere in the mosque. (peace)
- The little boy sat _____ for a few minutes. (silent)
- The teacher welcomes the _____ from the students on any subject. (correspond)
- Alexander. G. Bell was a _____ inventor. (fame)
- Mr. Long has an _____ collection of stamps. (impress)
- We like the beauty of the city and the _____ of the people. (friend)
- Read these _____ carefully before taking this medicine. (instruct)
- Swimming is _____ at my school. (compel)
- I try to keep meat _____ from other food in the fridge. (separation)
- James has _____ knocked against the other car. (purpose)
- The old man _____ with the young man's impractical plan. (agree)
- Half of these _____ are wrong. (calculate)
- Stamp _____ can be a very expensive hobby. (collect)

15. I'm just a beginner in _____ with her. (compare)
16. They are selling these toys at a very _____ price. (compete)
17. Some people had the _____ of being born into rich families. (advantageous)
18. We need TV serials which give a good _____ of different aspects of life. (describe)
19. That thief must be severely _____. (punish)
20. It is _____ that Mrs. Brown has kept many cats at home. (believe)

V. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

1. We go to work by car and our children go to school _____ foot.
2. I have lived here _____ 2004.
3. How fast did he drive? - _____ 30 miles an hour.
4. It's very kind _____ him to say so.
5. How many chapters does this book consist _____?
6. Vietnam is famous _____ its cultural heritages.
7. I will be home _____ Sunday November 5.
8. This brochure is full _____ useful information.
9. They still keep in touch _____ each other.
10. She doesn't depend _____ her parents.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. My teacher would rather I _____ the test well. (do)
2. Are you used to _____ television after dinner? (watch)
3. Let me _____ you about our plan for this month. (tell)
4. I wish you _____ harder for your examination. (work)
5. Mr. Alan lives in England, he is used to _____ on the left. (drive)
6. How long is it since she last _____ you? (see)
7. I used to _____ to Vung Tau twice a week. (go)
8. Water can't _____ here. People must go to a lake nearby to get it. (find)

9. Hundreds of library cards _____ last year. (issue)
10. It's very kind of you _____ them with their studying. (help)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

at	modern	pass	subjects
secondary	educated	attend	musical

In Australia most children (1)_____ primary school from the age of five. Only two per cent of children of primary school age are (2)_____ at home. Some children who go to school always take up extra activities such as playing a (3)_____ instrument or dancing, and they go to private classes for these and for school (4)_____ they find difficult or interesting. Ninety per cent of population go on to (5)_____ school, but a much smaller percentage (6)_____ the final year of secondary school examinations and complete a university degree. (7)_____ the moment university students and graduates make up less than a third of the total population. Australian universities are (8)_____ and well-equipped. Most teaching is by a combination of lectures.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

According to a recent survey, most Chinese in Hong Kong preferred to work for Americans. They said that during the past ten years or so American businesses (1)_____ well and were very friendly. Almost all of them who had worked for Americans said they (2)_____ happy in their work. They were then asked (3)_____ they liked working for American bosses. Most replied (4)_____ they were usually fair, kind, friendly and generous.

When asked whether they liked working for British bosses, however, the Chinese (5)_____ that the British bosses were too strict and proud.

The survey (6) _____ among 200 Chinese managers and advanced business students in Hong Kong. Most of the people (7) _____ said that the working conditions were also much better in American companies.

When managers were asked (8) _____ they often conducted business, they replied that they went to tea houses. A few people said that they had often done business with Americans over lunch at expensive hotel restaurants.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. pay | B. will pay | C. are paying | D. paid |
| 2. A. were | B. will be | C. have been | D. are |
| 3. A. that | B. if | C. about | D. why |
| 4. A. to | B. that | C. if | D. about |
| 5. A. answer | B. will answer | C. answered | D. have answered |
| 6. A. conducted | | B. was conducted | |
| | C. has conducted | D. was conducting | |
| 7. A. interview | B. to interview | C. interviewed | D. interviewing |
| 8. A. where | B. when | C. how | D. if |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

Lan's grandparents (1) _____ in Ben Tre. They spend their time looking after their vegetable garden. They (2) _____ beans, cabbages, lady's fingers, chillies and cucumbers. In fact, they (3) _____ more vegetables than they can eat so they (4) _____ give some to their neighbors. Lan (5) _____ her grandparents once a month. She enjoys helping in the (6) _____ garden. She waters the plants and (7) _____ out the weeds. "I always take home some of grandpa's vegetables. (8) _____ are juicy and fresh", says Lan.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

My uncle is a police officer. He is my father's youngest brother. He is about twenty six years old. I do not see him very often. He comes to my house several

times a year. He is married, he has a baby son. When he and his wife come to my house, they bring me some presents. Sometimes they stay with us for a few days, my uncle tells me jokes and funny stories. I like to listen to him, he makes me happy all the time.

- | T | F |
|--|-------|
| 1. My uncle is an office worker. | _____ |
| 2. My uncle sometimes comes to my house. | _____ |
| 3. My aunt tells me funny stories. | _____ |
| 4. I often get presents from him and his wife. | _____ |

B.

The two longest rivers in the world are the Amazon and the Nile. The Amazon begins in a stream near the top of a mountain which is called Cerro Huagra. The stream is called the Huarco. Later the Huarco becomes a river which is known as the Ucayali. The Ucayali then becomes the Amazon. The length of the Amazon from the beginning of the Huarco to the Atlantic Ocean is 6,448 kilometres.

The Nile begins in a stream which flows from Ruanda into Lake Victoria. When it leaves Lake Victoria, the river is known as the White Nile and flows through the Sudan. Further north it becomes the Nile and flows through Egypt past Cairo into the Mediterranean Sea. If it is measured from the source of the Luvironza stream to its mouth in the Mediterranean, the Nile is 222 kilometres longer than the Amazon.

- | T | F |
|--|-------|
| 1. The Amazon is one of the longest rivers in the world. | _____ |
| 2. The Nile flows from the stream Huarco to Lake Victoria. | _____ |
| 3. The Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea. | _____ |
| 4. The Amazon is longer than the Nile. | _____ |

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. It seems very difficult to me to have a trip abroad.

A B C D

2. Mai and me would like to join the English speaking club.

A B C D

3. She enjoys the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying.

A B C D

4. She wishes he will stop making noise when she is working.

A B C D

5. Would you like to come and visit to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum next year?

A B C D

6. This book consists about three parts: introduction, development and conclusion.

A B C D

7. There is an English examination in Friday, November the twentieth.

A B C D

8. "Can you help me with my homework?" – "I wish I could but I couldn't."

A B C D

9. He used to smoking cigarettes, but he doesn't now.

A B C D

10. When will you spend your summer vacation? In Nha Trang.

A B C D

X. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

A.

1. My baby sister eats little food.

I wish _____

2. What a pity she doesn't understand her lessons clearly.
I wish _____
3. What a pity his neighbors aren't friendly.
I wish _____
4. I'm sorry my sister doesn't invite my cousins to her birthday party.
I wish _____
5. They have to work in a noisy office.
They wish _____
6. It rains heavily so we can't go out.
We wish _____
7. My relatives are living near me now.
They used _____
8. They don't make a lot of mistakes in spelling again.
They used _____
9. Mr. Brown often went bowling on Sunday evening.
He used _____
10. The boy played games a lot last year, but now he doesn't play games.
He used _____

B.

1. It's time for you to learn to look after yourself.
It's high time you _____
2. Please stay at home this Christmas.
I'd rather you _____
3. Please help your mother with housework.
I'd rather _____
4. It's time for the children to go to bed.
It's high time the _____

5. They haven't seen her for five years.

They last _____

6. How long has he lived in this city?

How long ago _____

7. I haven't met them for a year.

I last _____

8. She has worked in this factory since 2001.

She started _____

9. They are getting excited about their holiday.

They are looking _____

10. The last time we visited Hanoi was two years ago.

It's _____

CLOTHING**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A. Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1		(in)convenience	(in)convenient	(in)conveniently
2	design	design, designer		
3	encourage	encouragement	encouraging	encouragingly
4	economize	economy	economic, economical	economically
5	fashion	fashion	(un)fashionable, old-fashioned	fashionably
6	inspire	inspiration,	(un)inspiring, (un)inspired	
7	modernize	modernity, modernization	modern	
8	practice	practice	(im)practical	practically
9		sleeve	(short-)sleeved, sleeveless	
10	symbolize	symbol	symbolic	symbolically

B. Language focus:

1. The Present Perfect Tense: (Thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)

Form: S + have/ has + past participle (V-ed/V3 – cột thứ 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc)

Use: *Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả:*

- a) một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ, thời gian không xác định rõ.
- b) một hành động xảy ra ở quá khứ vẫn còn tiếp tục đến hiện tại.
- c) một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.

Lưu ý Trạng từ/ ngữ chỉ thời gian dùng trong *thì hiện tại hoàn thành* : ever, never.. before, already, yet, so far, just, recently, lately, for, since, This is the first time...

Ex. Have you *ever eaten* Japanese food? – No, I've *never eaten* it *before*.
Have you *finished* this book *yet*? – No, I'm *on* page 68.
How many pages *have you read*? – I *have read* 68 pages *so far*.
I *have already written* the letter.
Jim *has just phoned* from the bus station.
We *have studied* here *for* four years.

2. Passive Voice: (Lối Thụ Động)

Form: S + be + past participle (p.p) + by + Agent (tác nhân)

Áp dụng vào các thì :

- a) Present Simple: S + am/is/are + pp
- b) Past Simple: S + was/were + pp
- c) Present Perfect: S + have/has + been + pp
- d) Future Simple: S + will + be + pp
- e) With Modals: S + V(modal) + be + pp

Use: Dùng Passive Voice khi muốn nhấn mạnh vào hành động mà không quan trọng hay không cần biết người nào hay cái gì đã làm hành động đó (thường dùng khi chủ ngữ câu chủ động là People, They, Somebody...).

Ex. My book *was bought* yesterday.

Lưu ý:

- Một số động từ có hai tân ngữ như *give, lend, offer, promise, sell, send, buy...* có hai cách đổi sang lối thụ động.

Ex. Karen was given a present by Peter.

(Or) A present was given to Karen by Peter.

- S + Have + O (something) + pp (Causative Passive) dùng khi ta nhờ một người khác làm một việc gì, hoặc muốn nói đến một việc không dễ chịu.

Ex. We had our house painted before Tet. (Causative Passive)

She had her house broken into last night.

- Với các động từ như *say, think, believe, expect, know, suppose...* thì động từ theo sau luôn ở dạng to-infinitive.

S + be + said/thought.... + to-Inf.

Ex. The new shopping center is supposed to open next Spring.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>butter</u> | B. <u>put</u> | C. <u>sugar</u> | D. <u>push</u> |
| 2. A. <u>great</u> | B. <u>bread</u> | C. <u>steak</u> | D. <u>break</u> |
| 3. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>cough</u> | C. <u>though</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 4. A. <u>horses</u> | B. <u>houses</u> | C. <u>chooses</u> | D. <u>rises</u> |
| 5. A. <u>thin</u> | B. <u>those</u> | C. <u>thirst</u> | D. <u>three</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. librarian | B. Canadian | C. calculation | D. ability |
| 7. A. electrical | B. preposition | C. independent | D. international |

8. A. December B. November C. policeman D. comedy
9. A. library B. elephant C. potato D. library
10. A. volunteer B. afternoon C. Japanese D. geography

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. It's _____ for teenagers to wear long T-shirts and embroidered jeans now. They used to wear them.
A. fashion B. fashionable C. fashionably D. unfashionable
2. Vietnamese women usually wear "Ao Dai", especially on _____ celebrations.
A. important B. importantly C. importance D. unimportant
3. Today young generation is still fond of _____ jeans.
A. to wear B. wearing C. wore D. worn
4. He describes himself _____ a fashion designer.
A. by B. as C. in D. from
5. He _____ with his friends in an apartment in Hue since last week.
A. was living B. lives C. has lived D. lived
6. My car _____ yesterday.
A. repairs B. is repaired C. repaired D. was repaired
7. Some designers have _____ the Ao Dai by printing lines of poetry on it.
A. modern B. modernize C. modernized D. modernizing
8. Other designers have taken _____ from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.
A. inspire B. inspiration C. inspirer D. inspiring
9. My brother prefers T-shirts _____ pullovers?
A. to B. much as C. more than D. than
10. My uncle is a _____. He has composed lots of famous poems.
A. designer B. collector C. poet D. musician

11. Vietnamese women prefer to wear modern clothing _____ work.
A. at B. on C. for D. with
12. Wearing uniform encourages students to be proud _____ their school.
A. to B. of C. in D. at
13. What do you say when you want to ask someone the way to the Reunification Palace?
A. Sorry Sir. Where is the Reunification Palace?
B. Excuse me. Would you please tell me the way to the Reunification Palace?
C. Hello Sir. Where is the Reunification Palace?
D. Please tell me the way to the Reunification Palace.
14. _____ English _____ all over the world?
A. Is / spoken B. Was / spoken
C. Does / speak D. Did / speak
15. The Ao Dai is the _____ dress of Vietnamese women.
A. beautiful B. polite C. casual D. traditional
16. The word Jeans comes _____ a kind of material that was made in Europe.
A. in B. at C. from D. on
17. The national dress of Indian and Pakistani women is _____.
A. Kimono B. Ao Dai C. Sari D. Jeans
18. My father likes wearing a _____ shirt when he goes out for a meal with his friends.
A. striping B. stripped C. strip D. striped
19. When you want to invite your close friend to go shopping with you. You say:
A. Sorry. Would you go shopping with me?
B. Lam, would you like to go shopping with me?
C. Are you free now? Go shopping with me.
D. What do you do? Go shopping with me.
20. The plan was designed to help Vietnam's ethnic _____ on education.
A. tradition B. minorities C. inspiration D. rivalry

III. Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions:

A. Fill in the blank with SINCE or FOR:

1. My sister has been in Hanoi _____ last Sunday.
2. They have lived in Dalat _____ ten years.
3. We haven't seen her _____ last January.
4. We've read this book _____ 5 o'clock.
5. I've known him _____ we were at the high school.
6. My uncle has worked for this company _____ 10 years.
7. They've played football _____ 9 a.m.
8. Nobody lives in that house. It has been empty _____ many years.
9. Linda went to work in Paris two years ago, and we haven't seen her _____.
10. He's out of the office _____ a few days next week.

B. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition:

1. What do you usually do _____ Sunday?
2. The Ao dai consists _____ a long silk tunic that is slit on the sides and worn over loose pants.
3. My sister was born _____ 30th April 2006.
4. We should travel _____ 7 o'clock in the morning.
5. The design and material used for men were different _____ those used for women.
6. _____ the 18th century jean cloth was made completely from cotton.
7. Dalat is always famous _____ its natural beauty.
8. Do you often send your friends and relatives beautiful cards _____ Christmas?
9. There are footnotes written _____ the bottom of each page in this book.
10. Try to be pleasant _____ everybody.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. It is _____ for me to have no car. (convenience)
2. Work on this office building is still _____. (complete)
3. Everyone is very _____ towards me and they are always ready to help me. (friend)
4. Children need lots of _____ from their parents. (courage)
5. It's _____ to wear short skirts at the moment, because the weather is very cold. (fashion)
6. Tammy has a beautiful _____ of foreign stamps. (collect)
7. The _____ of jeans stopped growing in the 1990s. (sell)
8. The worldwide _____ situation got worse in the 1990s. (economy)
9. English is _____ spoken in many countries in the world. (wide)
10. _____, I will have a piece of chocolate, but this is quite rare. (occasion)
11. He was _____ when he did the test badly. (hope)
12. The girl was too _____ to make the stupid mistake. (shame)
13. Recently nutritious foods have increased in _____. (popular)
14. They have had a lot of _____ from customers today. (complain)
15. I always believe you because I know you are _____. (truth)
16. They are going to announce the _____ of the Queen. (arrive)
17. It was quite _____ to order so much food, we were too tired to eat. (necessary)
18. He was turned down for the job because he is _____. (quality)
19. My classmates are very pleasant but my form teacher is a little _____. (friend)
20. These shoes look very smart but they are terribly _____. (comfort)

V. Use the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. My uncle _____ in Ho Chi Minh city for six years now, so he is quite used to the traffic. (live)
2. Sorry, I can't speak to you. I _____ my hair. (wash)
3. We _____ Jim with his dog in the park. (just see)
4. When I _____ young, I used to go swimming in the river near my house. (be)
5. These students _____ English for five years. (learn)
6. Mr. Lam _____ two crashes in his career as a taxi driver. (have)
7. The two men _____ by the police when we came. (question)
8. Thousands of houses _____ for the workers every year. (build)
9. Karen _____ a present by her mother yesterday. (give)
10. _____ your house _____ last month? (repaint)

VI. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

fashionable	striped	cleaner's	undresses
unbuttoned	unsuitable	informal	worn

FATHER AND SON

My next-door neighbor has a very unusual (1) appearance. He has long hair with a parting in the middle, and usually wears an old pair of jeans and a (2) _____ shirt. His clothes are very (3) _____ for working in a bank, but that is what he does! Unless he (4) _____ when he gets to work and changes his clothes! His clothes are usually filthy and I am sure he never washes them or takes them to the (5) _____. When he wears a coat it is always old and (6) _____, and even on very cold days it is (7) _____ all down the front. The funny thing is that his son is very (8) _____, he always wears the latest styles, and never wears casual clothes, even on an (9) _____ occasion.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

CHOOSING CLOTHES

Are you one of the thousands of people who eagerly follow every new fashion that appears? Or are you one of those who go to the shops and just buys whatever they can find in their (1)_____ that suits them? Or perhaps you order from a mail-order catalogue, and then have to send everything back because nothing (2)_____? Whatever (3)_____ of shopper you are, one thing is certain. Everyone finds (4)_____ important. According to a recent survey, people spend more time either buying clothes, or thinking about buying them, or looking at them in shop (5)_____ than they do on most other products, (6)_____ from food: And the reason is obvious. Clothes are an important part of our appearance. (7)_____ work, you may need to impress a customer, or persuade the boss that you know what you are doing, and clothes certainly help well-dressed people, so they say, get on (8)_____ the world. And as far as attracting the opposite sex is concerned, clothes also play a vital role.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. place | B. price | C. size | D. self |
| 2. A. sizes | B. styles | C. fits | D. measures |
| 3. A. means | B. typical | C. idea | D. kind |
| 4. A. out | B. clothes | C. dresses | D. vests |
| 5. A. centers | B. sale | C. times | D. windows |
| 6. A. apart | B. or | C. according | D. taken |
| 7. A. At | B. For | C. After | D. By |
| 8. A. on | B. all | C. in | D. over |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be (1)_____, but they don't want to look exactly (2)_____ everybody else. Not all clothes are (3)_____ for work or school, perhaps because they're not formal enough, or simply not (4)_____. It is easy to buy the (5)_____ size, and find that your trousers are too

tight, especially if you're a little bit (6)_____. Very loose clothes make you feel (7)_____. If you buy light (8)_____ clothes, then they might not be warm enough for winter.

VII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

School children are not the only ones required to wear uniforms. Many adults also wear uniforms to work. Policemen, nurses, production operators and many others have their own unique uniforms of different colors. Wearing a uniform helps one to identify him or her with a particular organization. A schoolboy wears his uniform so that people know which school he goes to.

In our modern society, people wear different types of clothes with matching accessories on different occasions. Usually, men put on either long-sleeved or short-sleeved shirts or trousers. Women normally wear dresses or blouses and skirts. However, it is not uncommon to see women in pantsuits too.

	T	F
1. School children are the only ones who wear uniforms.	_____	_____
2. Policemen have their own uniforms.	_____	_____
3. Men can wear dresses and skirts.	_____	_____
4. People wear different types of clothes on different occasions.	_____	_____

B.

Jeans are the most popular kind of clothing in the world. They are popular almost everywhere, in Japan, France, Indonesia and Brazil. Rich people and poor people wear them. Young people and even some old people wear them, too. In the United States, they are the only kind of traditional clothes. In other countries, young people wear them because they want to look modern. Jeans are sign of youth independence. Everyone wants to be modern, young and independent.

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	T	F
1. School children are the only ones who wear uniforms.	_____	_____
2. Policemen have their own uniforms.	_____	_____
3. Men can wear dresses and skirts.	_____	_____
4. People wear different types of clothes on different occasions.	_____	_____

B.

Jeans are the most popular kind of clothing in the world. They are popular almost everywhere, in Japan, France, Indonesia and Brazil. Rich people and poor people wear them. Young people and even some old people wear them, too. In the United States, they are the only kind of traditional clothes. In other countries, young people wear them because they want to look modern. Jeans are sign of youth independence. Everyone wants to be modern, young and independent.

T

F

1. In the world everyone wear jeans. _____
2. Jeans are the only kind of traditional clothes in the world. _____
3. Jeans are sign of youth and independence. _____
4. Jeans can't be seen in Asia. _____

VIII. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

1. My sister gave me a new pair of jeans on my fifteenth birthday.

2. The workers are building a supermarket on our street.

3. The zoo keepers feed the animals twice a day.

4. They have sold their car to pay their debt.

5. We are going to grow flowers in the garden.

6. You mustn't touch this button while the experiment is in progress.

7. Someone will blow a whistle if there is an emergency.

8. Did people make jeans two hundred years ago?

9. We don't use this kind of cloth to make shirts.

10. You should pay your bill before you leave the hotel.

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. They made jean cloth completely by cotton in the eighteenth century.
A B C D
2. A new style of jeans have just been introduced in the USA.
A B C D
3. Wearing uniforms encourages students to be proud about their school.
A B C D
4. The majority of Vietnamese people prefer to wear modern clothing in work.
A B C D
5. What has fashion designers done to modernize the Ao Dai?
A B C D
6. A new school is going to build in the town center.
A B C D
7. It consists of a long silk tunic that slits on the sides.
A B C D
8. The two boys often went to school on foot when they are young.
A B C D
9. We have visited the pagoda when we went to the city.
A B C D
10. He walked to work today. His car is servicing at the garage.
A B C D

X Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. We have learnt English for 4 years.

We started _____

2. Ly's father started to give up smoking last year.

Ly's father has _____

3. The editor hasn't written to Mai for a month.

The editor last _____

4. How long have you learnt Spanish?

How long ago _____

5. They finished their exercises on time yesterday.

Their exercises _____

6. A friend sold me a rock concert ticket last week.

A rock concert ticket _____

7. The dentist took out one of my teeth three days ago.

One of _____

8. They are fitting our new carpet tomorrow.

Our _____

9. The club has postponed the match.

The match _____

10. How long have the Browns lived in this town?

When did _____

11. He finished his work more quickly than she did.

She didn't _____

12. I am overweight because I eat too much candy.

If I _____

13. Why don't you bring your sister to the party?

I suggest _____

14. My brother and I are not good at drawing.

Neither _____

15. The doctor advised him to stop smoking.

He _____

16. They were unable to finish their game of badminton because of the heavy rain.

The heavy rain _____

17. I only understood very little of what you said.

I could hardly _____

18. The students spent two hours correcting their exercises.

It took _____

19. "Let's check all the doors before going to bed," said my father.

My father suggested _____

20. No other city in Vietnam is as large as Ho Chi Minh City.

Ho Chi Minh City _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

(1-2) Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>late</u> | B. <u>fashion</u> | C. <u>plain</u> | D. <u>occasion</u> |
| 2. A. <u>design</u> | B. <u>divide</u> | C. <u>invite</u> | D. <u>religion</u> |

(3-4) Choose the word whose stress is not the same as that of the other three: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. <u>become</u> | B. <u>consist</u> | C. <u>mention</u> | D. <u>describe</u> |
| 4. A. <u>economic</u> | B. <u>compulsory</u> | C. <u>official</u> | D. <u>especially</u> |

(5-12) Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2pts)

5. The English 9 textbook _____ ten Units.
A. comprises B. consists C. divides D. separates
6. Islam is Malaysia's _____ religion.
A. compulsory B. optional C. traditional D. official
7. Many designers took _____ from Vietnam's ethnic minorities.
A. friendliness B. impression C. inspiration D. fashion
8. They knelt down in a place of worship and _____ for peace and happiness.
A. kept B. prayed C. enjoyed D. impressed
9. Maryam and Lan _____ pen pals for over two years.
A. are B. were C. will be D. have been
10. "Hello. You must be Maryam". – " ".
A. Yes, please B. That's right, I am
C. No, I am Maryam D. Yes, here's Lan
11. Maryam's trip to Vietnam made a deep impression _____ her.
A. in B. for C. on D. from
12. The park was named _____ a Vietnamese hero, Le Van Tam.
A. after B. by C. for D. with

(13-16) Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1pt)

13. Her _____ with Maryam lasted many years. (correspond)
14. The clothes she often wears are very _____. (fashion)
15. He is not old enough to live _____ of his parents. (depend)
16. The company is investing \$10 million to _____ its factories. (modern)

(17-20) Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting: (1pt)

17. I am very excited with the trip, so I cannot sleep.

A B C D

18. John has broken several glasses since I know him.

A B C D

19. We wish Hanoi is as modern as Kuala Lumpur.

A B C D

20. It was very kind of you showing me so much of the city.

A B C D

(21-28) Read the passage and choose the best answers: (2pts)

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be (21)_____, but they don't want to look exactly (22)_____ everybody else. Not all clothes are (23)_____ for work or school, perhaps they are not formal enough, or simply not (24)_____. It is easy to buy the wrong size, and find that your trousers are too (25)_____, especially if you are a little bit overweight. Very loose clothes make you feel slim, but when they have shrunk after being (26)_____ then you have a problem! If you buy light (27)_____ clothes, they might not be warm enough for the winter. Wearing which clothes (28)_____ what occasion is also your big interest in life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 21. A. old-minded | B. fashionable | C. silly | D. trouble |
| 22. A. similar | B. alike | C. same | D. like |
| 23. A. suitable | B. equal | C. different | D. right |
| 24. A. casual | B. comfortable | C. logical | D. equal |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 25. A. close | B. tight | C. big | D. large |
| 26. A. embroidered | B. printed | C. washed | D. added |
| 27. A. cotton | B. paper | C. plastic | D. dirty |
| 28. A. of | B. in | C. on | D. at |

(29-32) Read the passage carefully and decide if the following sentences are True or False: (1pt)

Sudan is a rather large nation in the northeastern part of Africa. It has about sixteen million people. It is bordered by Egypt, Libya, Chad, the Central African Empire, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. It also has a short coastline along the Red Sea. Some northern areas of the country have deserts while the southern part has tropical rain forests.

The capital city is Khartoum. At Khartoum the Blue Nile and White Nile come together to form the Nile River, which is the world's longest river system. Khartoum has about two hundred thousand people.

There are two groups of people who live in Sudan. In the northern and central parts of the country, there are many Arabic-speaking Muslims. They make up about two-thirds of the total population. In the southern area, there are groups of people who speak African languages.

The northern and southern regions also have different histories. People in the south lived by themselves for many years. However, the northern area was controlled by foreigners for several centuries. The Egyptians, Romans, Turks, and British all had this area under their control at one time. After World War II, Sudan became completely independent.

	T	F
1. A good title for this reading is Africa.	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. The people in the rainy area speak African languages.	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum.	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. The most important product in Sudan is not told in the reading.	<hr/>	<hr/>

(33-36) Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same: (2pts)

33. My teacher stopped smoking a long time ago.

My teacher hasn't _____

34. I hate having to do homework every night.

I wish _____

35. We should brush our teeth carefully after meals.

Our _____

36. He is no longer late for class.

He used _____

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

A. Word form:

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	collect	collection, collector	collective	collectively
2	enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably
3	enter	entrance		
4	fly	flight	flying	
5		grocer, grocery, groceries		
6	hurry	hurry	(un)hurried	(un)hurriedly
7	luck	luck	(un)lucky	(un)luckily
8	mountain	mountain, mountaineer	mountainous	
9	relax	relaxation	relaxed, relaxing	
10	sightsee	sightseeing, sightseer		

B. Language focus:

1. Wish-Structure: (Review Unit 1)

Form: wish + S + would/could + V
wish + S + V-ed/V2/were

Ex: He wishes he could sing well.
They wish the weather were fine.
I wish my exam didn't get bad marks.

2. Prepositions of Time: (Giới từ chỉ thời gian)

a) AT: (lúc, vào lúc) dùng trước giờ, lễ hội, và các từ như *moment, time, age...*

Ex. – at 6 o'clock, at 8.30
– at noon, at night, at the moment, at the same time, at the age of
– at Christmas, at Easter
– at work

b) ON: (vào ngày) dùng trước ngày, ngày lễ (theo sau là *Day, Eve*), dùng với *occasion, holiday...*

Ex. – on Saturday, on May 19th, on Monday January 9th 2008
– on Easter Day, on Independent Day, on Christmas Eve
– on the occasion, on holiday, on time

c) IN: (vào tháng, năm) dùng trước tháng, mùa, năm, thế kỷ và trước các từ *morning, afternoon, evening*.

Ex. – in August, in Spring, in 2009, in December 2005
– in the 21st century
– in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
– in time (for...): kịp lúc (để..)
– in a week, in a month (trong thời gian tương lai)

d) FOR: (trong khoảng thời gian) (a period of time)

– for a week, for 5 minutes
– for a long time

e) **SINCE**: (từ, từ khi) (a point of time)

– since Tuesday, since yesterday, since Christmas

f) **TILL/UNTIL**: (đến, cho đến khi)

Ex. I will wait for you till 9 p.m.

g) **BEFORE**: (trước, trước khi)

Ex. We often do morning exercises before going to school.

h) **AFTER**: (sau, sau khi)

Ex. They will go on a vacation after the final examination.

i) **UP TO**: (đến, cho đến → nhấn mạnh)

Ex. We haven't seen her up to now.

j) **BETWEEN**: (giữa 2 mốc thời gian)

Ex. My brother always does his homework between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Lưu ý: không dùng giới từ “at – on – in” trước “every, last, next, tomorrow, yesterday”

3. Adverb of Result: (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả)

Form: Clause 1, SO + adverb clause of result (clause 2)

Use: SO đứng trước mệnh đề chỉ kết quả mang nghĩa “vì thế, cho nên”.

Ex. Hoai worked very hard. (chỉ nguyên nhân)

She easily passed her exam. (chỉ kết quả)

→ Hoai worked hard, so she easily passed her exam.

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ kết quả còn được dùng với các từ nối sau :

S + V + SO + Adj/Adv + THAT – Clause

S + V + SUCH + (A/AN) + Adj + NOUN + THAT – Clause

Ex. Hoai worked so hard that she easily passed her exam.

Hoai was such a hard-working student that she easily passed her exam.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pagoda</u> | B. <u>hamburg</u> er | C. <u>relax</u> | D. <u>gather</u> |
| 2. A. <u>comment</u> | B. <u>pagoda</u> | C. <u>grocery</u> | D. <u>locate</u> |
| 3. A. <u>lived</u> | B. <u>separat</u> ed | C. <u>comprise</u> d | D. <u>enjoyed</u> |
| 4. A. <u>hike</u> | B. <u>admire</u> | C. <u>picnic</u> | D. <u>shrine</u> |
| 5. A. <u>sightseer</u> | B. <u>sure</u> | C. <u>soil</u> | D. <u>symbol</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. <u>hamburger</u> | B. <u>economic</u> | C. <u>separation</u> | D. <u>relaxation</u> |
| 7. A. <u>picnic</u> | B. <u>logical</u> | C. <u>finish</u> | D. <u>relax</u> |
| 8. A. <u>harvest</u> | B. <u>gather</u> | C. <u>exchange</u> | D. <u>grocery</u> |
| 9. A. <u>journey</u> | B. <u>entrance</u> | C. <u>banyan</u> | D. <u>enjoyable</u> |
| 10. A. <u>blanket</u> | B. <u>gather</u> | C. <u>comment</u> | D. <u>admire</u> |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. Van is now living with the Brown family on a _____ outside Columbus, Ohio.
A. field B. farm C. site D. river
2. There are some cottages at the _____ of the mountain. It's very peaceful here.
A. sink B. foot C. feet D. leg
3. They walked up the mountain to visit the _____ of a Vietnamese hero.
A. shrine B. land C. site D. place

4. Look at the big old tree at the _____ to the village. It's a banyan tree.
A. going B. entrance C. way D. exit
5. He didn't have time to study _____ he failed the exam.
A. so that B. because C. since D. so
6. They put up the tent and had a _____ on the river bank.
A. picnic B. place C. space D. way
7. After an hour's walking, everyone felt tired and hungry, so they stopped and had a _____.
A. supper B. breakfast C. snack D. lunch
8. While going on her summer vacation, Helen took a lot of _____ to show the trip to her friends.
A. things B. signs C. photos D. pictures
9. After two hours traveling by coach, we _____ Long Hai.
A. reached B. went C. came D. got
10. They often go for a walk in the park early in the morning to enjoy the _____ air there.
A. salty B. fresh C. strong D. windy
11. We hired a small canoe and went _____ in the river.
A. boating B. climbing C. playing D. working
12. Many people go to amusement parks on weekends to _____ after a hard working week.
A. enjoy B. see C. watch D. relax
13. She invited us _____ her family on a trip to Ha Noi.
A. to come B. to get C. to take D. to join
14. We started to walk to the village. The _____ to the village was tiring but interesting.
A. journey B. voyage C. travel D. going

15. To reach the village they have to cross a small bamboo _____.
A. forestry B. bush C. shrub D. forest
16. Nam, a student from Ho Chi Minh City, is _____ student in the USA.
A. an exchange B. to change C. a change D. to exchange
17. After that, he _____ the chicken's eggs.
A. collects B. picks C. takes D. has
18. Mr. Long does farming work while Mrs. Long works at a grocery store in a _____ town.
A. nearside B. near C. nearly D. nearby
19. Every day when Nam finishes his homework, he _____ the chickens.
A. brushes B. takes C. gets D. feeds
20. We have known each other _____ we were in a university.
A. since B. for C. while D. when

III. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. It's an _____ journey. (interest)
2. Don't _____ the room without knocking. (entrance)
3. There is a _____ lot near my house. (park)
4. He is a famous stamp _____. (collect)
5. She is now learning in the USA as a(n) _____ student. (change)
6. Mai dances very _____. (beauty)
7. He has a fine stamp _____. (collect)
8. They don't like _____ at night. (travel)
9. They are _____ in playing soccer. (interest)
10. We really had an _____ day on the beach. (enjoy)

IV. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

1. There are a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.
2. There is a shrine _____ the top _____ the mountain.

3. They see each other _____ lunch time.
4. She was born _____ August 1st.
5. They arrive _____ Noi Bai Airport in the afternoon.
6. I know Britt. I first met her _____ Christmas _____ 1997.
7. They will go _____ a picnic next weekend.
8. Remember the meeting will be held _____ 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.
_____ Saturday.
9. Loan has to stay _____ bed because she is very ill.
10. I would like to go _____ Nam's birthday but I can't.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box:

entrance	washed	when	listening	since
so	fish	too	bothering	whose

1. I wish you would stop making that noise. It's _____ me.
2. Fish are among the earliest forms of life. _____ have existed on earth for ages and ages.
3. I've been feeling better _____ the doctor came.
4. Do you know _____ the bus comes.
5. They were hungry, _____ they went to the supermarket.
6. Somebody forgot this hat. I wonder _____ hat this is.
7. Five minutes isn't _____ long to wait.
8. While the front door _____ is closed, please use the side entrance.
9. "Would you prefer jazz or rock music?" _ "I dislike _____ music in general."
10. I am going to have my car _____ tomorrow morning.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I _____ him at a party last night. (meet)
2. Charles and I are old friends. I _____ him since I was in high school. (know)

3. When she came home, I _____ to my mother on the phone. (talk)
4. I wish I _____ everything I wanted all the time. (buy)
5. Can you _____ the woman you saw? (describe)
6. She _____ by her cousin and a couple of her friends. (meet)
7. These letters can _____ at the corner. (mail)
8. The weather _____ nice and warm today. (not be)
9. Tom _____ in this company for five years. (work)
10. You have your washing machine _____ because it doesn't work. (repair)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

arrived	excited	returned	prepared	seemed
decided	obtained	retired	learned	tired

Some of my classmates (1)_____ to camp at the East Coast Park Campsite during the first week of our school holidays. I was very (2)_____ about the camp. It was to be a two-day camp.

On the day of the camp, I met up with some of my classmates before making our way to East Coast Park together. On the way there, we sang songs that we had (3)_____ during our music lessons. We (4)_____ at the campsite and (5)_____ our tents. Pitching our tents did not take very long as most of us were scouts. That night, the food (6)_____ to be especially tasty as I was feeling very hungry. We then told one another ghost stories until quite late into the night. It was two o'clock in the morning when we finally (7)_____ to our tents.

The next day, we woke up early. I went for a jog along the seashore with three of my classmates. When we (8)_____ to the campsite, breakfast had been (9)_____. After breakfast, all of us went to the nearby tennis centre for a game of tennis. Time flew and soon it was time for lunch. We went to the hawker centre for lunch. At about four o'clock in the evening, we left for home, (10)_____ but happy.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

Last Saturday, Liz was very happy (1)_____ to Ba's family on a day trip to his home village about 60 km to the north of Hanoi. They left Hanoi (2)_____ his home village very early on Sunday morning. It took them (3)_____ one hour and half to (4)_____ his village by bus. The village lies near the foot of a mountain and by a river. Liz felt very (5)_____ to have a great chance to travel between the green paddy fields and cross the bamboo forests. After a twenty-minute walk, they arrived at Ba's house and ate a big lunch with Ba's family members.

After the meal, they started to walk into the village for about 30 minutes to visit Ba's uncle. Then, they walked up to the mountain where the shrine of a Vietnamese hero is (6)_____. The scenery was so wonderful that a lot of photos were (7)_____. Liz wishes (8)_____ all of the photos to her parents after the unforgettable trip.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to be invited | B. to invite | C. to inviting | D. invited |
| 2. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| 3. A. near | B. nearby | C. nearly | D. more than |
| 4. A. visit | B. get | C. reach | D. arrive |
| 5. A. excited | B. excitingly | C. excitedly | D. exciting |
| 6. A. lies | B. located | C. sit | D. lain |
| 7. A. taken | B. taking | C. to be taken | D. being taken |
| 8. A. sending | B. to be sent | C. to being sending | D. to send |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

I love the summer holidays. We always go to visit my grandparents (1)_____ the summer. They live on a farm on the north of Scotland. We live in the south of England and we go to my grandparents' house (2)_____ car. We usually stop in a hotel in Edinburgh (3)_____ one night on the way there. I love driving through Scotland. The mountains are beautiful and there are not (4)_____ many cars on the roads. My grandparents are old (5)_____ they work

hard on the farm. My brother and I like (6)_____ them when we are there. They live near the sea and (7)_____ is a beautiful beach not far from their house. I love visiting my grandparents and I am always sad when it is time to go (8)_____ home.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

Dear Sarah,

Just a note to say thank you for the lovely day yesterday. It was really hard to get back to work today after such a relaxing time. Delicious food, good company, a beautiful garden was like a mini – holiday. The kids had a great time too and are still talking about the dog and the pool. It was especially nice to meet your parents after hearing about them for so long; they really are just as I imagined them.

Would you like to come over to us next weekend? You could come for lunch on Saturday or Sunday, and we could go for a walk in the hills afterwards if the weather is good. Please bring your parents if they are still staying with you. It would be lovely to see them again.

Hoping to see you next weekend, and with thanks again for yesterday.

Love,
Kate

	T	F
1. Kate had a great time yesterday.	_____	_____
2. Kate invited Sarah and her parents to her house yesterday.	_____	_____
3. After having breakfast at Kate's house, they could go for a walk in the hills.	_____	_____
4. Kate likes Sarah's parents very much.	_____	_____

B.

Dave and I are having the best holiday of our lives. We are in Barbados, one of the loveliest islands in the Caribbean. Although it is much smaller than Jamaica, there seems to be more to do than Jamaica. Moreover, the people here seem to be friendlier than those on other islands. We are staying in the most modern hotel we have ever seen. It is large and cool, and many people think it is the best hotel on the island. It is far more comfortable than any of the other hotels, and it's even bigger than the world-famous Belton hotel. The nearest beach is less than a hundred meters away, and so we can go swimming a lot. It's really good, and I do wish you were here.

T	F
---	---

1. Dave and I like this holiday in Barbados very much. _____
2. Jamaica is bigger than Barbados. _____
3. Dave and I are staying in Belton hotel. _____
4. The writer's friend isn't in Barbados. _____

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Can you sing a song? No, I can't, but I wish I can.

A B C D

2. The weather was cold because we had to cancel our picnic.

A B C D

3. It took us two hours to flight to Hanoi.

A B C D

4. He went fishing in a sunny morning.

A B C D

5. He used to go to bed on midnight.

A B C D

6. She made so much mistakes in this essay that her teacher asked her to rewrite it.

A B C D

7. Nowadays a lot of dangerous work are carried out by robots.

A B C D

8. It was such a delicious drink that I have to get another glass.

A B C D

9. Either you or he are on duty today.

A B C D

10. There is some trees at the entrance to the village.

A B C D

X. Make sentences with 'I wish' based on the given situation:

1. He can't speak English well.

2. I can't go to Nha Trang beach this weekend.

3. She doesn't want to take part in the game.

4. I'm very busy on Mondays.

5. Life is so complicated.

6. We don't have enough time to study.

7. She never visits her grandparents. (đổi never thành sometimes)

8. The students don't go camping this Sunday.

9. The air in the city is very dirty.

10. She can't dance beautifully.

XI. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentence means exactly the same as the sentence before it:

1. I was punished by the teacher because I forgot to do the exercises.

2. She didn't go to school because it rained heavily.

3. The boy is too short to play the volleyball.

4. I love cold weather and flowers very much and that's why I live in Dalat.

5. The television program is so interesting that I want to see it.

6. The old man was too weak to say a word.

7. He didn't get good marks because he was very lazy.

8. He went to bed late. Therefore he didn't get up early.

9. Mai is such a well-behaved girl that all her friends like her.

10. Because the weather is fine, we will go out.

XII. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. I live in the country. It is so boring there.

I wish _____

2. I looked everywhere for the key.

I wish _____

3. My mother is disappointed that I didn't get good marks.

My mother wishes _____

4. I regret that I didn't choose English when I started secondary school.

I wish _____

5. We were sorry that we could not have come to your party.

We wish _____

6. My little brother always makes noise when he comes back home.

I wish _____

7. He never writes to his friends.

If only _____

8. I have a lot of students, so I can't remember all their names.

I have so _____

9. Because Nam is very intelligent, he can pass the exam easily.

Nam is such _____

10. The street children are very poor, so they don't have enough food to eat.

The street children are so _____

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

A. Word form:

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	advertise	advertisement, advertising, advertiser		
2	(dis)agree	(dis)agreement	(dis)agreeable	(dis)agreeably
3	begin	beginning, beginner		
4		difficulty(ies)	difficult	
5	edit	edition, editor		
6	examine	exam, examination, examiner, examinee		
7	experience	(in)experience	(in)experienced	
8	inform	information, informant	(un)informative	
9	interest	interest	(un)interesting	interestingly
10	qualify	qualification	(well-)qualified	

B. Language focus:

1. Direct Speech and Reported Speech: (Lời nói trực tiếp và gián tiếp)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Statement (Câu Tường thuật) said (+ to + O)	→ said (+ to + O) + (that) → told + O + (that) → He told me (that) he was fine
Command (Câu Mệnh lệnh) : said to – Mệnh lệnh khẳng định : V (bare Inf) She said to me, "Open your books." – Mệnh lệnh phủ định: Don't + Inf He said to me, "Don't talk."	→ told + O + To + Inf → She told me to open my books. → not to + infinitive → He told me not to talk.
Question (Câu hỏi) Yes-No question: said to / told He said to me, "Do you like music?"	S + asked + O + if / whether + S + V → He asked me if/whether I liked music.
Wh-question: He said to her, "Who are you?"	S + asked + O + what/ where/ when/ who + S + V → He asked her who she was.

Notes: Khi đổi sang câu tường thuật cần chú ý :

- a. Bỏ các dấu trong câu : “ ? ” , “ ! ” , “ ”
- b. Bỏ “please” trong câu mệnh lệnh.
- c. Thời của động từ thay đổi như sau : (lùi về quá khứ một bậc)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
- Present simple S + V/ Vs-es	→ Past simple S + V-ed/ V2
- Past simple S + V-ed/ V2	→ Past perfect S + had + V-ed/ V3
- Present perfect S + have/ has + V-ed/V3	→ Past perfect S + had + V-ed/ V3
- Present continuous S + am/ is/ are + V-ing	→ Past continuous S + was/ were + V-ing
- Modal verbs: will S + can + Infinitive may must	would S + could + Infinitive might had to

d. Đổi các từ chỉ nơi chốn hoặc thời gian :

this → that	tomorrow → the following/next day
these → those	yesterday → the previous day/ the day before
here → there	ago → before
today → that day	now → then

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. feel | B. we | C. see | D. red |
| 2. A. terminal | B. term | C. certification | D. terrible |
| 3. A. park | B. farm | C. warm | D. car |
| 4. A. famous | B. tourist | C. studious | D. anxious |
| 5. A. <u>true</u> | B. <u>lunch</u> | C. <u>much</u> | D. <u>up</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

6. A. passage B. remember C. aspect D. terrible
7. A. examiner B. difficult C. language D. finish
8. A. scenery B. experience C. native D. dormitory
9. A. describe B. destroy C. despite D. dentist
10. A. everything B. attend C. institute D. center

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

16. We want to _____ a course in computer science.
A. participate B. attend C. take part D. comprise
17. He asked me how many students _____ in my class.
A. was there B. are there C. there were D. there are
18. She asked him how he _____ English in the future.
A. will use B. used C. uses D. would use
19. Hoa wanted to know what questions _____ me.
A. they asked B. would they ask
C. did they ask D. they usually ask
20. Don't _____ her to agree to your purpose. It's no use.
A. do B. make C. persuade D. let

III. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. In the dry season, the weather is often _____. (sun)
2. In Malaysia, _____ is free. (educate)
3. They watched an _____ football match on TV last week. (excite)
4. We drive our car as _____ as possible. (quick)
5. Money can't bring _____ and health. (happy)
6. These shoes are very nice and she are wearing them _____. (convenient)
7. Nha Trang is an _____ city. (attract)
8. Tom often gets tickets because he drives his car _____. (care)
9. On _____ Day, people have parades and meetings. (depend)
10. She is well-_____. (qualify)

IV. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

1. Practice listening _____ English tapes.
2. The new students can live _____ dormitory.
3. Are you interested _____ learning foreign languages?
4. _____ first we didn't like each other.

5. We didn't believe everything we read _____ the newspapers.
6. The hotel is close _____ the central district.
7. What aspect _____ learning English do you find difficult?
8. They are looking forward _____ new possibilities.
9. He was disappointed _____ the grade he received.
10. The course starts _____ 7th November.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words in the box:

on time	help	questions	enough	really
noise	taken	immediately	law school	station

1. I asked Mary if she was planning to enter _____.
2. When the first alarm rang, our teacher said we had to leave _____.
3. When will the final exam be _____?
4. Don't make so much _____.
5. He hasn't worked hard _____ to pass the examination.
6. I'll give you a call if I need some _____.
7. I wish he were _____ more often.
8. Michael said he was meeting a friend at the _____ later that day.
9. If you don't answer all of my _____, I can't do anything to help you.
10. We're _____ looking forward to working with you.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. They _____ in this city for over ten years. (live)
2. It _____ some time to get used to working in a foreign country. (take)
3. She _____ for a part-time job in her neighborhood at the moment. (look)
4. If you practice English regularly, you _____ better. (get)
5. Students are looking forward to _____ their exam results. (hear)
6. She wishes she _____ in Ha Noi next week. (will stay)

7. Children enjoy _____ cartoons on TV. (watch)
8. My brother is interested in _____ foreign language. (learn)
9. She told me _____ windows and a door. (shut)
10. She said she _____ a teacher someday. (will be)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

great	words	of	vocabulary
write	between	spelling	say

The differences (1)_____ American English and British English are not as (2)_____ as the differences in Chinese dialects. Two (3)_____ the differences between American English and British English are (4)_____ and spelling. In American English we (5)_____ elevator, truck, and apartment. The British say lift, lorry and flat. Another difference is (6)_____. In American English we (7)_____ honor, meter, and realize. In British English, these (8)_____ are honour, metre, and realise.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

In other words, language is not necessarily the private property of those (1)_____ use it, just as French is not the private property of (2)_____, nor English of Englishmen. English is spoken as a first (3)_____ in the United States, in Australia, in New Zealand, in most of Canada, in certain nations of Africa, and in other areas of the (4)_____. It is unreasonable to regard any language as the (5)_____ of a particular nation, and with no language is more unreasonable (6)_____ with English. This is not to say that English is used by a greater number of (7)_____ than any other language, for it is easily outnumbered in this respect by Chinese. But it is the most (8)_____ of languages.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. which. | B. who | C. whom | D. whose |
| 2. A. Americans | B. Dutchmen | C. Englishmen | D. Frenchmen |
| 3. A. language | B. luggage | C. baggage | D. country |
| 4. A. worth. | B. work | C. word | D. world |
| 5. A. possession | B. possessive | C. importance | D. necessity |
| 6. A. that | B. than | C. as | D. so |
| 7. A. speakers | B. speaker | C. writers | D. writer |
| 8. A. national | B. international | C. compulsory | D. official |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

For hundreds of years English was spoken (1) _____ by the inhabitants of England. After the discovery of the New World, (2) _____, English gradually (3) _____ to North America, to Australia (4) _____ New Zealand, to Africa and (5) _____ of Asia. Today around 230 million people (6) _____ English as a first language, and nearly 100 (7) _____ more speak it as a (8) _____ or auxiliary language.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the main language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged around 1350.

Until the 1600s, English was spoken only in England. However, during the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking and diplomacy.

	T	F
1. English was spoken only in England after 1600.	_____	_____
2. English began to be used beyond England after 1600.	_____	_____

3. The slave trade, missionaries, exploration and colonization contributed to the spread of English around the world. _____
4. English has become the international language. _____

B.

It is not easy for adult students of English to improve their accents. Unlike children, who are flexible, adults often find it hard to change the way they speak. This is why even the top or smartest adult students have difficulty with pronunciation. There are several things that an international student can do to improve his or her pronunciation. One method is to sign up for a pronunciation class. Studying pronunciation can help students to understand the rules of English, but in order to practice speaking, students often need to be exposed to English outside the classroom as well. This is why many students say that studying in an English-speaking country greatly affects their English. Living with native speakers can help students to pick up new vocabulary as well as improve their accents. International students can also learn important cultural information. This can help to prevent misunderstandings that can occur when people from different cultures live together.

- | T | F | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Adult students of English can improve their accents easily because they are flexible. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Most younger students can not change their pronunciation. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. To improve their accents, students should take part in a pronunciation class. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. International students should live with native speakers to prevent misunderstanding from different cultures. | _____ | _____ |

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. My father usually gets up late if he won't water the garden in the morning.
A B C D
2. Long and Nghi would take part in the English speaking club tomorrow.
A B C D
3. Bich Nhi asked Quoc Hoa that he liked to study at Le Hong Phong School.
A B C D
4. If you will go to the post office, please buy me some stamps.
A B C D
5. Ba Long said Tuong Son where he lived.
A B C D
6. The doctor said me that he wasn't at home on Sunday.
A B C D
7. She tells us that she has lived here since she has left Hue.
A B C D
8. The doctor advised her to go for a diet to lose weight.
A B C D
9. They asked him not give that new information to anyone else.
A B C D
10. She wishes she will go to the party with her sister tomorrow.
A B C D

X. Put the following sentences into Reported Speech:

1. "Pay at once," they ordered him.

2. "Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my nice clean table cloth," she asked him.

3. "I met him yesterday," she said.

4. "Will the taxi be here at eight o'clock?" Nam asked her.

5. "I've just been to the butcher's," he said.

6. "I am living in Vung Tau," he said.

7. "Which book are you taking?" they wanted to know.

8. "Where are you going?" he asked me.

9. "When will my dress be finished?" she asked me.

10. "Can you sing?" Tom asked her.

XI. Match the If-clause in Column A to the main clause in Column B:

A	B
1. If I can,	a) he will come.
2. If you want to pass the entrance exam,	b) they can stay up late.
3. If Mary goes to school late again,	c) you will be ill.
4. If she calls him,	d) you must study hard.
5. If you don't feel well,	e) she may be punished.
6. If my younger sister is good,	f) your mother must be angry.
7. If you eat too much,	g) they may catch the train.
8. If they leave earlier,	h) I will help you.
9. If you break any more plates,	i) her mother can give her a piece of chocolate.
10. If the children are good,	j) you should take a rest.

XII. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. "You should check your work before you hand it in," she said to me.

She advised _____ before handing it in.

2. "Why are you writing in pencil?" he asked me.

He wondered _____ in pen.

3. "Phone him tomorrow," she said to me on Saturday.

She told me _____

4. "What time does the film begin?" she asked me.

She wanted to know when _____

5. "Go to bed and don't get up till you're called."

She asked him _____

6. "Do you know who is coming?"

He asked _____

7. With luck, he may pass the entrance examination.

If _____

8. Work hard and he will pass his exam.

If _____

9. Hurry up or she will miss the train.

If she _____

10. She wants to speak English perfectly, so she practices it every day.

If she _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

(1-2) Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bamboo | B. <u>food</u> | C. afternoon | D. <u>foot</u> |
| 2. A. entrance | B. <u>hamburger</u> | C. snack | D. banyan |

(3-4) Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 3. A. countryside | B. mountain | C. <u>hamburger</u> | D. Vietnamese |
| 4. A. travel | B. collect | C. enjoy | D. exchange |

(5-12) Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2 pts)

5. Many people visit the _____ of national heroes every year.
A. shrine B. church C. mosque D. motel
6. They had an _____ student from Lao staying with them yesterday.
A. interchange B. abroad C. university D. exchange
7. They work _____ as a waiter on Saturday and Sunday evenings.
A. part-time B. sometime C. full-time D. all the time
8. My village is about 200 kilometers _____ the south of Ho Chi Minh City.
A. at B. to C. from D. in
9. No battery could store _____ to turn over a car's engine.
A. power B. bulb C. energy D. process
10. Don't forget to bring my dictionary when you come _____ tomorrow.
A. back B. off C. out D. over
11. My car isn't _____. It keeps on breaking down.
A. liable B. economical C. reliable D. useful
12. "Should I begin typing these letters?" – "I suggest you finish the _____ first."
A. assistant B. artist C. bookkeeping D. librarian

(13-16) Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in parentheses: (1pt)

13. I _____ Ann's brother at a meeting last night. (meet)
14. The dentist said to brush three times a day and _____ candy. (not eat)
15. If she _____ rich, she would travel around the world. (be)
16. The post office isn't far from here. I _____ there many times. (walk)

(17-20) Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1pt)

17. I find this piece of music very _____. (rest)
18. You _____ gathered your things and ran to the bus stop. (hurry)
19. People go hill-walking for _____. (relax)
20. The air is _____ because there is no traffic here. (pollution)

(21-28) Read the passage and choose the best answers: (2pts)

Every (21)_____ in Great Britain between the age of five and fifteen must attend school. There are (22)_____ main types of educational institutions: primary schools, secondary schools, and universities.

State schools are free, and attendance is (23)_____. Morning school begins at night o'clock and (24)_____ for three hours, until half past four. School is open five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. There are holidays at Christmas, Easter and in (25)_____. In London all cities there are two grades of state school for those (26)_____ will go to work at fifteen: primary schools for boys and girls between the ages of five and eleven, and (27)_____ schools for children from eleven to fifteen years.

The lessons (28)_____ : reading, writing, the English language, English literature, English history, geography, science, Nature study, drawing, painting, singing, woodwork and drill (physical training).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 21. A. adults | B. child | C. children | D. boys and girls |
| 22. A. fourth | B. third | C. three | D. four |
| 23. A. optional | B. interesting | C. important | D. compulsory |
| 24. A. lasts | B. finishes | C. ends | D. B and C are correct |
| 25. A. fall | B. summer | C. spring | D. winter |
| 26. A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |

27. A. university B. elementary C. secondary D. primary
28. A. are B. were C. is D. was

(29-32) Read the passage carefully and decide if the following sentences are True or False: (1pt)

Why did English become the international language? In the middle of the 19th century, French was the international language. Then Britain became very powerful in the world. England started colonies in North America and India in the 17th century. By 1900 England also had colonies in other parts of Asia, Africa and the South Pacific. The people in the colonies had to use English. Slowly it became more important than French internationally. After the Second World War, the United States became very powerful, and even more people began to learn English.

	T	F
29. English was the international language in the middle of the 19 th century.	_____	_____
30. English slowly became more important than French.	_____	_____
31. More and more people began to learn English.	_____	_____
32. Some parts of Asia and Africa spoke English by 1900.	_____	_____

(33-36) Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same: (2pts)

33. Study hard or you will fail in the entrance exam.

If _____

34. I can't go to Vung Tau Beach this weekend.

I wish _____

35. Mother said, "Lan, you must finish your homework before 5' o'clock."

Mother said that _____

36. He said, "The earth revolves around the sun."

He said that _____

THE MEDIA**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A. Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	access	access (to), accessibility	(in)accessible	
2	benefit (from)	benefit	beneficial	
3	commercialize	commerce	commercial	commercially
4	communicate	communication communicator	(un)communicative communicable	
5	cost	cost	costly	
6	cry	cry, crier, crying	crying	
7	increase	increase (in)	increased	increasingly
8	interact (with)	interaction	interactive	interactively
9	respond (to/with)	response (to)	(un) responsive	responsively
10		violence	violent	violently

B. Language focus:**1. Tag questions: (Loại câu hỏi đuôi)**

Tag question gồm 2 phần được phân cách bởi dấu phẩy :

- a. Statement (Ý nêu)
- b. Question tag (Phần đuôi)

Ex. You like watching sports, don't you?

You don't like foreign films, do you?

Lưu ý: + Nếu ý nêu khẳng định thì phần đuôi là nghi vấn phủ định và ngược lại nếu ý nêu phủ định thì phần đuôi là nghi vấn khẳng định. Ý nêu phủ định khi có các từ *not, never, no, hardly, rarely, seldom, few, little, etc.*

+ Chủ ngữ trong phần đuôi luôn ở dạng đại từ (pronoun).

+ Động từ và *not* trong phần đuôi luôn ở dạng rút gọn (contracted form).

Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

Ex. I am still young, aren't I?

Let's go to the canteen, shall we?

Turn on the fans, will/won't you?

Everyone is present, aren't they?

There is nothing in the fridge, is there?

2. Gerunds after some verbs: (Động danh từ theo sau một số động từ)

+ Gerund có dạng là Verb-ing (cùng dạng với Động tính từ hiện tại – Present participle)

+ Gerund (V-ing) theo sau một số động từ như : *enjoy, like, love, hate, dislike, begin, start, mind, practice, suggest, etc...*

Ex. I enjoy watching sports while my sister loves listening to music.

+ Gerund còn được dùng sau các cụm từ (Expressions) :

S + have a good time + V-ing

S + spend time + V-ing

S + be/get used/accustomed to + V-ing

S + have difficulty/problem/trouble + (in) + V-ing

S + object to + V-ing

+ Gerund đứng sau preposition (ngoại trừ *but, except*)

Ex. He is fond of playing basketball.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. stage | B. latest | C. <u>ac</u> cess | D. mail |
| 2. A. media | B. <u>we</u> bsite | C. invent | D. <u>cen</u> tury |
| 3. A. service | B. <u>elec</u> tric | C. scientis <u>t</u> | D. alike |
| 4. A. <u>bough</u> t | B. <u>oug</u> ht | C. <u>shou</u> t | D. <u>thoug</u> ht |
| 5. A. <u>junk</u> | B. compu <u>te</u> r | C. <u>suff</u> er | D. <u>adul</u> t |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. publish | B. comprise | C. escape | D. impress |
| 7. A. enjoy | B. although | C. enough | D. children |
| 8. A. currency | B. instruction | C. Chinese | D. compulsory |
| 9. A. station | B. mention | C. religion | D. question |
| 10. A. center | B. attend | C. everyone | D. lively |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. Before the appearance of newspapers, people got news from _____.
A. computers B. criers C. magazines D. television
2. "Muc Tim" is one of the most _____ magazines for teenagers.
A. costly B. comfortable C. dangerous D. popular
3. Remote controls are used to _____ with television.
A. invent B. develop C. interact D. respond
4. TV _____ can enjoy interesting programs by choosing the right channels.
A. lookers B. watchers C. viewers D. seers

5. Living in a distant town, students can't get _____ to the Internet easily.
A. access B. work C. connect D. relation
6. A way of using computers for sending or receiving messages is _____.
A. website B. information C. e-mail D. chatting
7. Nobody can deny the _____ of the Internet in our life.
A. channels B. benefits C. controls D. purposes
8. He spends a lot of time _____ the web every day.
A. responding B. looking C. walking D. surfing
9. We can communicate _____ our friends by means of email.
A. at B. to C. for D. with
10. What is your response _____ this forum?
A. about B. for C. with D. to
11. I have found this information _____ the website.
A. on B. in C. to D. of
12. People used to get the news _____ town criers.
A. for B. on C. from D. with
13. People use the Internet _____ many purposes.
A. on B. for C. to D. in
14. Everyone is present here, _____?
A. isn't he B. isn't she C. are they D. aren't they
15. You like watching sports, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. are you D. aren't you
16. Documentaries seem quite boring to you, _____?
A. do they B. don't they C. aren't they D. isn't it
17. _____ do you use the Internet for?
A. Why B. How C. What D. Where

18. Town criers shouted the latest news _____ they were walking through city streets.
- A. as B. because C. so D. since
19. "I don't like watching sports." – "_____."
- A. I do, too B. So do I C. I'm the opposite D. Yes, I do
20. "Do you like playing soccer?" – "_____."
- A. Yes, I do B. Yes, I don't C. Yes, I hate it D. No, I love it

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in the box:

come	look	make	meet	play
say	smoke	swim	talk	write

1. She enjoys _____ letters.
2. _____ is unhealthy, but a lot of people find it difficult to stop.
3. Could you please stop _____ so much noise?
4. We're looking forward to _____ you.
5. I'm tired of _____ to the same place every week.
6. Why do you keep on _____ at me like that?
7. _____ every day is a good way of keeping fit.
8. She left without _____ goodbye.
9. She practices _____ the piano two hours a day.
10. Do you enjoy _____ to foreigners?

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. Thanks to the Internet, you can access to the world's _____.
(develop)
2. He thinks that watching TV is time _____.
(consume)

3. The Internet is still _____ for us. (cost)
4. He has sent her a lot of letters but she has never been _____. (respond)
5. I like watching the news because it is very _____. (inform)
6. The next stage in the development of television is _____ TV. (interact)
7. We believe the new program will be _____ to everyone. (benefit)
8. The Internet has _____ developed and become part of our daily life. (increase)
9. These documents are not _____ to the public. (access)
10. The Internet is a wonderful _____ of modern life. (invent)

V. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. It took me two hours _____ this work. (do)
2. She began _____ English when she was seven. (learn)
3. Let me _____ for the coffee. (pay)
4. I stopped _____ my book and went to bed. (read)
5. Don't forget _____ the letter for me! (post)
6. He thinks that _____ on the Internet is a waste of time. (chat)
7. What do you want _____ this evening? (do)
8. They spent all morning _____ the lessons. (study)
9. She loves _____ to pop music. (listen)
10. The students enjoy _____ football after school. (play)

VI. Complete the sentences with the appropriate verbs:

1. Can you _____ on the TV? I want to watch the news.
2. Did you _____ that program on TV last night?
3. Be quiet. I'm _____ the lesson to you.
4. Have you _____ this article? It's very good.
5. If you aren't watching the TV, could you _____ it off, please?
6. Stand still. I want to _____ a photograph.

7. Can you set the video-recorder? I want to _____ this program.
8. I don't _____ the Internet very often because I don't have much time.
9. You can _____ with me by means of e-mail or chatting.
10. In the past, town criers _____ the latest news as they were walking through city streets.

VII. Complete the following sentences with the correct question tag:

1. Lan will be here soon, _____?
2. The Greens never go to the theater, _____?
3. Nam plays soccer very well, _____?
4. Baird produced the first TV picture in 1926, _____?
5. Her father goes to work at 6 am, _____?
6. His mother used to do everything by hand, _____?
7. Let's go somewhere for a drink, _____?
8. I'm late for the party, _____?
9. There are many interesting programs tonight, _____?
10. Turn off the television, _____?

VIII. Cloze tests:

A. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

MY TELEVISION

My television is an important (1)_____ of furniture to me. I can't get (2)_____ the house very often, but my TV brings the whole (3)_____ to me. From the evening news and the "all-news" channels, I learn about events in the outside world: politics, the environment, recent changes in technology and medicine, and (4)_____ on. I like game shows and travel programs, (5)_____. And I love comedies; I think it's important to be (6)_____ to laugh. I can even watch shows (7)_____ other languages and "go shopping" by TV. With the major national networks (CBS, NBC, ABC), the education and cable channels, and the extra sports and

movie channels, I have a (8) _____ of fifty different programs (9)_____ the same time! Maybe I'll get a satellite dish. Then I'll have even more (10)_____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. bit | B. piece | C. slice | D. pair |
| 2. A. out | B. in | C. out of | D. into |
| 3. A. world | B. places | C. towns | D. cities |
| 4. A. so | B. such | C. this | D. that |
| 5. A. either | B. too | C. so | D. neither |
| 6. A. going | B. possible | C. able | D. willing |
| 7. A. of | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| 8. A. lot | B. right | C. number | D. choice |
| 9. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. on |
| 10. A. programs | B. occasions | C. choices | D. chances |

B. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

about	information	Internet	lot	media
one	popular	public	spreading	television

Newspapers, magazines, and books are the print (1)_____. Newspapers are (2)_____ of the main sources for (3)_____. news and events throughout the world.

The broadcast media such as radio and (4)_____ deliver (5)_____ and entertainment to the (6)_____. Motion pictures are one of the most (7)_____ form of entertainment.

The multimedia helps students learn (8)_____ a particular topic in a variety of ways. When we use the (9)_____, we can give and get a (10)_____ of information very quickly.

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

The newspapers, magazines, radio, television and Internet are the (1)_____. Before the (2)_____ of newspapers, people got the

news by listening to the town (3)_____. They shouted the latest news (4)_____ they were walking on the city streets. In Vietnam, the *Kien Thuc Ngay Nay* is (5)_____ read by both (6)_____ and adults. Television is an (7)_____ and convenient way to get the latest information. With (8)_____ TV, viewers are able to ask questions (9)_____ the show by using their (10)_____ controls.

IX. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

For many people the language of the Internet is English. "World, Wide, Web: Three English Words" was the name of an article by Michael Specter in the New York Times a few years ago. The article went on to say: "If you want to take full advantage of the Internet, there is only one real way to do it: learn English."

In general, it is not difficult to learn to use Internet services. But although Internet services are rather easy to use, you will have considerable difficulties if you are not familiar with English. In fact, a good knowledge of English is one of the most important aspects that help you use the Internet. Learning to use a new Internet service may take a few hours, a few days or some weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that you can use it fluently and confidently. Of course, when you know some English, you can learn more just by using it on the Internet. But at least your English should be good enough to understand commonly used words and to know what to do on the Internet.

	T	F
1. It is not easy to learn to use Internet services.	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. We should learn English to take full advantage of the Internet.	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Learning to use a language fluently may take a few weeks.	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. If we do not know English well, we will have many difficulties when using the Internet.	<hr/>	<hr/>

B.

With the invention of the microcomputer, a computer can now be purchased for as little as a few hundred dollars. Taking advantage of this situation, quite a few secondary schools, and even kindergartens, have already begun to use computers. Many other schools, however, are hesitating to introduce computer science onto the school curriculum. They wonder if students, especially younger ones, will be able to use these complicated machines. They also fear that they may only be suitable for youngsters who are good at math. "What about slower students?" they ask. Will computers make learning even more difficult for them? Then again, will learning with a computer be boring?

Schools that are actually using computers are discovering answers to these questions. Surprisingly, students who are only 6 to 7 years of age are taking to the machines like fish to water. They are not only finding them easy to use, but they are also finding them fascinating.

	T	F
1. Nowadays we can get a computer at a high price.	_____	_____
2. Schools have different ideas about using computers.	_____	_____
3. Adults are better at using computers than youngsters.	_____	_____
4. Students who are 6 to 7 years of age enjoy using computers.	_____	_____

X. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. You look worried. What were you thinking about?

A B C D

2. I enjoy listening to music and go dancing with my friends.

A B C D

3. She promised not tell anyone what I had said.

A B C D

4. I tried to explain to him but he went on to complain.
A B C D

5. He hated to be questioned by the police.
A B C D

6. She is particularly fond of cook, and she often cooks really delicious meals.
A B C D

7. We can't afford going to the cinema twice a week.
A B C D

8. A milk shake consists with ice cream and milk.
A B C D

9. Let's tell him about our trip to Ha Long Bay, will you?
A B C D

10. Nobody can't deny the benefits of the Internet in our life.
A B C D

XI. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. People have used the Internet all over the world.
The Internet _____
 2. Does your brother use the Internet every day?
Your brother _____
 3. Reading newspapers in the morning gives me great pleasure.
I enjoy _____
 4. Some newspapers have more pictures than texts.
There are _____
 5. She enjoys going swimming very much.
She is _____

6. Don't stop him doing what he wants.

Let _____

7. What about going to the cinema tonight?

Shall we _____

8. Please don't interrupt me all the time.

Would you mind _____

9. Do you spend two hours doing that work?

Does it _____

10. He finds living on his own difficult.

He isn't _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I

(Thời gian: 60')

(1-2) Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. poets | B. sailors | C. writers | D. musicians |
| 2. A. impressed | B. stopped | C. comprised | D. wished |

(3-4) Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 3. A. optional | B. official | C. primary | D. logical |
| 4. A. introduction | B. education | C. entertainment | D. compulsory |

(5-14) Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2.5pts)

5. Churches, pagodas and temples are places of _____.
A. inspiration B. impression C. friendship D. worship
6. Vietnamese children must go to school at the age of 6. This is _____ education.
A. compulsory B. optional C. official D. primary
7. When we arrived, she was _____ the chickens.
A. collecting B. playing C. feeding D. helping
8. He _____ football on the streets when he was a boy.
A. plays B. used to play C. has played D. was playing
9. It rained heavily, _____ they had to cancel the picnic.
A. so B. but C. if D. because
10. She _____ English here since she graduated from university.
A. teaches B. is teaching C. used to teach D. has taught
11. You like watching sports, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. are you D. aren't you

12. Students live in a dormitory _____ campus.

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

13. What is your response _____ this forum?

- A. to B. for C. in D. with

14. "Hello. You must be Maryam." – "_____."

- A. Yes, please B. That's right, I am
C. Yes, Here's Lan D. No, I am Maryam

(15-18) Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in parentheses: (1pt)

15. We _____ in this school for three years. (study)

16. I wish it _____ rain. (not rain)

17. She enjoys _____ to music in her free time. (listen)

18. A new style of jeans _____ in the USA last year. (introduce)

(19-22) Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1pt)

19. She was really impressed by the _____ of Vietnamese people. (friend)

20. We had an _____ picnic in the Botanical Garden. (enjoy)

21. The government should _____ the system of traffic. (modern)

22. The band performed very _____ in the concert last night. (impress)

(23-28) Read the passage and choose the best answers: (1.5pt)

For every season – winter, spring, summer, and fall – there are new clothes and new fashions in the stores. Colors and styles keep changing. One season black is the “in” color; (23)_____ the next season everyone is wearing orange or pink or gray. One season tight-fitting clothes are fashionable, and the next season (24)_____ clothes are “in”.

The length of women’s skirts goes up and down from year to year. Each season there is always a “correct” length and (25)_____ your skirt is

just a little too long or too short some people will think that you are very unfashionable.

Keeping up (26)_____ the fashions can be very expensive. So one way to (27)_____ money is never to throw your old clothes out. If you wait long enough, the clothes that are out of style today will be back (28)_____ style tomorrow. "Yesterday's clothes are tomorrow's new fashions."

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 23. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 24. A. baggy | B. short | C. old | D. faded |
| 25. A. because | B. when | C. so | D. if |
| 26. A. with | B. to | C. on | D. for |
| 27. A. earn | B. spend | C. save | D. waste |
| 28. A. of | B. in | C. on | D. to |

(29-32) Read the passage carefully and decide if the following sentences are True or False: (1pt)

A little boy is reported missing. He was last seen ten minutes ago near the entrance to Dam Sen Park. His name's Nam and he is three years old. He has short dark hair. He's wearing blue pants, a short-sleeved shirt and black shoes. If you see Nam, please bring him to Gate One. His mother is waiting for him there. Thank you.

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 29. A four-year-old boy is reported missing. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 30. He's wearing blue trousers, a short-sleeved shirt and black shoes. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 31. Please bring the lost boy to Gate One if you see him. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 32. The boy's grandmother is waiting for him at Gate One. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

(33-36) Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same: (2pts)

33. People have used the Internet all over the world.

The Internet _____

34. What a pity she isn't here now.

I wish _____

35. You must concentrate, or you won't understand the lesson.

If _____

36. "How many languages can you speak?" She asked me.

She asked _____

THE ENVIRONMENT

TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

A. Word form:

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	complain	complaint		
2	conserve	conservation, conservationist		
3	disappoint	disappointment	disappointed, disappointing	disappointingly
4		environment, environmentalist	environmental	environmentally
5	persuade	persuasion	persuasive	persuasively
6		pest, pesticide		
7	pollute	pollution, pollutant(s)	(un)polluted	
8	prevent (from)	prevention	preventive, preventable	
9	protect	protection, protector	protective	protectively
10	reduce	reduction	reductive	

B. Language focus:

1. Adjectives and Adverbs: (Tính từ và Trạng từ)

- Adjectives:

- Adjective bổ nghĩa cho danh từ (cụm danh từ, đại từ)
- Đứng trước danh từ và sau các động từ như *be, seem, taste, look, feel ...* (linking verbs)

Ex.	<i>She is a beautiful girl.</i>	<i>The girl is beautiful.</i>
	<i>You look tired.</i>	<i>This meat tastes funny.</i>

- Adverbs:

- Hầu hết trạng từ được thành lập bằng cách thêm *-ly* vào tính từ (Adverb = Adjective + ly) (*happily, extremely*)
- Một số trạng từ có cùng hình thức như tính từ : *early, fast, hard, high, late, near...*

So sánh :	<i>It is a fast car.</i>	<i>He drives very fast.</i>
	<i>This is a hard exercise.</i>	<i>He works hard.</i>
	<i>We saw many high buildings.</i>	<i>The bird flew high in the sky.</i>

Note: good → well

Ex.	<i>He is a good student.</i>	<i>He studies well.</i>
	– Trạng từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ, tính từ hoặc các trạng từ khác.	
Ex.	<i>The bus moved slowly.</i>	<i>She sings very beautifully.</i>

2. Adverb clauses of Reason: (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ nguyên nhân)

- Mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng các liên từ : *because, as, since* (bởi vì). As/ Since thường ở vị trí đầu câu, because có thể ở đầu câu hoặc giữa câu.

Ex.	<i>Ba is tired because he stayed up late watching TV.</i>
	<i>Since/ As Hoa was careless, she broke the cup.</i>
	– Cấu trúc câu tương đương : dùng <i>Because of</i> thay cho <i>Because/ As/ Since</i> :

Because of + Verb-ing/Noun phrase

- Ex. Because of Hoa's carelessness, she broke the cup.
Because of being careless, Hoa broke the cup.

3. Structure with Adjective + that-clause: (Cấu trúc với Tính từ + Mệnh đề That-clause)

- Mệnh đề That-clause thường sau những tính từ chỉ tình cảm (happy, pleased, sad, disappointed..) hoặc sự tin tưởng (sure, certain, confident..)

- Ex. I'm pleased that you are working hard.
I'm disappointed that people have spoiled this area.

4. Conditional sentence Type 1: (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

- Form:

If clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Future Simple

- Use: Câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn đạt điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai (Probable Present/Future Condition)

- Ex. If we go on littering, the environment will become seriously polluted.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>picnic</u> | B. <u>similar</u> | C. <u>pesticide</u> | D. <u>dynamite</u> |
| 2. A. <u>mass</u> | B. <u>trash</u> | C. <u>save</u> | D. <u>wrap</u> |
| 3. A. <u>pollute</u> | B. <u>bubble</u> | C. <u>public</u> | D. <u>truck</u> |
| 4. A. <u>divided</u> | B. <u>checked</u> | C. <u>provided</u> | D. <u>prevented</u> |
| 5. A. <u>courses</u> | B. <u>forces</u> | C. <u>resources</u> | D. <u>treasures</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. reduce | B. litter | C. protect | D. complain |
| 7. A. garbage | B. rubbish | C. exhaust | D. forest |
| 8. A. sewage | B. authority | C. refreshment | D. environment |
| 9. A. dynamite | B. pesticide | C. pollution | D. company |
| 10. A. sincerely | B. carefully | C. faithfully | D. finally |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. I'm _____ that people have spoiled this area.
A. glad B. pleased C. disappointed D. satisfied
2. Everyone must take part in _____ deforestation.
A. permitting B. protecting C. persuading D. preventing
3. _____ is a piece of land full of rubbish.
A. Junkyard B. Garbage C. Hedge D. Treasure
4. The local authority should _____ the fish catching by electricity.
A. protected B. prohibit C. permit D. allow
5. Farmers usually use _____ to kill insects and weeds.
A. dynamite B. bags C. power D. pesticides
6. Plastic bags are very _____ to dissolve, so they will cause pollution.
A. easy B. difficult C. hardly D. valuable
7. We can protect our environment by _____ pollution.
A. covering B. providing C. minimizing D. supplying
8. The government should do something _____ the environmental pollution.
A. about B. on C. in D. for

9. The students were divided _____ small groups.
A. for B. from C. in D. into
10. I found this letter _____ a pile of books.
A. among B. between C. to D. in
11. If we go _____ wasting water, there will be a shortage of fresh water in a few decades.
A. on B. off C. away D. to
12. We should clean _____ all the trash on the ground before leaving.
A. over B. out C. off D. up
13. He is tired _____ he stayed up late watching TV.
A. so B. because C. but D. and
14. _____ you are interested in this film, don't go to see it at any cost.
A. If B. Unless C. Because D. When
15. I'm pleased _____ all of you have studied better.
A. that B. when C. if D. how
16. _____ putting garbage bins around the schoolyard.
A. Why not B. Shall we C. Why don't we D. I suggest
17. I think these people should be fined heavily _____ they use electricity to catch fish.
A. since B. so C. however D. therefore
18. He'll be late for the meeting if he _____ hurry.
A. don't B. doesn't C. won't D. isn't
19. _____ speak English in class?
A. I suggest B. What about C. Shall we D. How about
20. "I suggest using public buses instead of motorbikes." – " "
A. Yes, please B. Good idea C. We can D. I'm afraid so

III. Match the two halves of the sentence, then write the complete sentence:

A	B
1. I went to bed early	A. I walked in. (as)
2. It was a nice day	B. we came in very quickly. (since)
3. We didn't want to wake anybody up	C. I was tired. (because)
4. She was late for work	D. we didn't recognize her. (as)
5. We didn't know what time it was	E. we see them quite often. (since)
6. We hadn't seen Lisa for a long time	F. she missed the bus. (because)
7. Tom was very fat	G. we had nothing better to do. (since)
8. The door was open	H. he ate too much. (because)
9. We watched television all evening	I. we went for a walk by the sea. (as)
10. They live near us	J. none of us had a watch. (because)

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

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. We must learn about keeping the environment _____. (pollute)
2. The accident happened because of _____ driving. (care)

3. It rained _____ for three days. (heavy)
4. The inhabitants have made _____ on how to protect the environment. (suggest)
5. It is _____ that our environment is more and more polluted. (disappoint)
6. Mrs. Smith has _____ provided a picnic lunch for us. (kind)
7. The drivers have left lots of garbage on the ground after their _____. (refresh)
8. A complaint letter should be ended _____. (polite)
9. The river has been _____ with toxic waste from local factories. (pollute)
10. There are some volunteer _____ to help clear up the beach. (conserve)

V. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition:

1. Mrs. Smith will provide a picnic lunch _____ them.
2. Polluted water can do harm _____ people's health.
3. Why not prevent lazy students _____ throwing trash?
4. He was bitterly disappointed _____ the result of the exam.
5. I look forward to hearing _____ you and your family.
6. We haven't seen him _____ Monday.
7. The pavements are covered _____ trash.
8. There will be fines _____ people who drop litter.
9. We shouldn't use much pesticide _____ vegetables.
10. I am writing to you _____ much noise in my neighborhood.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If you _____ a student, you will get a discount on textbooks. (be)
2. Unless you understand the lesson, I _____ it again to you. (explain)
3. She suggests _____ in that restaurant. (eat)
4. Please let me _____ if you know where she lives. (know)

5. They make their living by _____ fish in the river. (catch)
6. What can you do in your school _____ pollution? (minimize)
7. You just keep quiet and _____ good. (be)
8. What about _____ used paper, bottles and cans every day? (collect)
9. The best way to reduce garbage is _____ and recycle things. (reuse)
10. _____ trash will pollute the air. (burn)

VII. Read the passage and fill in the blank with the words from the list below:

A. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

POLLUTION

We are slowly (1)_____ the earth. The seas and rivers are (2)_____ dirty to swim in. There is so much smoke in the air that it is (3)_____ to live in many of the world's cities. In one well-known city, for example, (4)_____ gases from cars pollute the air so much that traffic policemen (5)_____ wear oxygen masks.

We have cut (6)_____ so many trees that there are now vast areas of wasteland all over the world. As a result, farmers in part of Africa can't grow (7)_____ to eat. In certain countries in Asia there is too little rice. Moreover, we do not take enough care of the countryside. Wild animals are quickly (8)_____. For instance, tigers are rare in India now because we have killed too many for them to survive. We must act now before it is too (9)_____ to do anything about it. Join us now. Save the earth. It is (10)_____ important to ignore.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. destroy | B. destroyed | C. destroying | D. to destroy |
| 2. A. so | B. enough | C. very | D. too |
| 3. A. healthy | B. unhealthy | C. healthful | D. healthily |
| 4. A. poisonous | B. poison | C. poisoned | D. poisonously |
| 5. A. may | B. will | C. have to | D. should |
| 6. A. down | B. off | C. into | D. through |

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 7. A. much | B. many | C. enough | D. a lot |
| 8. A. appear | B. disappear | C. disappeared | D. disappearing |
| 9. A. late | B. later | C. latest | D. lately |
| 10. A. so | B. too | C. very | D. enough |

B. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

contaminates	facing	harmful	in	junk
most	natural	pollution	surroundings	with

Environmental (1)_____ is a term that refers to all the ways by which man pollutes his (2)_____. Man dirties the air with (3)_____ gases and smoke, (4)_____ water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil (5)_____ too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (6)_____ various other ways. For example, people ruin (7)_____ beauty by scattering (8)_____ and litter on the land and in the water. Environmental pollution is one of the (9)_____ serious problems (10)_____ mankind today.

C. Fill in each gap with **ONE suitable word:**

Air (1)_____ is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so (2)_____ air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the (3)_____ of the people who live in cities. City wastes (4)_____ water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and (5)_____ some areas unfit for swimming. In (6)_____, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their (7)_____. The amount of garbage grows each year, (8)_____ places to put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways (9)_____ gradually reduce pollution. For (10)_____ most cities have introduced recycling programs.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

Our oceans are becoming extremely polluted. Most of this pollution comes from the land, which means it comes from people.

Firstly, there is raw sewage, which is pumped directly into the sea. Many countries, both developed and developing, are guilty of doing this.

Secondly, ships drop about 6 million tons of garbage into the sea each year.

Thirdly, there are oil spills from ships. A ship has an accident and oil leaks from the vessel. This not only pollutes the water, but it also kills marine life. Next, there are waste materials from factories. Without proper regulations, factory owners let the waste run directly into the rivers, which then leads to the sea. And finally, oil is washed from the land. This can be the result of carelessness or a deliberate dumping of waste.

	T	F
1. Our oceans are becoming very polluted.		
2. Waste materials from factories don't cause the pollution.		
3. Ships drop about 6 million tons of garbage into the sea each year.		
4. Oil is not washed from the land.		

B.

Mrs. Lan : What's the matter, Mrs. Linh?

Mrs. Linh: I've just received my latest electricity bill. It's so enormous.

Mrs. Lan : Let me see. It's 350,000 VND. What an enormous bill it is!

Mrs. Linh: I paid 200,000 VND last month. I don't know why it's higher this month.

Mrs. Lan : Which counter is installed in your house?

Mrs. Linh: The usual mechanical counter was replaced with an electronic counter at the beginning of this month. It is said to

run more exactly and be more convenient for the power officials to record monthly electricity numbers.

Mrs. Lan: I don't know what happens. The usual mechanical counter is still used in my house. Why don't you complain to the Power Department of Ho Chi Minh City about it?

Mrs. Linh: Thanks for your advice. I am writing a complaint letter right now.

T	F
1. The bill Mrs. Linh received last month was lower than the latest one.	_____
2. Mrs. Linh has spent 550,000VND on electricity in the last two months.	_____
3. Mrs. Lan insisted that the electrical counter is wrong.	_____
4. Electricity numbers are recorded every month.	_____

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. The Prime Minister said that there were so much difficulties ahead.

A B C D

2. If Nam didn't do his homework. he will be punished.

A B C D

3. His mother asked him to be carefully when he crossed the streets.

A B C D

4. If you work hardly. you can get a day off next week.

A B C D

5. The police asked them what has happened the night before.

A B C D

6. I'm amazing that I could win the first prize.

A B C D

7. She tried to smile. She wanted to look as naturally as usual.

A B C D

8. If you are going to start getting silly ideas, I would take you home right away.
If you are going to start getting silly ideas C D
9. The baby laughed happy as she was playing with her toys.
A B C D
10. There are some trees at the entrance of the village.
A B C D

X Write correct sentences to make a complete letter:

Dear Mr. White,

1. I / write / you / bad situation / affect / lake / school.

2. As you know / lake / school / be beautiful.

3. However / it / become / polluted.

4. People / electricity / fish.

5. A lot / fish / die / float / water surface.

6. People / throw / rubbish / waste into / lake.

7. Now / bad smell / affect / school children's health.

8. What / you / think / pollution?

9. Look forward to / hear / you

10. and / see / protection / environment / local authority.

Sincerely,

Minh

XI. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. The ending of the movie was fantastic.

The movie _____

2. Getting a good job made him pleased.

He was pleased _____

3. Hard work leads us to success.

If _____

4. The river is too dirty for us to swim in.

Because _____

5. Let's use public buses instead of motorbikes.

What _____

6. People first printed "The Times" two hundred years ago.

"The Times" _____

7. They started playing football an hour ago.

They have _____

8. His younger sister studies English very well.

His younger sister is _____

9. She broke the cup because she was careless.

Because of _____

10. Why don't we go to the countryside this weekend?

I suggest _____

SAVING ENERGY**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A. Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	attend	attention, attendance	attentive	attentively
2	consume	consumption, consumer	time- consuming	
3	compare	comparison	comparative	comparatively
4	electrify	electricity, electrician	electric, electrical	electrically
5	effect	effect	(in)effective	(in)effectively
6		efficiency	(in)efficient	efficiently
7	heat	heat, heating	hot	
8	naturalize	nature, naturalist	(un)natural	(un)naturally
9		possibility	(im)possible	(im)possibly
10	produce	product, producer, production, (farm) produce	productive	productively

B. Language focus:

1. Connectives: (Từ nối)

- a. Từ nối đẳng lập (Coordinating conjunction) : *and, but, or, so*
- b. Từ nối chính phụ (Subordinating conjunction) : *because*
- c. Trạng từ nối kết (Conjunctive adverb) : *therefore, however*

- Use:
- AND (addition, chỉ sự thêm ý) : They save energy *and* money.
 - BUT (contrast, chỉ ý ngược lại) : I am tired, *but* I try to finish my homework.
 - OR (choice, chỉ ý chọn lựa): Would you like coffee *or* lemon juice?
 - SO (result, chỉ kết quả): It rained heavily, *so* we had to stay at home.
 - BECAUSE (reason, chỉ lí do, nguyên nhân):
Nam got wet *because* he forgot his raincoat.
 - THEREFORE (result, đứng trước mệnh đề chỉ kết quả)
Hoa failed her math test; *therefore*, she has to do the test again.
 - HOWEVER (contrast, đứng trước mệnh đề chỉ ý trái ngược)
She is very tired; *however*, she has to finish her homework.

Lưu ý: Because được đặt ở đầu câu thường có dấu phẩy trước mệnh đề chính.

Therefore và However thường đứng sau dấu chấm hoặc dấu chấm phẩy và đứng trước dấu phẩy.

2. Phrasal Verbs: (Ngữ động từ)

Form: verb + preposition (giới từ)

turn on, turn off, look for, look after, go on

Use: - turn on (mở): Please *turn on* the electric fans.

- turn off (tắt): Don't forget to *turn off* the lights and fans before leaving the classroom.
- look for (tìm kiếm): I am *looking for* my ruler.

- look after (chăm sóc): She has to look after her little sister.
- go on (tiếp tục): If you go on wasting water, you'll have to pay a lot of money.

3. Making Suggestions: (Cấu trúc đề nghị)

SUGGESTIONS (đề nghị)	RESPONSE (lời đáp)
- What about + V-ing... ?	- OK.
- How about + V-ing... ?	- That's a good idea.
- S + suggest + V-ing... that + S + should + Inf	- All right.
- I think we should + Inf (Shall we + Inf... ?) (Let's + Inf...) (Why not + Inf... ?) (Why don't we + Inf... ?)	- No. I don't want to. (I prefer to + Inf...) (Let's + Inf...)

- Ex. (Go somewhere for a drink.)
 (What about going somewhere for a drink?)
 (How about going somewhere for a drink?)
 (Shall we go somewhere for a drink?)
 (I suggest going somewhere for a drink.)
 (I think we should go somewhere for a drink.)
 (Why not go somewhere for a drink?)
 (Why don't we go somewhere for a drink?)
 (Let's go somewhere for a drink.)
 (Lan is tired.)
 (I suggest she should have a rest.)

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

1. A. energy B. recently C. suggest D. effective
2. A. label B. appliances C. standard D. account
3. A. solid B. pipe C. ordinary D. ultimately
4. A. regular B. bulb C. ultimately D. plumber
5. A. conserve B. innovation C. consumer D. solar

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

6. A. category B. ordinary C. model D. receive
7. A. install B. nuclear C. efficiency D. conserve
8. A. suggestion B. standard C. ultimately D. recent
9. A. recent B. replace C. category D. label
10. A. household B. solid C. effectively D. energy

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

4. Solar panels are _____ on the roof of a house to receive the energy from the sun.
- A. hung B. installed C. used D. took
5. The water bill is 200,000 dong. It's very _____.
A. enormous B. expensive C. wasteful D. cheap
6. Mrs. Mi suggests taking showers to _____ water.
A. take B. consume C. save D. protect
7. Are there any _____ in the pipes?
A. bags B. labels C. cracks D. posters
8. Electricity, gas and water are not luxuries but _____.
A. wonderful B. cheap C. necessities D. enormous
9. It rained heavily. _____, we cancelled the trip.
A. So B. Therefore C. But D. However
10. Most of us use too much gas. We can reduce this amount by _____ a mechanic check our motorcycle regularly.
A. having B. telling C. getting D. saying
11. What are Western _____ interested in?
A. people B. consumers C. producers D. companies
12. Lighting accounts _____ 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill.
A. of B. for C. about D. on
13. In Europe, there is a labeling scheme _____ refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and tumble dryers.
A. for B. in C. at D. from
14. Take a shower instead _____ a bath to save energy.
A. on B. for C. about D. of
15. Go _____ studying English despite any circumstances.
A. on B. for C. about D. of

16. What's the purpose _____ the labeling scheme?
A. about B. of C. in D. to
17. It's possible to store solar energy _____ a number of days.
A. of B. in C. for D. about
18. Hanh can't go shopping with us. She has to look _____ her little sister.
A. after B. for C. forward to D. up
19. Oh! Where's my son? Look _____ him, please.
A. after B. for C. forward to D. up
20. If you don't know what the word means, look _____ it in your dictionary.
A. after B. for C. forward to D. up

III. Complete each sentence with the correct word in the box:

therefore	dripping	recent	consumers	resources
off	look after	solid	plumber	ultimately

1. Lan can't go shopping with us. She'll have to _____ her little sister.
2. I failed my math test. _____, I have to do the test again.
3. Reduce garbage by not keeping _____ waste with food waste.
4. Don't forget to turn _____ the lights before going out.
5. _____ want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money.
6. We can save natural _____ by using solar energy instead of coal, gas and oil.
7. Get a _____ to make sure there are no cracks in the pipes.
8. He's worried about my most _____ water bill.
9. A _____ faucet can waste 500 liters of water a month.
10. _____, he passed the final exam.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. Is this the house _____? (air-conditioner)
I've just bought a new _____.
Nowadays, the offices are _____.
2. He takes a cold _____ every morning. (bathe)
He's three kilos _____ than he used to be.
What can we do to spend less on _____?
3. I'm _____ grateful for your help. (enormous)
4. He _____ the candle. (light)
He's three kilos _____ than he used to be.
What can we do to spend less on _____?
5. His _____ painted house is very nice. (recent)
He has watched the film _____.
6. _____ costs have just reduced. (transport)
7. This fire doesn't give out much _____. (hot)
The coffee is too _____ for me to drink.
All buildings will be _____ by solar energy, won't they?
8. The law is no longer _____. (effect)
The film had quite an _____ on her.
This means that _____ we have no chance of finishing on time.
It's a crop failure because they use _____ methods.
9. Call in the _____, please. (receive)
On _____ of the news, he left.
10. He's a good _____. (account)
Who are you _____ to in the organization?
The _____ show a profit of £9000.
Lightnings _____ for 10% to 15% of the electricity bill.
11. Get industry running more _____. (efficient)
He's _____ at his job.

How much energy _____ does each model have?

Remember to use energy more _____.

The worker was dismissed for being _____.

12. This is an _____ factory. (innovate)

They carry out one _____ after another.

13. Put a _____ on a piece of clothing, please. (label)

This is a machine for _____ wine bottles.

What is the purpose of the _____ scheme?

14. _____, he came. (ultimate)

15. What are Western _____ interested in? (consume)

They've measured the car's fuel _____.

Gas and oil _____ always increases in cold weather.

16. There is no need to look so _____. (worry)

Your parents are _____ about you.

She appeared _____ by criticism.

He glanced _____ at his father.

17. We aim to help the _____ families. (poor)

They're too _____ to buy shoes for the kids.

They provided food and the shelter for _____.

18. She was _____ pleased that she passed the exam. (extreme)

19. Energy-saving bulbs should be used to save _____. (electric)

Let's have an _____ repair the _____ iron.

20. They spent a _____ weekend at a country hotel. (luxury)

Now we'll be able to live in _____ for the rest of our lives.

She stretched _____ on the bed.

V. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

1. Could you turn _____ the radio? I'm trying to finish this assignment.
2. There's a dripping faucet _____ his bathroom.
3. Hoa's electric fan makes a lot _____ noise.
4. They're aware _____ saving energy and can save a lot of money every month.
5. I'm very worried _____ lots of money _____ energy in my house.
6. Let's travel to somewhere _____ public means to save petrol.
7. It's good that you should take showers instead _____ baths.
8. When it's too dark, we'll turn _____ the lights.
9. If you go _____ making noise, you'll be punished.
10. Turn _____ the radio for me, will you? I'm trying to sleep.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. What about _____ Huong Pagoda this weekend? (visit)
2. I suggest you should _____ your room more attractive. (make)
3. We suggest _____ the doors once every two days. (clean)
4. I think I'll have _____ a new pair of shoes. (buy)
5. Let's have a mechanic _____ our pipes. (check)
6. Remember _____ off all the lights before going out. (turn)
7. A _____ faucet can waste 500 liters of water a month. (drip)
8. You should _____ the amount of water your family uses. (reduce)
9. What can we do _____ less on lighting? (spend)
10. Ba's hobbies are _____ football and collecting old stamps. (play)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

savings	into	for	pollution	require
and	so	less	than	from

Recycled paper and paperboard (1) _____ 75 percent less energy to produce (2) _____ new products. Significant energy (3) _____ result in the recycling of steel (4) _____ glass, as well.

Recycling also reduces (5) _____ because recycling a product creates (6) _____ pollution than producing a new one. (7) _____ every ton of newspaper recycled, 7 fewer kilograms of air pollutants are pumped (8) _____ the atmosphere.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

People have (1) _____ materials throughout history. Metal tools and weapons have been melted, reformed, and (2) _____ since they came in use thousands of years ago. The iron, steel, and paper (3) _____ have almost always used recycled materials.

Recycling saves (4) _____ by reducing the need to process new material. The (5) _____ of energy saved in reducing one aluminum can is equal to the energy (6) _____ the gasoline that would fill half of that same can. To make an aluminum can from recycled metal (7) _____ only 5 percent of the total energy needed to produce the same aluminum can (8) _____ unrecycled materials.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. recycled | B. reused | C. reduced | D. unrecycled |
| 2. A. recycled | B. reused | C. reduced | D. unrecycled |
| 3. A. factory | B. bill | C. companies | D. places |
| 4. A. power | B. money | C. resources | D. energy |
| 5. A. amount | B. number | C. quality | D. qualification |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. from | D. to |
| 7. A. to take | B. takes | C. taking | D. took |
| 8. A. on | B. in | C. from | D. to |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

She has just bought a (1)_____ for me. She suggests (2)_____ I should take a shower instead of a (3)_____ because a bath uses twice as much water as a shower. I'm a busy person; I'm always in a (4)_____ so I often forget (5)_____ off the faucets when someone calls me. One time, water was full on the (6)_____ in my bedroom but I still didn't know. So she wrote a piece of (7)_____ and stuck it on the door of the bathroom and the refrigerator. She wrote, "Don't forget to turn off the (8)_____ and the lights before you go".

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

In Western countries, electricity, gas and water are not luxuries but necessities. Companies now realize that consumers want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money.

For most North American households, lighting accounts for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill. However, this amount can be reduced by replacing an ordinary 100 watt light bulb with an energy saving bulb. These bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times longer. Therefore, consumers can save about US\$7 to US\$21 per bulb.

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Only electricity is necessity for everyone. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 2. Consumers want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. If we replace an ordinary 100 watt light bulb with an energy saving bulb, we'll reduce the amount of lighting we use. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. Consumers can save a lot of money from using energy saving bulbs. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

B.

The world's energy resources such as coal, oil, and gas are limited. Therefore, if we don't start conserving them now, it will be too late. And solar energy is the only real alternative. This energy can be collected from the sun by solar panels on the roof of houses. These panels can create enough energy to heat an entire house. Solar power is clean and there is a lot of it in sunny places. But when the weather is bad, there is no sunlight for energy.

	T	F
1. The energy resources are endless.	_____	_____
2. If we conserve energy resources now, we will lack them in the future.	_____	_____
3. We can also collect energy from the sun.	_____	_____
4. Solar power is unpolluted and inexpensive.	_____	_____

IX. Rewrite the following sentences:**A. Using "SUGGEST + V-ING / THAT CLAUSE":**

1. Mrs. Loan has flu. She has to take some medicine.

I suggest that _____

2. There's a dripping faucet in Minh's kitchen. He should turn off the faucet.

I suggest that _____

3. Our electric fan makes a lot of noise. We may turn it off.

I suggest that _____

4. Let's go by bus instead of taxi.

I suggest _____

I suggest we _____

5. Why don't you rest for a while?

I suggest you _____

6. I think we should go for a picnic.

I suggest _____

I suggest that _____

7. Shall we give English lessons to children for free?

I suggest we _____

8. Why don't you use my computer?

I suggest that _____

9. I think you should go on your studying English abroad.

I suggest you _____

10. Don't look at your books when doing the test.

I suggest that _____

B. Fill in the blank with a suitable connective “AND / BUT / SO / THOUGH / HOWEVER / OR / THEREFORE / BECAUSE”:

1. Gas, water _____ electricity are very necessary for everybody's life.

2. _____ her mother was seriously ill, she has to stay home to look after her.

3. Minh was not at home, _____ I spoke to his parents.

4. I like soccer _____ I am not a very good player.

5. Vu hasn't finished his homework. _____, his parents do not allow him to go out with his friends.

6. At first, we intended to spend our holidays in Dalat, _____ we changed our mind.

7. It's 6.30, Tan ! Hurry up _____ you'll be late for school.

8. Ngoc worked extremely hard. _____, she passed the exam easily.

9. I can't decide where to go this weekend. I may go to the movies with Ha _____ stay home with my cousin.

10. Tam has no class today. _____, she stays home to help her mother.
11. Don't be late again _____ you'll be punished!
12. I know her telephone number, _____ I don't know her address.
13. Nam had a traffic accident _____ had to be rushed to hospital.
14. Which do you prefer, milk _____ orange juice?
15. Vu had problem with his bike. _____, he came to class very late.
16. Tien _____ Peter have been pen pals for quite a long time.
17. It rained heavily, _____ we had to cancel our picnic.
18. Lan missed her bus. _____, she managed to come to class on time.
19. He didn't eat anything _____ he was very hungry.
20. He goes to school regularly _____ he's seriously ill.

C. Fill in the blank with a suitable particle:

1. It was so dark. Turn _____ the light, please.
2. The police are looking _____ the thieves.
3. Don't waste time and go _____ your study!
4. It was very noisy. Please turn _____ the cassette - player.
5. Who's going to look _____ the children when you go shopping?
6. My older brother has just graduated from university. He's looking _____ a job.
7. Remember to turn _____ the lights when leaving the room.
8. In my family, my father looks _____ the garden.
9. You shouldn't turn _____ the Internet when you don't use it, or you'll waste your money.
10. My father put down the newspaper to take some tea then went _____ with his reading.

X. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Our manager suggested that we would work overtime this week.

A B C D

2. Quite by chance, Tom ran in an old friend at the airport.

A B C D

3. I didn't have enough time to study. and I managed to pass the exam.

A B C D

4. How about going to the park and play volleyball there?

A B C D

5. The police asked them what has happened the night before.

A B C D

6. It rained all day because the weatherman had promised sunny weather.

A B C D

7. The doctor says that it will take her a long time to get out the shock.

A B C D

8. The book is rather interesting and I don't like it very much.

A B C D

9. She suggested saving money and help the poor people in the neighborhood.

A B C D

10. I haven't seen her while she was a little girl in the village.

A B C D

XI. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. Walk to the station.

I suggest _____

I suggest that _____

2. She laughed. The boy's face was funny.

Because _____

3. She couldn't join us. She was busy.

_____, so _____

4. Tuan didn't come. We went without him.

_____. Therefore, _____

5. My is not beautiful. I'm very fond of her.

_____. However, _____

6. Save money to the poor.

I suggest _____

I suggest that _____

7. She was tired. She wanted to go home.

Because _____

8. It was raining. We decided to postpone our camping.

_____, so _____

9. Mary had to wear glasses; her eyes are weak.

_____. Therefore, _____

10. She doesn't know how to play the piano. She can dance well.

_____. However, _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

I. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2.5ms)

1. She's worried _____ the result of her final exam.
A. in B. on C. at D. about
2. You should have the _____ check the pipes in your house.
A. doctor B. mechanic C. plumber D. electrician
3. I think we should turn on the lights when we go out. - _____
A. No, thanks B. I'm sure C. Ok D. Not at all
4. How about _____ by bike instead of motorbikes?
A. to travel B. travel C. traveling D. traveled
5. Hung is sick. _____, he can't go to school.
A. Therefore B. And C. But D. Because
6. I'm _____ that people have spoiled this area.
A. glad B. pleased C. disappointed D. satisfied
7. Everyone must take part in _____ deforestation.
A. permitting B. protecting C. persuading D. preventing
8. _____ is a piece of land full of rubbish.
A. Junkyard B. Garbage C. Hedge D. Treasure
9. _____ you are interested in this film, don't go to see it at any cost.
A. If B. Unless C. Because D. When
10. _____ putting garbage bins around the schoolyard?
A. Why not B. Shall we C. Why don't we D. How about

II. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in parentheses: (1m)

1. I suggest _____ elderly people. (help)
2. Remember _____ the lights before going out. (turn off)
3. Get him _____ the washing machine. (fix)
4. What about _____ by bike ? (travel)

III. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1.5ms)

1. The new machine he bought last week works _____. (**effective**)
2. We should save our country's _____ resources. (**nature**)
3. _____'s main concern is the quality of new product. (**consume**)
4. We must learn about keeping the environment _____. (**pollute**)
5. The inhabitants have made _____ on how to protect the environment. (**suggest**)
6. It is _____ that our environment is more and more polluted. (**disappoint**)

IV. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage:

Nowadays, environmentalists are so worried (1)_____ environment problems that can (2)_____ affect people's life. Among the problems mentioned every day on mass media, air (3)_____ and water pollution are considered the most serious ones. There are many factors that cause the pollution of the air: chemicals from burned fuels, (4)_____ from automobiles, and acid rain from chemical transformation. Smoke can cause serious health (5)_____ while acid rain is the responsible (6)_____ the destruction of many forest ecosystems. Raw sewage, (7)_____ and oil contribute to the pollution of water. When water is polluted, it causes a lot of waterborne disease and threatens marine wildlife. About 1,5 billion people around the world lack (8)_____ drinking water and every year, 5 million people die from diseases.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on | B. about | C. at | D. of |
| 2. A. directional | B. directive | C. direction | D. directly |
| 3. A. pollution | B. to pollute | C. polluted | D. pollutes |
| 4. A. to smoke | B. smoking | C. smoke | D. smoked |
| 5. A. problems | B. matters | C. solution | D. difficulty |
| 6. A. for | B. on | C. into | D. up |
| 7. A. water | B. junk-yard | C. littering | D. garbage |
| 8. A. safe | B. safety | C. safely | D. unsafe |

V. Read the passage carefully and decide if the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE: (1m)

I am writing to you about the problem of catching fish in the lake behind my house. I am very worried because people don't use fishing rod or net but use electricity to catch fish. This is not only dangerous to people around the area, but they do harm to the environment. A lot of small fish died and floated on the water surface. Other animals such as frogs, toads and even birds also died from electric shock waves.

I would suggest that the local authorities should prohibit and fine heavily anyone using this way of catching fish.

I look forward to hearing from you and seeing the protection of environment from the local authority.

	T	F
1. The writer objects to using electricity to catch fish.	_____	_____
2. The writer wants people to use fishing rod or net to catch fish.	_____	_____
3. To use electricity to catch fish is not dangerous to people around the area.	_____	_____
4. The writer hopes the local authorities will protect the environment.	_____	_____

VI. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same: (2ms)

1. The river is too dirty for us to swim in.

Since _____

2. Why don't we go to the countryside this weekend?

I suggest _____

3. Hard work leads us to success.

If _____

4. Let's use public buses instead of motorbikes.

How _____

CELEBRATIONS**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A. Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	acquaint.	acquaintance	acquainted	
2	act	action, activity, activist	active	actively
3	celebrate	celebration	celebratory	
4		charity	(un)charitable	charitably
5	congratulate	congratulation(s)	congratulatory	
6	decorate	decoration, decorator	decorative	
7	describe	description	descriptive	
8		joy	joyful, joyless, joyous	joyfully
9	nominate	nomination, nominator	nominative	
10	occur	occurrence		

B. Language focus:**1. Relative Clauses: (Mệnh đề quan hệ)**

- Mệnh đề quan hệ được dùng để bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng ngay trước nó. Mệnh đề quan hệ thường bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan

hệ (Relative pronouns) **who**, **whom**, **which**, **that**, **whose**, và các trạng từ quan hệ (Relative adverbs) **where**, **when**.

Who: Thay cho danh từ chỉ người, ở vị trí chủ ngữ.

Ex. a. Peter is the boy. (1) He plays football. (2)

→ Peter is the boy who plays football.
(Relative clause)

b. The girl is Susan. (1) She plays badminton. (2)

→ The girl who plays badminton is Susan.
(Relative clause)

Whom: Thay cho danh từ chỉ người ở vị trí tân ngữ.

Ex. Do you know the man? (1) The police are looking for him. (2)

→ Do you know the man whom the police are looking for?
(Relative clause)

Which: Thay cho danh từ chỉ vật, con vật ở vị trí chủ ngữ hay tân ngữ.

Ex. a. Tet is a festival. (1)

Tet occurs in late January or early February. (2)

→ Tet is a festival which occurs in late January or early February.
(Relative clause)

b. They tell her about the film. (1) They saw it on TV last night. (2)

→ They tell her about the film which they saw on TV last night.
(Relative clause)

Notes:

..... person + who + V

whom + S + V

..... things/ animals + which + V

which + S + V ...

Relative pronouns	Use for	Position	Examples
that	người và vật	Thay cho who, whom which	– <i>The man that is standing here is my brother.</i>
whose	người và vật (chỉ sở hữu)	Trước Noun	– <i>The teacher whose name is Miss Nga is my form teacher.</i>
where	nơi chốn	Trước mệnh đề (Clause)	– <i>Ho Chi Minh City is the place where I was born.</i>
when	Thời gian	Trước mệnh đề	– <i>May 19th is the day when Uncle Ho was born.</i>

2. Adverb Clause of Concession: (Mệnh đề Trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ)

Although

Though + Adv. Clause of Concession

Even though

Ex. Thu decorated her house carefully. Thu is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet.

→ *Although Thu decorated her house carefully, she isn't satisfied with her preparations for Tet.*

→ *Thu is not satisfied with her preparations for Tet although she decorated her house carefully.*

Lưu ý: Biến đổi sang cấu trúc câu tương đương:

In spite of + Verb-ing phrase

Despite Noun phrase (khi S1 # S2)

Ex. Although it rained heavily, I went to school.

→ *In spite of/ Despite the heavy rain, I went to school.*

Note: Sau In spite of/ Despite ta có thể dùng “the fact that + clause”

Ex. In spite of the fact that it rained heavily, I went to school.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>generate</u> | B. <u>celebrate</u> | C. <u>decorate</u> | D. <u>describe</u> |
| 2. A. <u>charity</u> | B. <u>congratulate</u> | C. <u>decorate</u> | D. <u>ancient</u> |
| 3. A. <u>compose</u> | B. <u>congratulate</u> | C. <u>decorate</u> | D. <u>Pass<u>o</u>ver</u> |
| 4. A. <u>describe</u> | B. <u>considerate</u> | C. <u>distinguish</u> | D. <u>important</u> |
| 5. A. <u>nominate</u> | B. <u>pri<u>or</u>ity</u> | C. <u>miss</u> | D. <u>charity</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. <u>celebration</u> | B. <u>generous</u> | C. <u>decorate</u> | D. <u>Easter</u> |
| 7. A. <u>towards</u> | B. <u>slavery</u> | C. <u>priority</u> | D. <u>predict</u> |
| 8. A. <u>parade</u> | B. <u>occur</u> | C. <u>distinguish</u> | D. <u>charity</u> |
| 9. A. <u>humor</u> | B. <u>freedom</u> | C. <u>congratulate</u> | D. <u>celebrate</u> |
| 10. A. <u>acquaintance</u> | B. <u>describe</u> | C. <u>sticky</u> | D. <u>parade</u> |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. Last night we came to the show late _____ the traffic was terrible.
A. although B. despite C. and D. because
2. Tet is a festival which _____ in late January or early February.
A. occurs B. occur C. happen D. occurrence
3. Family members _____ live apart try to be together.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
4. Hoa: Welcome. Maryam: _____
A. You're welcome
B. Thanks
C. It's very nice to say so
D. That's very kind of you

5. _____ happens at around the same time as Passover.
A. Christmas B. Easter C. Tet holiday D. Halloweens
6. Did you congratulate Tessa _____ her exam?
A. of passing B. passing C. on passing D. to pass
7. If it _____, we will go to the movies.
A. doesn't rain B. didn't rain
C. hadn't rained D. won't rain
8. At last I found the information that I was looking _____.
A. up B. at C. for D. after
9. What do I like best about my uncle? – It's his _____ of humor.
A. telling B. character C. jokes D. sense
10. You should have a(n) _____ check your motorbike regularly.
A. electrician B. painter C. plumber D. mechanic
11. Chocolate and eggs are what children receive _____ Easter.
A. at B. on C. in D. with
12. You must leave now _____ you'll be late for school.
A. if B. because C. or D. unless
13. Are you looking forward _____ John again?
A. seeing B. to see C. see D. to seeing
14. We think that Mother's Day should be celebrated _____.
A. nations B. nationwide C. nationality D. nation
15. I live in Nha Trang _____ is one of the most beautiful cities of Viet Nam.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
16. Who is looking _____ your pets when you're away?
A. for B. up C. after D. out
17. He's a generous man. He is _____ known for his generosity.
A. well B. good C. of D. at

18. Passover is celebrated in Israel and by all _____ people.
 A. English B. Vietnamese C. Japanese D. Jewish
19. Last night we came to the show late _____ the traffic was terrible.
 A. although B. despite C. and D. because
20. I lived in Hue, _____ is one of the most exciting cities of Viet Nam.
 A. who B. which C. whom D. whose

III. Complete each sentence with the correct word in the box:

joyful activities	effective complaint	proud cultural	celebration nominated	colorful preparation
----------------------	------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

1. There are many _____ throughout the year.
2. I've made a _____ to the police about the noise.
3. He is the most _____ activist in the city.
4. He often takes part in many charity _____.
5. We often go to the city _____.
6. Tet is a _____ festival of the Vietnamese.
7. She isn't satisfied with her _____ for Tet.
8. I'm very _____ of my father.
9. People crowded the street on Independence Day to watch _____ parades.
10. She has been _____ as the President of our company.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. This shop _____ in chocolates. (special)
 What are your _____ interests?
 He's an eye _____.
 I came here _____ to see you.
 Her _____ is history.

2. He's a _____ person. (heart)
I'm _____ sick of this wet weather.
He has a kind _____.
3. The result of the experiment was _____. (satisfy)
She can look back on her career with great _____.
The patient is getting on _____.
Nothing _____ him.
4. It was _____ of you not to play the piano while I was asleep. (considerately)
5. Speech _____ human being from the animals. (distinguish)
6. Can you give me a _____ of the thief? (describe)
He _____ himself as a doctor.
7. _____ on winning the prize! (congratulate)
8. Her _____ was a shock to him. (die)
They're _____ weapons.
The tiger fell _____.
The letter was written in his usual _____ prose.
9. He's _____ for his intelligence. (celebrate)
We often _____ our child's birthday.
The _____ was held well.
10. Her _____ include tennis and painting. (act)
She's a hearty _____ in the town.
Though he's very old, he's still _____.
Your proposal is being _____ considered.
11. There are 10 _____ in this _____. (contest)
12. One likes to hear _____ on one's appearance. (compliment)
He _____ her on her beautiful performance last night.
13. She looked with _____ at the result of her work. (proud)
I'm very _____ of my new car.
They talked about their son _____.

14. You can't pass an exam without _____. (prepare)

I had no time _____.

They're only _____ measures.

15. I've lost all _____ in my legs. (feel)

V. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

for	of	with	like	on	between	above	at
-----	----	------	------	----	---------	-------	----

1. You can see all the information _____ the screen.

2. Are these pictures _____ sale?

3. The audience clapped _____ the end of the show.

4. What's the matter _____ your bicycle?

5. We could see the balloon high _____ the town.

6. There was a fall _____ ten percent in prices.

7. What's the difference _____ a boat and a ship?

8. Robert's new car looks more _____ a plane.

9. We're all bored _____ this game.

10. We get lots of requests _____ help.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. My friend _____ the answer to the question. (know)

2. I'll buy these shoes if they _____ really well. (fit)

3. When I looked around the door, the baby _____ quietly. (sleep)

4. I _____ some coffee for half an hour . (make)

5. My arms are aching now because I _____ since two o'clock. (swim)

6. We can't go along here because the road is _____. (repair)

7. I'm going to have my hair _____. (cut)

8. Someone suggested _____ for a walk. (go)

9. I can remember _____ voices in the middle of the night. (hear)
10. It was too cold for the guests _____ outside. (eat)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

connect	jokes	beginning	day
ready	not	laugh	ready and

For many centuries the first of April was a (1)_____ of laughing and jokes. This day is kept in many countries, (2)_____ only in Britain and the USA. This is a day to play (3)_____, which make people (4)_____. Nobody knows when the (5)_____ of this custom was. Some people (6)_____ it with the end of winter (7)_____ the return of spring which made people merry and (8)_____ to play jokes.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

(1) _____ Scotland young people were sent for hen's teeth or bird's milk and everybody laughed when they could not find such things. In the USA and Britain someone could place a sign on a person's back with the (2) _____ "push me". Children often tell a grown - up that his shock (3) _____ torn or he had something black on his face, and then shout "April Fool". There is also the old purse trick. A purse is left lying on the street, but when someone wants to take it, it is quickly pulled back by a string which the hidden joker holds in his hand. Or the purse may be (4) _____ with stones. Sometimes invitations are (5) _____ to people asking them to come and visit somebody (6) _____ when they come they see that nobody expected them. Some people like to telephone to the zoo on that day and ask for Mr. Fish, Miss Fox or Mrs. Cat. All these jokes are very old but still they make people (7) _____.

In some places (8) _____ are played only in the morning of April 1. Then, if anyone tries to fool someone later that day, or on the next, he is met with these words:

'April Fool is past. And you are the biggest fool at last.'

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. To | B. On | C. From | D. In |
| 2. A. words | B. works | C. sentences | D. clauses |
| 3. A. is | B are | C. was | D. were |
| 4. A. felled | B. crowded | C. filled | D. fooled |
| 5. A. send | B. receive | C. sent | D. received |
| 6. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. because |
| 7. A. cry | B. laugh | C. sad | D. shout |
| 8. A. jokes | B. treats | C. tricks | D. A and C are correct |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

Christmas is the great family (1)_____. Christmas Eve is not part of the holiday, but it is given over to (2)_____. The excitement really begins (3)_____ the morning of Christmas Day when the children awake to find that (4)_____ the night that mysterious being, "Father Christmas", has come down the (5)_____ and left them all (6)_____ of presents. The climax is Christmas Dinner when the roast of the ordinary Sunday gives (7)_____ to toast chicken (8)_____ roast turkey.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

In England and in the United States February 14 is St. Valentine's Day. Boys and girls send valentines to their friends. A valentine is a little picture, very often a funny one with a little poem or some kind words on it: "I will be your sweetheart, if you will be mine. All of my life I'll be your Valentine." School children enjoy buying or making valentines for their friends and teachers; very often they write on the valentine "From guess who", and the person who receives it must guess the name of the sender. In schools boys and girls make a gaily decorated box with a slit on the top where they can "post" their valentines. Usually each classroom has such a box and at the end of the school day they open the box, take out the valentines and the boy or girl who gets more valentines than the other children feels happy.

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. St. Valentine's Day is celebrated in England and in America. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 2. The sender doesn't often write his or her name on the valentine. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. School boys and girls can't post their valentines in a gaily decorated box. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. The boy or girl is glad because he or she doesn't get more valentines. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

B.

The Lunar New Year is celebrated each year by Chinese around the world. It is a time for getting together with the other members of the family. Days before the New Year, the house is spring – cleaned. Cakes and tarts are baked for offering to visitors. On the eve of the New Year, the whole family meets at the house of the head of the family for a reunion dinner. Friends and relatives visit one another on New Year's Day. New clothes are worn to signify a fresh beginning of the year. "Hong Baos" or red packets with money in them are given to children.

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. The Lunar New Year is the time when family members gather. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 2. They make a lot of preparations for the New Year. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. On New Year's Day, they send greeting cards to their friends and relatives. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. Lucky money is given to children. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

IX. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. The picture which Mai painted is showing in the exhibition.

A B C D

2. Despite of the heavy rain , we went on.

A B C D

3. Bao is the only student who won the first prize.

A B C D

4. Thu got good grades because she was ill.

A B C D

5. There are a few things about that we can talk.

A B C D

6. This is the village where they visited.

A B C D

7. What do English people usually eat at Christmas Day ?

A B C D

8. He has been in England during the spring of 2000.

A B C D

9. He came back to visit the village which he was born.

A B C D

10. I wish you stop making that noise. It's bothering me a lot.

A B C D

X. Rewrite the following sentences:

A. Using "WHO":

1. Do you know the boy? He's standing by the window.

2. Peter felt sleepy. He couldn't hear anything.

3. The actor comes from England. He played that role.

4. I admire a man. He tries to maintain high ideas.

5. The man has been arrested. He robbed you.

6. The boys are walking together. They're brothers.

7. The girl is Alice. She's reading a magazine.

8. The man helped me with the work. He's rather tall.

9. Boys attend this school. They have to wear uniform.

10. Where is the librarian? She takes care of this library.

B. Using “WHICH”:

1. I don't like stories. They have unhappy ending.

2. The road was very narrow. It joined the two villages.

3. We visited Barcelona. It's a city in northern Spain.

4. Most of the goods are exported. They were made in this factory.

5. Is the river very large? It flows through that town.

6. This is the package. It came in the mail.

7. Those are the flowers. They were cut from Mary's garden.

8. The letter was written in a hurry. It was difficult to read.
-
9. The play was very excellent. It was written by Shakespeare.
-
10. The books were very expensive. They were borrowed from the teachers.
-

C. Using "THAT":

1. Any man is a fool. He listens to you.
-
2. All the people have disliked him. I have ever met these people.
-
3. Any paper will give the same story. You read the paper.
-
4. All the books were sent to the little girl. They had pictures in them.
-
5. This is the first thing. I want to tell you about it.
-
6. He is the first student. He came on time.
-
7. I bought the stereo. It had been advertised at a reduced price.
-
8. My car is very large. It uses too much gasoline.
-
9. The men are angry. The men are in this room.
-
10. The only woman is his wife. He likes her most.
-

D. Fill in the blanks with “WHO / WHICH”:

1. Do you know the man _____ gave me this pen?
2. The pupil _____ sits next to me is a newcomer.
3. Food _____ is sold in that shop is very cheap.
4. I like to go to the shop _____ serves me warmly.
5. The librarian _____ gave you this book was young.
6. Do you know the teacher _____ taught us last year?
7. Don't sit on the chairs _____ are arranged in lines.
8. She wants to read the picture books _____ are kept on the top shelf.
9. He wants to see the boy _____ rides this red bicycle.
10. It isn't easy to meet the man _____ wrote this book.

E. Combine two sentences into one, using “WHO/WHICH”:

1. I thanked the woman. She helped me.

2. The girl is happy. She won the race.

3. The book is mine. The book is on the table

4. I'm using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.

5. The building belongs to my father. It was built on the side of a hill.

6. The scientist is well-known for his research. He met you yesterday.

7. The mechanic is my uncle. He's repairing my bike.

8. The students explained their absence to the teacher. They didn't come to class.

9. Miss Loan thanked the students. The students had given her some flowers.

10. The river is not safe for swimming. The river is polluted.

11. Tom got into the car. The car was parked behind the house.

12. I live in a small village. The village is situated on the bank of a river.

13. I was born in Da Nang. Da Nang is famous for its beautiful beach.

14. The fences are made of wood. They surround our house.

15. The girl is Miss Van. She's carrying the red umbrella.

16. Women work in hospitals. They are to be admired.

17. The old man has just died. He lived next door.

18. The chair was broken. It is now mended.

19. I wanted to see John. He was away on holiday.

20. I don't like the house. He lives in the house.

XI. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. She is on a diet, but she ate the chocolate cake.

Though _____

2. In spite of the bad weather, we're going to have a picnic.

Though _____

3. Despite his bad grades, he'll be admitted to the school.

Although _____

4. We enjoyed our holiday despite the rain.

Although _____

5. I kept smiling in spite of not understanding a word.

Although _____

6. She disliked coffee. She drank it to keep herself warm.

Though _____

7. We took many pictures. The sky was cloudy.

Although _____

8. Nancy was sad after losing the contest, but she managed to smile.

Even though _____

9. She told interesting stories to her son. She had a poor memory.

Despite _____

10. Though he has been absent frequently, he has managed to pass the test.

In spite of _____

NATURAL DISASTERS

TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

A. Word form:

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1		abruptness	abrupt	abruptly
2	behave	behavior	well-behaved	
3	destroy	destruction, destroyer	destructive	destructively
4		disaster	disastrous	disastrously
5	erupt	eruption	eruptive	
6	expect	expectation, expectancy	expectant	expectantly
7	forecast	forecast, forecaster		
8	predict	prediction	(un)predictable	predictably
9		tide	tidal	
10	warn	warning		

B. Language focus:

1. Relative Pronouns: (Đại từ Quan Hệ)

WHO – WHICH – THAT

Review the grammar of Unit 8.

2. Relative Clauses: (Mệnh đề quan hệ)

a. Defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ bắt buộc) :

- Dùng để xác định rõ danh từ được bổ nghĩa.
- Là mệnh đề bắt buộc phải có ở trong câu, nếu bỏ đi câu sẽ mất ý nghĩa ban đầu hoặc không đủ nghĩa. Câu này thường đứng xen vào giữa câu chính hoặc nối liền với câu chính và không tách rời nó bởi dấu phẩy nào.

Ex. I helped the man who lost money yesterday.

b. Non-defining relative clauses (Mệnh đề quan hệ không bắt buộc) :

- Là mệnh đề mang thông tin phụ trong câu – cung cấp thông tin về một người hay một vật đã được xác định, nếu bỏ nó đi câu vẫn đầy đủ nghĩa.
- Mệnh đề phụ này thường đứng chen vào giữa câu chính và bắt buộc phải tách khỏi câu chính bằng 2 dấu phẩy.

Notes : Mệnh đề quan hệ không bắt buộc thường ở các trường hợp sau :

+ Danh từ đứng trước "who – whom – which..." là một danh từ riêng.

Ex. My uncle Tom, **who** lives in Hue, is an architect.

+ Danh từ đứng trước "who – whom – which" kèm theo "this, that, these, those, over there"

Ex. This car, **which** you are going to buy, is very good.

+ Danh từ đứng trước "who – whom – which" kèm theo tính từ sở hữu (my , your , his , her , our , their , its)

Ex. My father, **who** is sitting there, is an engineer.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. hurricane | B. lift | C. strike | D. fixture |
| 2. A. <u>torn</u> ado | B. <u>vol</u> cane | C. <u>bord</u> er | D. <u>st</u> orm |
| 3. A. <u>fun</u> nel | B. <u>hurric</u> ane | C. <u>erupt</u> | D. <u>bure</u> au |
| 4. A. <u>border</u> | B. <u>dest</u> roy | C. <u>erupt</u> | D. <u>behav</u> e |
| 5. A. <u>expect</u> | B. <u>extens</u> ive | C. <u>funnel</u> | D. <u>Celsi</u> us |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. regular | B. thunderstorm | C. decorate | D. impressive |
| 7. A. joyful | B. occur | C. typhoon | D. compose |
| 8. A. abruptly | B. behavior | C. battery | D. appliance |
| 9. A. prediction | B. pacific | C. extensive | D. thunderstorm |
| 10. A. border | B. collapse | C. abrupt | D. behave |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. Last summer I stayed on my uncle's farm _____ two months.
A. since B. on C. with D. for
2. Hurricane Andrew _____ through southern Florida in 1992.
A. swept B. arrived C. reached D. hit
3. _____ Thuy's grandma never trusts weather forecast, she likes watching them.
A. Although B. Despite C. Because D. So
4. Pompeii, an ancient city of Italy, was completely _____ in A.D. 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
A. spoilt B. discovered C. destroyed D. invented

5. A tsunami is a very large wave that causes a lot of _____ when it hits the land.
A. collapse B. disaster C. damage D. invention
6. The floods have killed hundreds and made thousands _____.
A. homesick B. homely C. homeless D. homeland
7. Tidal waves are the result of a(n) _____ shift in the underwater movement of the earth.
A. impressive B. abrupt C. slight D. clear
8. The hurricane took several days to blow itself _____.
A. down B. out C. off D. in
9. A funnel-shaped storms passing overland below a thunderstorm is called a _____.
A. tsunami B. hurricane C. tornado D. typhoon
10. Severe thunderstorms are _____ for Tuesday night.
A. damaged B. missed C. forecast D. brought
11. That was the most _____ earthquake in Japanese history, wasn't it?
A. disastrous B. damageable C. destructible D. collapsible
12. Her grandma turned the television _____ to see the weather forecast.
A. down B. off C. on D. up
13. The earthquake _____ the city at two in the morning.
A. swept B. hit C. measured D. occurred
14. The roof _____ under the weight of snow.
A. collapsed B. pulled down C. put away D. broke off
15. It was the biggest eruption of Vesuvius _____ some years.
A. for B. in C. from D. since
16. The last tsunami caused a lot of _____ to the countries along the Pacific coast.
A. disasters B. collapse C. eruption D. damage

17. We are looking forward to _____ on a tour of Athens by our Greek friends.
A. taking B. being taken C. take D. be taken
18. The novel that I bought last week is very _____.
A. interest B. interested C. interestingly D. interesting
19. My aunt's new house is next to a beautiful _____ where we go swimming every day.
A. hole B. plain C. canal D. delta
20. I went to the _____ at Lincoln Center for a play.
A. club B. opera C. cinema D. pub

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in the box:

recycled	floats	using	dissolve	competition
explain	easily	pesticide	dynamite	from

1. What about _____ public buses instead of motorbikes to reduce exhaust fume?
2. If a drop of oil is placed in a glass of water, it _____ to the top.
3. A snake's long, muscular body allows it to move _____ along the ground.
4. They will cause pollution because plastic bags are very to _____.
5. These materials can be _____ into other packaging products.
6. Crops are sprayed with _____ to kill insects.
7. Call me and I'll _____ the homework to you.
8. If people stop using _____ for fish, a lot of sea creatures will be well-preserved.
9. The Chinese team have worked very hard to get this far in the _____.
10. They are trying to save the animals _____ extinction.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. Many people become _____ because of the natural disasters every year. (home)
2. He is one of the best _____ in the world. (science)
3. The school was _____ destroyed by fire. (complete)
4. She strongly _____ with the director's decision. It is unfair. (agree)
5. These hills were formed by _____ eruption. (volcano)
6. Thousands of people were _____ killed in that morning. (disaster)
7. The _____ of the employees have university degrees. (major)
8. The most _____ earthquake in Japan occurred in 1923. (danger)
9. Forest fires start _____ during drought. (easy)
10. The tornado hit the village without any _____. (warn)

V. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

after	from	out of	for	of	on	at	out	up
-------	------	--------	-----	----	----	----	-----	----

1. This job is a lot different _____ what I'm used to.
2. The price of oil has gone _____ by over 30%.
3. We're always proud _____ your success.
4. I think it's necessary _____ students to wear uniforms at school.
5. Children's shoes usually wear _____ very quickly.
6. The school was named _____ a young hero, Le Hong Phong.
7. Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow? – It depends _____ the weather.
8. Vietnamese women today often wear modern clothing _____ work.
9. In the 18th century jean cloth was made completely _____ cotton.
10. Jeans have never been _____ fashion.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Darwin _____ by Cyclone Tracy. (devastate)
2. Is Dr Brown the person whom you wish _____? (speak)
3. It _____ raining yet. (not stop)
4. When students live in dormitories, they get used to _____ their own clothes. (wash)
5. My father _____ for the company for ten years now. (work)
6. We often _____ swimming on Sunday mornings. (go)
7. How _____ you _____ if you were in my position? (feel)
8. It's an interesting film. I _____ it three times already. (see)
9. Flowers should _____ in warm places. (keep)
10. My father is trying _____ where to go on holidays. (decide)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

escape	erupting	where	coast	under
built	found	called	when	erupted

Volcanoes have been (1)_____ on the earth for millions of years. More than 500 still erupt today. These are (2)_____ active volcanoes. Volcanoes are located in belts or chains. They are found (3)_____ the earth's crust is weak. The weak spots let the hot rock (4)_____ when the volcano erupts. Many volcano belts are mountain ranges along the edges of continents. One belt runs along the western (5)_____ of South America up through the western part of the United States. Other volcanoes are (6)_____ in ocean basins. About three-fifths of all active volcanoes in the world are in the Pacific Ocean. Many of these volcanoes erupt (7)_____ water. The Hawaiian Islands were (8)_____ by volcanoes that began erupting under water and finally reached the surface of the ocean.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

Drought is a condition that results (1) _____ the average rainfall for a fertile area drops far below the normal amount (2) _____ a long period of time. In areas that are not irrigated, the lack of rain (3) _____ farm crops to wither and die. (4) _____ than normal temperatures usually accompany periods of drought. They add to the crop damage. Forest fires (5) _____ easily during droughts. The soil of a drought area becomes (6) _____ and crumbles. Often the rich topsoil is blown away by the hot, dry winds. Streams, ponds, and wells often dry up (7) _____ a drought, and animals suffer and may even die (8) _____ the lack of water.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. which | B. when | C. where | D. in which |
| 2. A. for | B. since | C. as | D. from |
| 3. A. washes | B. goes | C causes | D. does |
| 4. A. Higher | B. Lower | C. High | D. Low |
| 5. A. end | B. finish | C. last | D. start |
| 6. A. wet | B. dry | C. poor | D. cold |
| 7. A. during | B. for | C. until | D. by |
| 8. A. in spite of | B. despite | C. because of | D. because |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

The Southwestern States of the United States suffered one of the world's worst droughts in their history (1) _____ 1931 to 1938. The drought affected the entire country. Few food crops could be (2) _____. Food became scarce, and prices went (3) _____ throughout the nation. Hundreds of families in the Dust Bowl region had to be (4) _____ to farms in other areas with the help of the federal government. In 1944, drought brought great damage to (5) _____ all Latin America. The drought moved to Australia and then to Europe, (6) _____ it continued throughout the summer of 1945. From 1950 to 1954 in the United States, the South and Southwest suffered a severe drought. Hundreds of cattle ranchers had to ship their cattle to other

regions (7)_____ pasture lands had no grass. The federal government again conducted an emergency drought-relief program. It offered farmers emergency credit and seed grains at (8)_____ price

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

In the 19th century, fishermen in Peru noticed something unusual. They saw that the Pacific Ocean water was sometimes warm in December. The fishermen called this El Nino. The warm water caused problems. It kept many fish away. The fishermen caught fewer fish, and their families were hungry. Today El Nino still causes problems. Every two to seven years, warm water off Australia's coast moves east to South America. This changes the weather around the world. El Nino sometimes causes hot, dry weather in Southeast Asia, parts of South America, and Australia. It can also cause very heavy storms and high tides in eastern Africa and on the western coasts of North America, Central America, and South America.

	T	F
1. Fishermen in Peru gave El Nino its name.	_____	_____
2. The fishermen caught fewer fish because of the cold water.	_____	_____
3. El Nino cause changes in winter weather around the world.	_____	_____
4. El Nino can cause heavy rains and high tides in eastern Africa and on the western coasts of North America, Central America, and South America.	_____	_____

B.

Every year earthquakes are responsible for a large number of deaths and vast amount of destruction in various parts of the world. Most of these damaging earthquakes occur either in the narrow belt which surrounds the Pacific Ocean or in a line which extends from Burma to the Alps in Europe. Some of the

destruction is directly caused by the quake itself. An example of this is the collapse of buildings which results in vibration. Other damage results from landslides, tsunamis or major fires which are initiated by the quake. There are about a million quakes a year. Fortunately, however, not all of them are destructive.

- | T | F |
|--|-------|
| 1. A large number of deaths and vast amount of destruction in various parts of the world are caused by earthquakes. | _____ |
| 2. Most of these damaging earthquakes occur either in the narrow belt surrounding the Pacific Ocean or in a line which extends from the Alps to Burma in Europe. | _____ |
| 3. The collapse of buildings is an example of the destruction caused by the quakes. | _____ |
| 4. Other damage results from landslides, tsunamis or major fires initiated by the quakes. | _____ |

IX. Join these pairs of these sentences. Make sure you put the commas in the right places:

1. Julius Caesar came to Britain in 55 B.C. He was a powerful Roman general.
2. These dead flowers smell awful. You put them in the vase ten days ago.
3. The great fire of London destroyed a large part of the city. It broke out in 1966.
4. John Grisham is one of the world's best-selling authors. He was a lawyer before he became a writer.
5. Swimming makes people strong. Swimming is a good sport.
6. George Washington never told a lie. He became President of the United States.
7. Shakespeare was born in a little cottage. He is the world's greatest dramatist.
8. My sister wants to speak to you. You met her yesterday.
9. Bill wants to go out with me. We saw him at the dance.
10. Oxford University has many different colleges. It is one of the oldest in the world.

X. Add relative pronouns to the following:

1. Her father, _____ has been to Paris, has just returned.
2. Air, _____ we breath, is made up of many gases.
3. I'm afraid that's all _____ I've got.
4. My employer, _____ I dislike, works in the next room.
5. All the people _____ I have ever met have disliked him.
6. The London train, _____ should arrive at 2.30, is late.
7. My wife's sister, _____ I haven't seen for a year, talks too much.
8. Bernard Shaw, _____ had a long beard, was a very clever writer.
9. Beethoven, _____ music you have just been listening to, was one of the world's finest composers.
10. The chief of police, _____ work is very important, takes care of the public safety.

XI. Match the half sentences. Then write the full sentences, using Relative pronouns :

A	B
1. Oleg had an iron box	a. It has 500 inhabitants.
2. They live in a small town	b. He stole \$50,000.
3. The police haven't found the robber	c. It's really interesting to read.
4. I lent her "Hamlet"	d. He kept his letters in the box.
5. I don't remember the name of that man	e. He satisfied it.
6. Tom told me about his job	f. I met him at the bus stop.

Ex: 1. Oleg had an iron box *in which* he kept his letters.

XII. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. The teacher asks me why am I learning Arabic.
A B C D
2. My grandmother put money in the bottom of her suitcase, under her clothes.
A B C D
3. You're tired although you stayed up too late to watch TV last night.
A B C D
4. He sighed bad when he heard that he failed the test.
A B C D
5. The Tower of London, about that a lecture is to be given tomorrow, is a famous historic building.
A B C
D
6. Love, that is a wonderful feeling, comes to everyone at some time in his life.
A B C D
7. They will hold the staff meeting on Saturday which everyone is free to attend.
A B C D
8. The price of petrol, that rose only last month, is going up again.
A B C D
9. The doctor is with a patient who leg was broken in an accident.
A B C D
10. What is the name of the boy which you are talking about?
A B C D

XIII. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. A man phoned and asked for you. He spoke with a foreign accent.

The man _____

2. **The Night Manager** was written by John le Carre.

It's about a man who works in a hotel.

John le Carre _____

3. Our party believes in that idea. I say this from the bottom of my heart.

That is an idea _____

4. Atlanta is a city. The Olympic Games were held in Atlanta.

Atlanta _____

5. Both her sons work abroad. They ring her up every week.

Her sons, _____

6. I told you about a person. She is at the door.

The person _____

7. Jack's car had broken down. He had to take a bus.

Jack, _____

8. I bought a new computer. It cost me a lot of money.

The new _____

9. I got on a train. I wanted to go to a station. The train didn't stop there.

The train I _____

10. This is the bank. We borrowed the money from it.

This is the bank from _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

(1-2) Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

1. A. trust B. funnel C. lunar D. abrupt
2. A. ancient B. earthquake C. slavery D. congratulate

(3-4) Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

3. A. funnel B. ancient C. nominate D. typhoon
4. A. describe B. distinguish C. celebrate D. priority

(5-12) Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2pts)

5. How can we express our _____ to others?
A. behavior B. character C. feelings D. friendship
6. Everyone likes her because she's both _____ and generous.
A. kind B. considerate C. happy D. A & B
7. His character distinguishes him _____ others.
A. to B. from C. towards D. with
8. Well done, Linh. - _____
A. Thanks. C. It's nice of you to say so.
B. That's very kind of you. D. All are correct.
9. The _____ of the volcano was a terrible disaster.
A. cyclone B. eruption C. prediction D. shift
10. Thunder kept me _____ sleeping well at night.
A. for B. off C. from D. over
11. He's the boy _____ is wearing a blue shirt.
A. who B. that C. which D. A & B

12. He tried to go to class regularly _____ he was very busy.
A. though B. and C. but D. so

(13-16) Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in parentheses:
(1pt)

13. Wear helmet when riding a motorbike! They are used to _____ our heads. (protect)
14. I wish I _____ enough money to buy a laptop. (have)
15. Did you ask them _____ those flowers? (cut)
16. What would you do if you _____ rich? (be)

(17-20) Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1 pts)

17. People are interested in the _____ of wood to prevent floods. (preserve)
18. _____, the snowstorm didn't cause any damage on the farm. (lucky)
19. Earthquakes, typhoons and volcanoes are _____ disasters. (nature)
20. The air is _____ polluted by exhaust fume from cars. (serious)

(21-28) Read the passage and choose the best answer: (2pts)

Almost a hundred thousand people (21)_____ and half a million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake begin a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo (22)_____ their midday meals. Thousands of stoves were overturned as soon as the earth (23)_____ to shake. As a result, small fires (24)_____ everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented (25)_____ to help because many of the roads (26)_____ open. It was impossible to use fighting equipment as most of the water pipes (27)_____. Consequently, over ninety per cent of the damage (28)_____ by fire rather than by the collapse of buildings.

21. A. have been killed
C. had been killed
B. were killed
D. would be killed
22. A. cooked
C. would cook
B. were cooking
D. had cooked
23. A. began
C. used to begin
B. was beginning
D. begin
24. A. were breaking out
C. have broken out
B. would break out
D. broke out
25. A from going
C. for going
B. to go
D. he went
26. A. had cracked
C. crack
B. cracking
D. were cracking
27. A. would burst
C. have burst
B. had burst
D. used to burst
28. A. caused
C. causing
B. was causing
D. was caused

(29-32) Read the passage carefully and decided if the following sentence are True or False: (1pt)

The weather is not beautiful all of the time. Perhaps you can remember a day when bad weather made you afraid. One kind of bad weather that scares many people is called a thunderstorm. This is what happens when there is a thunderstorm. First you see a sudden flash of bright light. A few seconds later you hear a loud rumbling sound. This quick flash is called lightning, and the loud sound is called thunder. Lightning is colorful, but it can cause serious problems. Lightning is electricity that is moving very rapidly. It may be moving between a cloud and the ground, between two clouds, or between two parts of the same cloud. The lightning heats the air around it. This hot air expands, or gets bigger, and it causes the air to move in waves. The air waves pass you in a series, one after another. For this reason, you may hear many rumbles and not just one sound.

	T	F
29. Lightning may move between a cloud and the ground.	_____	_____
30. Thunder is a very bright light in a thunderstorm.	_____	_____
31. When you hear thunder you may hear a series of loud sounds and not one sound. This is because the air waves pass one after another.	_____	_____
32. Lightning always moves rapidly.	_____	_____

(33-36) Rewrite each of the sentence so that the meaning stays the same: (2pt)

33. John is speaking to his boss. His boss is a famous writer.

John _____

34. I suggest that we should have a mechanic check our motorcycle once a month.

I suggest _____

35. They don't have time, but they try to eat dinner together.

Though _____

36. The dress no longer fits her well. Her boyfriend gave her the dress.

The dress _____

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS**TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC****A Word form:**

STT	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1	appear	(dis)appearance	apparent	apparently
2	believe	belief, believer	(un)believable	
3	exist	(co)existence	(non-)existent	
4	identify	identification, identity	(un)identified	
5	imagine	imagination	imaginative, imaginary, imaginable	
6		mystery	mysterious	mysteriously
7	marvel	marvel	marvelous	marvelously
8	prove	proof	(un)proven	
9	shape	shape	(egg-)shaped, shapely, shapeless	
10	weigh	weight	weightless, overweight, underweight	

B. Language focus:

1. Modals: (Động từ Tình thái)

MAY – MIGHT (có lẽ, có thể)

“may” chỉ khả năng sự việc nào đó xảy ra khoảng 50%

“might” chỉ khả năng sự việc nào đó xảy ra khoảng 30%

Ex. It may be a book or it might be a game. (Khả năng đó là sách hơn là trò chơi.)

2. Conditional Sentences: (Câu Điều kiện)

a. Type 1: Real/Possible Present/Future Condition: (Điều kiện có thể xảy ra/có thật)

Chỉ những điều kiện có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hay tương lai nên gọi là điều kiện có thật.

b. Type 2: Present Unreal Condition: (Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại)

Chỉ những điều kiện không có thật, trái ngược với thực tế ở hiện tại nên gọi là điều kiện không có thật.

c. Form:

Type (Loại)	If clause	Main clause
1. Possible (có thể xảy ra)	Present simple V/ V-s/es Ex. If I have time	Future simple will/ can/ may + inf I will go there.
2. Present- Unreal (không có thật ở hiện tại)	Past subjunctive V2/ V-ed be → were Ex. If I had time now	Future in the past would/ could/ should + inf I would go there.

BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

I. Pronunciation:

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. balloon | B. disappear | C. <u>alien</u> | D. <u>abroad</u> |
| 2. A. <u>exist</u> | B. <u>device</u> | C. <u>despite</u> | D. <u>evident</u> |
| 3. A. sample | B. <u>planet</u> | C. <u>imagine</u> | D. <u>Mars</u> |
| 4. A. <u>evidence</u> | B. <u>device</u> | C. <u>saucer</u> | D. <u>precious</u> |
| 5. A. <u>suggestion</u> | B. <u>imagination</u> | C. <u>capture</u> | D. <u>question</u> |

B. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. crazy | B. capture | C. device | D. creature |
| 7. A. gemstone | B. exist | C. object | D. infant |
| 8. A. evidence | B. alien | C. marvelous | D. conclusive |
| 9. A. behave | B. sample | C. parade | D. replace |
| 10. A. existence | B. disappear | C. extensive | D. imagine |

II. Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

1. The UFO stayed in the sky for about thirty seconds, and then it _____.
A. disappeared B. flew C. traveled D. appeared
2. When a _____ enters the earth's atmosphere it makes a bright line in the night sky.
A. balloon B. moon C. UFO D. meteor
3. The crew have been living _____ space for three months.
A. in B. on C. for D. at
4. There's no _____ that life exists on other planets.
A. creature B. experience C. condition D. evidence

5. When you are in orbit, you will be able to get _____ of your seat.
A. down B. in C. out D. on
6. Do you believe _____ existence of UFOs?
A. at B. in C. for D. on
7. Have you ever seen _____ UFO in your life?
A. a B. the C. some D. an
8. Many people _____ that they had seen UFOs in the sky.
A. persuaded B. claimed C. decided D. suggested
9. The earth takes a year to _____ the sun.
A. connect B. approach C. orbit D. move
10. Scientists have spent years _____ information about UFOs.
A. requiring B. seeking C. collecting D. containing
11. You mustn't drive faster than 65 m.p.h. or you might get a _____.
A. visa B. license C. report D. ticket
12. Neil Armstrong, who was the first man to walk on the _____, taught at Cincinnati University in the 1970s.
A. sun B. moon C. floor D. stage
13. We'll have to camp somewhere else if the weather should get _____.
A. bad B. badly C. more badly D. worse
14. We'd better hurry, or the train might _____ without us.
A. stop B. arrive C. reach D. leave
15. John Glenn, one of the first _____ to explore outer space, became a presidential candidate.
A. astronauts B. collector C. plumber D. architect
16. Earth is the _____ on which we live.
A. ground B. continent C. planet D. space
17. A pilot is a person who flies _____.
A. a truck B. an aircraft C. a sputnik D. spaceship

18. _____ is a creature from a planet other than Earth.
A. An editor B. A correspondent C. A spaceman D. An alien
19. _____ are natural substances such as coal, oil, salt, gold or diamonds.
A. Minerals B. Disasters C. Spaceships D. Objects
20. A _____ is a beautiful expensive stone that is used to make jewelry.
A. creature B. evidence C. mystery D. Gemstone

III. Complete each sentence with the words in the box:

an aircraft	existence	help	would spend	in
die	control	need	I	stepped

1. On July 20th, 1969, Astronaut Armstrong _____ down onto the moon.
2. Scientists say that if people see a UFO, it might be _____.
3. If everyone could fly, how would we _____ air traffic?
4. Should I need more _____, I could call my neighbor.
5. What makes you believe in the _____ of UFOs?
6. Garcia never seems to get tired. I sure wish _____ had her energy.
7. If I could speak French, I _____ next summer studying in France.
8. Plants _____ if they don't get sun and water.
9. Were I interested _____ that subject, I would try to learn more about it.
10. I'll give you a call if I _____ some more help.

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses:

1. They are too young to recognize the _____ of drugs. (dangerous)
2. Minerals are _____ substances such as coal, oil salt or gold. (nature)
3. A diamond is a _____ expensive stone that is used to make jewelry. (beauty)

4. The baby is sleeping so you don't talk _____. (noise)
5. Is he going to enter the race? – He'll _____ win it. (probable)
6. They are new members so they are _____ to do that job. (experience)
7. For some people UFOs exist in films for _____. (entertain)
8. My brother has a precious stamp _____. (collect)
9. We have firm beliefs in the _____ of UFOs. (exist)
10. People are talking about the _____ circles on the fields in England. (mystery)

V. Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions:

by	with	on	in	to	of
----	------	----	----	----	----

1. The examination will be held _____ December 19th.
2. We all agree _____ you. Let's start at once.
3. It hasn't rained since the end _____ July.
4. You have read this article _____ the website, haven't you?
5. Do you enjoy cycling _____ the countryside on weekends?
6. "Today is the happiest day _____ my life", said Helen.
7. Jeans are made _____ heavy cotton cloth called denim.
8. I was impressed _____ the efficiency of the staff.
9. This report is divided broadly _____ two parts.
10. US dollars are considered common currency _____ international transactions.

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If you _____ a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?
(find)
2. We _____ you very often because you live so far away. (not visit)

3. Helen can't take a photo because she _____ her camera. (not get)
4. I have to _____ tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you. (work)
5. He coughs a lot because he _____ a lot of cigarettes a day. (smoke)
6. Ha Noi _____ temperatures between 23°C and 27°C tomorrow. (have)
7. We _____ one another since we left school. (meet)
8. Don't forget _____ along a raincoat. (bring)
9. The forecast _____ it will be sunny tomorrow. (say)
10. I like _____ an international football match. (watch)

VII. Cloze tests:

A. Complete the passage with the words in the box:

however	convenience	researchers	designed	appearance
moreover	unlike	outer	actually	like

Human have long been fascinated by (1)_____ space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life- forms elsewhere, which we might be able to contact. Naturally, we've all seen space creatures on our TV and cinema screen, but "aliens" like these owe more to the (2)_____ of using human actors to play the parts than to any real form of scientific investigation. (3)_____, many serious space (4)_____ are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (5)_____ look like. One early result is Arnold the Alien, (6)_____ by biologist, Dougal Dixon. This strange being, (7)_____ humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (8)_____, its behavior is not very different from our own.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answers:

Why does man want to go to the (1)_____? Just for adventure? True, there is adventure in space travel. But a trip to the moon would also be practical. (2)_____ example, space stations could be built that would give us valuable information about the (3)_____. In space station revolving around the earth, men could live and study the cloud formations (4)_____ its surface. These formations could tell us (5)_____ weather to expect in any part of the world at any time. (6)_____ information would be very (7)_____ to pilots, to ship captains, and even to (8)_____ who must set dates for planting and harvesting.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. sun | B. moon | C. earth | D. planet |
| 2. A. For | B. From | C. As | D. On |
| 3. A. trip | B. news | C. weather | D. climate |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. on |
| 5. A. which | B. what | C. where | D. how |
| 6. A. So | B. Too | C. Such | D. Many |
| 7. A. useful | B. useless | C. helpless | D. careful |
| 8. A. workers | B. spaceman | C. astronaut | D. farmers |

C. Fill in each blank with one suitable word:

Spacemen could also be affected (1)_____ boredom and loneliness. Some of them might have to sit in their spaceships (2)_____ months with little to do and (3)_____ one to talk to. Space trips to (4)_____ planets or the nearest stars might take (5)_____ years. It is possible that some (6)_____ might even take a lifetime. So future (7)_____ must be trained to endure long periods of inactivity (8)_____ solitude.

VIII. Read the passage carefully and check True (T) or False (F):

A.

Sally Ride, American's first space woman, doesn't look like very different from a lot of other American professional woman. She is attractive with curly brown hair, dark brown eyes, and a bright smile. She likes to dress simply: she wears comfortable but colorful clothes, like many people from California. But in 1983 Sally Ride became America's first woman astronaut. She was one of the five astronauts on the space in June 1983. What makes a woman want to go into space?

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Sally Ride looks different from most women in California. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 2. Sally Ride has long black hair, dark brown eyes. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. Sally used to be a champion sportsman. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. Sally was the first American woman to go into space. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

B.

The solar system consists of the sun, the planets, the moon, the asteroids, and the comets. The words *solar* means "of the sun", so the sun is obviously the most important part of the solar system. The nine planets in our solar system are (in order from the sun) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Mercury is the hottest planet. The sun controls the planets, and each planet controls its moons.

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. The coldest planet is probably Mercury. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 2. The most important part of any solar system is the sun. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. The planets control the sun. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. The solar system consists of the sun, the planets, the moon, and the earth. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

IX. Match the half sentences. Then write the full sentences:

A	B
1. If you were interested in that subject	a. how would we control air traffic?
2. If I could speak English	b. I would spend studying in Australia.
3. If everyone could fly	c. I could open the safe.
4. If I had a key	d. you would learn more about it.
5. If they don't work hard	e. can you answer it?
6. If the phone rings	f. they won't expect to be rich.

Ex. 1. If you were interested in that subject, you would learn more about it.

X. Complete each of the conditional sentences below in a suitable way:

1. I should be very grateful if

2. Let's meet at nine o'clock if

3. You will be ill if

4. If you read that book carefully,

5. If it rains,

6. If I hear the bell,

7. Unless it stops raining,

8. If I met an alien,

9. You'll be able to speak English better if

10. You will catch the train if

XI. Choose the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting:

1. Ninety percent of earthquakes occurs around the Pacific Rim.

A B C D

2. Don't speak French with him; he hardly not know any French.

A B C D

3. Remember to wear a sweater if it will be cold tomorrow.

A B C D

4. Sorry I'm late. My car broke off on the way to the office.

A B C D

5. I won't come unless you don't invite me.

A B C D

6. A man sitting near the window, reading a "Times" magazine.

A B C D

7. Don't ask me. If I knew the answer, I will tell you right away.

A B C D

8. I really wish we can make a trip around the world.

A B C D

9. The spaceship flew around the earth sixteen times one day.

A B C D

10. Listen to the weather forecast. It says that it would rain tonight.

A B C D

XII. Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same:

1. It might rains. If it does, everyone can eat inside.

2. Rachel might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.

If _____

3. The office may be closed. In that case Minh won't be able to get in.

If _____

4. Andrew is such a boring person because he works all the time.

If Andrew _____

5. You haven't got a pen, so you can't write down the address.

If _____

6. Given time, they'll probably agree.

If _____

7. To hear him talk, you'd think he is Prime Minister.

If _____

8. But for his pension, he would starve.

If _____

9. It's possible that is correct.

That _____

10. I suppose it's possible her phone isn't working.

I suppose _____

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ II

(Thời gian 60')

(1-2) Choose the word whose sound is pronounced differently from that of the other three: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. faucet | B. laughter | C. daughter | D. taught |
| 2. A. plumber | B. tumble | C. number | D. cabbage |

(3-4) Choose the word whose main stress pattern is not the same as that of the others: (0.5pt)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. appliance | B. authority | C. conserve | D. pesticide |
| 4. A. possible | B. household | C. environment | D. garbage |

(5-12) Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence: (2pts)

5. We have to _____ our environment to keep it from harm before it's too late.
A. provide B. protect C. prevent D. minimize
6. Vegetables which are sprayed with _____ are not good for human's health.
A. dynamite B. rubbish C. pesticides D. poisonous
7. I think they should be fined heavily _____ they use electricity to catch fish.
A. as B. so C. however D. although
8. _____ saving energy in your family?
A. Why not B. Why don't you C. Shall we D. What about
9. Everyone must take part in preventing _____.
A. forestation B. deforestation C. nature D. resources
10. For most households, lighting _____ for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill.
A. accounts B. applies C. asks D. prepares

11. He never throws trash _____ the hedge.
A. of B. on C. in D. over
12. They turn _____ the radio to listen to some news.
A. in B. off C. on D. down

(13-16) Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in parentheses: (1pt)

13. I think we _____ off the faucet after use. (*turn*)
14. She suggests _____ showers to save water. (*take*)
15. If they work hard, they _____ the beach clean and beautiful again. (*make*)
16. He's _____ that people have spoiled this area. (*disappoint*)

(17-20) Use the correct form of the words in parentheses: (1pt)

17. _____ are interested in the protection of the forests. (*conserve*)
18. The tablets work more _____ if you take a hot drink after them. (*efficiency*)
19. There is a _____ faucet in your bathroom. (*drip*)
20. In Sweden, most of the houses will be _____ by solar energy soon. (*hot*)

(21-28) Read the passage and choose the best answers: (2pts)

About twenty percent of the world's present (21)_____ comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have already (22)_____ made available to put on the roofs of houses and flats to (23)_____ the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands (24)_____ these devices are now being used to provide energy in homes throughout the United States while (25)_____ than a million solar water-heating units have already been built in homes in Japan. Other

purposes for which (26) _____ energy is at present being used, including the removal of salt from seawater, irrigation and sewage disposal. For most people (27) _____ developing countries, the need is not for air-conditioners or central heating but for cheap (28) _____ of cooking food, drying crops and lighting homes.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. energy | B. heat | C. electric | D. pollution |
| 22. A. ever | B. also | C. been | D. not |
| 23. A. get | B. catch | C. keep | D. B&C are correct |
| 24. A. million | B. people | C. of | D. A&C are correct |
| 25. A. better | B. available | C. nuclear | D. more |
| 26. A. solar | B. coal | C. sunny | D. waste |
| 27. A. in | B. of | C. with | D. about |
| 28. A. effects | B. resources | C. ways | D. chemicals |

(29-32) Read the passage carefully and decide if the following sentences are True or False: (1pt)

Air pollution is cause of ill health in human beings. In a lot of countries, there are laws limiting the amount of smoke which factories can produce although there is not enough information on the effects of smoke on the atmosphere. Doctors have proved that air pollution causes lung diseases. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased air pollution in most cities. The lead in petrol produces a poisonous gas, which is often collected in busy streets circled by high buildings. Children who live in areas where there is a lot of lead in the atmosphere cannot think as quickly as other children, and are clumsy when they use their hands.

- | | T | F |
|---|-------|-------|
| 29. There is a lot of information on the effects of smoke on the atmosphere. | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 30. The amount of smoke has also increased air pollution in a lot of countries. | <hr/> | <hr/> |

31. The gases from the exhausts of cars can cause lung diseases. _____
32. Living in areas with a lot of lead in the atmosphere children can't think as quickly as other ones. _____

(33-36) Rewrite each of the sentences so that the meaning stays the same: (2pts)

33. Why don't you do the homework before class?

I suggest _____

34. With his hard work, he can pass the final exam.

If he _____

35. We can't swim in this river because of the polluted water.

Because the water _____

36. The fact that people have spoiled the environment disappoints me.

I'm _____

ĐÁP ÁN

UNIT 1

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 C	2 D	3 D	4 B	5 D
6 A	7 C	8 D	9 A	10 B
11 A	12 C	13 B	14 D	15 B
16 C	17 A	18 B	19 C	20 D

III. Matching:

1 F	2 H	3 G	4 A	5 I
6 J	7 E	8 C	9 D	10 B

IV. Word form:

1 education	2 peaceful	3 silently	4 correspondence
5 famous	6 impressive	7 friendliness	8 instructions
9 compulsory	10 separate	11 purposely	12 disagreed
13 calculations	14 collecting	15 comparison	16 competitive
17 advantage	18 description	19 punished	20 unbelievable

V. Preposition:

1 on	2 since	3 At	4 of	5 of
6 for	7 on	8 of	9 with	10 on

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 did	2 watching	3 tell	4 would work	5 driving
6 saw	7 go	8 be found	9 were issued	10 to help

VII. Cloze tests:

A.	1 attend	2 educated	3 musical	4 subjects
	5 secondary	6 pass	7 At	8 modern
B.	1 D	3 D	4 B	
	5 C	7 C	8 A	
C.	1 live	2 plant	3 have	4 have to
	5 visits	6 vegetable	7 pulls	8 They

VIII. Reading comprehension:

A. 1 F	2 T	3 F	4 T
B. 1 T	2 F	3 T	4 F

IX. Error identification:

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

X. Rewrite:**A.**

1. I wish my baby sister ate little food.
2. I wish she understood her lessons clearly.
3. I wish his neighbors were friendly.
4. I wish my sister invited my cousins to her birthday party.
5. They wish they didn't have to work in a noisy office.
6. We wish it didn't rain heavily so that we could go out.
7. They used to live far from me.
8. They used to make a lot of mistakes in spelling.
9. He used to go bowling on Sunday evening.
10. He used to play games a lot last year.

B.

1. It's high time you learned to look after yourself.
2. I'd rather you stayed at home this Christmas.
3. I'd rather you helped your mother with housework.
4. It's high time the children went to bed.
5. They last saw her five years ago.
6. How long ago did he live in this city?
7. I last met them one year ago.
8. She started working in this factory in 2001.
9. They are looking forward to their holiday.
10. It's two years since we last visited Hanoi.

UNIT 2 _____**I. Pronunciation:**

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 D	2 A	3 B	4 B	5 C
6 D	7 C	8 B	9 A	10 C
11 A	12 B	13 B	14 A	15 D
16 C	17 C	18 D	19 B	20 B

III. Preposition:

A. 1 since	2 for	3 since	4 since	5 since
6 for	7 since	8 for	9 since	10 for
B. 1 on	2 of	3 on	4 at	5 from
6 In	7 for	8 at	9 at	10 to

IV. Word form:

1 inconvenient	2 incomplete	3 friendly	4 encouragement
5 unfashionable	6 collection	7 sale	8 economic
9 widely	10 Occasionally	11 hopeless	12 ashamed
13 popularity	14 complaints	15 truthful	16 arrival
17 unnecessary	18 disqualified	19 unfriendly	20 uncomfortable

V. Correct verb tense or form:

1 has lived	2 am washing	3 have just seen	4 was
5 have learned/learnt	6 has had	7 were being questioned	
8 are built	9 was given	10 Was/repainted	

VI. Cloze tests:

A. 1 striped	2 unsuitable	3 undresses	4 cleaner's				
5 worn	6 unbuttoned	7 fashionable	8 informal				
B. 1 C	2 C	3 D	4 B	5 D	6 A	7 A	8 C
C. 1 fashionable	2 like	3 suitable	4 comfortable				
5 wrong	6 overweight	7 slim	8 cotton				

VII. Reading comprehension:

A. 1 F	2 T	3 F	4 T
B. 1 T	2 F	3 T	4 F

VIII. Change into Passive:

1. I was given a new pair of jeans on my fifteenth birthday by my sister.
2. A supermarket is being built on our street by the workers.
3. The animals are fed twice a day by the zoo keepers.
4. Their car has been sold to pay their debt.

5. Flowers are going to be grown in the garden.
6. This button mustn't be touched while the experiment is in progress.
7. A whistle will be blown if there is an emergency.
8. Were jeans made two hundred years ago?
9. This kind of cloth isn't used to make shirts.
10. Your bill should be paid before you leave the hotel.

IX. Error Identification:

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

X. Rewrite:

1. We started learning English four years ago.
2. Ly's father has given up smoking since last year.
3. The editor last wrote to Mai a month ago.
4. How long ago did you learn Spanish?
5. Their exercises were finished on time yesterday.
6. A rock concert ticket was sold to me by a friend last week.
7. One of my teeth was taken by the dentist three days ago.
8. Our new carpet is being fitted tomorrow.
9. The match has been postponed by the club.
10. When did the Browns live in this town?
11. She didn't finish her work as quickly as he did.
12. If I didn't eat too much candy, I wouldn't be overweight.
13. I suggest (that) you (should) bring your sister to the party.
14. Neither my brother nor I am good at drawing.
15. He was advised to stop smoking by the doctor.
16. The heavy rain prevented/stopped them from finishing their game of badminton.
17. I could hardly understand what you said.
18. It took the students two hours to correct their exercises.
19. My father suggested checking all the doors before going to bed.
20. Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city in Vietnam / larger than any other city in Vietnam.

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|------|------|--|
| I. | 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A |
| II. | 5 A | 6 D | 7 C | 8 B 9 D 10 B 11 C 12 A |
| III. | 13 correspondence | | | 15 independently |
| | 14 fashionable | | | 16 modernize |
| IV. | 17 C | 18 D | 19 B | 20 C |

V. 21 B 22 D 23 A 24 B 25 B 26 C 27 A 28 C

VI. 29 F 30 T 31 T 32 T

VII. 32. My teacher hasn't smoked for a long time.

33. I wish I didn't have to do homework every night.

34. Our teeth should be brushed carefully after meals.

35. He used to be late for class.

UNIT 3

I. Pronunciation:

1 A 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 B

6 A 7 D 8 C 9 D 10 D

II. Multiple Choice:

1 B 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 D

6 A 7 C 8 C 9 A 10 B

11 A 12 D 13 D 14 A 15 D

16 A 17 A 18 D 19 D 20 A

III. Word form:

1 interesting 2 enter 3 parking 4 collector 5 exchange

6 beautifully 7 collection 8 travelling 9 interested 10 enjoyable

IV. Preposition:

1 on 2 at, of 3 at 4 on 5 at

6 at, in 7 on 8 between, on 9 in 10 to

V. Fill with appropriate words:

1 bothering 2 Fish 3 since 4 when 5 so

6 whose 7 too 8 entrance 9 listening 10 washed

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 met 2 have known 3 was talking 4 bought

5 describe 6 was met 7 be mailed 8 Isn't

9 has worked 10 repaired

VII. Cloze tests:

A. 1. decided 2. excited 3. learned 4. arrived 5. obtained

6. seemed 7. retired 8. returned 9. prepared 10. tired

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

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| C. 1 in | 2 by | 3 for | 4 too |
| 5 but | 6 helping | 7 there | 8 back |

VIII. Reading comprehension:

- | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| A. 1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T |
| B. 1 T | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T |

IX. Error Identification:

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

X. Make sentences with "I wish":

1. I wish he could speak English well.
2. I wish I could go to Nha Trang beach this weekend.
3. I wish she took part in the game.
4. I wish I weren't very busy on Mondays.
5. I wish life weren't so complicated.
6. I wish we had enough time to study.
7. I wish she sometimes visited her grandparents.
8. I wish the students went camping this Sunday.
9. I wish the air in the city weren't dirty / were clean.
10. I wish she could dance beautifully.

XI. Rewrite with "Adverb clause of Result":

1. I forgot to do the exercise, so I was punished by the teacher.
2. It rained heavily, so she didn't go to school.
3. The boy is so short that he can't play the volleyball.
4. I love cold weather and flowers very much, so I live in Dalat.
5. The television program is interesting, so I want to see it.
It is such an interesting television program that I want to see it.
6. The old man was weak, so he couldn't say a word.
7. He was very lazy, so he didn't get good marks.
8. He went to bed late, so he didn't get up early.
9. Mai is so well-behaved, so all her friends like her.
10. The weather is fine, so we will go out.

XII. Rewrite:

1. I wish I didn't live in the country / I lived in a big city.
2. I wish I had found the key.
3. My mother wishes I had got good marks.

4. I wish I had chosen English when I started secondary school.
5. We wish we could have come to your party.
6. I wish my little brother wouldn't make noise when he comes back home.
7. If only he sometimes wrote to his friends.
8. I have so many students that I can't remember all their names.
9. Nam is such an intelligent boy that he can pass the exam easily.
10. The street children are so poor that they don't have enough food to eat.

UNIT 4

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 C	2 C	3 A	4 B	5 B
6 D	7 D	8 A	9 B	10 B
11 D	12 B	13 B	14 A	15 B
16 B	17 C	18 D	19 A	20 C

III. Word form:

1 sunny	2 education	3 exciting	4 quickly	5 happiness
6 conveniently	7 attractive	8 carelessly	9 Independence	10 qualified

IV. Preposition:

1 to	2 In	3 In	4 At	5 in
6 to	7 of	8 to	9 with	10 on

V. Fill with appropriate words:

1 law school	2 immediately	3 taken	4 noise	5 enough
6 help	7 on time	8 station	9 questions	10 really

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 have lived	2 takes	3 is looking	4 will get	5 hearing
6 would stay	7 watching	8 learning	9 to shut	10 would be

VII. Cloze tests:

A. 1. between	2. great	3. of	4. vocabulary	5. say
6. spelling	7. write	8. words		

B.	1 B	2 D	3 A	4 D
	5 A	6 B	7 A	8 B
C.	1 only	2 however	3 spread	4 and
	5 parts	6 speak	7 million	8 second

VIII. Reading comprehension:

A.	1 F	2 T	3 T	4 T
	5 F	6 F	7 T	8 T

IX. Error identification:

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

X. Put into Reported Speech:

1. They ordered him to pay at once.
2. She asked him not to wipe his dirty fingers on her nice clean table cloth.
3. She said that she had met him the day before.
4. Nam asked her if the taxi would be there at eight o'clock.
5. He said that he had just been to the butcher's.
6. He said that he was living in Vung Tau.
7. They wanted to know which book I was taking.
8. He asked me where I was going.
9. She asked me when her dress would be finished.
10. Tom asked her if she could sing.

XI. Matching:

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

XII. Rewrite:

1. She advised me to check my work before handing it in.
2. He wondered why I was not writing in pen.
3. She told me to ring him on Sunday.
4. She wanted to know when the film began.
5. She asked him to go to bed and not to get up till he was called.
6. He asked if I knew who was coming.
7. If he is lucky, he may pass the entrance examination.
8. If he works hard, he will pass his exam.
9. If she doesn't hurry, she will miss the train.
10. If she practices English every day, she will speak it perfectly.

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

1 D	2 A	3 D	4 A	5 A	6 D
7 A	8 B	9 C	10 A	11 C	12 C
13 met	14 not to eat	15 were	16 have walked		17 restful
18 hurriedly	19 relaxation	20 unpolluted	21 B	22 C	
23 D	24 A	25 B	26 A	27 C	28 A
29 F	30 T	31 T	32 T		

33. If you don't study hard, you will fail in the entrance exam.
34. I wish I could go to Vung Tau Beach this weekend.
35. Mother said that Lan must/ had to finish her homework before 5 o'clock.
36. He said that the earth revolves around the sun.

UNIT 5

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 B	2 D	3 C	4 C	5 A
6 C	7 B	8 D	9 D	10 D
11 A	12 C	13 B	14 D	15 B
16 B	17 C	18 A	19 C	20 A

III. Correct verb form:

1 writing	2 Smoking	3 making	4 meeting	5 coming
6 looking	7 Swimming	8 saying	9 playing	10 talking

IV. Word form:

1 development	2 consuming	3 costly	4 responsive	5 informative
6 interactive	7 beneficial	8 increasingly	9 accessible	10 invention

V. Correct verb tense or form:

1 to do	2 learning	3 pay	4 reading	5 to post
6 chatting	7 to do	8 studying	9 listening	10 playing

VI. Complete with appropriate verb:

1 turn	2 watch	3 explaining	4 read	5 turn
6 take	7 record	8 surf	9 communicate	10 shouted

VII. Complete with correct tag: .

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 won't she | 2 do they | 3 doesn't he | 4 didn't he |
| 5 doesn't he | 6 didn't she | 7 shall we | 8 aren't I |
| 9 aren't there | 10 will/won't you | | |

VIII. Cloze tests:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. 1 B | 2 C | 3 A | 4 A | 5 B |
| 6 C | 7 A | 8 D | 9 B | 10 C |
| B. 1 media | | 2 one | 3 spreading | 4 television |
| 5 information | | 6 public | 7 popular | 8 about |
| 9 Internet | | 10 lot | | |
| C. 1 media | 2 appearance | 3 criers | 4 while/as | 5 widely |
| 6 teenagers | 7 inexpensive | 8 interactive | 9 about | 10 remote |

IX. Reading comprehension:

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| A. 1 F | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | |
| B. 1 F | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T | |

X. Error identification:

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

XI. Rewrite:

1. The Internet has been used all over the world.
2. Your brother uses the Internet every day, doesn't he?
3. I enjoy reading newspapers in the morning very much.
4. There are more pictures than texts in some newspapers.
5. She is very fond of/much interested in going swimming.
6. Let him do what he wants.
7. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
8. Would you mind not interrupting me all the time?
9. Does it take you two hours to do that work?
10. He isn't used / accustomed to living on his own.

DÉ KIỂM TRA HỌC KÌ I

- | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| I. 1 A | 2 C | 3 B | 4 D | | |
| II. 5 D | 6 A | 7 C | 8 B | 9 A | 10 D |
| 11 B | 12 C | 13 A | 14 B | | |

III. 15 have studied	16 didn't rain	17 listening	18 was introduced
IV. 19 friendliness	20 enjoyable	21 modernize	22 impressively
V. 23 B 24 A	25 C	26 A 27 C	28 B
VI. 29 F 30 T	31 T	32 F	

VII.

- 33. The Internet *has been used all over the world.*
- 34. I wish *she were/was here now.*
- 35. *If you don't concentrate, you won't understand the lesson.*
- 36. She asked *me how many languages I could speak.*

UNIT 6 _____

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 C	2 D	3 A	4 B	5 D	6 B	7 C	8 A	9 D	10 A
11 A	12 D	13 B	14 B	15 A	16 D	17 A	18 B	19 C	20 B

III. Matching:

1. I went to bed early because I was tired.
2. As it was a nice day, we went for a walk by the sea.
3. Since we didn't want to wake anybody up, we came in very quickly.
4. She was late for work because she missed the bus.
5. We didn't know what time it was because none of us had a watch.
6. As we hadn't seen Lisa for a long time, we didn't recognize her.
7. Tom was very fat because he ate too much.
8. As the door was open, I walked in.
9. We watched television all evening since we had nothing better to do.
10. Since they live near us, we see them quite often.

IV. Word form:

1 unpolluted	2 careless	3 heavily	4 suggestion(s)
5 disappointing	6 kindly	7 refreshment	8 politely
9 polluted		10 conservationists	

V. Preposition:

1 for 2 to 3 from 4 with 5 from
6 since 7 with 8 to 9 for 10 about

VI. Verb form and tense:

1 are 2 will explain 3 eating 4 know 5 catching
6 to minimize 7 be 8 collecting 9 to reuse 10 Burning

VII. Cloze tests:

A. 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 C 8 D 9 A 10 B
B. 1 pollution 2 surroundings 3 harmful 4 contaminates
5 with 6 In 7 natural 8 junk
9 most 10 facing
C. 1 pollution 2 much 3 health 4 cause 5 make
6 addition 7 waste 8 and 9 to 10 example

VIII. Reading comprehension:

A. 1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F
B. 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 T

IX. Error identification:

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

X. Write a letter:

Dear Mr. White,

I am writing to you about the bad situation which affects the lake of our school.

As you know, the lake of our school was beautiful.

However, it has become polluted.

People use electricity to catch fish.

A lot of fish die and float on the water surface.

People throw rubbish and waste into the lake.

Now, bad smell affects the school children's health.

What do you think about the pollution?

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

and seeing the protection of the environment from the local authority.

XI. Rewrite:

1. The movie ended fantastically.
2. He was pleased that he got a good job.

3. If we work hard, we will be successful.
4. Because the river is very dirty, we can't swim there.
5. What about using public buses instead of motorbikes?
6. "The Times" was first printed two hundred years ago.
7. They have played/been playing football for an hour.
8. His younger sister is very good at English.
9. Because of being careless/her carelessness, she broke the cup.
10. I suggest going to the countryside this weekend.

UNIT 7

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 C	2 A	3 C	4 B	5 A
6 C	7 C	8 C	9 B	10 A
11 B	12 B	13 A	14 D	15 A
16 B	17 C	18 A	19 B	20 D

III. Complete with the correct word:

1 look after	2 Therefore	3 solid	4 off	5 Consumers
6 resources	7 plumber	8 recent	9 dripping	10 Ultimately

IV. Word form:

1 air-conditioned, air-conditioner, air-conditioned	2 bath	
3 enormously	4 lights, lighter, lighting	5 recently, recently
6 Transportation	7 heat, hot, heated	9 receiver, receipt
8 effective, effect, effectively, ineffective		
10 accountant, accountable, accounts, account		
11 efficiently, efficient, efficiency, efficiently, inefficient		
12 innovated, innovation		
13 label, labeling, label		
14 Ultimately		
15 consumers, consumption, consumption		

16 worried, worrying, unworried, worriedly

17 poorest, poor, the poor

18 extremely

19 electricity, electrician, electric

20 luxurious, luxury, luxuriously

V. Preposition:

1 off	2 in	3 of	4 of	5 about, on
6 by	7 of	8 on	9 on	10 down

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 visiting	2 make	3 cleaning	4 to buy	5 check
6 to turn	7 dripping	8 reduce	9 to spend	10 playing

VII. Cloze tests:

A.	1 require	2 than	3 savings	4 and	5 pollution
	6 less	7 For	8 into		
B.	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	
	5 A	6 B	7 B	8 C	
C.	1 shower		2 that	3 bath	4 hurry
	5 turning		6 ground	7 paper	8 faucets

VIII. Reading comprehension:

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

IX. Rewrite:

A.

1. I suggest that Mrs. Loan should take some medicine.
2. I suggest that Minh should turn off the faucet.
3. I suggest that we may turn off our electric fan.
4. I suggest going by bus Instead of taxi.
I suggest we should go by bus Instead of taxi.
5. I suggest you should rest for a while.
6. I suggest going for a picnic.
I suggest that we should go for a picnic.
7. I suggest we should give English lessons to children for free.
8. I suggest that you should use my computer.
9. I suggest you should go on your studying English abroad.
10. I suggest that you shouldn't look at your books when doing the test.

B.

1 and	2 Because	3 so	4 but	5 Therefore
6 but	7 or	8 Therefore	9 or	10 Therefore
11 or	12 but	13 and	14 or	15 Therefore
16 and	17 so	18 However	19 though/so	20 though

C.

1 on	2 for	3 on	4 off/down	5 after
6 for	7 off	8 after	9 on	10 on

X. Error Identification:

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

XI. Rewrite:

1. I suggest walking to the station.
I suggest that we should walk to the station.
2. Because the boy's face was funny, she laughed.
3. She was busy, so she couldn't join us.
4. Tuan didn't come. Therefore, we went without him.
5. My is not beautiful. However, I'm very fond of her.
6. I suggest saving money to the poor.
I suggest that we should save money to the poor.
7. Because she was tired, she wanted to go home.
8. It was raining, so we decided to postpone our camping.
9. Mary's eyes are weak. Therefore, she had to wear glasses.
10. She doesn't know how to play the piano. However, she can dance very well.

ĐỀ THI KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

I.	1. D	2. C	3. C	4. C	5. A
	6.C	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. D
II.	1. helping		2. to turn off	3. to fix	4. traveling
III.	1. effectively		2. natural	3. consumer	4. unpolluted
	5. suggestion(s)		6. disappointing		
IV.	1. B	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.A
	6.A	7.D	8.A		
V.	1. T	2. T	3. F	4. T	
VI.					

1. Since the river is too dirty, we can't swim there/in it.

2. I suggest going/ that we should go to the countryside this weekend.
3. If we work hard, we will succeed/will be successful.
4. How about using public buses instead of motorbikes?

UNIT 8

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 D	2 A	3 A	4 A	5 B
6 C	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 D
11 A	12 C	13 D	14 B	15 B
16 C	17 A	18 D	19 A	20 B

III. Complete with the correct word:

1 celebrations	2 complaint	3 effective	4 activities
5 cultural	6 joyful	7 preparation	8 proud
9 colorful	10 nominated		

IV. Word form:

1. specializes; special; specialist; specially; specialty	2. hearty; heartily; heart
3. satisfactory; satisfaction; satisfactorily; satisfies	4. considerate
5. distinguishes	6. description; describes
7. Congratulations	8. death; deadly; dead; deathless
9. celebrated; celebrate; celebration	10. activites; activist; active; actively
11. contestants; contest	12. compliments; complimented
13. pride; proud; proudly	14. preparation; to prepare; preparatory
15. feeling	

V. Preposition:

1 on	2 for	3 at	4 with	5 above
6 of	7 between	8 like	9 with	10 for

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 knows	2 fit	3 was sleeping	4 have made
5 have been swimming	6 being repaired		7 cut
8 going	9 hearing		10 to eat

VII. Cloze tests:

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|------|-----|
| A. 1 day | 2 not | 3 jokes | 4 laugh | | | | |
| 5 beginning | | 6 connect | 7 and | 8 ready | | | |
| B. 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C | 6. C | 7. B | 8.D |
| C. 1 festival | 2 preparations | | 3 on | | 4 during | | |
| 5 chimney | 6 sorts | | 7 place | | 8 or | | |

VIII. Reading comprehension:

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

IX. Error identification:

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

X. Rewrite:

A.

1. Do you know the boy who is standing by the window?
2. Peter, who felt sleepy, couldn't hear anything.
3. The actor who played that role comes from England.
4. I admire a man who tries to maintain high ideas.
5. The man who robbed you has been arrested.
6. The boys who are walking together are brothers.
7. The girl who is reading a magazine is Alice.
8. The man who helped me with the work is rather tall.
9. Boys who attend this school have to wear uniform.
10. Where is the librarian who takes care of this library?

B.

1. I don't like stories which have unhappy ending.
2. The road which joined the two villages was very narrow.
3. We visited Barcelona, which is a city in northern Spain.
4. Most of the goods which were made in this factory are exported.
5. Is the river which flows through that town very large?
6. This is the package which came in the mail.
7. Those are the flowers which were cut from Mary's garden.
8. The letter which was written in a hurry was difficult to read.
9. The play which was written by Shakespeare was very excellent.
10. The books which were borrowed from the teachers were very expensive.

C.

1. Any man that listens to you is a fool.
2. All the people that I have ever met have disliked him.
3. Any paper that you read will give the same story.
4. All the books that had pictures were sent to the little girl.
5. This is the first thing that I want to tell you.
6. He is the first student that came on time.
7. I bought the stereo that had been advertised at a reduced price.
8. My car that is very large uses too much gasoline.
9. The men that are in this room are angry.
10. The only woman that he likes most is his wife.

D. 1 who 2 who 3 which 4 which 5 who
6 who 7 which 8 which 9 who 10 who

E.

1. I thanked the woman who helped me.
2. The girl who won the race is happy.
3. The book which is on the table is mine.
4. I'm using a sentence which contains an adjective clause.
5. The building which was built on the side of a hill belongs to my father.
6. The scientist who met you yesterday is well-known for his research.
7. The mechanic who is repairing my bike is my uncle.
8. The students who didn't come to class explained their absence to the teacher.
9. Miss Loan thanked the students who had given her some flowers.
10. The river which is polluted is not safe for swimming.
11. Tom got into the car which was parked behind the house.
12. I live in a small village which is situated on the bank of a river.
13. I was born in Da Nang, which is famous for its beautiful beach.
14. The fences which surround our house are made of wood.
15. The girl who is carrying the red umbrella is Miss Van.
16. Women who work in hospitals are to be admired.
17. The old man who lived next door has just died.
18. The chair which was broken is now mended.
19. I wanted to see John, who was away on holiday.
20. I don't like the house in which he lives.

XI. Rewrite:

1. Though she is on a diet, she ate the chocolate cake.

2. Though the weather is bad, we're going to have a picnic.
3. Although he gets bad grades, he'll be admitted to the school.
4. Although it rained, we enjoyed our holiday.
5. Although I didn't understand a word, I kept smiling.
6. Though she disliked coffee, she drank it to keep herself warm.
7. Although the sky was cloudy, we took many pictures.
8. Even though Nancy was sad after losing the contest, she managed to smile.
9. Despite her poor memory, she told interesting stories to her son.
10. In spite of his frequent absence, he has managed to pass the test.

UNIT 9

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

1 D	2 A	3 A	4 C	5 C
6 C	7 B	8 B	9 C	10 C
11 A	12 C	13 B	14 A	15 A
16 D	17 B	18 D	19 C	20 B

III. Complete with the correct word:

1 using	2 floats	3 easily	4 dissolve	5 recycled
6 pesticide	7 explain	8 dynamite	9 competition	10 from

IV. Word form:

1 homeless	2 scientists	3 completely	4 disagreed	5 volcanic
6 disastrously	7 majority	8 dangerous	9 easily	10 warning

V. Preposition:

1 from	2 up	3 of	4 for	5 out
6 after	7 on	8 at	9 from	10 out of

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

1 was devastated	2 to speak	3 hasn't stopped	4 washing
5 has been working	6 go	7 would ... feel	8 have seen
9 be kept	10 to decide		

VII. Cloze tests:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| A. 1 erupting | 2 called | 3 where | 4 escape |
| 5 coast | 6 found | 7 under | 8 built |
| B. 1 B | 2 A | 3 C | 4 A |
| 5 D | 6 B | 7 A | 8 C |
| C. 1 from | 2 grown | 3 up | 4 moved |
| 5 almost | 6 where | 7 because | 8 low |

VIII. Reading comprehension:

- | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| A. 1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 F |
| B. 1 T | 2 F | 3 T | 4 T |

IX. Join these pairs of these sentences:

1. Julius Caesar, who was a powerful Roman general, came to Britain in 55 B.C.
2. These dead flowers, which you put in the vase ten days ago, smell awful.
3. The great fire of London, which broke out in 1966, destroyed a large part of the city.
4. John Grisham, who was a lawyer before he became a writer, is one of the world's best selling authors.
5. Swimming, which is a good sport, makes people strong.
6. George Washington, who became President of the United States, never told a lie.
7. Shakespeare, who is the world's greatest dramatist, was born in a little cottage.
8. My sister, whom you met yesterday, wants to speak to you.
9. Bill, whom we saw at the dance, wants to go out with me.
10. Oxford University, which is one of the oldest in the world, has many different colleges.

X. Add Relative pronouns:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. who | 2. which | 3. that | 4. whom | 5. that |
| 6. which | 7. whom | 8. who | 9. whose | 10. whose |

XI. Matching the half sentences:

2. They live in a small town which has 500 inhabitants.
3. The police haven't found the robber who stole \$50,000.
4. I lent her 'Hamlet' which is really interesting to read.
5. I don't remember the name of the man whom I met at the bus stop.
6. Tom told me about his job which he satisfied.

XII. Error identification:

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

XIII. Rewrite:

1. The man who phoned and asked for you spoke with a foreign accent.
2. John le Carre wrote the Night Manager, which is about a man who works in a hotel.
3. That is an idea in which our party believes.
4. Atlanta is the city where the Olympic Games were held.
5. Her sons, both of whom work abroad, ring her up every week.
6. The person whom I told you about is at the door.
7. Jack, whose car had broken down, had to take a bus.
8. The new computer I bought cost me a lot of money.
9. The train I got on didn't stop at the station I wanted to go to.
10. This is the bank from which we borrowed the money.

ĐỀ KIỂM TRA 1 TIẾT

- I. 1 C 2 D 3 D 4 C
II. 5 C 6 D 7 B 8 D 9 B 10 C 11 D 12 A
III. 13. protect 14. had 15. to cut 16. were
IV. 17. preservation 18. Luckily 19. natural 20. seriously
V. 21 B 22 B 23 A 24 D 25 A 26 A 27 B 28 D
VI. 29 T 30 F 31 T 32 T

VII.

33. John is speaking to his boss, who is a famous writer.
34. I suggest having a mechanic check our motorcycle once a month.
35. Though they don't have time, they try to eat dinner together.
36. The dress which her boyfriend gave her no longer fits her well.

UNIT 10

I. Pronunciation:

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

II. Multiple Choice:

- 1 A 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 C 6 B 7 A
8 B 9 C 10 C 11 D 12 B 13 D 14 D
15 A 16 C 17 B 18 D 19 A 20 D

III. Complete with the correct word:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 1 stepped | 2 an aircraft | 3 control | 4 help | 5 existence |
| 6 I | 7 would spend | 8 die | 9 In | 10 need |

IV. Word form:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 danger | 2 natural | 3 beautiful | 4 noisily | 5 probably |
| 6 inexperienced | | 7 entertainment | | 8 collection |
| 9 existence | | 10 mysterious | | |

V. Preposition:

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| 1 on | 2 with | 3 of | 4 on | 5 to |
| 6 in | 7 of | 8 by | 9 into | 10 of |

VI. Correct verb tense or form:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 found | 2 don't visit | 3 hasn't got | 4 work | 5 smokes |
| 6 will have | 7 haven't met | 8 to bring | 9 says | 10 watching |

VII. Cloze tests:

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. | 1 outer | 2 convenience | 3 However | 4 researchers |
| | 5 actually | 6 designed | 7 unlike | 8 appearance |
| B. | 1 B | 2 A | 3 C | 4 D |
| | 5 A | 6 C | 7 A | 8 D |
| C. | 1 by | 2 for | 3 no | 4 faraway |
| | 5 many | 6 astronauts | 7 astronauts | 8 and |

VIII. Reading comprehension:

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 1 F | 2 F | 3 F | 4 T |
| B. | 1 F | 2 T | 3 F | 4 T |

IX. Matching the half sentences:

2. If I could speak English, I would spend studying in Australia.
3. If everyone could fly, how would we control air traffic?
4. If I had a key, I could open the safe.
5. If they don't work hard, they won't expect to be rich.
6. If the phone rings, can you answer it?

X. Complete the conditional sentences:

1. I should be very grateful if you lent me some money.
2. Let's meet at nine o'clock if you are free then.
3. You will be ill if you go out in the rain.
4. If you read that book carefully, you will get useful information.

5. If it rains, we will postpone our picnic.
6. If I hear the bell, I will answer the door.
7. Unless it stops raining, we will stay at home.
8. If I met an alien, I would welcome him.
9. You'll be able to speak English better if you practice it regularly.
10. You will catch the train if you leave now.

XI. Error identification:

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

XII. Rewrite:

1. Everyone may / might eat inside.
2. If Rachel fails her driving test, she may / might take it again.
3. If the office is closed, Minh won't be able to get in.
4. If Andrew didn't work all the time, he wouldn't be such a boring person.
5. If you got a pen, you could write down the address.
6. If time is given, they'll probably agree.
7. If you heard him talk, you'd think he is Prime Minister.
8. If he didn't have his pension, he would starve.
9. That may / might be correct.
10. I suppose her phone may / might not work.

ĐỀ THI HỌC KÌ II

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------|------|
| I. 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | | | | |
| II. 5 B | 6 C | 7 A | 8 D | 9 B | 10 A | 11 D | 12 C |
| III. 13. should turn | | 14. taking | | 15. will make | 16. disappointed | | |
| IV. 17. Conservationists | | 18. efficiently | 19. dripping | 20. heated | | | |
| V. 21 A | 22 C | 23 D | 24 C | 25 D | 26 A | 27 A | 28 C |
| VI. 29. F | 30. T | | 31. T | | 32. T | | |

VII.

33. I suggest you should do the homework before class.
34. If he works hard, he can pass the final exam.
35. Because the water is polluted, we can't swim in this river.
36. I'm disappointed that people have spoiled the environment.

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