

ĐẠI LỢI

Bài tập cuối tuần Tiếng Anh

- Bài tập bám sát chương trình mới của Bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo
- Rèn luyện 4 kỹ năng: Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết
- Nội dung chi tiết, rõ ràng, dễ hiểu, hấp dẫn

THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH MỚI CỦA BỘ GD & ĐT

LỚP **9** tập 2

Có đáp án

Weekend
English
Exercises



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

ĐẠI LỢI

BÀI TẬP CUỐI TUẦN
TIẾNG ANH
LỚP 9 – TẬP 2

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Các em đang cầm trên tay một trong những cuốn sách hay và cần thiết trong quá trình học tiếng Anh của mình. Đó là cuốn sách ***Bài tập cuối tuần tiếng Anh lớp 9 tập 2***. Cuốn sách được ra đời với bao công sức của tác giả, giáo viên giàu kinh nghiệm giảng dạy tiếng Anh. Nội dung cuốn sách được chia theo các đơn vị bài học và bám sát chương trình học tập trên lớp của các em. Đây là một tài liệu cực kỳ hữu ích nhằm giúp các em ôn tập, củng cố và nâng cao vốn tiếng Anh của mình.

Trong mỗi đơn vị bài học, chúng tôi đều trình bày đầy đủ các nội dung sau:

- **Phần lý thuyết:** Tập trung vào trọng tâm ngữ pháp của bài học.

- **Phần Week 1:** Tập trung vào việc thực hành kiến thức ngôn ngữ của các em. Các em sẽ được rèn luyện ngữ âm, từ vựng và ngữ pháp/ mẫu câu trong phần này.

- **Phần Week 2:** Phần này giúp rèn luyện và hoàn thiện cả 4 kỹ năng giao tiếp: Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết tiếng Anh.

Kết hợp với các nội dung trong sách là đĩa CD phát âm chuẩn tiếng Anh của người bản ngữ. Chúng tôi tin rằng CD này sẽ hỗ trợ các em rất nhiều trong quá trình rèn luyện kỹ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh của mình.

Lời cuối cùng, chúng tôi mong muốn được gửi lời cảm ơn chân thành nhất tới độc giả, tới các em học sinh, các bậc phụ huynh và các quý thầy cô đã giúp đỡ chúng tôi rất nhiều trong quá trình biên soạn cuốn sách. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn được lắng nghe những ý kiến góp ý chân thành nhất của các bậc phụ huynh và các thầy cô giáo để lần tái bản sau cuốn sách sẽ đầy đủ hơn, ý nghĩa hơn.

Trân trọng!

Tác giả

Unit 7

RECIPES AND EATING HABITS

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

1. Tổng quan về ngữ điệu:

Trong tiếng Anh, câu được chia làm 3 ngữ điệu chính:

Falling Intonation (Ngữ điệu đi xuống)

Rising Intonation (Ngữ điệu đi lên)

Falling & Rising Intonation (Ngữ điệu vừa xuống vừa lên).

2. Đối với câu hỏi trong tiếng Anh:

a. Falling Intonation:

- Wh-Question (Câu hỏi bắt đầu bằng từ hỏi)

Ví dụ: What's your name?

- Tag Question (Câu hỏi láy đuôi) (dùng khi người nói nghĩ là mình đúng)

Ví dụ: You like ice-cream, don't you?

b. Rising Intonation

- Yes/No Question

Ví dụ: Do you want to visit Da Lat?

- Tag Question (dùng khi người nói không chắc mình có đúng hay không)

Ví dụ: How do I look like? I look stupid, don't I?

2 GRAMMAR

1. Ôn tập lại các từ định lượng:

- Từ định lượng là những từ dùng để đề cập đến số lượng
- Một số từ và cụm từ chỉ số lượng lớn và nhỏ là:

Quantitative words	Meaning
a lot of / lots of	nhiều
a great deal of	nhiều
a large amount of	nhiều
a few	một ít
few	ít
a little	một ít

little	ít
many	nhiều
much	nhiều

a. A lot of / lots of, many và much

Những từ này đề cập đến số lượng lớn:

- **A lot of** và **lots of** được dùng với danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được trong câu xác định.

Ví dụ: There are a lot of bananas in the fridge.

Learning a foreign language needs lots of time.

- **Many** được dùng với danh từ số nhiều và **much** dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

Ví dụ: I do not have many French books.

Schools leavers do not give much thought to the jobs of their choice.

- **Many** và **Much** cũng có thể được dùng sau các từ *very*, *so*, *too*, *as* và *how* trong câu xác định, câu phủ định và câu hỏi.

She put too much salt in the soup.

He made so many mistakes in his writing.

How much of the roof needs repairing?

How many students are there in your class?

- **A great deal of / a large amount of** được dùng với danh từ không đếm được

Ví dụ: A great deal of learners' attention should be paid to the uses of English tenses.

- **A large number of** được dùng với danh từ số nhiều

Ví dụ: A large number of rare animals disappear nowadays.

b. A few, few, a little và little

- **A few** và **a little** đề cập đến số lượng nhỏ. Những từ này được dùng chủ yếu trong câu xác định. **A few** được dùng trước danh từ số nhiều và **a little** dùng trước danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ: There are a few students in the room.

There is a little sugar in the jar.

- **Few** và **little** mang nghĩa phủ định **Ví dụ:**

Ví dụ:

I feel sorry for her. She has few friends. (She has almost no friend)

Tôi thấy đáng tiếc cho cô ấy. Cô ấy hầu như không có bạn bè.

I have little money. I don't even have enough money to buy food for dinner.

(I have almost no money)

(Tôi cạn túi rồi. Thậm chí tôi không còn đủ tiền để mua thức ăn tối nữa)

2. Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1:

Loại câu điều kiện	If-Clause	Main Clause
Câu điều kiện loại 1	If + S + Vs/es	S + will/ can/ may/ must/ might/ should/ ought to/ have to... + bare-inf

Thông thường ta dùng **will** trong mệnh đề chính. Tuy vậy, tùy vào từng tình huống mà ta có thể dùng các modal verb khác thay cho **will**.

can, may, might: có thể

have to: phải

must: phải (bắt buộc)

should, ought to: nên

Ví dụ:

If you want to go out, you should bring an umbrella. It is going to rain.

Nếu bạn muốn đi ra ngoài, bạn nên mang theo ô. Trời sắp mưa rồi đấy.

If you want to go out, you have to give me candies. I won't tell our parents.

Nếu anh muốn đi ra ngoài, anh phải cho em nhiều kẹo. Em sẽ không nói với bố mẹ.

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Make questions for the underlined part. Then mark the intonation: rising (↗) or falling (↘) at the end of each sentence. Number 1 is an example.

1. She is going to school by bike today. ↘

How is she going to school today? ↘

2. My parents live on a small farm in the countryside.

.....

3. This book is twenty dollars.

.....

4. I didn't go to school because I was sick.

.....

5. Peter often goes to bed at 10 p.m.

.....

Exercise 2: Complete the sentence with a tag-question. Then mark the intonation at the end of each sentence. Number 1 is an example.

1. He didn't go to the party yesterday, **did he**?
2. Your father is a teacher,?
3. Phong and Hung can play badminton,?
4. Your grandparents couldn't use smartphones,?
5. Linda likes going shopping at the weekends,?

Exercise 3: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. Can you the butter on this slice of bread for me?
A. sprinkle B. spread C. grate
2. She garnished the pasta with some cheese.
A. peeled B. drained C. grated
3. Peel the carrot and it into small pieces.
A. chop B. whisk C. steam
4. is to cook thin strips of vegetables or meat quickly by stirring them in very hot oil.
A. Deep-fry B. Roast C. Stir-fry
5. is to fry food in oil that covers it completely.
A. Deep-fry B. Roast C. Stir-fry
6. It is healthier to your food than to fry it.
A. steam B. cube C. whisk
7. Shall I fry the chicken or would you prefer it?
A. garnished B. roasted C. sliced
8. First and chop the potatoes finely.
A. sprinkle B. spread C. peel
9. Remember to the shrimp in the batter before frying it.
A. purée B. dip c. slice
10. You don't need to dry the rice - just leave them to
A. steam B. dip C. drain
11. is a mixture of eggs, milk and flour used in cooking to cover food such as fish or chicken before you fry it.
A. Batter B. Broth C. Sprout
12. is a thick soup made by boiling meat or fish and vegetables in water.
A. Broth B. Curry C. Shallot
13. is a new part growing on a plant.
A. Staple B. Sprout C. Batter
14. Would you like some more?
A. staple B. curry C. tender

15. I prefer meat to fatty meat.
A. shallot B. tasteless C. lean
16. The restaurant also serves children's
A. toss B. batters C. portions
17. Wheat has become the in many countries in Africa.
A. spring roll B. staple C. sprout
18. What would you like for a?
A. shallot B. lean C. starter

Exercise 4: Choose the best option to complete the sentences: *A lot of/lots of, many và much.*

1. I have free time.
A. many B. much C. lot of D. a lot of
2. We have oranges.
A. a lot of B. a lot C. lot D. much
3. We don't have bananas, and we don't have fruit juice.
A. many – much B. a lot of – much C. much – many D. much – a lot
4. Do you have any cereal? - Sure, there's in the kitchen.
A. a lot of B. lots of C. a lot D. many
5. How is this? - It's ten dollars.
A. much B. many C. a lot D. a lot of
6. How do you want? - Six, please.
A. much B. many C. a lot D. a lot of
7. He's very busy; he has work.
A. a lot of B. many C. a lot D. lots
8. David has rice, but Tyler doesn't have
A. many – much B. many – many C. a lot of – much D. many – lots
9. London has beautiful buildings.
A. much B. a lot of C. a lot D. lots
10. They eat apples.
A. much B. a lot of C. a lot D. lots

Exercise 5: Put in “much” or “many” to complete these sentences.

1. We saw interesting things in the museum.
2. We don't have bananas, and we don't have fruit juice.
3. She invites friends to her birthday party.
4. Do you have notebooks? - Yes, I have ten.
5. There isn't sugar in this bottle.
6. Paula hasn't got money to travel around the world
7. There are old temples in Chiang Rai.

8. There aren't hotels in this town.
9. Does your father drink coffee?
10. The old man hasn't got hair on his head.
11. I'm sorry, I don't have time.
12. That store hasn't got notebooks.
13. Today I've got work to do.
14. He always puts sugar in his tea.
15. She didn't make mistakes in her test.
16. We don't have juice left. I'll go to buy some.
17. How money do you earn?
18. We didn't take photos when we were on vacation.
19. Did you get homework?
20. How sisters does he have?

Exercise 6: Choose the right answer.

1. She can drink water, but she cannot drink much coffee.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
2. She does not eat meat, but she eats a lot of vegetables.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
3. She has got a lot of dresses, but she has not got skirts.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
4. She does not buy much perfume, but she buys clothes.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
5. Every morning she buys a lot of newspapers, but she does not buy magazines.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
6. How English books have you got?
A. much B. many C. a lot of
7. I have got English books, but I have not got many Spanish ones.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
8. How money do you need to buy this French dictionary?
A. much B. many C. a lot of
9. Are there new students in the class?
A. much B. many C. a lot of
10. There are not Italian teachers in that school, but there are a lot of English ones.
A. much B. many C. a lot of
11. He looks younger than me.
A. a lots B. a lot of C. lots of
12. of taxis pass down this street.
A. A lots B. Lot C. Lots

13. There are a smokers in my family.
 A. lots B. a lot C. lot of
14. We have time to get it finished.
 A. lots of B. lot of C. a lot
15. I don't like apples
 A. a lot of B. a lot C. lots of

Exercise 7: Put in “a few” or “a little” to complete these sentences.

1. There are bottles on the table.
2. There are hotels in this town.
3. I want to eat bread.
4. Have you got magazines at home?
5. Put cooking oil in the pan.
6. Cindy has only flowers.
7. There are quite buffaloes in the field.
8. There is only food in the refrigerator.
9. He has cats.
10. Every day she drinks green tea.
11. We need help.
12. I give fish to my cat.
13. We learn every day.
14. Jane needs books.
15. He has good ideas.

Exercise 8: In each space put *few* - *a few* - *little* - *a little* to complete the sentences.

1. If you have time, could you come and have a look at my computer? It's not working very well.
2. She is quite poor. Ever since she lost her job last year, she's had money.
3. I don't want any more wine, thank you. I have here.
4. Jack has friends and is often at home alone. I worry about him, you know.
5. You know people here, don't you? I'll leave you to chat.
6. That new employee is great. She asked me a few questions at the start and, since then, seems to need help. A very independent type!
7. I have patience for your stupid questions Smithers. Now tell me what you want and stop wasting my time.
8. Add salt to the soup. It needs it!
9. “How many extra chairs do you need for the dinner tonight?”
 “..... We have almost all the chairs we need.”

10. This hotel is better than the one where we were last year! I don't know why we changed!
11. The postman doesn't often come here. We receive letters.
12. The snow was getting quite deep. I had hope of getting home that night.
13. A: I'm having trouble fixing this shelf.
B: Oh, dear. Can I help you?
14. I shall be away for days from tomorrow.
15. Tony is a keen golfer, but unfortunately he has ability.
16. I could speak words of Swedish, but I wasn't very fluent.
17. Could I have cream, please?
18. Very people were flying because of terrorist activities.
19. Can you speak English? – Just
20. He gave thought to his future.

Exercise 9: Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. If we send an invitation, our friends (come) to our party.
2. He doesn't understand you if you (whisper)
3. She will forget to pick you up if you (not phone) her.
4. If you press "CTRL + S", you (save) the file.
5. I will remember you if you (give) me a photo.
6. Fred will answer the phone if his wife (have) a bath.
7. If Claire wears this dress at the party, her friends (be) happy.
8. If I touch this snake, my girlfriend (not scream)
9. If he (study) harder, he can pass an exam.
10. She may be late if she (not hurry)
11. Tell him to ring me if you (see) him.
12. If you are kind to me, I (be) good to you.
13. If he (give) up smoking, as his doctor orders, he will be soon well again.
14. You (not pass) your driving test unless you drive more carefully.
15. He'll be ill if he (not stop) worrying so much.
16. Jane never (get) there on time if the train leaves soon.
17. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.
18. If he (wash) my car I'll give him \$10.
19. If he (not eat) all, he will be ill.
20. If you (not finish) your homework, you can't play computer games.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. have enough apples, she'll make an apple pie this afternoon.
A. Should she B. If she C. Will she D. Unless she
2. If you to me, you wouldn't have got so much trouble.

- A. listened B. would listen
C. had listened D. would have listened
3. If you don't know how to spell a word, you look it up in the dictionary.
A. must B. will C. should D. ought
4. If the sun, we for a walk.
A. shines - will go B. shone - will go
C. shone - would go D. had shone - would go
5. The campfire if it last night.
A. wouldn't be cancelled - hadn't rained
B. wouldn't have been cancelled - hadn't rained
C. would have been cancelled - hadn't rained
D. will be cancelled - rains
6. But for our parents, we successful in life.
A. will never be B. would never be
C. wouldn't have been D. would have never been
7. If I my wallet at home this morning, I money for lunch now.
A. leave - will have B. didn't leave - would have
C. hadn't left - would have D. hadn't left - would have had
8. It is too bad, Lam isn't here. If he here, he what to do.
A. were/ would know B. is/ will know
C. had been/ would have known D. was/ would know
9. If we the plans carefully, we would not have had so many serious mistakes.
A. study B. had studied C. studied D. were studying
10. I will never talk to you again you apologize me your being rude.
A. if - for B. unless - for C. or - of D. whether - or
11. you work harder, you will be sacked.
A. Whether B. If C. However D. Unless
12. I think you should stop smoking.
A. If I am you, I will stop smoking.
B. If I were you, I will stop smoking.
C. If I were you, I would stop smoking.
D. If I had been you, I would stop smoking.
13. If you take the ice out of the fridge, it
A. vaporizes B. melts C. heats D. disappears
14. We should do something to protect water from being polluted we will have nothing to drink in the future.
A. if B. whether C. or D. unless

15. Let's knock on their door to see home.
 A. if they're B. unless they're C. whether they were D. if they were
16. Unless we more snow, we can't go skiing.
 A. will have B. have C. have had D. had
17. You'll fail the exam you start revising.
 A. if B. until C. when D. unless
18. Unless you wash the car, you not drive it at the weekend.
 A. would B. could C. have to D. may
19. If Peter..... his car before the drive, he the problem of out of petrol.
 A. checked - will not get
 B. had checked - would not have got
 C. checks - will not have got
 D. would be checking - will not have got
20. He stepped on the mine, and it exploded.
 A. If he doesn't step on the mine, it doesn't explode.
 B. If he doesn't step on the mine, it won't explode.
 C. If he didn't step on the mine, it wouldn't explode.
 D. If he hadn't stepped on the mine, it wouldn't have exploded.

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 12)

- Hung Yen is for longan and Dong Tao chicken.
- Dong Tao chicken only in the district of Khoai Chau, Hung Yen.
- Dong Tao chicken has a pair of walkers.
- DongTao Chicken requires intensive care from knowledgeable to raise.
- The DongTao chicken is, the better the meat is.

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Dong Tao chicken is a unique species that resides only in Khoai Chau district.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Dong Tao chicken is tough, strong and comes on the heavy side.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Dong Tao chicken has small legs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Dong Tao chicken is considered to be dragon's meat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	It's easy to buy Dong Tao chicken from the owners.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 3: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

FOOD OF TYPICAL WET RICE COUNTRY

Vietnamese sometime wonder how westerners can eat bread days after days but the vice-versa also holds water. Most tourists coming to Vietnam are amazed at the omni-presence of rice and rice-related dishes.



Rice is an object for worshipping in many temples of Vietnam. It is said to originate from the Mother Goddess Worshipping, the most long-standing belief in Vietnam. Yes rice is a big thing out here. The very first written characters constituting the word “Happiness” in ancient Vietnamese is the image of many rice plants and a square symbolizing a paddy field. Rice is not only happiness, it really forms Vietnamese.

Accordingly, many main dishes and snacks in Vietnam are made from rice: boiled rice in daily meal, rice porridge, steamed rice, glutinous rice cake, well-known Banh Chung (square cake) and uncountable made-from rice dishes from every region in Vietnam.

Even the universal Pho that you definitely hear about is made from rice as well. Rice is the center of everything, like a sun lying in the center of the whole solar planet.

Considering rice important, Vietnamese has been always developing their farming method and new rice genres. Many Vietnam rice varieties exported to all over the world are renowned for their distinctive flavor, yet only when coming to Vietnam and have boiled rice with soya sauce pickled egg-plants, your adventure to Vietnam is considered perfect.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Few tourists coming to Vietnam are amazed at the omni-presence of rice and rice-related dishes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Rice is an object for worshipping in many temples of Vietnam.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Few main dishes and snacks in Vietnam are made from rice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<i>Pho</i> is one of the most popular dishes made from rice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Vietnamese rice is exported to lots of countries in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 4: Read the passage and answer the questions.

VIETNAMESE SNACKS

Vietnamese peasants used to have a lot of free time after the busy crop time past, and preparing some nosh to eat is a certain result of the circumstance. Sweet potato is a prime example for the case. It is considered the most popular nosh in the countryside. Ever experience Vietnam home-staying? You must realize boiled sweet potato, cassava and peanuts are the most typically Vietnamese snacks - of course without salt or sugar added.

And if you dare venture beyond the standard ones, there are surely bizarre things to try. The best place to taste purely Vietnamese snacks is to have them right in a family or on the sidewalks along every street. Tasting a fertilized egg at 4pm in a breezy afternoon may scare you, yet it is one of the most popular snacks out here and is considered extremely nutritious.

Besides varieties of wonderful noodle, made-of-rice cakes, bean sweet soups you may be too shy to eat a bowl of pig raw blood soups. Does it originate from Totem belief? Not many Vietnamese questions that when eating the dish. All they want to do is to choose a right restaurant and wait to be served the raw blood soups with Vietnamese spirit.

1. When do Vietnamese farmers used to have lots of free time?

.....

2. What is considered the most popular nosh in the countryside?

.....

3. What are the most typically Vietnamese snacks?

.....

4. Are blood soups can be served in restaurants?

.....

Exercise 5: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence.

1. I didn't know that you were in hospital, so I didn't visit you.

⇒ If

2. Hurry up or you will be late.

⇒ If

3. She is very busy, so she can't help me now.

⇒ If

4. He didn't phone me because he didn't know my phone number.

⇒ If

5. You're unfit because you don't take exercise.

⇒ If

6. Unless you are careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.

⇒ If

7. If I have time, I'll help you.

⇒ Unless

8. He didn't study his lessons very carefully, so he gets bad marks now.

⇒ If

9. Dick often causes accidents because he drives carelessly.

⇒ If

10. I can't apply for that job because I don't know English.

⇒ If

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences starting with the given words.

1. I didn't eat lunch, I feel hungry now.

⇒ If

2. I only come if they invite me.

⇒ Unless

3. He didn't revise all his lessons, he failed the exam.
⇒ If he
4. The park is over there, only 5 minutes' walk.
⇒ If you walk
5. Leave me alone or I'll call the police.
⇒ Unless
6. If you arrive at the office earlier than I do, please turn on the air-conditioner.
⇒ Should
7. The children don't go to school in the snowy weather.
⇒ If it
8. He died so young; otherwise, he would be a famous musician by now.
⇒ Had
9. You must tell me the whole truth or I won't help you.
⇒ Unless
10. The car breaks down so often because you don't take good care of it.
⇒ Were I

Unit 8

TOURISM

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

1. Giọng điệu trong câu hỏi

Khi chúng ta đặt một câu hỏi, thông thường chúng ta sử dụng một trong hai dạng câu hỏi sau.

a. Dạng câu hỏi mở (Wh-question)

Mục đích của dạng câu hỏi này là dùng để hỏi một thông tin mà chúng ta chưa biết. Trong dạng câu hỏi này giọng điệu của câu thường đi xuống.

Ví dụ:

Where are you from?

b. Dạng câu hỏi đóng (yes-no question)

Mục đích của dạng câu hỏi này là để kiểm tra xem tính đúng sai của câu đó. Trong dạng câu hỏi này thường ta xuống giọng ở phần đầu câu và lên giọng ở phần cuối câu.

Ví dụ:

Do you like hamburgers?

2 GRAMMAR

1. Cách sử dụng mạo từ không xác định “a” và “an”

Dùng “a” hoặc “an” trước một danh từ đếm được số ít (singular nouns). Chúng có nghĩa là một. Chúng được dùng trong câu có tính khái quát hoặc đề cập đến một chủ thể chưa được đề cập từ trước.

Ví dụ:

A ball is round.

Trái bóng tròn nghĩa chung chung, khái quát, chỉ tất cả các quả bóng.

Mạo từ “an”	Mạo từ “a”
<p><i>Dùng “an” với:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mạo từ “an” được dùng trước từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm (trong cách phát âm, chứ không phải trong cách viết). Bao gồm: 	<p><i>Dùng “a” với:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dùng “a” trước các từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm. Chúng bao gồm các chữ cái còn lại và một số trường hợp bắt đầu bằng u, y, h
<p>Các từ bắt đầu bằng các nguyên âm a, e, i, o, u</p> <p><i>Ex: an aircraft, an empty glass, an object</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Một số từ bắt đầu bằng u, y <p><i>Ex: an uncle, an umbrella</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Một số từ bắt đầu bằng h câm <p><i>Ex: an heir, half an hour</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Các từ mở đầu bằng một số chữ viết tắt <p><i>Ex: an S.O.S/ an M.P</i></p>	<p><i>Ex: a house, a university, a home party, a heavy load, a uniform, a union, a year income,...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Đứng trước một danh từ mở đầu bằng “uni”, “eu” phải dùng “a” <p><i>Ex: a university, a uniform, a universal, a union, a European</i></p>

2. Cách sử dụng mạo từ xác định “the”

- Dùng “the” trước một danh từ đã được xác định cụ thể về mặt tính chất, đặc điểm, vị trí hoặc đã được đề cập đến trước đó, hoặc những khái niệm phổ thông, ai cũng biết.

Ví dụ:

The boy in the corner is my friend.

Cậu bé đứng ở góc đường là bạn tôi - Cả người nói và người nghe đều biết đó là “cậu bé” nào.

Sau đây là một số trường hợp sử dụng “the” và không sử dụng “the” thường gặp.

Có “The”	Không “The”
Dùng trước tên các đại dương, sông ngòi, biển, vịnh và các cụm hồ (số nhiều) <i>Ex: The Red Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Great Lakes</i>	Trước tên một hồ <i>Ex: Lake Geneva, Xuan Huong lake</i>
Trước tên các dãy núi <i>Ex: The Rocky Mountains, The Everest Mountains</i>	Trước tên một ngọn núi <i>Ex: Mount Vesuvius, Mount Langbiang</i>
Trước tên những vật thể duy nhất trong vũ trụ hoặc trên thế giới <i>Ex: The earth, the moon, the sun</i>	Trước tên các hành tinh hoặc các chòm sao <i>Ex: Venus, Mars</i>
The schools, colleges, universities + of + danh từ riêng <i>Ex: The University of Florida</i>	Trước tên các trường này nếu trước nó là một tên riêng <i>Ex: Stetson University/ Dalat University</i>
The + số thứ tự + danh từ <i>Ex: The third chapter</i>	Số đếm <i>Ex: Chapter three, Word War One</i>
Trước tên các cuộc chiến tranh khu vực với điều kiện tên khu vực đó phải được tính từ hoá <i>Ex: The Korean War, The American Civil War</i>	Trước tên các nước chỉ có một từ <i>Ex: China, France, Venezuela, Vietnam</i>

Trước tên các nước có hai từ trở lên (ngoại trừ Great Britain) <i>Ex: The United States, The Central African Republic</i>	Trước tên các nước mở đầu bằng New, một tính từ chỉ hướng <i>Ex: New Zealand, North Korean</i>
Trước tên các nước được coi là một đảo hoặc một quần đảo <i>Ex: The Philippines, The Virgin Islands, The Hawaii</i>	Trước tên các lục địa, tỉnh, tiểu bang, thành phố, quận, huyện <i>Ex: Europe, Florida</i>
Trước tên các tài liệu hoặc sự kiện lịch sử <i>Ex: The Constitution</i>	Trước tên bất kì môn thể thao nào <i>Ex: baseball, basketball</i>
Trước tên các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số <i>Ex: The Indians</i>	Trước các danh từ trừu tượng (trừ một số trường hợp đặc biệt) <i>Ex: freedom, happiness</i>
Trước tên các nhạc cụ khi đề cập đến các nhạc cụ đó nói chung hoặc khi chơi các nhạc cụ đó <i>Ex: The violin is difficult to play.</i>	Trước tên các môn học nói chung <i>Ex: Mathematics</i>
	Trước tên các ngày lễ, tết <i>Ex: Christmas, Thanksgiving</i>
	Trước tên các loại hình nhạc cụ trong các hình thức âm nhạc cụ thể (Jazz, Rock, classical music..) <i>Ex: To perform jazz on trumpet and piano</i>

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (Wh - Questions) (Track 13)

1. Where are you going this summer holiday?
2. What are you doing, John?
3. How much is this smartphone?
4. When do you finish your homework?
5. Why do you learn English?

Exercise 2: Listen and repeat the sentences. (Yes/No - Questions) (Track 14)

1. Have you ever been to England?
2. Can you communicate with English native speakers?
3. Do you like eating ice-cream?
4. Is your father a police officer?
5. Does he want to be a doctor in the future?

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words.

confusion	orchids	magnificent	explore
inaccessible	in advance	not break the bank	jet lag

1. To travel to Ha Long Bay in peak season, you should book a hotel room online.
2. Jane and her friends are going to Quang Binh to the Son Doong cave next week.
3. There is some about the passengers' backpacks on the train.
4. My grandmother is afraid of travelling by airplane because she always suffers from during the flights.
5. They live in a hotel in California during their trip.
6. The bridge is now to heavy trucks.
7. 'Do by shopping for clothes once a week', said her husband.
8. Her boyfriend gave her a beautiful basket of on her birthday.

Exercise 4.a.: Choose the right words which have the definitions. (A)

1. is an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience, journey or series of events.
A. Adventure B. Expedition C. Journey
2. means an act of travelling from one place to another, especially when they are far apart.
A. Expedition B. Adventure C. Journey
3. is defined as an organized journey with a particular purpose, especially to find out about a place that is not well known.
A. Expedition B. Journey C. Adventure
4. is a trip to see or hunt wild animals, especially in east or southern Africa.
A. Expedition B. Safari C. Journey
5. means a holiday/vacation that is organized by a company at a fixed price and that includes the cost of travel, hotels, etc.
A. Full board B. Round trip C. Package tour
6. is defined as a type of accommodation in a hotel, etc. that includes all meals.
A. Full board B. Package tour C. Round trip
7. is a road accident involving several vehicles crashing into each other.
A. Pile-up B. Mix-up C. Touchdown
8. means a situation that is full of confusion, especially because somebody has made a mistake.
A. Mix-up B. Touchdown C. Stalagmite

Exercise 4.b.: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (B)

9. They haven't about where to go on their honeymoon.
A. promote B. made up their mind C. stimulating

10. The company's accountant booked tickets for all employees on their trip to Australia.
A. pile up B. package tour C. round trip
11. He is one of the most tour guides that I've ever met.
A. stimulating B. seaside resort C. varied
12. International passengers were announced to go on the plane from the number 1.
A. terminal building B. touchdown C. island
13. The pilot alerts the passengers to fasten their belt because he will be forced to have an immediate in a few minutes.
A. adventure B. touchdown C. journey
14. She has a selection of shoes but she'll only bring some necessary pairs for her trip.
A. stalagmite B. full board C. varied
15. You can see a lot of beautiful in Son Doong Cave in Vietnam.
A. stalagmite B. round trip C. stimulating
16. There was a over the departure time of the journey, so we all came early.
A. pyramid B. mix-up C. one-way ticket

Exercise 5: Write "a" or "an" in the space:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.unreasonable decision | 2.universal problem |
| 3.unit of work | 4.eucalyptus tree |
| 5.honorable man | 6.X-ray |
| 7.UFO | 8.T shirt |
| 9.happy girl | 10.H-bomb |
| 11.elephant | 12.hospital |
| 13.BBC programme | 14.UNESCO worker |

Exercise 6: Put "an", "a", "the" or Ø (nothing).

1. big books on table are for my history class.
2. It doesn't often snow here at Christmas. We haven't had White Christmas for many years.
3. We came here in summer of 1969.
4. Thanks giving is in November. The Church of England dates from year 1534. I like driving at night. The roads are quite. Oh, I don't like driving in park. I'd rather travel during day.
5. Are you doing anything at weekends? - I don't think so. Well, come over on Sunday.
6. He bought interesting book in the bookshop book is about wild animals.
7. Rita plays violin and her sister plays guitar.
8. On our trip to Spain, we crossed Atlantic Ocean.

9. David attended Princeton University.
10. Florida State University is smaller than University of Florida.
11. chair that you are sitting in is broken.
12. Civil War was fought in United States between 1861 and 1865.

Exercise 7: Put in *a, an* or *some* or \emptyset (nothing).

1. Have you got camera?
2. Would you like to be actor?
3. Bill's got big feet.
4. Do you collect stamps?
5. Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.
6. Those are really nice trousers. Where did you get them?
7. What beautiful garden!
8. What lovely children!
9. birds, for example the penguins, cannot fly.
10. Jack has got very long legs, so he's fast runner.
11. You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
12. I'm going shopping. I'm going to get new clothes.
13. Jane is teacher. Her parents were teachers, too.
14. When we reached the city centre, shops were still open but most of them were already closed.
15. Do you enjoy going to concerts?
16. When I was child, I used to be very shy.

Exercise 8: Put suitable articles into blanks.

1. He is honest person.
2. My father went out to sea when he was 14.
3. When do you hope to go to university?
4. There's a strike at hospital.
5. He is one-eyed man.
6. There's onion left in the fridge.
7. This is useful method of learning English.
8. I've got uncle.
9. Your shoes are under bed.
10. There's a splendid view of Lake Geneva from his hotel.
11. After lunch, we went for wall by sea.
12. Don't sit on ground. It's wet.
13. On Sunday my father stay in bed till ten o'clock reading Sunday paper.
14. He's got job in South and spent next two years doing work he really enjoyed.

15. My mother goes to church in morning and in aftery noon goes to visit friends.

Exercise 9: Choose the correct answer.

1. The British Prime Minister live in **Downing Street / the Downing Street**.
2. One of the nicest parks in London is **St. James's Park / the St. James's Park**, which is very near **Buckingham Palace / the Buckingham Palace**.
3. Frank is a student at **Liverpool University / the Liverpool University**.
4. Mr. Jenkins reads **Daily Telegraph / the Daily Telegraph** but his wife reads **Times / the Times**.
5. We flew from London **to Orly Airpot / the Orly Airpot** in Paris.
6. Mary and Peter got married in **St. Matthew's Church / the Matthew's Church**.
7. Some children hate **school / the school**.
8. After leaving **school / the school**, Nora worked as a cleaner in **hospital / at the hospital**.
9. All over the world, people are in **prison / the prison** because of their political beliefs.
10. The other day the fire-brigade had to go to **prison / the prison** to put out a fire.
11. On the way to London we passed through a small village with an old church. We stopped to visit **church / the church**, it was a beautiful building.
12. John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to **church/ the church** every Sunday. John himself doesn't go to **church / the church**.
13. **Apples / The apples** are good for you.
14. **Women / The women** are often better teachers then **men/ the men**.
15. In Britain **coffee / the coffee** is more expensive than **tea/ the tea**.
16. **Most/ the most** people still believe that **marriage/the marriage** and **family life / the family life** are the basic of our society.
17. **Life / The life** would be very difficult without **electricity / the electricity**.
18. **Skiing / The skiing** is my favourite sport but I also like **swimming / the swimming**.
19. **Second World War / The Second World War** ended in 1945.
20. Don't stay in that hotel. **Beds / The beds** are very uncomfortable.

Exercise 10: Complete the story about the theft of a river barge. Put in "a, an, one" or "the".

This is a true story about (1) man who chose (2) worst possible time for his crime. It happened in London in (3) summer of 1972. (4) man stole a barge on (5) River Thames (in case you don't know, (6) barge is a river boat used for carrying goods). (7) owner of (8) barge soon discovered that it was missing and immediately informed (9) police so that they could look for it. Normally (10) quite (11) busy place, and it would be difficult to find what you were looking for. On this day, however, there was (12) dock strike, and so there was only (13) barge on (14) river. (15) thief was quickly found and arrested.

WEEK 2**COMMUNICATION SKILLS****Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 15)**

1. Ba Na Mountain is about km from Da Nang city to the West.
2. The rejuvenating and the wonderful scenery of Ba Na are the most important reasons why people come to Ba Na.
3. Ba Na Hill has constructed the cable car system in the world.
4. Ba Na is home to 256 species and 543 plants species.
5. Ba Na welcomes thousands of from everywhere in the world every years.

Exercise 2: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 16)

1. When did The National Archives Centre and the Ha Noi Opera House open an exhibition on French architecture in Ha Noi?
.....
2. How many outstanding buildings with French architecture in Hanoi are on display at the Ha Noi Opera House?
.....
3. When were these French architecture buildings designed and constructed?
.....
4. When will the exhibition finish?
.....

Exercise 3: Read the passage and answer the questions.**SON DOONG CAVE****Location**

Son Doong Cave is located in Ha Doong Area, Tan Trach Commune, Bo Trac District, Quang Binh Province, in the heart of Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park.

Son Doong Cave was first found in 1991 by Ho Khanh, a local man. In 2009, the cave was explored and published by a group of scientists from British Cave Research Association.

The World's Largest Cave

The cave is about 200m high, 200m wide and at least 8.5km long. With these tremendous dimensions, Son Doong Cave is much larger than Deer Cave belonging to Gunung Mulu National Park in Malaysia (100m high, 90m wide, 2km long), and has replaced Deer Cave to take pole position as the world's largest cave.

Magnificent Beauty of The Cave

Especially, Son Doong consists of two entrances, which is unique among explored caves in Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park. Exploring the cave, visitors were surprised with spectacular scenery of numerous stalactites of which some giant stalagmites are more than 70m high. Deep inside the cave exists a grandiose tropical jungle called “Garden of Eden” by the explorers. The jungle is home to a diversified system of fauna and flora. Besides, the cave possesses a 2.5km subterranean river with layers of shells agglomerated in the river

bed. Not far from the “Garden of Eden” lies an enormous “pearl collection” consisting of tens of thousands of small stone pieces in dry ponds, contributing to magnificent beauty of the cave.

1. Where is Son Doong Cave located?

.....

2. Who discovered Son Doong Cave?

.....

3. What is the three dimensions of Son Doong Cave?

.....

4. How many entrances are there in Son Doong?

.....

5. What is considered to be “Garden of Eden”?

.....

6. How long is the subterranean river in Son Doong Cave?

.....

Exercise 4: Read the passage and choose the words from the box to complete it.

archaeologists	architectural	islands	species
beauty	habitat	situated	recognized

CU LAO CHAM (CHAM ISLANDS)

Cu Lao Cham (Cham Islands) is (1) in Tan Hiep Commune, Hoi An City, Quang Nam Province, about 20 kilometers off the Cua Dai coast. It consists of eight islets set as an arc, very close together: Hon Lao, Hon Kho Me, Hon Kho Con, Hon Tai, Hon Dai, Hon La, Hon Mo and Hon Ong, serve as a protective barrier for the ancient town. The area is renowned for its (2) clean and vast biodiversity with pristine white-sand beaches and crystal-clear water.

According to (3), Cu Lao Cham first settled there 3,000 years ago and established business contacts with external countries some 1,000 years ago. The islands was more well-known when Hoi An - one of the most ancient cities of Southeast Asia has been (4) as a World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999; the Cu Lao Cham Natural Reserve was set up in 2003 and the national sea reserve was found here in 2004 - the second island reserves in Viet Nam.

The first was the Mun Islet reserve in Khanh Hoa Province - established in 2001. However, the green Cu Lao Cham seem to really awake as suddenly receive hundreds of visitors every day after UNESCO recognized the (5) as a global biosphere reserve in 2009.

The reserve includes 165 hectares of coral reefs and 500 hectares of underwater plant life. They are also home to 947 aquatic (6) The islands are also considered as one of the few places in Viet Nam that still has a large area of vegetation and a wide range of rare and endangered animals. The protection of the environment and the natural (7) of rare and precious species of fauna and flora here are paid more and more special attentions.

Cu Lao Cham has still preserved many (8) constructions which date back to the 18th - 20th century such as the shrine dedicated to Than Yen Sao, built in 1843 at Bai Huong and Hai Tang Pagoda, built in 1753 on the western hillside of Hon Lao.

Unit 9

ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

Tones in new and known information (Giọng điệu của câu đối với các thông tin chưa biết và thông tin đã biết)

Khi chúng ta đề cập đến điều gì đó trong khi giao tiếp, chúng ta không lặp lại nguyên các từ đó. Trong dạng hội thoại này, giọng điệu của câu đi lên đối với những từ được dùng để thay thế cho thông tin ở trước đó.

Ví dụ:

I'm from England.

Really? When I was student, I studied there.

Trong đoạn hội thoại này, giọng điệu của câu đi lên ở từ "there" bởi vì từ "there" này thay thế cho từ "England" trong câu trước đó.

Chúng ta cũng nói cho người nghe những điều chưa được đề cập ở trước đó. Đây là thông tin mới, và giọng điệu của câu thường đi xuống ở cuối câu.

Ví dụ:

I need some money.

But we've spent all our money.

2 GRAMMAR

1. Câu điều kiện loại II

Câu điều kiện loại II là câu điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại. Ta sử dụng câu điều kiện loại II để diễn tả điều không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, chỉ là một giả thiết, một ước muốn trái ngược với thực trạng hiện tại.

If + Clause (QKĐ), S + would/could (not) + V

Chú ý trong câu điều kiện loại II, ở mệnh đề “IF” riêng động từ “to be” thì dùng “were” cho tất cả các ngôi.

Ví dụ:

If I were a bird, I would be very happy.

Nếu tôi là một con chim, tôi sẽ rất hạnh phúc. (Nhưng tôi không thể là chim được.)

If I had a million USD, I would buy that car.

Nếu tôi có một triệu đô la, tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó. (Hiện tại tôi không có nhiều tiền như vậy.)

2.a. Mệnh đề quan hệ (MĐQH):

- **Who:** Thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ từ trong MĐQH

Ví dụ:

An architect is someone who designs buildings.

- **Which:** Thay thế cho vật, đồ vật. Có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong MĐQH

Ví dụ:

The book which is on the table is mine.

The book which my mother bought yesterday is very expensive.

- **Whose:** Thay thế cho sở hữu của người, vật (his-, her-, its-, their-, our-, my-, -'s)

Ví dụ:

I have a **friend** whose father is a doctor.

- **Whom:** Thay thế cho người, làm tân ngữ trong MĐQH

Ví dụ:

The man **whom** I want to see wasn't here.

The girl to **whom** you're talking is my friend.

- **That:** Đại diện cho tân ngữ chỉ người, vật, đặc biệt trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (có thể dùng thay **who, which**) có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong MĐQH

Ví dụ:

I need to meet the boy that is my friend's son.

There was a man and a dog that walked towards the gate.

2.b. Trạng từ quan hệ

- **When (in/on which):** Thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ thời gian: then, at that time, on that day....

Ví dụ:

Do you remember **the day** when we first met?

- **Where (in/at which):** Thay thế cho cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn, có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong MĐQH

Ví dụ:

I like to live in a **country** where there is plenty of sunshine.

- **Why (for which):** Thay thế cho cụm trạng từ chỉ lí do: **for that reason**

Ví dụ:

Tell me **the reason** *why you are so sad*.

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Mark the intonation for the bolded parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 17)

- What do you want to buy?
- I'd like to buy some **apples**.
- I'd like some apples, please.
- Sorry. I don't have any **apples**.
- When will you go to the zoo?
- We will go to the zoo this **weekend**.
- Let's go to the cinema this weekend.
- Sorry. But our family is coming back to England this **weekend**.

Exercise 2: Mark the intonation for the underlined parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 18)

- Mai is from Vietnam.
- Really? Linda has just been there.
- Do you like dogs?
- Yes, I do. I love them.
- Let's have some pizza!
- Sorry. I don't like it.
- This hotel is beautiful.
- Yes. Last week I stayed there.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.

immersion school	mother tongue	rusty	dialects
imitate	multinational	bilingual	accent

- She speaks with a very strong Scottish
- Is your son in French and English?
- I was just wondering why there are so many variations of in England.
- Do you want to attend a foreign language?
- They failed to the Southern American accent«
- My is English and I can also speak German fluently.
- My English is very these days.
- He works as an engineer in a food company.

Exercise 4: Choose the best answer.

- Did she gain to the university she chose?
A. status B. admission C. settlement

2. This bird has several which distinguish it from the others.
A. characteristics B. derivatives C. expansion
3. When did you pick those English words?
A. from B. up C. by
4. She can just about by heart in Spanish.
A. take B. learn C. get
5. Learning how to look new words in the dictionary is really important.
A. up B. at C. from
6. You should try to avoid using too much business
A. dialect B. jargon C. slang
7. They are looking for those employees with a high level of in English.
A. expansion B. settlement C. proficiency
8. We tried to his novel into different languages.
A. translate B. simplify C. look up
9. It can be difficult for some parents to understand the teenage
A. dialect B. intonation C. slang
10. He seems happy with his new life in New York.
A. reason B. reasonable C. reasonably

Exercise 5: Conditional sentences - Type 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. If I had a typewriter, I (type) it myself.
2. If I (know) his address, I'd give it to you.
3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
5. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
6. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
7. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.
8. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
9. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.
10. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come)
11. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.
12. If we had more rain, our crops (grow) faster.
13. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors?
14. If you (paint) the walls white, the room would be much brighter.
15. I'd climb over the wall if there (not be) so much broken glass on top of it.

Exercise 6: Conditional sentences - Type 3: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

2. Unless we leave a bowl of water under the sun, it will evaporate.
A B C D
3. If we continue to use fuels at the current rate, we would soon have to face a fuel crisis.
A B C D
4. If I am 10 centimeters taller, I would play basketball.
A B C D
5. If the doctors could find in the remedy, a lot of people would be saved.
A B C D
6. If she bought that house now, she ran out of money.
A B C D
7. What you would do if you could speak French well?
A B C D
8. If I had known he is not at home, I wouldn't have gone all the way to his house.
A B C D
9. If I had known that the road were flooded, I will never have taken that way.
A B C D
10. If I were you, I will go to the dentist's and have the tooth checked.
A B C D
11. If you hadn't left the car unlocked, it wouldn't have be stolen.
A B C D
12. What would happen because I pressed that red button?
A B C D
13. If weather is fine today, we would go to the beach.
A B C D
14. If you will study harder, you will surely pass the coming exams with good results.
A B C D
15. If the weather weren't too bad, we would to go swimming.
A B C D

Exercise 9: Combine each pair of sentences using a relative pronoun or relative adverb.

1. She is the most intelligent woman. I've ever met this woman.
.....
2. This doctor is famous. You visited him yesterday.
.....
3. These children are orphans. She is taking care of these children.
.....
4. The two young men are not good persons. You are acquainted with them.
.....

5. My father goes swimming every day. You met him this morning.
.....
6. The man is my father. I respect this man most.
.....
7. The man is my father. I respect his opinion most.
.....
8. Mary and Margaret are twins. You met them yesterday.
.....
9. I'll introduce you to the man. His support is necessary for your project.
.....
10. The middle-aged man is the director. My father is talking to him.
.....
11. The boy is my cousin. You make fun of him.
.....
12. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
.....
13. I thanked the woman. This woman had helped me.
.....
14. The professor is excellent. I am taking his course.
.....
15. Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.
.....

Exercise 10: Fill in the blanks with Relative pronouns or Relative adverbs where necessary.

1. Let me see all the letters you have written.
2. Is there any one can help me do this?
3. Mr. Brown, is only 34, is the director of this company.
4. I know a place roses grow in abundance.
5. It was the nurse told me to come in.
6. The teacher with we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.
7. They showed me the hospital buildings had been destroyed by US bombings.
8. We saw many soldiers and tanks were moving to the front.
9. Dr. Fleming, discovered penicillin, was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945.
10. He joined the political party was in power.
11. Love, is a wonderful feeling, comes to everyone at some time in his life.
12. Freedom is something for millions have given their lives.
13. It is easy to find faults in people we dislike.
14. The really happy people are those enjoy their daily work.

15. We must find a time we can meet and a place we can talk.

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 19)

1. Singapore English is the English language in Singapore.
2. Singapore English can be classified into Singapore English (SSE) and Singapore Colloquial English (Singlish).
3. Singaporeans vary their language according to situations and attitudes that they want to convey.
4. Singaporean speakers systematically alternate between colloquial and formal language depending on the formality of the
5. Mesolect is an form of Singapore English, half-way between formal and informal Singapore English.

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false)/ NI (No information) for each statement. (Track 20)

No.	Statements	T	F	NI
1.	Language is a feature which separates us from animals and makes us human.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	English is the dominant language in the medicine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Newspapers and books are written in Chinese more than in any other language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	English is the international language for foreigners.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	English doesn't play a very important role in business.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

countries	literature	Science	speakers
magazines	language	Europeans	native

ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Approximately 330 to 360 million people speak English as their first (1) The United States has the most native speakers at 258 million. Additionally, there are 62 million native English (2) in the United Kingdom, 32 million in Canada, 20 million in Australia, and 4.5 million in New Zealand. Other countries also use English as their primary and official languages.

English is the third largest language by number of (3) speakers, after Mandarin and Spanish. English is studied most often in the European Union, and the perception of the usefulness of foreign languages among Europeans is 67 percent in favour of English ahead

of 17 percent for German and 16 percent for French. Among some of the non-English-speaking EU (4), the following percentages of the adult population claimed to be able to converse in English in 2012: 90 percent in the Netherlands, 89 percent in Malta, 86 percent in Sweden and Denmark, 73 percent in Cyprus and Austria, 70 percent in Finland, and over 50 percent in Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, Slovenia, and Germany. In 2012, excluding native speakers, 38 percent of (5) consider that they can speak English.

Books, (6) and newspapers written in English are available in many countries around the world, and English is the most commonly used language in the sciences with (7) Citation Index reporting as early as 1997 that 95% of its articles were written in English, even though only half of them came from authors in English-speaking countries.

In publishing, English (8) predominates considerably with 28 percent of all books published in the world and 30 percent of web content in 2011 (from 50 percent in 2000).

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

HOW TO IMPROVE ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Find native English speakers

In certain areas it's the hardest thing to do, but it's the best use of your time. Talking to actual native speakers is the most effective way to improve your English skills, speaking or otherwise. So whether you have to Skype them, call them, or beg them to speak to you, do so. Your progress will be faster this way than any other.

Listen to the music of English

No, not English music, the music of English - its lilt, its prosody, the sing-songy-ness of it. The intonation. Even if you speak perfect English technically, if you speak it like a robot you're not speaking it the way it's meant to be spoken.

Slow down

Above all, if you want to be understood, slow down. The more clearly you speak, the better chance your listener has of understanding you. It's tempting to get nervous and want to speed up to get it all over with, but you can't do that! Clarity is key - for some native English speakers, too!

Record yourself

Though we hear ourselves all the time, we really don't know quite what we sound like. So record yourself! What are the weak and strong points you hear in your speech? And then you can concentrate on what you need to work on.

Speak English at home

This is the biggest, easiest mistake to make. You go about your day, you're on the job working partly in English, you go to your English class, and then you go home and revert back to your native tongue. While you may be making slow improvements, you'll never get past that dreaded lingual plateau. Make a point to speak it at home, too. Have only English at the dinner table. Stick to English TV at home. Make it as 24/7 as possible.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Talking to actual native speakers is the least effective way to improve your English skills.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Listening to the music of English means Listening to English music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The more clearly you speak the better chance your listener has of understanding you.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Recording yourself is a good way to discover your weak and strong points.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Speaking English as much as possible is very good for improving English communication skills.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

- He can't go out because he has to study for his exam.
⇒ If
- She is lazy so she can't pass the exam.
⇒ If
- He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.
⇒ If
- He smokes too much; that's why he can't get rid of his cough.
⇒ If
- She is very shy, so she doesn't enjoy the party.
⇒ If
- I get a work permit. I will stay for another month.
⇒ If
- He doesn't take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.
⇒ If
- We can't get the ticket because I don't have the right change.
⇒ If
- Study hard or you won't pass the exam.
⇒ If
- Don't be impatient or you will make mistakes.
⇒ If

Exercise 6: Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.

- The river is the Sai Gon River. It flows through Ho Chi Minh City.
⇒
- Mr Phong hasn't come yet. He is supposed to be at the meeting.
⇒
- Our solar system is in a galaxy. The galaxy is called the Milky Way.
⇒

4. I come from a city. This city is located in the southern part of the country.
⇒
5. I've recently gone back to the town. I was born in the town.
⇒
6. Do you know the name of the hotel? John is staying at the hotel.
⇒
7. There are some words. They are very difficult to translate.
⇒
8. What is the name of the man? You borrowed his car.
⇒
9. This watch costs a lot of money. I have lost the watch.
⇒
10. We were given a lot of information. Most of the information was useless.
⇒

Unit 10

SPACE TRAVEL

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

Continuing or finishing tones (Giọng điệu tiếp diễn và giọng điệu kết thúc)

Khi chúng ta nói một loạt các điều, chúng ta lên giọng ở mỗi một điều trong danh sách đó để thể hiện rằng danh sách đó chưa kết thúc, và chúng ta hạ giọng ở điều cuối cùng để thể hiện rằng chúng ta đã kết thúc.

Ví dụ:

I like eating apples, bananas, mangoes, strawberries and grapes.

2 GRAMMAR

1. Thì quá khứ đơn (Simple Past)

a. Cấu trúc:

	V thường	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V2/ed;	S + was/were
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V	S + was/were + not

b. Cách dùng:

- Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một sự việc đã xảy ra và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

I met Mary at the party yesterday.

Tôi đã gặp Mary tại bữa tiệc ngày hôm qua.

- Diễn tả một loạt hành động xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

She came home, switched on the computer and checked her emails.

Cô ấy về nhà, khởi động máy tính và kiểm tra hộp thư điện tử của mình.

- Diễn tả một hành động chen ngang vào hành động khác đang xảy ra trong quá khứ (Hành động chen ngang ở thời quá khứ đơn, hành động đang xảy ra ở thời quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Ví dụ:

When I was reading a book, my dad called me.

Khi tôi đang đọc sách, bố tôi đã gọi tôi.

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 2

Ví dụ:

If I had a million dollar, I would buy that villa.

Nếu tôi có một triệu đô, tôi sẽ mua cái biệt thự đó.

c. Các dấu hiệu nhận biết thường gặp

Thì quá khứ đơn thường xuất hiện trong câu có những trạng ngữ sau: yesterday, ago, finally, at last, in the last century, in the past, last (week, month, year), in (2013, June), in the (2000, 1970s), from (March) to (April),...

2. Thì quá khứ hoàn thành (Xem lại bài học trước.)

3. Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:

Có 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ: mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (defining/ restrictive relative clause) và mệnh đề không xác định (non-defining/ non-restrictive relative clause)

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định dùng để đưa thêm thông tin cần thiết về người hoặc vật đang được nói tới. Thông tin này là cần thiết, bắt buộc phải có để chúng ta hiểu cái gì hoặc ai đang được nói tới.

Ví dụ:

Mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho chủ ngữ: "The man who keeps the school library is Mr Green."

Mệnh đề quan hệ bổ sung ý nghĩa cho tân ngữ: "That is the book that I like best."

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the following sentences. (Track 21)

1. - What are there in your school bag?
- There are books, notebooks, pens, and a black board.
2. - What animals did you see at the zoo?
- I saw tigers, lions, kangaroos, crocodiles, and bears.
3. - What do you see in the pictures?
- There is a house, a, a lake, a car and some dogs.
4. - What animals do your parents have on the farm?
- They have dogs, cats, cows, lambs, hens, and

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 22)

1. - What are there in your school bag?
- There are **books** _____, **notebooks** _____, **pens** _____, **pencils** _____ and a **blackboard** _____.
2. - What animals did you see at the zoo?

- I saw **tigers** _____, **lions** _____, **kangaroos** _____, **crocodiles** _____, **peacocks** and **bears** _____.
3. - What do you see in the pictures?
- There is a **house** _____, a **garden** _____, a **lake** _____, a **car** _____ and **some dogs** _____.
4. - What animals do your parents have on the farm?
- They have **dogs, cats, cows, lambs, hens, and pigs**.

Exercise 3: Choose the best answer.

- Do you think that the moon can be one day?
A. astronomy B. habitable C. rinseless
- Everything in outer space because there is no gravity.
A. operate B. rocket C. floats
- It is difficult to move in space because of
A. microgravity B. meteorite C. satellite
- There is a lack of in the world because of the job's high level of danger.
A. astronauts B. mission C. galaxy
- Do you want to see our beautiful with me on the roof of my house tonight?
A. orbit B. galaxy C. space tourism
- Be ready because our spaceship will on the moon in 10 minutes.
A. lands B. landed C. land
- The rocket will possibly not be as planned because it's being repaired.
A. launched B. launches C. launch
- tend to fall in areas with high human population densities such as Europe, Japan, and northern India.
A. Galaxy B. Meteorites C. Spacesuit
- shampoo, shower gel, and toothpaste are used by astronauts in space.
A. Habitable B. Rinseless C. Operate
- The earth takes a year to the sun.
A. operate B. orbit C. launch

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the given words.

universe	telescope	monitoring system	descended
altitude	out of this world	comets	over the moon

- My father likes looking at the stars through a _____.
- Uncle John said that he has never seen any _____ his life.
- The astronauts _____ the spacecraft very slowly because the wind outside was strong.
- The plane is flying at an _____ of 5 000 metres.
- He has a wide knowledge of the _____.

6. NASA has a very effective _____ from the earth.
7. My brother is _____ because he has just been selected to work in NASA.
8. These astronauts' skills are _____.

Exercise 5: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. While Tom (read) _____, Amely (watch) _____ a documentary on TV.
2. Marvin (come) _____ home, (switch) _____ on the computer and (check) _____ his emails.
3. The thief (sneak) _____ into the house, (steal) _____ the jewels and (leave) _____ without a trace.
4. Nobody (listen) _____ while the teacher (explain) _____ the tenses.
5. While we (do) _____ a sight-seeing tour, our friends (lie) _____ on the beach.
6. He (wake) _____ up and (look) _____ at his watch.
7. The receptionist (welcome) _____ the guests and (ask) _____ them to fill in the form.
8. The car (break) _____ down and we (have) _____ to walk home.
9. The boys (swim) _____ while the girls (sunbathe) _____
10. My father (come) _____ in, (look) _____ around and (tell) _____ me to tidy up my room.
11. As long as one group (prepare) _____ dinner, the others (collect) _____ wood for their campfire.
12. While the parents (have) _____ breakfast, their children (run) _____ about.
13. Martha (turn) _____ off the lights and (go) _____ to bed.
14. When I (do) _____ the washing-up, I (break) _____ a plate.
15. While Tom (play) _____ the piano, his mother (do) _____ the washing-up.

Exercise 6: Put the words in the correct order to have the correct sentences.

1. decided/ they/ to/ get/ Sunday/ married/ last/
.....
2. last/ Maths/ were/ this/ learning/ Friday/ We/ at/ time.
.....
3. I/ to/ write./ my/ roommates/ ago/ didn't/ three/ months/ or/ call/
.....
4. playing/ the/ yesterday./ chess/ Her/ children/ in/ sitting room/ were/ at/ three p.m/
.....
5. her/ weekend/ Maria/ composition/ didn't/finish/ last/
.....
6. four/ p.m/ his/ Phong/ the/ stadiums/ at/ friends/ yesterday, was/ playing/ sports/
with/ in/
.....

7. lived/ a/ I/ I/ child/ when/ in/ Ho Chi Minh City./ was/
.....
8. went/ project/ had/ finished/ before/ to/ Ho Chi Minh city/ yesterday./ Linda/ her/ she/
.....
9. match/ on/ TV./ my/ watching/ a/ football/ was/ mother/ While/ was/ father/ cooking,/ my/
.....
10. Mai/ the/ her/ homework/ when/ cellphone/ rang./ was/ doing/
.....

Exercise 7: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or Past perfect).

1. Almost everybody (leave) by the time we (arrive)
2. He (wonder) whether he (leave) his wallet at home.
3. The secretary (not leave) until she (finish) her work.
4. The couple scarcely (enter) the house when they (begin) to argue.
5. The teacher (ask) the boy why he (not do) his homework.
6. She already (post) the letter when she (realize) she (send) it to the wrong address.
7. Hardly the car (go) a mile when it (have) a flat tyre.
8. The weather (be) far worse than we (expect)
9. They (be married) for five years when they finally (have) a child.
10. No sooner they (sell) their car than they (regret) having done so.
11. When she (finish) her work she (go) to the cinema.
12. He (not eat) until his parents (come) home.
13. She (tell) me she never (meet) him.
14. He (do) his homework before he (go) out.
15. The lights (go) out the moment he (get) into the cinema.

Exercise 8: Fill in the gap with: who, whom, which, or whose.

1. We talk about the party Sarah wants to organize for my birthday.
2. Don is a friend with I stayed in Australia.
3. Mrs. Richmond, is 42 years old, does morning exercise every morning.
4. We cannot find the person car is blocking our driveway.
5. The film about they are talking is thrilling.
6. My uncle, you met yesterday, is a famous lawyer in the town.

7. The policy are questioning the woman purse was stolen outside the supermarket.
8. The girl showed me the way to your house has a beautiful oval face.
9. The book I received on my birthday is informative.
10. The company products have high quality is facing with financial problem.

Exercise 9: Use Relative adverb to combine each pair of sentences below:

1. This is the house. We often stay in this house in summer.
.....
2. I'll show you the second-hand bookshop. You can find valuable books in this shop.
.....
3. I have not decided the day. I'll go to London on that day.
.....
4. He was born on the day. His father was away on that day.
.....
5. The book is a telephone directory. We can look up telephone numbers in this book.
.....
6. Mrs. Brown rang Dr. Brown. He was going to carry out an urgent operation at that moment.
.....
7. The airport is the most modern one. We're going to arrive at this airport.
.....
8. She doesn't want to speak of the cause. She divorced her husband because of this cause.
.....
9. The days were the saddest ones. I lived far from home on those days.
.....
10. I never forget the park. We met each other for the first time at this park.
.....

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer.

1. That's my friend, comes from Japan.
A. which
B. who
C. whom
D. where
2. The plants which in the living room need a lot of water.
A. are
B. be
C. is
D. was
3. She's the woman sister looks after the baby for us.
A. who
B. which
C. that's
D. whose
4. That's the doctor for Cliff works.

- A. that
C. whom
- B. which
D. whose
5. Marie, I met at the party, called me last night.
A. that
C. which
B. whom
D. whose
6. I remember Alice, rode the bus to school with.
A. I
C. which I
B. whom I
D. who
7. I used to enjoy the summer we had a big family picnic.
A. where
C. which
B. when
D. that
8. Tell me about the city, you grew up.
A. that
C. which
B. where
D. ø
9. Anna found the book that wanted at the bookshop.
A. ø
C. she
B. where
D. which
10. Please remember to take back to the library all the books are due this week.
A. ø
C. when
B. that
D. they
11. He likes the dress. Huong is wearing it.
A. He likes the dress which Huong is wearing it
B. He likes the dress Huong is wearing it
C. He likes the dress who Huong is wearing
D. He likes the dress Huong is wearing
12. Most of the classmates couldn't come. He invited them to the birthday party.
A. Most of the classmates he invited to the birthday party couldn't come.
B. Most of the classmates he was invited to the birthday party couldn't come.
C. Most of the classmates that he invited them to the birthday party couldn't come.
D. Most of the classmates which he invited to the birthday party couldn't come.
13. What was the name of the man? You met and talked to him this morning.
A. What was the name of the man who you met and talked to this morning?
B. What was the name of the man you met and talked to this morning?
C. What was the name of the man you met and talked to whom this morning?
D. What was the name of the man whose you met and talked to this morning?
14. The church is over 500 years old. Our class visited it last summer.
A. The church which our class visited it last summer is over 500 years old.
B. The church that our class visited it last summer is over 500 years old.
C. The church which our class visited last summer is over 500 years old.

D. The church our class visit last summer is over 500 years old.

15. The song says about the love of two young students. She is singing the song.
- A. The song which she is singing it says about the love of two young students.
 - B. The song she is singing says about the love of two young students.
 - C. The song says about the love of two young students which she is singing.
 - D. The song says about the love of two young students that she is singing it

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 23)

1. Yuri Gagarin was born in the of Klushino in the Smolensk Oblast
2. In 1960, he was alongside 19 other pilots to join the newly-formed Soviet Space Program.
3. Gagarin was further selected to part of the Sochi Six
4. Gagarin was the first man to go into in 1961.
5. The 12th of April is also known as “Cosmonauts Day” in

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Yuri Gagarin was born on July 9 th , 1934.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Sochi Six is an elite group of cosmonauts who formed the backbone of the Vostok program.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Due to his training, physical size and favor amongst his peers, Gagarin was selected to be the first human cosmonaut to make the journey.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Gagarin toured the universe and became a celebrity at home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Gagarin died during a routine training exercise on March 27 th , 1986.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

shampoo	wastewater	cleaner	microgravity
astronauts	basically	working	hygiene

MORNING ROUTINE IN SPACE

Astronauts living and (1) in space have the same hygiene needs as people on Earth. They wash their hair, brush their teeth, shave and go to the bathroom. However, because of the microgravity environment, (2) take care of themselves in different ways.

Astronauts wash their hair with a “rinseless” (3) that was originally developed for hospital patients who were unable to take a shower.

Many astronauts have a personal hygiene kit. The kit contains the personal (4) items each astronaut has chosen to take. Personal preferences, such as the brand of toothpaste, are accommodated if possible. Dental hygiene is (5) the same as on Earth. Because of (6), the space station toilet is more complex than what people use on Earth. The astronauts have to position themselves on the toilet seat using leg restraints. The toilet basically works like a vacuum (7) with fans that suck air and waste into the commode. Each astronaut has a personal urinal funnel that has to be attached to the hose's adapter. Fans suck air and urine through the funnel and the hose into the (8) tank.

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

THE MOON

The Moon was the first celestial body to be the object of space exploration. It holds the distinctions of being the first remote celestial object to be flown by, orbited, and landed upon by spacecraft, and the only remote celestial object ever to be visited by humans.

In 1959 the Soviets obtained the first images of the far side of the Moon, never previously visible to humans. The U.S. exploration of the Moon began with the Ranger 4 impactor in 1962. Starting in 1966 the Soviets successfully deployed a number of landers to the Moon which were able to obtain data directly from the Moon's surface; just four months later, Surveyor 1 marked the debut of a successful series of U.S. landers. The Soviet unmanned missions culminated in the Lunokhod program in the early 1970s, which included the first unmanned rovers and also successfully brought lunar soil samples to Earth for study. This marked the first (and to date the only) automated return of extraterrestrial soil samples to Earth. Unmanned exploration of the Moon continues with various nations periodically deploying lunar orbiters, and in 2008 the Indian Moon Impact Probe.

Exploration of the Moon began in 1968 with the Apollo 8 mission that successfully orbited the Moon, the first time any extraterrestrial object was orbited by humans. In 1969, the Apollo 11 mission marked the first time humans set foot upon another world. Manned exploration of the Moon did not continue for long, however. The Apollo 17 mission in 1972 marked the most recent human visit there, and the next, Exploration Mission 2, is due to orbit the Moon in 2021. Robotic missions are still pursued vigorously.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	The Moon was the first celestial body to be the object of space exploration.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The Soviets obtained the first photos of the far side of the Moon in 1995.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Surveyor 1 marked the ending of a successful series of U.S. landers to the moon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Apollo 8 mission explored the moon in 1986.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	In 1969, the Apollo 11 mission marked the first time humans to set foot on the moon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 5: Using relative clauses to combine the two sentences.

1. He was sitting on a chair. It was uncomfortable.
⇒
2. The pub is opposite the Town Hall. I first met my wife there.
⇒
3. Do you know that lady? I repaired her car.
⇒
4. A man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.
⇒
5. The music was gentle. We listened to it last night.
⇒
6. Alice likes the foreign family. She is living with them.
⇒
7. The man is over there. I told you about him.
⇒
8. The film is fantastic. They are talking about it.
⇒
9. She's the nurse. We gave the flowers to her.
⇒

Exercise 6: Reducing the relative clauses using V-ing, V3/ED or to V.

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon.
⇒
2. I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.
⇒
3. The children who attend that school receive a good education.
⇒
4. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
⇒
5. They live in a house that was built in 1998.
⇒
6. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.
⇒
7. Yuri Gagarin became the first man who flew into space.
⇒
8. We stood on the bridge which connects the two halves of the building.
⇒
9. I love the girl. She is singing on the stage.
⇒
10. The vegetables which are sold in this supermarket are grown without chemicals.

⇒

Unit 11

CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

Ngữ âm đồng ý hoặc phản đối

- Khi chúng ta đồng ý với một người khác, âm điệu của chúng ta thường thấp xuống ở cuối câu.

Ví dụ:

Yes, you're right.

Tuy nhiên, nếu chúng ta phản đối ai đó, âm điệu của chúng ta thường lên cao một chút. Điều này khiến cho thông điệp của chúng ta nghe như là không hoàn chỉnh, do đó nghe lịch sự hơn.

Ví dụ:

Well, maybe.

- Chúng ta cũng có thể thể hiện sự phản đối bằng cách nhắc lại câu nói như là câu hỏi với ngữ điệu tăng tự nhiên.

Ví dụ:

He can't be trusted?

2 GRAMMAR

1. Các thì tương lai (Review)

a. Thì tương lai đơn

Cấu trúc chủ động S + will + V(inf) + O

Cấu trúc bị động S + will + be + P_{II} + (by O)

Ví dụ:

- She will do a lot of things tomorrow.
- A lot of things will be done tomorrow.

b. Thì tương lai tiếp diễn

Cấu trúc chủ động	S + will + be + V-ing + O
Cấu trúc bị động	S + will + be + being + P _{II} + (by O)

Ví dụ:

She will be taking care of her children at this time tomorrow.

Her children will be being taken care of at this time tomorrow.

c. Thì tương lai hoàn thành

Cấu trúc chủ động	S + will + have + V _{pII} + O
Cấu trúc bị động	S + will + have + been + P _{II} + (by O)

Ví dụ:

She will have finished her studying by the end of this year.

Her studying will have been finished by the end of this year.

d. Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn

Cấu trúc chủ động	S + will + have + been + V-ing + O
Cấu trúc bị động	S + will + have + been + being + P _{II} + (by O)

Ví dụ:

I will have been teaching English for 5 years by next week.

English will have been being taught by me for 5 years by next week.

2. Non-defining relative clause (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

Đây là loại mệnh đề không cần thiết vì tiền ngữ đã được xác định, không có nó câu vẫn đủ nghĩa. Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định được ngăn với mệnh đề chính bằng các dấu phẩy. Trước danh từ thường có: this, that, these, those, my, his ... hoặc tên riêng.

Ví dụ:

That man, whom you saw yesterday, is Mr Pike.

This is Mr Jones, who helped me last week.

Linda, whose sister I know, has won an Oscar.

Harry told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.

Lưu ý: Không được dùng *THAT* trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (*non-defining relative clause*).

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (Track 24)

1. We can believe him? We've never met him.
2. They are completely honest.
3. My mother is a skillful chef.
4. He is a worker? He looks like a teacher.

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 25)

1. We can believe **him**? We've never met him.

.....

2. They are completely **honest**.

.....

3. My mother is a skillful **chef**.

.....

4. He is a **worker**? He looks like a teacher.

.....

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.

sole	externally	real-life	male-dominated	hands-on
content	individually-oriented	vision	facilitate	role

- I'm not really with my test result.
- They think that she is too young and lacks experience.
- Technology plays an important in all aspects of human life.
- This is the means of transportation in the village.
- Can you tell me what your of the future is?
- Do you think this method of teaching will effective learning?
- Their goal is to make sure that students have opportunities to master those skills through practice.
- It is not easy for a woman to work in fields like sales and technology.
- I prefer collaborative learning to learning.
- The building needs to be restored and internally.

Exercise 4: Choose the best option to complete the sentence (A).

- It is to know the topics before the test.
A. virtual B. prestigious C. advantageous
- Her child has some problems so he needs extra assistance.
A. behavioural B. paternal C. charitable
- There have been major in technology over the past 10 years.
A. provision B. participation C. developments
- She is a great violinist because she always plays with
A. concept B. involvement C. enthusiasm
- In the future, teachers will act more like than instructors.
A. facilitators B. facilitate C. facilitation
- His in designing the new bridge was essential to its construction.
A. involve B. involvement C. involving
- She gets high marks for because she always contributed to the class discussions.

A. participation B. responsibility C. development

8. People think that if they go to the most schools they will get the best jobs, but that is not always true.

A. psychological B. advantageous C. prestigious

9. The government is responsible for the of public education.

A. participation B. provision C. responsibility

10. It is everyone's to help stop climate change.

A. responsibility B. involvement C. supporter

Exercise 5: Choose the best option to complete the sentence (B).

1. It is not to cross the street without looking both ways.

A. safely B. safety C. safe

2. The should be completed by next month.

A. construction B. constructible C. construct

3. There was a lot of coming from the neighbor's house.

A. noisy B. noise C. noisily

4. I need to give this decision some more

A. thoughtful B. thought C. think

5. How is the table?

A. lengthy B. length C. long

6. What is the of the table?

A. width B. wide C. widely

7. To be successful you need to have a lot of

A. confident B. confidence C. confidently

8. His was unexpected.

A. dead B. death C. died

9. I am very

A. studious B. study C. student

10. I like to

A. studious B. student C. study

11. The room is too

A. brightness B. brightly C. bright

12. My friend is very

A. lucky B. luckily C. luck

13. I never have any

A. lucky B. luckily C. luck

14. I like to a lot.

A. talker B. talkative C. talk

15. Jeff was being at work.

- A. fun B. funniest C. funny

16. I always have a lot of at work.

- A. fun B. funniest C. funny

17. I am certain that the correct decision was taken.

- A. fairly B. fair C. fairness

18. I want to live my very lively.

- A. life B. live C. lively

19. Justin gave me a bonus because he was I made the sale.

- A. happiness B. happy C. happily

20. He always makes a effort.

- A. commit B. committed C. commitment

Exercise 6: Circle the correct tense of verbs in the conversation.

THE PARTY

Martha: What horrible weather today! I'd love to go out, but I think it (1) will just continue raining/ is going to continue raining.

Jane: Oh, I don't know. Perhaps the sun (2) will come/ is going to come out later this afternoon.

Martha: I hope you're right. Listen, I (3) will have/ am going to have a party this Saturday. Would you like to come?

Jane: Oh, I'd love to come. Thank you for inviting me. Who (4) will come/ is going to come to the party?

Martha: Well, a number of people haven't told me yet. But, Peter and Mark (5) will help/ are going to help with the cooking!

Jane: Hey, I (6) 'll help/ am going to help, too!

Martha: Would you? That would be great!

Jane: I'm sure everyone (7) will have/ is going to have a good time.

Martha: That's the plan!

Exercise 7: The Future Perfect & The Future Continuous.

1. Don't phone us between 7 and 8. We (have) dinner then.

2. Phone me after 8 o'clock. (we/finish) dinner by then.

3. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, (we/play) tennis.

4. A: Can we meet tomorrow?

B: Yes, but not in the afternoon. (I/work).

5. B: I has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.

A: Will you be free at 11.30?

B: Yes, (the meeting/end) by then.

6. Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, (he/spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
7. Do you think (you/still/do) the same job in ten years' time?
8. Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, (she/travel) more than 3,000 miles.
9. If you need to contact me, (I/stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
10. A: (you/see) Luara tomorrow?
B: Yes, probably. Why?
A: I borrowed this CD from her. Can you give it back to her?

Exercise 8: Combine each pair of sentences, using a relative pronoun.

1. The girl is my cousin. She chatted with you yesterday.
⇒
2. The man is very kind. He spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen.
⇒
3. The architect designed these flats. He has moved to HCM City.
⇒
4. The young boy is naughty. He rides an expensive motorbike.
⇒
5. I'm reading the book. I bought it in 1996.
⇒
6. Do you know the man? He is sharing the flat with me.
⇒
7. The young man is Ba's brother. He is talking to our teacher.
⇒
8. We visited the monument. It was built a hundred years ago.
⇒
9. The boys are interested in the game. It is a popular game all over the world.
⇒
10. You have no need to tell me the reason. You are often late for work for that reason.
⇒
11. We visited the people. They are homeless after the flood.
⇒
12. I don't like the films. They have unhappy ending.
⇒
13. I know the man. His son broke your windows.
⇒
14. The girl is very kind. Her parents work with me.
⇒
15. The village has around 200 people. The majority of them are farmers.

Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

1. This is the place I met my wife.
2. Simon is the man Mary loves.
3. She is the one I told you about.
4. Those had studied hard passed their exams.
5. The magazine you lent me is interesting.
6. The man is resting is very tired.
7. The boy sat next to you is my friend.
8. We are using books were printed last year.
9. The painting Ms. Wallace bought was very expensive.
10. The homeless people story appeared in the paper last week have now found a place to live.
11. is your favourite sport, swimming or running?
12. Were the Wright brother the ones built the first aeroplane?
13. I don't like stories have unhappy endings.
14. She, is your sister, lives far away.
15. I see some girls are pretty.
16. Give back the money you took.
17. He was killed by a man friends we know.
18. He spoke to the messengers with you were leaving.
19. We captured a town is in Spain.
20. The farmers we saw were in the field.

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. The book I bought at the bookstore yesterday is expensive.
A. who B. whose C. that D. B & C are correct
2. What's the name of the blonde girl just came in?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A & B are correct
3. I don't like people lose their tempers easily.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A & C are correct
4. Mexico City; has a population of over 10 million, is probably the fastest growing city in the world.
A. which B. whose C. that D. A & B are correct
5. This is Henry, sister works for my father.
A. who B. whose C. that D. All are correct
6. He's the man people like at first sight.
A. which B. whom C. that D. A & C are correct

7. Could you iron the trousers are hanging up behind the door?
A. who B. which C. that D. B & C are correct
8. Where is the girl sells tickets?
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A & C correct
9. The man we consider our leader had much experience in climbing mountains.
A. who B. whose C. whom D. A & C correct
10. The artist name I couldn't remember was one of the best I had ever seen.
A. who B. whose C. that D. A & C correct
11. Frank invited Janet, he had met in Japan, to the party.
A. whom B. whose C. that D. A & C are correct
12. The girl design had been chosen stepped to the platform to receive the award.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which
13. I need to find a painting will match the rest of my room.
A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
14. There are too many poor people do not have enough to eat in the world.
A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
15. The trees have the beautiful flowers grow near the gate of the garden.
A. whose B. whom C. who D. which
16. The teacher teaches us French is coming today.
A. whom B. who C. that D. B & C are correct
17. What's the music to you are listening?
A. whose B. which C. that D. B & C are correct
18. I don't like the stories have unhappy endings.
A. who B. which C. whom D. B & C are correct
19. The students don't have library cards can't borrow books from the library.
A. who B. which C. whom D. A & C are correct
20. Betty is the most intelligent girl I have ever met.
A. who B. whom C. that D. All are correct

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 26)

1. Vietnamese women play an increasingly important role in the nation's
2. Women make up some 70 percent of the labour force in

3. Women's roles will be much more significant in the future as Viet Nam more deeply integrates into the world.
4. I hope policy in Viet Nam are aware of the role of Vietnamese women in the economy.
5. Society should look at women through their to the economy, rather than as something secondary besides men.

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement. (Track 27)

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	Vietnamese Women's Day is on October 20th.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Vietnamese Women's Day is the only occasion on which the society show their love and respect to Vietnamese women.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Vietnamese women often give beautiful roses, postcards, lots of gifts with the best wishes to their lovers, husbands, male colleagues, friends or relatives on this special day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	For those were in love, the day is something like another Valentine's Day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	For married couples, the wives get into the kitchen and cook a special dinner for the whole family or take the family to eat out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

educated	contribute	maintainer	opportunities
society	hygiene	initiative	activities

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN OUR SOCIETY (1)

Women are an important element of our society. The modern (1) has started recognizing the individual identity of women. She is believed to have her aspiration, abilities and qualities as a man does have and it is also agreed that she should have the (2) to develop her faculties and to express them according to her own choice.

Women can help the society in various ways. They can engage in social (3) and work for the betterment of the society.

Young (4) girls can get engaged in a profession of her choice. We need more doctors, engineers, software developers, and social workers. The world cannot grow at good pace unless women come forward and take (5) for the development works. They can (6) enormously in the field of health care. Women education will also improve the level of sanitation and (7)

As a mother, her role in the development of the emotional psychological aspect of the new born child has been also very significant. She was not only the creator and (8) of her child but an educator and disciplinarian as well.

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN IN OUR SOCIETY (2-CONTINUE)

The woman is now an important instrument of social change. The extent of woman's participation in the corporate life is thus the measure of social change in India.

Women's interest and participation in social life is increasing. This development is also the result of women's education and secularization of social values. Women are participating in social organizations and are developing taste for leading a life of social involvement. Their interest in social and cultural activities is increasing. They have growing interest in travel and literary activities.

There is need for complete abolition of social practices such as dowry, sati, female infanticide permanent widowhood, child marriage and many more. There are many people and organizations working including the Government that are working for improving the social and economic position of women.

In modern times, many welfare organizations for the women have sprung up. The women are becoming active members of these organizations and contributing their mite to the women's welfare. Some of the welfare organizations have been formed at the national and state level and most of them are at local level.

No.	Statements	T	F
1.	The extent of woman's participation in the corporate life is considered the measure of social change in India.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Women are participating in social organizations and are developing taste for leading a life of social involvement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	There is no need for complete abolition of social practices such as dowry, sati, female infanticide, permanent widowhood, child marriage, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	In modern times, many welfare organizations for the children have become popular.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 12

MY FUTURE CAREER

WEEK 1

A THEORY: LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

1 PRONUNCIATION

1. Chúng ta sử dụng giọng lên cao dành cho các tính từ như: *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely amazing*, V...V... để thể hiện cảm xúc mạnh mẽ. Nếu chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ yếu hơn như *nice, quite pleasant, quite pretty*, V...V... giọng của chúng ta thường không lên cao.

Ví dụ:

A: So, how was your trip?

B: Excellent! ↗

A: Food good?

B: Quite pleasant. ↘

2. Nhưng khi chúng ta sử dụng các tính từ *excellent, gorgeous, brilliant, superb, absolutely amazing*, v...v... với giọng bình thường, thì có chúng lại có nghĩa ngược lại.

Ví dụ:

A: The flight is delayed again.

B: Brilliant! ↘

2 GRAMMAR

1. In spite of / despite

a. Sau **in spite of** và **despite** chúng ta sử dụng một danh từ hoặc một đại từ

Ví dụ:

We enjoyed our camping holiday in spite of the rain.

Chúng tôi vui vẻ cắm trại mặc dù trời mưa.

Despite the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.

Cho dù vết thương ở chân, cậu ấy vẫn hoàn thành phần chạy marathon.

Despite having all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job.

Cho dù có đủ những phẩm chất cần thiết, họ cũng không nhận tôi vào làm việc.

Nhớ rằng danh động từ chính là dạng danh từ của động từ.

b. Sự khác nhau giữa in spite of và despite là “of”:

- Cả **despite** và **in spite of** thường đứng trước the fact that + 1 mệnh đề.

Ví dụ:

“Linda bought a new pair of shoes despite the fact that she already had 97 pairs”.

Linda đã mua một đôi giày mới mặc dù thực tế rằng cô ấy đã có 97 đôi rồi.

Hoặc

“Linda went to the cinema in spite of the fact that she was exhausted.”

Linda vẫn đi xem phim mặc dù cô ấy mệt lả.

- Cả **despite** và **in spite of** có thể đứng ở đầu của mệnh đề thứ nhất hoặc thứ hai.

Ví dụ:

“She liked ice cream despite having sensitive teeth.” Hoặc “Despite having sensitive teeth, she liked ice cream.”

Cô ấy thích ăn kem mặc dù răng của cô ấy là răng nhạy cảm.

Sự khác nhau giữa hai câu này ở chỗ, câu đầu nhấn mạnh thông tin về việc thích kem, còn câu hai thì nhấn mạnh vào thông tin rằng nhạy cảm.

2. Gerund (V-ing) (Danh động từ)

V-ing được dùng trong các trường hợp sau.

a. V-ing được dùng theo sau 1 động từ

admit, avoid, delay, enjoy, excuse, consider, deny, finish, imagine, forgive, keep, mind, miss, postpone, practise, resist, risk, propose, detest, dread, resent, pardon, try, fancy, etc.

Ví dụ:

He admitted taking the money.

Anh ta thừa nhận đã lấy tiền.

Would you consider selling the property?

Bạn sẽ xem xét bán nhà chứ?

He kept complaining.

Anh ta vẫn tiếp tục phàn nàn.

b. V-ing được dùng theo sau 1 giới từ

apologize for, accuse of, insist on, feel like, congratulate on, suspect of, look forward to, dream of, succeed in, object to, approve/disapprove of, etc.

c. V-ing được dùng theo sau 1 cụm từ

- It's no use / It's no good...

- Be/ get used to ...

- There's no point (in)...

- Be/ get accustomed to ...

- It's (not) worth ...

- Do/ Would you mind ...?

- Have difficulty (in)...

- be busy ...

- It's a waste of time/ money ...

- What about...? How about...?

- Spend/ waste time/ money...

- Go +V-ing (go shopping, go swimming...)

3. V-infinitive (Động từ nguyên thể)

a. “to Verb” được dùng theo sau 1 động từ

Những động từ sau được theo sau trực tiếp bởi **to-infinitive**: agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, decide, determine, fail, endeavour, happen, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, prove, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, try, volunteer, expect, want,...

Ví dụ:

She agreed to pay \$50.

Cô ấy đã đồng ý trả 50 đô la.

Two men failed to return from the expedition.

Hai người đàn ông thất bại trở về từ cuộc thám hiểm.

The remnants refused to leave.

Những tàn dư còn lại không được xóa bỏ.

She volunteered to help the disabled.

Cô ấy tình nguyện giúp đỡ người tàn tật.

b. to Verb được dùng theo sau 1 từ hỏi: how/what/ when/ where/ which/ why + to V

Những động từ sử dụng công thức này là: ask, decide, discover, find out, forget, know, learn, remember, see, show, think, understand, want, know, wonder...

Ví dụ:

He discovered how to open the safe.

Anh ấy phát hiện ra làm thế nào để mở cái két.

I found out where to buy fruit cheaply.

Cô ấy đã tìm ra nơi mua hoa quả rẻ.

She couldn't think of what to say.

Cô ấy không thể nghĩ ra điều gì để nói.

I showed her which button to press.

Tôi chỉ cho cô ấy phải ấn nút nào.

c. “To verb” được dùng theo sau 1 động từ và tân ngữ

Verb + Object + to V

Những động từ theo công thức này là: advise, allow, enable, encourage, forbid, force, hear, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, request, remind, train, urge, want, tempt...

Ví dụ:

These glasses will enable you to see in the dark.

Cái kính này sẽ cho phép bạn nhìn trong bóng tối.

She encouraged me to try again.

Cô ấy khuyến khích tôi thử lại lần nữa.

They forbade her to leave the house.

Họ cấm cô ấy rời khỏi nhà.

They persuaded us to go with them.

Họ đã thuyết phục chúng tôi đi với họ.

B PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 28)

- We are going to have a cut today.
- **Brilliant.**
- This is good.
- I think it's **fantastic.**
- Your new is OK?
- It's **superb.** I love it so much.
- I failed the
- **Excellent.**

Exercise 2: Listen again and mark the intonation for the words in bold.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases in the box.

nine-to-five	make a bundle
career path	certificate
Cultivation	enroll
behind the scenes	burn the midnight oil
lodging manager	flexitime

- Working as a receptionist is an example of a job.
- Many CEOs each year because their jobs can be demanding.
- The at the hotel was very helpful at check-in.
- I would like to in an art program someday to better my painting skills.
- Many mothers enjoy working, so they can be with their kids when necessary.
- of crops is the most important job of a farmer.
- My brother has a culinary
- I have chosen a in architecture and design.
- My sister often has to as a law student.
- In films, some of the most interesting jobs occur

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the given words in the box.

priority	profession	particular	progress	offer
event planner	receptionist	ongoing	superb	qualifications

- Some companies require training for employees.
- A in the medical field can be very rewarding.

3. The coordinated the caterer and band for the wedding.
4. My sister has a number of relating to accounting.
5. Someday, I would like to from account manager to the department supervisor.
6. A friendly voice is a great attribute for a to have.
7. What values are important to the company you work for?
8. The employee of the month had a sales record!
9. I would like to you a promotion starting next month.
10. Helping people is the biggest for nurses.

Exercise 5: Combine these sentences using: *though, although, even though*.

1. Lion dancing is very popular in Viet Nam. My friend Anny does not enjoy it.
⇒
2. Bob always walks to work. He is living in the city.
⇒
3. My house is near the beach. I rarely go swimming.
⇒
4. My brother is working in Ha Noi. He comes home on every public holiday.
⇒
5. Paul is an Australian, he enjoys Vietnamese New year.
⇒
6. Most children go to see the firework show, Linh and Mai stay home watching TV.
⇒
7. Nick used to smoke. He seems to be in good health.
⇒
8. I couldn't sleep. I was tired.
⇒
9. Henry's friend is a millionaire. He hates spending money.
⇒
10. We couldn't get tickets. We queued for an hour.
⇒

Exercise 6: Change the clause of concession to phrase of concession.

1. Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
⇒ In spite of
2. Although I had never seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.
⇒ Despite
3. She wasn't wearing the coat although it was quite cold.
⇒ In spite of
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party although we don't like them very much.

- ⇒ Despite
5. Although I didn't speak the language, I managed to make myself understand.
⇒ In spite of
6. Although she's not good at playing badminton, she practises it often.
⇒ Despite
7. I didn't recognize her although I'd met her twice before.
⇒ In spite of
8. We're not very good friends although we've known each other a long time.
⇒ Despite
9. Although Minh was ill, he still came to the meeting.
⇒ In spite of
10. Although he promised that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.
⇒ Despite

Exercise 7: Choose the best answer.

a. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- he likes chocolate, he tries not to eat it.
A. As B. Though C. Since D. Despite
- He is a very intelligent boy, he is very lazy.
A. but B. and C. or D. so
- I moved house, I haven't had much contact with those friends.
A. Though B. Since C. Because of D. So that
- Last night we came to the show late the traffic was terrible.
A. although B. despite C. and D. because
- Lan couldn't pass the exam she was too lazy.
A. because B. because of C. although D. in spite of
- his broken leg, he didn't come to class yesterday.
A. Because B. Because of C. Despite D. So
- there is a lot of noise in the city, I prefer living there.
A. Despite B. In spite of C. Because of D. Though
- the weather, we went sailing.
A. Despite B. In spite of C. Although D. A and B
- Hudson led early, he lost the race.
A. Though B. although C. Even though D. all are correct
- it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.
A. In spite B. In spite of C. However D. Although
- he wasn't feeling very well; Mr Graham went to visit his aunt as usual.
A. Although B. However C. Therefore D. Still
- He was offered the job his qualifications were poor.

- A. despite B. in spite of C. even though D. Whereas
13. we were in town, we often met him.
- A. For B. Although C. So D. When
14. She didn't get the job she had all the necessary qualifications.
- A. because B. although C. so D. but

b. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first one.

15. In spite of not speaking French, Mike decided to settle in Paris.
- A. Even though Mike didn't speak French, but he decided to settle in Paris.
B. Mike decided to settle in Paris despite he didn't speak French.
C. Mike decided to settle in Paris though the fact that not speaking French.
D. Although Mike didn't speak French, he decided to settle in Paris.
16. Mr Ba was late for the meeting though he took a taxi.
- A. Even though taking a taxi, Mr Ba was late for the meeting.
B. In spite of taking a taxi, but Mr Ba was late for the meeting.
C. Mr Ba was late for the meeting despite the fact he took a taxi.
D. Mr Ba was late for the meeting although having taken a taxi.
17. We came to the meeting on time though the traffic was heavy.
- A. Despite the traffic was heavy; we came to the meeting on time.
B. In spite of the heavy traffic, we came to the meeting on time.
C. Even though the heavy traffic, we came to the meeting on time.
D. Although the traffic was heavy, but we came to the meeting on time.
18. Although he took a taxi, Bill still arrived late for the concert.
- A. Bill arrived late for the concert whether he took a taxi or not.
B. Bill arrived late for the concert because of the taxi.
C. In spite of taking a taxi, Bill arrived late for the concert.
D. Bill took a taxi to the concert, but he couldn't catch it.
19. Although she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.
- A. She doesn't have enough money to buy the car she likes.
B. Rich as she is, she can't afford to buy the car.
C. The car is too expensive for her to buy.
D. She wants to buy the car but it costs a lot.
20. Although Sue felt tired, she stayed up late talking to Jill.
- A. Despite feeling tired, Sue stayed up late talking to Jill.
B. In spite feeling tired, Sue stayed up late talking to Jill.
C. Sue wouldn't feel tired despite staying up late talking to Jill.
D. Sue stayed up late talking to Jill. As a result, she was tired.

Exercise 8: Choose the best answer.

1. Many young people are fond of football and other kinds of sports.

- A. play B. to play C. playing D. played
2. They couldn't help when they heard the little boy singing a love song.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. laugh D. laughed
3. Your house needs
A. redecorated B. redecorating C. being redecorated D. to redecorate
4. I remember them to play in my garden.
A. to allow B. allow C. allowing D. allowed
5. It was a nasty memory. Do you remember both of us wearing sunglasses to avoid by the supervisors?
A. to recognize B. to be recognized C. recognizing D. being recognized
6. I can't bear thinking back of that time. I'd rather equally.
A. treat B. be treated C. have treated D. treating
7. Did you accuse Nam of a plate? Well, I saw him it off the table with his elbow.
A. break - knock B. breaking - knocking
C. to break - to knock D. breaking - knock
8. We found it very difficult with Gamma.
A. to work B. work C. working D. worked
9. I can't read when I am traveling. It makes me sick.
A. feel B. to feel C. felt D. feeling
10. I need what's in the letter. Why don't you let me it?
A. to know - to read B. know - read C. to know - read D. knowing - read
11. I suggest some more mathematical puzzles.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. done
12. We regret you that we cannot approve your suggestion.
A. inform B. to inform C. informing D. informed
13. The driver stopped a coffee because he felt sleepy.
A. have B. to have C. having D. had
14. Have you ever considered a pharmacist?
A. become B. becoming C. to become D. became
15. You had better at home until you feel better.
A. staying B. stayed C. to stay D. stay
16. I remember my mother said the grass in the garden needed
A. to hear - cutting B. hear - cut C. heard - to cut D. hearing - cutting
17. Peter sometimes helps his sister
A. do homework B. to do homework C. with homework D. all are correct
18. I would rather at home than out with you.
A. staying - going B. to stay - to go C. stay - go D. stayed - went
19. I would rather you carefully.

- A. drive B. to driven C. drove D. driven
20. She didn't say a word and left the room.
- A. She left the room without saying a word.
B. She leaving the room without saying a word.
C. She left the room saying a word.
D. She left the room to say a word.
21. My father wanted me a pilot.
- A. become B. to become C. becoming D. became
22. Please wait a minute. My boss is busy something.
- A. write B. writing C. to write D. to writing
23. My teacher doesn't allow us while he is explaining the lesson.
- A. talk B. to talk C. talking D. talked
24. We have plenty of time. We needn't
- A. hurry B. to hurry C. hurrying D. hurried
25. I promised on time. I mustn't late.
- A. be - be B. to be - to be C. to be - be D. be - to be

Exercise 9: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom regrets (spend) too much time (play) computer games.
- Students stopped (make) noise when the teacher came in.
- He'll try (not make) the same mistake again.
- Would you mind (turn) off the radio ?
- When you see Tom, remember (give) him my regards.
- They postponed (build) an elementary school for lack of finance.
- It's no use (advise) him. He never allows anybody (give) advice.
- It's easy (get) into bad habits.
- Is there anything here worth (buy)?
- We missed (watch) a football match last night.
- The principal tells him (come) in.
- My parents decided (take) a taxi because it was late.
- Do you agree (lend) me some money?
- Tom refused (give) me his address.
- You'll be able (do) it yourself when you are older.
- I didn't know how (get) to your house, so I stopped (ask) the way.
- We found it very difficult (reach) a decision.
- I will remember (give) Mr. Brown your message.
- She remembers (be) taken to the zoo by her mother.
- Do you feel like (go) to the concert or would you like (stay) at home ?

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. I suggest that Michael One Pillar Pagoda when arriving in Hanoi.
A. should visit B. visit C. Both A & B D. visited
2. You don't expect me that you actually met John, do you?
A. believe B. believed C. to believe D. believing
3. The board of directors discuss the project, then went on another topic.
A. to discuss B. discuss C. discussing D. discussed
4. Why do you continue there if you don't like your job?
A. to work B. working C. worked D. both A and B
5. He regrets not to see his grandparents in Paris.
A. to go B. went C. gone D. going
6. Mary agreed to the circus with Ann.
A. went B. to go C. going D. goes
7. My doctor doesn't permit me red meat.
A. to eat B. eating C. ate D. eat
8. It's no use his opinion.
A. asking B. to ask C. ask D. asks
9. Anyone can used to a life of luxury.
A. get - live B. to get – living C. to get - to live D. get - living
10. If you decide your car, let me
A. sell - know B. selling - to know C. to sell - to know D. to sell - know
11. I would like you the plants for me at the weekend.
A. to water B. water C. watering D. watered
12. I clearly my alarm clock before to bed last night.
A. setting – went B. setting – going C. set - going D. to set - to go
13. I promised John go out but I don't feel like now.
A. take - going B. to take - to go C. to take - going D. take - go
14. It would be good for children outdoors more often.
A. play B. playing C. played D. to play
15. She should avoid other people's feeling.
A. hurting B. to hurt C. hurt D. hurts
16. He is expecting a trip to Ha Long Bay.
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
17. Students stopped noise when the teacher came in.
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
18. She couldn't bear tears when she saw the film "Romeo and Juliet".
A. shed B. to shed C. shedding D. sheds

19. Ann likes but she hates up.

A. cook – washing

B. to cook - wash

C. cooking – washed

D. cooking - washing

20. I enjoy to classical music.

A. listening

B. to listen

C. listens

D. listen

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 29)

1. The First Industrial Revolution took place from the 18th to 19th centuries in and America.
2. The Second Industrial Revolution took place between 1870 and 1914, just before
3. The Third Industrial Revolution, or the Digital Revolution, refers to the advancement of technology from analog electronic and mechanical devices to the digital available today.
4. The Fourth Industrial Revolution builds on the Digital Revolution, representing new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the

Exercise 2: Listen again and write the correct industrial revolution in the blank.

No.	Statements	Industrial Revolution
1.	Robotics artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, The Internet of Things, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles are symbols of this Industrial Revolution.
2.	The iron and textile industries, along with the development of the steam engine, played central roles in this Industrial Revolution.
3.	Personal computer, the Internet, and information and communication technology are included in this Industrial Revolution.
4.	Steel, oil and electricity are used to create mass production.
5.	The telephone, light bulb, phonograph and the internal combustion engine are invented in this Industrial Revolution.

Exercise 3: Complete the text with the correct skills in the box.

Problem solving	Confidence
Organisation	Negotiation and persuasion
Commercial awareness	Perseverance and motivation
Teamwork	Communication
Ability to work under pressure	Leadership

THE TOP 10 SKILLS THAT'LL GET YOU A JOB

1.: This is about knowing how a business or industry works and what makes a company tick. Showing that you have an understanding of what the organisation wants to achieve through its products and services, and how it competes in its marketplace.
2.: This covers verbal and written communication, and listening. It's about being clear, concise and focused; being able to tailor your message for the audience and listening to the views of others.
3.: You'll need to prove that you're a team player but also have the ability to manage and delegate to others and take on responsibility. It's about building positive working relationships that help everyone to achieve goals and business objectives.
4.: This is about being able to set out what you want to achieve and how, but also being able to understand where the other person is coming from so that you can both get what I you want or need and feel positive about it.
5.: You need to display an ability to take a logical and analytical approach to solving problems and resolving issues. It's also good to show that you can approach problems from different angles.
6.: You may not be a manager straight away, but graduates need to show potential to motivate teams and other colleagues that may work for them. It's about assigning and delegating tasks well, setting deadlines and leading by good example.
7.: This is about showing that you can prioritise, work efficiently and productively, and manage your time well. It's also good to be able to show employers how you decide what is important to focus on and get done, and how you go about meeting deadlines.
8.: Employers want people to have a bit of get-up-and-go. Working life presents many challenges and you need to show employers that you're the kind of person who will find a way through, even when the going gets tough... and stay cheerful-ish.
9.: This is about keeping calm in a crisis and not becoming too overwhelmed or stressed.

10.: In the workplace you need to strike the balance of being confident in yourself but not arrogant, but also have confidence in your colleagues and the company you work for.

Exercise 4: Read the text and answer the questions.

WARREN BUFFETT

Warren Edward Buffett is an American business magnate, investor, and philanthropist. Buffett serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Berkshire Hathaway. He is considered by some to be one of the most successful investors in the world, and as of August 2017 is the second wealthiest person in the United States, and the fourth wealthiest in the world, with a total net worth of \$76.9 billion.

Born in Omaha, Buffett developed an interest in business and investing in his youth, eventually entering the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1947 before transferring and graduating from University of Nebraska-Lincoln at the age of 19. Buffett went on to enroll and graduate from Columbia University where he learned and eventually molded his investment philosophy around a concept pioneered by Benjamin Graham-value investing. He attended New York Institute of Finance to specialize his economics background and soon after began various business partnerships, including one with Graham. After meeting Charlie Munger, Buffett created the Buffett Partnership. His firm would eventually acquire a textile manufacturing firm called Berkshire Hathaway and assume its name to create a diversified holding company.

Buffett is a notable philanthropist, having pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to philanthropic causes, primarily via the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. In 2009, with Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg, Warren founded The Giving Pledge, whereby billionaires pledge to give away at least half of their fortunes.

He is also active in contributing to political causes, having endorsed Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton in the 2016 U.S. presidential election; he has publicly opposed the policies, actions, and statements of the current U.S. president, Donald Trump.

1. How rich is Warren Buffett?

.....

2. Where was he born?

.....

3. How old was he when he graduated from University of Nebraska-Lincoln?

.....

4. How many percent of his fortune did he pledge to give away?

.....

5. Which candidate does Buffett support, Hillary Clinton or Donald Trump?

.....

KEY

UNIT 7: RECIPES AND EATING HABITS

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Make questions for the underlined part. Then mark the intonation: rising (↗) or falling (↘) at the end of each sentence. Number 1 is an example.

2. Where do your parents live? ↘
3. How much is this book? ↘
4. Why didn't you go to school? ↘
5. What time does Peter often go to bed? ↘

Exercise 2: Complete the sentence with a tag-question. Then mark the intonation at the end of each sentence. Number 1 is an example.

2. Your father is a teacher, isn't he?
3. Phong and Hung can play badminton, can't they?
4. Your grandparents couldn't use smartphones, could they?
5. Linda likes going shopping at the weekends, doesn't she?

Exercise 3: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. C | | |

Exercise 4: Choose the best option to complete the sentences: *A lot of/lots of, many và much.*

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

Exercise 5: Put in "much" or "many" to complete these sentences.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. many | 2. many, much | 3. many | 4. many | 5. much |
| 6. much | 7. many | 8. many | 9. much | 10. much |

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 11. much | 12. many | 13. much | 14. much | 15. many |
| 16. much | 17. much | 18. many | 19. much | 20. many |

Exercise 6: Choose the right answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. A | 15. B |

Exercise 7: Put in “a few” or “a little” to complete these sentences.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. a few | 2. a few | 3. a little | 4. a few | 5. a little |
| 6. a few | 7. a few | 8. a little | 9. a few | 10. a little |
| 11. a little | 12. a little | 13. a little | 14. a few | 15. a few |

Exercise 8: In each space put *few* - *a few* - *little* - *a little* to complete the sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a little | 2. little | 3. a little | 4. few | 5. a few |
| 6. a little | 7. little | 8. a little | 9. few | 10. a little |
| 11. a few | 12. a little | 13. a little | 14. a few | 15. little |
| 16. a few | 17. a little | 18. few | 19. a little | 20. a little |

Exercise 9: Give the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. will come | 2. whisper | 3. do not phone |
| 4. will save | 5. give | 6. has |
| 7. will be | 8. will not scream | 9. studies |
| 10. doesn't hurry | 11. see | 12. will be |
| 13. gives | 14. won't pass | 15. doesn't stop |
| 16. gets | 17. makes | 18. washes |
| 19. doesn't eat | 20. don't finish | |

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. C | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. D | 19. B | 20. D |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 12)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1. famous | 2. resides | 3. gigantic | 4. farmers | 5. older |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Exercise 3: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Exercise 4: Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. They used to have lots of free time after a busy crop.
2. Sweet potato is.
3. Sweet potato, cassava and peanuts are.
4. Yes, they are.

Exercise 5: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence.

1. If I had known that you were in hospital, I would have visited you.
2. If you don't hurry up, you will be late.
3. If she were not busy, she could help me now.
4. If he had known my phone number, he would have phoned me.
5. If you took exercise, you would be fit.
6. If you aren't careful, you will cut yourself with that knife.
7. Unless I have time, I won't help you.
8. If he had studied his lessons very carefully, he wouldn't get bad marks now.
9. If Dick didn't drive carelessly, he wouldn't often cause accidents.
10. If I knew English, I could apply for that job.

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences starting with the given words.

1. If I had eaten lunch, I wouldn't feel hungry now.
2. Unless they invite me, I won't come.
3. If he had revised all his lessons, he wouldn't have failed the exam.
4. If you walk, it will take you 5 minutes to get there.
5. Unless you leave me alone, I'll call the police.
6. Should you arrive at the office earlier than I do, please turn on the air- conditioner.
7. If it is snowy, the children won't go to school.
8. Had he not died so young, he would be a famous musician now.
9. Unless you tell me the whole truth, I won't help you.
10. Were I you, I would take good care of the car.

UNIT 8: TOURISM

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (*Wh - Questions*) (Track 13)

Exercise 2: Listen and repeat the sentences. (*Yes/No - Questions*) (Track 14)

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. in advance | 2. explore | 3. confusion | 4. jet lag |
| 5. magnificent | 6. inaccessible | 7. not break the bank | 8. orchids |

Exercise 4.a.: Choose the right words which have the definitions. (A)

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

Exercise 4.b.: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (B)

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. B | 10. C | 11. A | 12. A |
| 13. B | 14. C | 15. A | 16. B |

Exercise 5: Write “a” or “an” in the space:

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. an | 2. a | 3. a | 4. a |
| 5. an | 6. an | 7. a | 8. a |
| 9. a | 10. an | 11. an | 12. a |
| 13. a | 14. a | | |

Exercise 6: Put “an”, “a”, “the” or Ø (nothing).

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. The, the | 2. Ø, a | 3. the, Ø |
| 4. Ø, Ø, the, Ø, the, the | 5. Ø, Ø | 6. an, The |
| 7. the, the | 8. Ø, the | 9. Ø |
| 10. Ø, the | 11. The | 12. The, the |

Exercise 7: Put in *a*, *an* or *some* or Ø (nothing).

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. a | 2. an | 3. Ø | 4. Ø |
| 5. some or Ø | 6. Ø | 7. a | 8. Ø |
| 9. Some | 10. Ø, a | 11. a, some | 12. some |
| 13. a, Ø | 14. some | 15. Ø | 16. a |

Exercise 8: Put suitable articles into blanks.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. an | 2. the | 3. Ø |
| 4. the | 5. a | 6. an |

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 7. a | 8. an | 9. the |
| 10. Ø | 11. Ø, a, the | 12. the |
| 13. Ø, Ø, the | 14. a, the, the, a | 15. the, the, the, Ø |

Exercise 9: Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Downing street | 2. St. Jame's Park, Buckingham Palace |
| 3. Liverpool University | 4. the Daily Telegraph, the Times |
| 5. Orly Airport | 6. St Matthew's Church |
| 7. school | 8. school, at the hospital |
| 9. prison | 10. the prison |
| 11. the church | 12. church, church |
| 13. Apples | 14. Women, men |
| 15. coffee, tea | 16. most, marriage, family life |
| 17. Life, electricity | 18. Skiing, swimming |
| 19. The Second World War | 20. The beds |

Exercise 10: Complete the story about the theft of a river barge. Put in "a, an, one" or "the".

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. a | 2. the | 3. the | 4. The | 5. the |
| 6. a | 7. The | 8. the | 9. the | 10. the |
| 11. a | 12. a | 13. one | 14. the | 15. The |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 15)

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 50 | 2. atmosphere | 3. longest | 4. animal | 5. visitors |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

Exercise 2: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 16)

1. They opened on October 9th.
2. There are six.
3. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
4. It'll finish on October 27th.

Exercise 3: Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. It's located in Ha Doong Area, Tan Trach Commune, Bo Trach District, Quang Binh Province.
2. Ho Khanh - a local man did.
3. It is about 200m high, 200m wide and at least 8.5km long.
4. There are two entrances.
5. The grandiose tropical jungle deep inside the cave is.

5. It's 2.5 km.

Exercise 4: Read the passage and choose the words from the box to complete it.

1. situated

2. beauty

3. archaeologists

4. recognized

5. islands

6. species

7. habitat

8. architectural

UNIT 9: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Mark the intonation for the bolded parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 17)

- What do you want to buy?
- I'd like to buy some **apples**. ↘
- I'd like some apples, please.
- Sorry. I don't have any **apples**. ↗
- When will you go to the zoo?
- We will go to the zoo this weekend. ↘
- Let's go to the cinema this **weekend**.
- Sorry. But our family is coming back to England this **weekend**. ↗

Exercise 2: Mark the intonation for the underlined parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 18)

- Mai is from Vietnam.
- Really? Linda has just been there. ↗
- Do you like dogs?
- Yes, I do. I love them. ↗
- Let's have some pizza!
- Sorry. I don't like it. ↗
- This hotel is beautiful.
- Yes. Last week I stayed there. ↗

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. accent | 2. bilingual | 3. dialects | 4. immersion school |
| 5. imitate | 6. mother tongue | 7. rusty | 8. multinational |

Exercise 4: Choose the best answer.

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

Exercise 5: Conditional sentences - Type 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. would type | 2. knew | 3. would look |
| 4. wouldn't make | 5. were | 6. had |

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. won | 8. would you do | 9. knew |
| 10. wouldn't come | 11. had | 12. would grow |
| 13. got | 14. painted | 15. weren't |

Exercise 6: Conditional sentences - Type 3: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. would have visited | 2. had been |
| 3. hadn't seen | 4. would you have accepted |
| 5. had known | 6. had had |
| 7. wouldn't have got | 8. wouldn't have tried |
| 9. had spoken | 10. wouldn't have been |

Exercise 7: Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. B | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |

Exercise 8: Circle the mistake in each sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. D | 14. A | 15. D |

Exercise 9: Combine each pair of sentences using a relative pronoun or relative adverb.

1. She is the most intelligent woman whom I've ever met.
2. This doctor whom you visited yesterday is famous.
3. These children whom she is taking care of are orphans.
4. The two young men whom you are acquainted with are not good persons.
5. My father goes swimming every day. You met him this morning.
6. The man whom I respect most is my father.
7. The man whose opinion I respect most is my father.
8. Mary and Margaret whom you met yesterday are twins.
9. I'll introduce you to the man whose support is necessary for your project.
10. The middle-aged man whom my father is talking to is the director.
11. The boy whom you make fun of is my cousin.
12. The student who sits next to me is from China.
13. I thanked the woman who had helped me.
14. The professor whose course I am taking is excellent.
15. Mr. Smith, who I had come to see him, said he was too busy to speak to me.

Exercise 10: Fill in the blanks with Relative pronouns or Relative adverbs where necessary.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Ø | 2. that | 3. who |
| 4. where | 5. who | 6. whom |
| 7. where | 8. that | 9. who |
| 10. that (hoặc which) | 11. which | 12. which |
| 13. Ø | 14. who | 15. when, where |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 19)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. spoken | 2. Standard | 3. social |
| 4. situation | 5. intermediate | |

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false)/ NI (No information) for each statement. (Track 20)

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. NI | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|-------|------|------|------|

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. language | 2. speakers | 3. native | 4. countries |
| 5. Europeans | 6. magazines | 7. Science | 8. literature |

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

- If he didn't have to study for his exam, he could go out.
- If she weren't lazy, she could pass the exam.
- If he pays me tonight, I will have enough money to buy a car.
- If he didn't smoke too much, he could get rid of his cough.
- If she weren't shy, she could enjoy the party.
- If I get a work permit, I will stay for another month.
- If he took exercises, he would be healthy.
- If I had the right change, we could get the ticket.
- If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exam.
- If you are impatient, you will make mistakes.

Exercise 6: Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.

- The river which flows through Ho Chi Minh City is the Sai Gon River.
- Mr Phong who is supposed to be at the meeting hasn't come yet.
- Our solar system is in a galaxy which is called the Milky Way.
- I come from a city which is located in the southern part of the country.
- I've recently gone back to the town where I was born.

6. Do you know the name of the hotel where John is staying?
7. There are some words which are very difficult to translate.
8. What is the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
9. This watch which I have lost costs a lot of money.
10. We were given a lot of information most of the which was useless.

UNIT 10: SPACE TRAVEL

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the following sentences. (Track 21)

1. pencils 2. peacocks 3. garden 4. pigs

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 22)

1. - What are there in your school bag?
- There are **books** ↗, **notebooks** ↗, **pens** ↗, **pencils** ↗ and a **blackboard** ↘.
2. - What animals did you see at the zoo?
- I saw **tigers** ↗, **lions** ↗, **kangaroos** ↗, **crocodiles** ↗, **peacocks** and **bears** ↘.
3. - What do you see in the pictures?
- There is a **house** ↗, **a garden** ↗, **a lake** ↗, **a car** ↗ and **some dogs** ↘.
4. - What animals do your parents have on the farm?
- They have **dogs** ↗, **cats** ↗, **cows** ↗, **lambs** ↗, **hens** ↗, and **pigs** ↘.

Exercise 3: Choose the best answer.

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

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the given words.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. telescope | 2. comets | 3. descended |
| 4. altitude | 5. universe | 6. monitoring system |
| 7. over the moon | 8. out of this world | |

Exercise 5: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. was reading – was watching | 2. came – switched – checked |
| 3. sneaked – stole – left | 4. listened – was explaining |
| 5. were doing – were lying | 6. woke – looked |
| 7. welcomed – asked | 8. broke – had |
| 9. were swimming – were sunbathing | 10. came – looked – told |
| 11. was preparing – were collecting | 12. were having – ran |
| 13. turned – went | 14. was doing – broke |
| 15. was playing – was doing | |

Exercise 6: Put the words in the correct order to have the correct sentences.

1. They decided to get married last Sunday.
2. We were learning Maths at this time last Friday.
3. I didn't call or write to my roommates three months ago.

4. Her children were playing chess in the sitting room at three p.m. yesterday.
5. Maria didn't finish her composition last weekend.
6. Phong was playing sports with his friends in the stadiums at four p.m. yesterday.
7. I lived in Ho Chi Minh City when I was a child.
8. Linda had finished her project before she went to Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.
9. While my mother was cooking, my father was watching a football match on TV.
10. Mai was doing her homework when the cellphone rang.

Exercise 7: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past simple or Past perfect).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. had left – arrived | 2. wondered – had left |
| 3. didn't leave – had finished | 4. had entered – began |
| 5. asked – hadn't done | 6. had posted – realized – had sent |
| 7. had the car gone – had | 8. was – had expected |
| 9. had been married – had | 10. had they sold – regretted |
| 11. had finished – went | 12. hadn't eaten – came |
| 13. told – had met | 14. had done – went |
| 15. had gone – got | |

Exercise 8: Fill in the gap with: *who, whom, which, or whose*.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 1. which | 2. whom | 3. who | 4. whose | 5. which |
| 6. whom | 7. whose | 8. who | 9. which | 10. whose |

Exercise 9: Use Relative adverb to combine each pair of sentences below:

1. This is the house where we often stay in summer.
2. I'll show you the second-hand bookshop where you can find valuable books.
3. I have not decided the day when I'll go to London.
4. He was born on the day when his father was away.
5. The book in which we can look up telephone numbers is a telephone j directory.
6. Mrs. Brown rang Dr. Brown when he was going to carry out an urgent operation.
7. The airport where we're going to arrive is the most modern one.
8. She doesn't want to speak of the cause why she divorced her husband.
9. The days when I lived far from home were the saddest ones.
10. I never forget the park where we met each other for the first time.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. B | 14. C | 15. B |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 23)

1. village 2. selected 3. become 4. space 5. Russia

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

1. working 2. astronauts 3. shampoo 4. hygiene
5. basically 6. microgravity 7. cleaner 8. wastewater

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

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

Exercise 5: Using relative clauses to combine the two sentences.

1. He was sitting on a chair which was uncomfortable.
2. The pub where I first met my wife is opposite the Town Hall.
3. Do you know that lady whose car I repaired?
4. The man whom the police have caught stole £10,000 from a bank.
5. The music to which we listened last night was gentle.
6. Alice likes the foreign family with whom she is living.
7. The man about whom I told you is over there.
8. The film about which they are talking is fantastic.
9. She's the nurse to whom we gave the flowers to.

Exercise 6: Reducing the relative clauses using V-ing, V3/ED or to V.

1. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon
2. I come from a city located in the southern part of the country.
3. The children attending that school receive a good education.
4. The scientists researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
5. They live in a house built in 1998.
6. We have an apartment overlooking the park.
7. Yuri Gagarin became the first man to fly into space.
8. We stood on the bridge connecting the two halves of the building.
9. I love the girl singing on the stage.
10. The vegetables sold in this supermarket are grown without chemicals.

UNIT 11: CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (student's answer) (Track 24)

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 25)

1. We can believe **him** ↗? We've never met him.
2. They are completely **honest** ↘.
3. My mother is a skillful **chef** ↘.
4. He is a **worker** ↗? He looks like a teacher.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. content | 2. real-life | 3. role |
| 4. sole | 5. vision | 6. facilitate |
| 7. hands-on | 8. male-dominated | 9. individually-oriented |
| 10. externally | | |

Exercise 4: Choose the best option to complete the sentence (A).

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

Exercise 5: Choose the best option to complete the sentence (B).

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. B | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. C | 14. C | 15. C |
| 16. A | 17. A | 18. A | 19. B | 20. B |

Exercise 6: Circle the correct tense of verbs in the conversation.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. it will just continue raining | 2. will come |
| 3. am going to have | 4. is going to come |
| 5. are going to help | 6. 'll help |
| 7. will have | |

Exercise 7: The Future Perfect & The Future Continuous.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. will be having | 2. We'll have finished |
| 3. we'll be playing | 4. I'll be working |
| 5. the meeting will have ended | 6. he'll have spent |
| 7. you'll still be doing | 8. she'll have travelled |
| 9. I'll be staying | 10. Will you seeing |

Exercise 8: Combine each pair of sentences, using a relative pronoun.

1. The girl who/that chatted with you yesterday is my cousin.
2. The man who/that spent 15 minutes measuring our kitchen is very kind.
3. The architect who/that designed these flats has moved to HCM City.
4. The young boy who/that rides an expensive motorbike is naughty.
5. I'm reading the book which/that I bought in 1996.
6. Do you know the man who/that is sharing the flat with me?
7. The young man who is talking to our teacher is Ba's brother.
8. The monument which we visited was built a hundred years ago.
9. The game which/that the boys are interested in is a popular game all over the world.
10. You have no need to tell me the reason why/for which you are often late for work.
11. The people who/that we visited are homeless after the flood.
12. I don't like the films which/that have unhappy ending.
13. I know the man whose son broke your windows.
14. The girl whose parents work with me is very kind.
15. The village has around 200 people, the majority of whom are farmers.

Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. where | 2. whom | 3. that | 4. who |
| 5. which | 6. who | 7. who | 8. which |
| 9. which | 10. whose | 11. Which | 12. that |
| 13. which | 14. who | 15. who | 16. which |
| 17. whose | 18. which | 19. which | 20. whom |

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. D | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. A | 20. B |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 26)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. development | 2. agriculture | 3. economic | 4. makers | 5. contributions |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement. (Track 27)

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

Exercise 3: Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. society | 2. opportunities | 3. activities |
|------------|------------------|---------------|

4. educated

5. initiative

6. contribute

7. hygiene

8. maintainer

Exercise 4: Read the text and decide T (true)/ F (false) for each statement.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. F

UNIT 12: MY FUTURE CAREER

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 28)

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1. power | 2. computer | 3. house | 4. exam |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------|

Exercise 2: Listen again and mark the intonation for the words in bold.

- We are going to have a power cut today.
- **Brilliant.** ↘
- This computer is good.
- I think it's **fantastic.** ↗
- Your new house is OK?
- It's **superb.** ↗ I love it so much.
- I failed the exam.
- **Excellent.** ↘

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases in the box.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nine-to-five | 2. make a bundle |
| 3. lodging manager | 4. enroll |
| 5. flexitime | 6. Cultivation |
| 7. certificate | 8. career path |
| 9. burn the midnight oil | 10. behind the scenes |

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences using the given words in the box.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ongoing | 2. profession | 3. event planner | 4. qualifications |
| 5. progress | 6. receptionist | 7. particular | 8. superb |
| 9. offer | 10. priority | | |

Exercise 5: Combine these sentences using: *though, although, even though*.

- Although lion dancing is very popular in Viet Nam, my friend Anny does not enjoy it.
- Bob always walks to work although he is living in the city.
- Although my house is near the beach, I rarely go swimming.
- Although my brother is working in Ha Noi, he comes home on every public holiday.
- Although Paul is an Australian, he enjoys Vietnamese New year.
- Although most children go to see the firework show, Linh and Mai stay home watching TV.
- Although Nick used to smoke, he seems to be in good health.
- I couldn't sleep although I was tired.
- Although Henry's friend is a millionaire, he hates spending money.

10. We couldn't get tickets although we queued for an hour.

Exercise 6: Change the clause of concession to phrase of concession.

1. In spite of having a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. Despite having never seen her before, I recognized her from a photograph.
3. In spite of the cold weather, she wasn't wearing the coat.
4. Despite not liking them very much, we thought we'd better invite them to the party.
5. In spite of not speaking the language, I managed to make myself understand.
6. Despite not being good at playing badminton, she practises it often.
7. In spite of meeting her twice before, I didn't recognize her.
8. Despite having known each other a long time, we're not very good friends.
9. In spite of being ill, Minh still came to the meeting.
10. Despite promising that he wouldn't be late, he didn't arrive until 9 o'clock.

Exercise 7: Choose the best answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. D | 9. D | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. D | 14. B | 15. D |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. C | 19. B | 20. A |

Exercise 8: Choose the best answer.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. B | 14. B | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. D | 18. C | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. B | 23. B | 24. B | 25. C |

Exercise 9: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. spending, playing | 2. making | 3. not to make |
| 4. turning | 5. to give | 6. building |
| 7. advising, to give | 8. to get | 9. buying |
| 10. watching | 11. to come | 12. to take |
| 13. to lend | 14. to give | 15. to do |
| 16. to get, to ask | 17. to reach | 18. to give |
| 19. being | 20. going, to stay | |

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. D | 15. A |
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. C | 19. D | 20. A |

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 29)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Europe | 2. World War I |
| 3. technology | 4. human body |

Exercise 2: Listen again and write the correct industrial revolution in the blank.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. 4 th Industrial Revolution | 2. 1 st Industrial Revolution |
| 3. 3 rd Industrial Revolution | 4. 2 nd Industrial Revolution |
| 5. 2 nd Industrial Revolution | |

Exercise 3: Complete the text with the correct skills in the box.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Commercial awareness | 2. Communication |
| 3. Teamwork | 4. Negotiation and persuasion |
| 5. Problem solving | 6. Leadership |
| 7. Organisation | 8. Perseverance and motivation |
| 9. Ability to work under pressure | 10. Confidence |

Exercise 4: Read the text and answer the questions.

1. He is the second wealthiest person in the United States, and the fourth wealthiest in the world, with a total net worth of \$76.9 billion (as of August 2017).
2. He was born in Omaha.
3. He was nineteen years old.
4. 99 percent.
5. He supports Hillary Clinton

TRANSCRIPT

UNIT 7: RECIPES AND EATING HABITS

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 12)

Hung Yen is very famous for longan. However, Hung Yen also has another specialty. It's called Dong Tao chicken. Dong Tao chicken is a unique species that for some reason the purebred only resides in the district of Khoai Chau. It is called "dragon footed" bird, perhaps not surprisingly considering it has a gigantic pair of walkers. The bird is tough, strong and comes on the heavy side, often reaching as much as the turkey's realm of 15lbs. It is rather very difficult to raise, requiring intensive care from knowledgeable farmers. The meat, on the contrary with other birds, gets better as the chicken ages and possesses a highly unique and favorable taste. The menu is very typical, with the exception of the proudly titled "dragon slow cooked with herb", and "dragon's meat" is indeed the giant walkers. The bird has been cross bred throughout to improve others, and purebred is very rare these days. Owners often refuse to sell them and some are rumored to have built underground pens for their beloved chickens to keep them when the flu hits.

UNIT 8: TOURISM

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (*Wh - Questions*) (Track 13)

1. Where are you going this summer holiday?
2. What are you doing, John?
3. How much is this smartphone?
4. When do you finish your homework?
5. Why do you learn English?

Exercise 2: Listen and repeat the sentences. (*Yes/No - Questions*) (Track 14)

1. Have you ever been to England?
2. Can you communicate with English native speakers?
3. Do you like eating ice-cream?
4. Is your father a police officer?
5. Does he want to be a doctor in the future?

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 15)

BA NA MOUNTAIN RESORT

Location and how to get there

If you drive about 50km from Da Nang city to the West, you can finally reach one of the most spectacular sights you would have ever visited. With a height of 1,487 meters above the sea level and a temperate climate, Ba Na Mountain is a real treasure of Vietnam.

What to see and do

People come to Ba Na for many reasons but no one can deny that the rejuvenating atmosphere and the wonderful scenery of Ba Na influence them the most when deciding to come to this unique land. To get to the top of Ba Na Mountain, tourists would have to conquer a 15-kilometer zigzag road if they visited three years ago (the topography there is pretty flat like a mini highland, luckily!). Nowadays, as the longest cable car system in the world has been constructed there, no one have to bear the long and taunting 15-kilometer trip anymore. You can still do it if you happen to be an adventurer, but it is highly recommended that you take the cable car. The reason is not for safety, of course but you will gain the rewarding experience of looking over a huge scenery of Da Nang City, Vung Thung bay, Hai Van Pass, Son Tra Peninsula, My Khe Beach, Marble Mountain and Thu Bon River, Cu Lao Cham Island – quite a few, isn't it? In only a ride, you will witness a like-no-other Fengshui picture.

Natural Gifts

Because Ba Na has a diverse ecosystem, including primitive jungles which house 256 animal species and 543 plants species, eco-tourism has developed there for a long time. In addition, since the beginning of the 20th century, many villages, resorts and hotels have been built on the slopes of Ba Na Mountain and King Mountain. Even though the wars have destroyed a great part of these constructions, they have been restored recently to their former glories. As a result, Ba Na now welcomes thousands of visitors from everywhere in the world every year.

Exercise 2: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 16)

EXHIBITION ON FRENCH ARCHITECTURE IN HA NOI

The National Archives Centre and the Ha Noi Opera House opened an exhibition On French architecture in Ha Noi on October 9th.

The event is part of the Ha Noi Opera House's historical and architectural tours and art shows, and also one of the activities being held to celebrate Capital Liberation Day (October 10th).

Accordingly, a total of 70 official documents, photos and technical drawings of six outstanding buildings with French architecture in Hanoi are on display at the Ha Noi Opera House.

These buildings were designed and constructed by French architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the Ha Noi Opera House, the Louis Finot Museum (now the

Viet Nam National Museum of History), the Ha Noi Post Office, the Indochina University (now managed and used by the Viet Nam National University, VNU-Ha Noi and the Ha Noi University of Pharmacy), the Indochina Finance Office (now the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the Doumer Bridge (now Long Bien bridge).

The exhibition, which will run until October 27th, provides visitors with a comprehensive view of Ha Noi's architecture during the French colonial era and facilitates access to archives that are particularly significant to research on the capital's history and culture.

UNIT 9: ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Mark the intonation for the bolded parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 17)

1. - What do you want to buy?
- I'd like to buy some apples.
2. - I'd like some apples, please.
- Sorry. I don't have any apples.
3. - When will you go to the zoo?
- We will go to the zoo this weekend.
4. - Let's go to the cinema this weekend.
- Sorry. But our family is coming back to England this weekend.

Exercise 2: Mark the intonation for the underlined parts in the sentences. Then listen and check. (Track 18)

1. - Mai is from Vietnam.
- Really? Linda has just been there.
2. - Do you like dogs?
- Yes, I do. I love them.
3. - Let's have some pizza!
- Sorry. I don't like it.
4. - This hotel is beautiful.
- Yes. Last week I stayed there.

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 19)

SINGAPORE ENGLISH

Singapore English is the English language spoken in Singapore, of which there are two main forms, Standard Singapore English and Singapore Colloquial English (better known as Singlish).

Singapore English can be classified into Singapore Standard English (SSE) and Singapore Colloquial English (Singlish). The language consists of three sociolects; Acrolect, Mesolect, and Basilect. Both Acrolect and Mesolect are regarded as Standard Singapore English, while Basilect is considered as Singlish.

Singaporeans vary their language according to social situations and attitudes that they want to convey. The better educated Singaporeans who have a “higher” standard of English, tend to speak “Standard” Singapore English (the acrolect). On the other hand, and typically the less-educated or Singaporeans whose first language isn’t English, speak Singlish (the basilect). Gupta said that most Singaporean speakers systematically alternate between colloquial and formal language depending on the formality of the situation. The constant use of both SSE and Singlish has resulted in the gradual emergence of a mesolect, an intermediate form of Singapore English, half-way between formal and informal Singapore English.

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false)/ NI (No information) for each statement. (Track 20)

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TODAY’S WORLD

Language

Language is our primary source of communication. It’s the method through which we share our ideas and thoughts with others. Some people even say that language is what separates us from animals and makes us human.

Education

English is very essential to the field of education. In many countries, children are taught and encouraged to learn English as a second language. Even in countries where it is not an official language, such as the Netherlands or Sweden, we will find many syllabi in science and engineering are written in English. Because it is the dominant language in the sciences, most of the research and studies you find in any given scientific field will be written in it as well.

The Internet and Press

On the Internet, the majority of websites are written and created in English. Even sites in other languages often give you the option to translate the site. It’s the primary language of the press: more newspapers and books are written in English than in any other language, and no matter where in the world you are, you will find some of these books and newspapers available. In fact, because it is so dominant in international communication, you will find more information regarding nearly every subject if you can speak this language.

Travel and Business

With good understanding and communication in English, you can travel around the globe. Because it is the international language for foreigners, it’s easy to get assistance and help in every part of the world. English skills will also help you in any business venture you choose to follow. If you visit some offices, companies, governmental organizations, or even math or engineering companies, you will see the importance of English. Any big company will hire their professional staff after getting to know whether the people they are hiring are good at English or not.

UNIT 10: SPACE TRAVEL

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the following sentences. (Track 21)

1. - What are there in your school bag?
- There are books, notebooks, pens, pencils and a black board.
2. - What animals did you see at the zoo?
- I saw tigers, lions, kangaroos, crocodiles, peacocks and bears.
3. - What do you see in the pictures?
- There is a house, a garden, a lake, a car and some dogs.
4. - What animals do your parents have on the farm?
- They have dogs, cats, cows, lambs, hens, and pig

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 22)

1. - What are there in your school bag?
- There are **books, notebooks, pens, pencils** and **a black board**.
2. - What animals did you see at the zoo?
- I saw **tigers, lions, kangaroos, crocodiles, peacocks** and **bears**.
3. - What do you see in the pictures?
- There is **a house, a garden, a lake, a car** and **some dogs**.
4. - What animals do your parents have on the farm?
- They have **dogs, cats, cows, lambs, hens**, and **pig**.

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 23)

YURI GAGARIN

As the first man to ever go into space, no list of famous astronauts would be complete without Yuri Gagarin. Born in the village of Klushino in the Smolensk Oblast on March 9th, 1934, Gagarin was drafted into the Soviet Air Force in 1955 and trained in the use of jet fighters. In 1960, he was selected alongside 19 other pilots to join the newly-formed Soviet Space Program.

Gagarin was further selected to become part of the Sochi Six, an elite group of cosmonauts who formed the backbone of the Vostok program. Due to his training, physical size (as the spacecraft were quite cramped), and favor amongst his peers, Gagarin was selected to be the first human cosmonaut (they had already sent dogs) to make the journey.

On April 12th, 1961, Gagarin was launched aboard the Vostok 1 spacecraft from the Baikonur Cosmodrome, and thus became the first man to go into space. During reentry, Gagarin claimed to have whistled "The Motherland Hears, The Motherland Knows", and

reportedly said, “I don’t see any God up here” when he reached suborbital altitude (which was falsely attributed).

Afterwards, he toured the world and became a celebrity at home, commemorated with stamps, statues, and the renaming of his ancestral village to Gagarin. The 12th of April is also known as “Cosmonauts Day” in Russia and many former Soviet-states in his honor.

Gagarin died during a routine training exercise on March 27th, 1968. The details of his death were not released until June of 2013, when a declassified report indicated that Gagarin’s death was caused by the error of another pilot.

UNIT 11: CHANGING ROLES IN SOCIETY

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and repeat the sentences. (Track 24)

1. We can believe **him**? We’ve never met him.
2. They are completely **honest**.
3. My mother is a skillful **chef**.
4. He is a **worker**? He looks like a teacher.

Exercise 2: Listen and mark the intonation for the words in bold. (Track 25)

1. We can believe **him**? We’ve never met him.
2. They are completely **honest**.
3. My mother is a skillful **chef**.
4. He is a **worker**? He looks like a teacher.

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 26)

ROLE OF VIETNAMESE WOMEN CHANGING

Vietnamese women play an increasingly important role in the nation’s development, especially at present and in the future. When we look back at the development of Vietnamese society, particularly economic development, women hold a key position, as they directly participate in the national labour force and in paid labour. For instance, in agriculture – one of the country’s key sectors – women make up some 70 percent of the labour force, and in production alone, they make up not a modest workforce in export-oriented industries, such as garment and textile, footwear, light industry, and seafood processing. Also, women’s economic roles will be much more significant in the future as Viet Nam more deeply integrates into the world, while these industries continue to spearhead the economy. I do hope policy makers in Viet Nam are aware of the role of Vietnamese women in the economy, so they make appropriate policies to further support, empower and reward women equally. Society should look at women through their contributions to the economy, rather than as something secondary besides men.

Exercise 2: Listen and write T (true)/ F (false) for each statement. (Track 27)

Celebrate Women's day on 20th October 2017 in Vietnam

Together with International Women's Day on March 8th, Vietnam also celebrates National Women's Day on October 20th. The Women's Day 2017 is among several occasions on which the society show their love and respect to Vietnamese women. Though this is not a public holiday, Vietnamese Women's Day is celebrated grandly throughout the country.

Vietnamese women often receive beautiful roses, postcards, lots of gifts with the best wishes from their lovers, husbands, male colleagues, friends or relatives on this 2017 Women's Day.

Things to do on Women's day in Vietnam

Actually, there are lots of things for Vietnamese men to show their love to women this day. For those who are in love, the day is something like another Valentine's Day. The man usually buys a beautiful bunch of flowers, a meaningful gift for his sweetheart and takes her to go out for a romantic evening. For married couples, the husband gets into the kitchen and cooks a special dinner for the whole family or takes the family to eat out. The man is in charge of all the housework (like cooking, cleaning the house, and caring for the kids) and the woman just waits for flowers, chocolate, greeting cards, jewelry, perfumes, gifts, eating and going out.

UNIT 12: MY FUTURE CAREER

WEEK 1

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 28)

1. - We are going to have a **power** cut today.
- **Brilliant**.
2. - This **computer** is good.
- I think it's **fantastic**.
3. - Your new **house** is OK?
- It's **superb**. I love it so much.
4. - I failed the **exam**.
- **Excellent**.

Exercise 2: Listen again and mark the intonation for the words in bold.

WEEK 2

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD

Exercise 1: Listen and complete the sentence. (Track 29)

First Industrial Revolution

The First Industrial Revolution took place from the 18th to 19th centuries in Europe and America. It was a period when mostly agrarian, rural societies became industrial and urban. The iron and textile industries, along with the development of the steam engine, played central roles in the Industrial Revolution.

Second Industrial Revolution

The Second Industrial Revolution took place between 1870 and 1914, just before World War. It was a period of growth for pre-existing industries and expansion of new ones, such as steel, oil and electricity, and used electric power to create mass production. Major technological advances during this period included the telephone, light bulb, phonograph and the internal combustion engine.

Third Industrial Revolution

The Third Industrial Revolution, or the Digital Revolution, refers to the advancement of technology from analog electronic and mechanical devices to the digital technology available today. The era started during the 1980s and is ongoing. Advancements during the Third Industrial Revolution include the personal computer, the Internet, and information and communication technology (ICT).

Fourth Industrial Revolution

The Fourth Industrial Revolution builds on the Digital Revolution, representing new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the human body. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is marked by emerging technology breakthroughs in a number of fields, including robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology. The Internet of Things, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles.

Exercise 2: Listen again and write the correct industrial revolution in the blank.

MỤC LỤC

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