



UNIT 6: LIFESTYLES

PART I. THEORY

A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	style	(n)	/stɑɪl/	lối, phong cách
2.	lifestyle	(n)	/'laɪfstɑɪl/	lối sống
3.	greet	(v)	/gri:t/	chào, chào hỏi
4.	greeting	(v)	/'gri:tɪŋ/	lời chào
5.	title	(n)	/'taɪtl/	tước vị, danh hiệu
6.	different	(adj)	/'dɪfrənt/	khác nhau
7.	difference	(n)	/'dɪfrəns/	sự khác nhau
8.	street	(n)	/stri:t/	đường phố
9.	street food		/'stri:t fu:d/	thức ăn đường phố
10.	practice	(n)	/'præktɪs/	thói quen, thông lệ
11.	common	(adj)	/'kɒmən/	thông thường, phổ biến
12.	notice	(v)	/'nəʊtɪs/	chú ý, nhận thấy
13.	habit		/'hæbɪt/	thói quen
14.	in the habit of		/ɪn ðə 'hæbɪt əv/	có thói quen làm gì
15.	hurry	(v, n)	/'hʌrɪ/	vội vàng, sự vội vàng
16.	in a hurry		/ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ/	đang vội
17.	serve	(v)	/sɜ:v/	phục vụ
18.	waiter	(n)	/'weɪtə(r)/	nữ phục vụ
19.	diet	(n)	/'daɪət/	sự ăn kiêng
20.	balanced diet		/'bælənst 'daɪət/	chế độ ăn cân bằng



21.	dogsled	(n)	/'dɒɡsled/	xe trượt tuyết chó kéo
22.	musher	(n)	/'mʌʃər/	người điều khiển xe trượt tuyết chó kéo
23.	craft	(n)	/kra:ft/	thủ công, nghề thủ công
24.	making crafts		/'meɪkɪŋ kra:fts/	làm đồ thủ công
25.	native	(adj)	/'neɪtɪv/	thuộc địa phương
26.	native art		/'neɪtɪv ɑ:t/	nghệ thuật bản địa
27.	tribe	(n)	/traɪb/	bộ lạc, bộ tộc
28.	tribal	(adj)	/'traɪbl/	thuộc bộ lạc
29.	tribal dance		/'traɪbl dɑ:ns/	vũ điệu dân tộc
30.	igloo	(n)	/'ɪɡlu:/	lều tuyết
31.	nomadic	(adj)	/nəʊ'mædɪk/	du mục
32.	nomad	(n)	/'nəʊmæd/	dân du mục
33.	interact	(v)	/.ɪntər'ækt/	tương tác
34.	interaction	(n)	/.ɪntər'ækʃn/	sự tương tác
35.	independent	(adj)	/.ɪndɪ'pendənt/	độc lập
36.	online	(adj, adv)	/.ɒn'laɪn/	trực tuyến
37.	online learning		/.ɒn'laɪn 'lɜ:rnɪŋ /	việc học trực tuyến
38.	experience	(v, n)	/ɪk'spiəriəns/	trải nghiệm, kinh nghiệm

*** Notes

- Theo sau cụm từ **in the habit of** là dạng động từ thêm **ing** (V-ing)

Example: Some people are in the habit of having breakfast on the street.

(Một số người có thói quen ăn sáng ở ngoài đường.)

My father is in the habit of turning on the TV as soon as he gets home.

(Ba tôi có thói quen mở ti vi ngay khi ông ấy về tới nhà.)

- Cụm từ **in a hurry** thường đứng sau động từ **be**.

Example: She can't talk to her daughter because she is in a hurry.

(Cô ấy không thể trò chuyện với con gái bởi vì cô ấy đang vội.)

If you aren't in a hurry, can you drink a cup of coffee with me?

(Nếu bạn không vội, bạn có thể uống với tôi một li cà phê không?)

Word form

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
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experience	experience	experienced experiential	
depend	independence dependant dependence	independent dependent	acceptably
maintain	maintenance		
interact	interaction	interactive	interactively
	nomad	nomadic	
revive	revival revivalism revivalist		

B. GRAMMAR

1. Future simple tense (Thì tương lai đơn)

✚ Cấu trúc

Khẳng định	S + will + V _o
Phủ định	S + will + not + V _o
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V _o ?

E.g: We will go to the Ethnology Museum.
She won't attend the festival tomorrow.
Will he join the tribal dance in the evening?

✚ Cách dùng

Thì tương lai đơn thường được sử dụng để:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
- Diễn tả những sự việc hay hoạt động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	The Ban Flower Festival will take place next week.
- Đưa ra quyết định tại thời điểm nói, xuất phát từ một tình huống cụ thể	Calm down! I'll help you to fix this machine.
- Đưa ra sự dự đoán hoặc suy nghĩ về những sự việc có thể sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai	I think human beings will live in the sea in fifty years.
- Đưa ra lời yêu cầu, đề nghị hay lời mời	Will you go swimming with me?
- Đưa ra lời hứa	I will never tell anyone about your secrets.
- Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 1	If I am free to choose a topic, I will give a presentation on Alaska.

✚ Dấu hiệu

Câu sử dụng thì tương lai đơn thường dễ nhận biết qua các từ hay cụm từ sau:

- soon (*sắp*), tomorrow (*ngày mai*), in the future (*trong tương lai*), next week/ month/ year. (*tuần/ tháng/ năm tới*), ...

E.g: We will buy a new house soon.
They won't go to the cinema tomorrow.

2. First conditional sentence (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu dùng để diễn tả một sự việc hay hành động có thể xảy ra trong tương lai khi có một điều kiện nhất định xảy ra trước.

Câu điều kiện loại 1 hay câu điều kiện nói chung luôn gồm 2 mệnh đề: mệnh đề *If (If clause)* nói về điều kiện và mệnh đề chính (*Main clause*) nói về kết quả.

✚ Cấu trúc câu điều kiện loại 1

Mệnh đề If (If clause)	Mệnh đề chính (Main clause)
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If + S + V (s/es)

, S + will/ won't + V.

Mệnh đề If dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

E.g: If the baby is hungry, he will cry.

→ Mệnh đề If "If the baby is hungry" dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính "he will cry" dùng thì tương lai đơn.

Cách dùng

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được dùng để:

Cách dùng	Ví dụ
- Dự đoán một hành động, sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai	If I get up early, I will go to work on time.
- Đưa ra lời đề nghị hoặc gợi ý	If you do the dishes for me, I will take you to school.
- Đưa ra cảnh báo hoặc đe dọa	If you don't do your homework, you will be penalized by the teacher.

***** Notes**

- Mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước mệnh đề if. Trong trường hợp này, không dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề.

E.g: You will finish the report if you keep working.

- Mệnh đề chính có thể dùng động từ khuyết thiếu như: can, may, must, ...

E.g: You may have diabetes if you eat much sweetened food.

- Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng unless trong câu điều kiện.

E.g: You will fail the test unless you study harder.

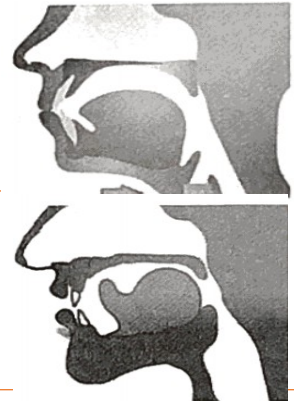
C. PRONUNCIATION

Clusters: /br/ and /pr/

1. /br/= /b/ + /r/

/b/: mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh sẽ rung lên.

/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.

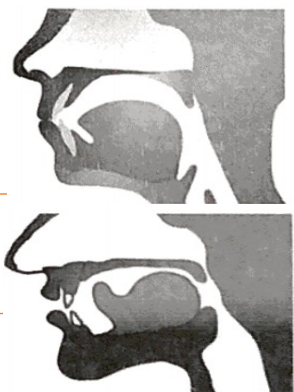


Ex: bride brilliant library bracelet brother breakfast

2. /pr/= /p/ + /r/

/p/: mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh không rung.

/r/: co lưỡi về phía sau, cong đầu lưỡi lên để tạo nên một khoảng trống ở giữa miệng nhưng lưỡi không chạm tới chân răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoang miệng và đầu lưỡi ra ngoài.



ngoài.

Ex: prize problem apricot pretty princess present

Sự khác nhau giữa /br/ và /pr/

★ Khi phát âm cụm phụ âm /br/ gây rung ở họng còn /pr/ thì không tạo độ rung.

PART II. LANGUAGE

A. PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Put the words with the underlined part into the correct column.

April	<u>b</u> room	<u>b</u> ranch	footprints	<u>b</u> read
prize	<u>p</u> resent	<u>p</u> rince	tooth <u>b</u> rush	<u>b</u> rick
professor	<u>p</u> rint	<u>b</u> ridge	<u>p</u> retty	<u>b</u> ride
precious	<u>b</u> reak	<u>p</u> roblem	<u>p</u> ray	<u>b</u> right

Exercise 2: Use single underline with the word containing /br/ and double underline with the word containing /pr/. Then read the sentences aloud (pay attention to the sound /br/ and /pr/).

1. Gold and silver are precious metals.
2. The bank has many branches all over the country.
3. He never talks about his private life with anybody at work.
4. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
5. The new television series was an expensive project.
6. I spend two hours every day browsing the Web.
7. She'll teach us how to play English pronunciation games.
8. I have some bread and a glass of milk for breakfast.

Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> reakfast | B. <u>b</u> rief | C. <u>b</u> right | D. clim <u>b</u> |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> ractice | B. cu <u>p</u> board | C. <u>p</u> ray | D. <u>p</u> lan |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> xpress | B. <u>p</u> recious | C. <u>p</u> resent | D. celebrat <u>e</u> |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> reet | B. weav <u>e</u> | C. <u>e</u> ach | D. head |
| 5. A. simpl <u>e</u> | B. <u>p</u> ractice | C. trib <u>a</u> l | D. bridg <u>e</u> |
| 6. A. <u>a</u> dult | B. <u>a</u> rtisan | C. <u>a</u> void | D. <u>a</u> live |
| 7. A. balanc <u>e</u> | B. bas <u>e</u> | C. artisan | D. practic <u>e</u> |
| 8. A. hold | B. improv <u>e</u> | C. nomad | D. notic <u>e</u> |
| 9. A. preciou <u>s</u> | B. serv <u>e</u> | C. technolog <u>y</u> | D. resid <u>e</u> nt |
| 10. A. diet | B. furio <u>s</u> | C. art <u>i</u> san | D. greet <u>i</u> ng |

Exercise 4: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. famous | B. common | C. staple | D. avoid |
| 2. A. occasion | B. disagree | C. tradition | D. expensive |
| 3. A. harmful | B. maintain | C. lifestyle | D. freedom |
| 4. A. healthy | B. hurry | C. online | D. modern |
| 5. A. improve | B. habit | C. native | D. famous |
| 6. A. balance | B. common | C. cuisine | D. diet |
| 7. A. online | B. offline | C. musher | D. igloo |
| 8. A. experience | B. enhance | C. maintain | D. general |
| 9. A. independent | B. interaction | C. technology | D. dedication |
| 10. A. hurry | B. improve | C. lifestyle | D. mealtime |

B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Match the words and phrases with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. style | A. a person who drives a dogsled |
| 2. musher | B. a person who moves from the place to place rather than living in one place |
| 3. nomad | C. a particular way of doing something |
| 4. habit | D. the art of local people |
| 5. native art | E. making things with one's hands |
| 6. Making crafts | F. something that you do often and regularly |

Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- Another programme takes families for a _____ adventure in the surrounding woods.
A. dogsled B. diet C. habit D. street
- We need to find some other _____ of transportation.
A. means B. styles C. cuisines D. leisure
- It's a simple _____ to prepare, consisting mainly of rice and vegetables.
A. waiter B. street C. dish D. title
- The hotel restaurant is known for its excellent French _____.
A. craft B. cuisine C. musher D. dogsled
- The 1,100-mile race from Anchorage to Nome allows _____ to drop injured, sick or tired dogs.
A. tribes B. mushers C. waiters D. cuisines
- They share a(n) _____ interest in photography.
A. common B. nomadic C. different D. independent
- We enjoyed a(n) _____ picnic lunch on the lawn.
A. different B. alive C. leisurely D. unique
- I don't eat much for lunch —just a(n) _____ snack.
A. light B. nomadic C. best-known D. balanced
- The Aborigines are the _____ inhabitants of Australia.
A. unusual B. unique C. traditional D. native
- The city _____ seems to suit her — she's certainly looking very well.
A. practice B. hurry C. lifestyle D. title
- "Ms" was meant to be a _____ that says nothing about a woman's marital status, unlike "Mrs" and "Miss".
A. title B. diet C. waiter D. leisure
- What do you often do in your _____ time?
A. hurry B. title C. dogsled D. leisure
- People should avoid the _____ of dumping waste into the sea.
A. cuisine B. craft C. practice D. mean
- They learned the _____ of weaving.



- A. waiter B. igloo C. craft D. tribe
15. They try to keep many traditions _____.
A. alive B. leisurely C. nomadic D. common
16. I can recognize your handwriting anywhere — it's _____.
A. alive B. traditional C. unique D. light
17. The novel was written by the _____ local writer.
A. balanced B. best-known C. leisurely D. unique
18. A(n) _____ diet is essential for healthy growth.
A. common B. balanced C. light D. different
19. The local people still use _____ farming methods which have been used for hundreds of years.
A. traditional B. unique C. unusual D. best-known
20. She didn't notice anything _____ about Susan's behavior.
A. unusual B. common C. native D. leisurely
21. She was given the _____ of Employee of the Month for her hard work.
A. prince B. name C. title D. price
22. _____ learning has become increasingly popular since the COVID-19 outbreak.
A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Society D. Sore
23. Children are _____ on their parents for care and support.
A. dependent B. depend C. independence D. dependence
24. The children had fun _____ crafts at the art class.
A. making B. interacting C. serving D. maintaining
25. The car pulled _____ the roadside.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
26. They had no means _____ communication.
A. to B. of C. against D. at
27. He became internationally famous _____ his novels.
A. on B. for C. at D. up
28. Why don't you come _____ to Nha Trang in the summer?
A. form B. to C. over D. at
29. Many of her pictures hang _____ the National Gallery.
A. in B. on C. of D. for
30. - "Here's my phone number". - Thanks. I'll give you a call if I _____ some help tomorrow."
A. will need B. need C. would need D. needed
31. The patient will not recover unless he _____ an operation.
A. had undergone B. would undergo C. undergoes D. was undergoing
32. If it _____ convenient, let's go out for dinner tonight.
A. be B. is C. was D. were
33. If we meet at 9:00, we _____ plenty of time to talk.
A. have B. is having C. will have D. had
34. If you learn online, you will find it difficult _____.
A. concentrated B. concentrating C. concentrate D. to concentrate
35. Linh and Quan have similar _____ about online learning.
A. problem B. ideas C. idea D. ideal
36. What do people do to _____ traditional lifestyles?
A. maintain B. stay C. carry D. serve
37. Thais greet other people by _____ "sawadee".
A. bowing B. saying C. practicing D. telling
38. What is the _____ food in your area? - It's rice.
A. core B. basic C. staple D. key
39. Many students like studying online because it's _____.
A. harmful B. dependent C. convenient D. time-consuming



40. India has a _____ range of cuisines.
A. deep B. large C. big D. vast
41. Sushi comes from _____.
A. The U.S. B. Japan C. Viet Nam D. Australia
42. The dogsled is still used as a _____ of transport in Alaska today.
A. mean B. way C. means D. method
43. The traditional craft of the villagers is _____ bamboo baskets.
A. weaving B. knitting C. carving D. moulding
44. Sticking out one's _____ was a way of greeting in traditional Tibetan culture.
A. lips B. throat C. mouth D. tongue
45. Song Hye Kyo comes from South Korea, so her _____ language is Korean.
A. native B. practical C. modern D. local
46. _____ hands is probably the most common way of greeting around the world.
A. Shook B. Shakes C. Shaking D. Shake
47. Buying street food is a common _____ in our country.
A. kind B. practice C. mode D. type
48. Are there any _____ of modern technology on lifestyles?
A. ways B. sides C. impact D. impacts
49. Will online learning _____ our IT skills? - Yes, it will.
A. improve B. improves C. improving D. improved
50. If I have enough money, I _____ a new smartphone.
A. will buy B. buy C. to buy D. buying
51. I _____ the party tomorrow.
A. attend B. attends C. will attend D. attending
52. They _____ hiking next weekend.
A. goes B. going C. went D. won't go
53. If it rains tomorrow, I _____ indoors and read a book.
A. stay B. stays C. stayed D. will stay
54. This beach looks amazing! I think we _____ this place!
A. are loving B. are going to love C. will love
55. I _____ you to the airport tomorrow if you need someone to give you a lift.
A. take B. am taking C. will take D. took
56. My plane _____ at Manchester airport at 8 p.m tomorrow evening.
A. lands B. will land C. is landing d. landed
57. We have some ideas for what we want to do while we are here in Scotland. If the weather is nice, we _____ a mountain on one of the days.
A. climb B. are climbing C. are going to climb D. will climb
58. What shall I do today? I think I _____ to the beach while the Sun is out!
A. go B. am going C. will go D. went
59. I'm sorry but I cannot come to the meal tonight. I _____ work at 8 p.m. tonight, so I _____ arrive at the restaurant on time!
A. finish - will not be able to B. will finish - will be
C. finishes - will can D. finished - will be can
60. If you tell me your secret, I promise I _____ anyone!
A. am not telling B. doesn't tell C. won't tell D. am telling

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the verbs given in the correct form.

notice
greet

weave
maintain

press
shake

hug
serve

bow
stick

1. The teacher _____ each child with a friendly 'Hello'.



2. He _____ low to the assembled crowd.
3. The Prince was photographed _____ hands with the fire fighters.
4. There was a handkerchief _____ out of his jacket pocket.
5. Mary waved at the man but he didn't seem to _____.
6. They _____ each other when they met at the station.
7. She _____ her face against the window.
8. They _____ delicious food in the cafeteria.
9. It takes great skill to _____ a basket out of rushes.
10. Despite living in different countries, the two families have _____ close links.

Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

1. **Online** learning has become increasingly popular due to the pandemic.
A. Officine B. Face-to-face C. Virtual D. Good
2. My boss was **furious** when I accidentally deleted the important files.
A. extremely sad B. extremely happy C. extremely well D. extremely angry
3. Our actions can have a significant **impact** on the environment.
A. effect B. ignore C. weakness D. donation
4. There are many sports that you can enjoy, for **example**, swimming, tennis, and basketball.
A. such as B. like C. as D. instance
5. Please **turn on** the lights so that I can see what I'm doing.
A. put on B. take on C. switch on D. carry on

Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

1. My grandmother is **fond of** gardening and spends most of her time tending to her plants.
A. keen on B. into C. bored with D. a fan of
2. Walking is a **common** form of exercise that many people enjoy.
A. unhealthy B. unpopular C. unable D. unusual
3. I prefer to have a **light** breakfast in the morning, like a bowl of cereal or a piece of toast.
A. small B. dark C. normal D. big
4. I usually prefer to go **offline** during the weekend to spend more time with my family.
A. face-to-face B. online C. by D. after
5. The Grand Canyon is a **vast** and stunning natural wonder that attracts millions of visitors each year.
A. infinite B. great C. wide D. limited

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. I had a great _____ skydiving for the first time last weekend. **(experientia
l)**
2. After finishing college, I moved to a new city and learned to be more _____, managing my own budget and making my own decisions. **(depend)**
3. There is a big _____ in the lifestyle of the two countries. **(different)**
4. She waved a friendly _____. **(greet)**
5. It's important to _____ a healthy lifestyle by exercising regularly and eating a balanced diet. **(maintenan
ce)**
6. Some cultures have a tradition of leading a _____ lifestyle, moving from place to place to find food and water sources. **(nomad)**
7. The Tuareg are the largest _____ of nomads in the desert. **(tribal)**
8. She gained extensive _____ in management while working in our company. **(experience
)**
9. The government is planning to _____ the old historical sites **(revival)**



in the city to attract more tourists and preserve the local heritage.

10. I am going to visit Da Nang, so can you tell me what the greatest _____ in Da Nang are? **(attract)**

11. Don't worry about your travelling because the public transport here is convenient and _____. **(rely)**

12. Sydney is a metropolitan and _____ city so you have a great variety of things and foods from different countries. **(multiculture)**

13. He has always valued his _____. **(independent)**

14. Language games are usually intended to encourage student _____. **(interact)**

15. My aunt lives in one of the most _____ parts in Paris. She is a well-known fashion designer there. **(fashion)**

Exercise 7: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the future simple tense.

1. We _____ an online talk tomorrow. **(have)**

2. They _____ their first-term exams soon. **(take)**

3. Her daughter _____ from the University of Architecture in 2024. **(graduate)**

4. I think people _____ on the Moon in five years. **(not, live)**

5. My brother _____ me his old electric bike. **(give)**

6. Mai _____ a doctor in the future. **(be)**

7. My family _____ to Phu Quoc Island next week. **(not, go)**

8. This machine _____ on solar energy. **(run)**

9. _____ the piano at their wedding party? **(Nga, play)**

10. _____ his car to work? **(he, drive)**

Exercise 8: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the first conditional.

1. If we _____ more, we _____ the Earth. **(recycle)/ (help)**

2. If you _____ exercise regularly, you _____ healthy. **(do)/ (stay)**

3. If he _____ iced water, he _____ a cough. **(drink)/ (have)**

4. If I _____ money, I _____ a laptop. **(have)/ (buy)**

5. If people _____ by bicycle, there _____ less air pollution. **(travel)/ (be)**

6. If she _____ at this time, she _____ a loser. **(stop)/ (be)**

7. If he _____ harder, I _____ him more. **(work)/ (pay)**

8. If Tom _____ time, he _____ his aunt in District 9. **(have)/ (visit)**

9. If I _____ the poem by heart, my teach _____ me. **(not, learn)/ (punish)**

10. If Nam _____ to Thailand, he _____ their traditional dances. **(go)/ (watch)**

Exercise 9: Circle the correct options in brackets.

1. We will stay at home if it **(will rain / rains)** heavily.

2. You can **(see / will see)** more clearly if you use a flashlight.

3. The game will start if you **(put/ will put)** a coin in the slot.

4. If he eats too much fried chicken, he **(gains / will gain)** weight.

5. The sea level **(rises / will rise)** if the planet gets hotter.

6. What **(happens / will happen)** if the policemen don't come?



7. If she doesn't work hard, she **(doesn't get / won't get)** high salary.
8. Your car may be stolen if you **(leave / will leave)** it unlocked.
9. You can't study online if you **(don't have / won't have)** Internet.
10. There **(won't be / aren't)** any flowers if my sister doesn't take care of it every day.

Exercise 10: Write if or unless to complete the conditional sentences.

1. I won't cook _____ I have to do that.
2. He will miss the flight _____ the taxi driver drives too slowly.
3. People will have more fresh water _____ they use water carefully.
4. It is impossible to save the Earth _____ we take action now.
5. We will save thousands of trees _____ we don't waste paper.
6. She won't have sore throat _____ she doesn't drink iced water.
7. Phong will be late for school _____ he spends too much time on that.
8. You won't get into trouble _____ you do something bad.
9. His friends won't come over to his house _____ they have enough time.
10. You won't be able to find the way to the village _____ you use your GPS.

Exercise 11: Begin the sentences below with "unless". Make any necessary changes.

1. If they don't practise a lot, they will lose the game.
→ Unless _____
2. I'll miss the train if I don't go now.
→ Unless _____
3. If she doesn't answer the phone, leave her a message.
→ Unless _____
4. If you don't pay the bill, I'll call the police.
→ Unless _____
5. If he doesn't work hard, he won't pass the examination.
→ Unless _____

Exercise 12: Rewrite these sentences by using conditional sentence type 1.

1. Turn off all the lights and you will not pay more money.
→ If _____
2. Unless she wears warm clothes, she will have a cold.
→ If _____
3. Be careful or you may have an accident.
→ If _____
4. Phone your parents or you have a trouble.
→ If _____
5. Unless she whispers, everyone knows what she is saying.
→ If _____
6. Stay here and you will feel safe.
→ If _____
7. Pay the electricity bill today or your electricity will be cut off.
→ If _____
8. Stop smoking otherwise your cough may be worse.
→ If _____
9. Unless we use less fossil fuel, they will be run out soon.
→ If _____
10. Unless it stops raining today, we may be faced with a serious flood.
→ If _____
11. Do morning exercises regularly, your body will be fitter.
→ If _____



12. Unless we use renewable energy, we will have nothing for the future generation.

→ If _____

13. The climate will change unless we reduce the use of non-renewable energy.

→ If _____

14. Lock all the doors and no one can break into your house.

→ If _____

15. If we continue hunting polar bears, they will become extinct in the near future.

→ If _____

Exercise 13: Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning. Use unless.

1. If you don't do this now, you will regret it.

→ Unless _____

2. I will feel bored if my best friend doesn't come to the party with me.

→ I _____

3. We won't talk to her if she doesn't apologize.

→ We _____

4. The baby will cry louder if they don't give him some toys.

→ The baby _____

5. If she doesn't promise to come back home early, her father won't let her go.

→ Unless _____

6. If we don't buy a good map, we will be lost.

→ Unless _____

7. If Mary doesn't have enough money, she won't buy that ear

→ Unless _____

8. You can't have many job opportunities if you don't have an IELTS degree.

→ You _____

9. If you don't eat less, you can't lose weight.

→ Unless _____

10. If he doesn't speak English well, he can't take part in this English contest.

→ Unless _____

Exercise 14: Write in complete sentences using the given words.

1. If / we / not / go shopping / soon / we / be / late.

→ _____

2. If Sarah / not be / ready / by 8 a.m / I / go / without her.

→ _____

3. If / you / send / your mother / this letter / it / come / to / her / tomorrow.

→ _____

4. She / get / the / job / if / she / do / well / in / interview.

→ _____

5. They / not miss / the flight / if they / be / in a hurry.

→ _____

6. He / learn / quickly / if / he / practice / frequently.

→ _____

7. If / it / rain / they / postpone / the match.

→ _____

8. You / not be able to sleep / if / you watch / this horror movie.

→ _____

9. I / go / shopping / with / my mother / if / I / have / time.

→ _____

10. If / you / be / hungry / eat / something.

→ _____

Exercise 15: Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct:



1. If (A) someone came (B) into the store, smile (C) and say, "May (D) I help you?"
2. If (A) you do not understand (B) what were written (C) in the book, you could ask (D) Mr. Pike.
3. If (A) there isn't (B) enough food (C), we couldn't continue (D) our journey.
4. If (A) anyone will phone (B), tell (C) them I'll be (D) back at 11:00.
5. I will come (A) to meet Mr. Pike and tell him about(B) your problems if (C) you didn't solve (D) them.

PART III. SKILLS

A. LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer.

1. What is one of the best things you can do with your life?
A. watch TV B. be a volunteer C. play video games D. go on vacation
2. What is a great way to help other people?
A. play sports B. go shopping C. be a volunteer D. sleep
3. How do many volunteer organizations need?
A. extra hands C. extra food C. extra money D. extra clothes
4. What do some people settle into?
A. a hard-working lifestyle B. a volunteer lifestyle
C. a lazy lifestyle D. an active lifestyle
5. What does being a volunteer do?
A. opens your eyes to how some people live B. makes you wealthy
C. allows you to travel the world D. helps you make new friends

Exercise 2. Listening to the passage and fill in the missing words.

When traveling to another country, you should learn a bit about its (1) _____ before you go there. This includes getting to know the proper form of (2) _____ people, which can differ a lot. If you go to a European country, don't be surprised if someone kisses you on the (3) _____. In China, for example, people might applaud when a visitor is introduced. Finally, if you travel to Tibet, people may (4) _____ their tongues to greet you! Indeed, there is a wide (5) _____ greetings around the world.

Exercise 3. Listen to a recording about meeting and greeting customs in some countries around the world. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Statements	True	False
1. A handshake is a common form of greeting in the four countries.		
2. In Finland, close friends and family often hug and kiss when they see each other.		
3. In Japan, people greet their superiors with a small head bow.		
4. Korean women usually bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other.		
5. In Viet Nam and Korea, when you address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first.		
6. American men often kiss women when they meet for the first time.		

Exercise 4. Listen to a talk about teenagers and technology. Fill each of the gaps with no more than TWO words. You will listen TWICE. Track 10

1. Nowadays teenagers can be called a _____.
2. Teenagers like _____ friends on the Internet.
3. Teenagers can _____ what time to do something.



4. Playing computer games makes teenagers _____ less on their lessons in class.

5. The parents of these teenagers are finding ways to _____ their children's interest in technology.

Exercise 5. Listen and choose F for False or T for True.

1. Minh is watching television when Hanh phones.
A. True B. False
2. Hanh invites Minh to a music festival.
A. True B. False
3. Minh can't go rollerblading because Nam has got his rollerblades.
A. True B. False
4. Hanh suggests going to Museum of Ethnology to paint pottery.
A. True B. False
5. In the end, Hanh goes to the art fair alone.
A. True B. False

Exercise 6. Listening to the recording about healthy lifestyle then choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. The man wants to _____.
A. run a mountain marathon
B. try out for the company basketball team
C. join a soccer club
2. The woman is worried that _____.
A. her husband's health isn't good
B. her husband is becoming a fitness freak
C. the man works too much
3. First, the woman suggests that her husband _____.
A. see a doctor
B. start with light workouts
C. visit with a fitness trainer
4. Her husband should _____.
A. eat more protein B. consume less salt C. eat less fatty foods
5. Why does the man's wife recommend cycling?
A. It is good for improving muscle tone.
B. It helps strengthen the heart.
C. It helps develop mental toughness.

B. SPEAKING

Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practice the short exchanges in pairs.

1. **A:** How do you greet your teachers in England?
B: a/ We say "Good morning" and their title and surname.
b/ We exchange friendly talks.
2. **A:** Can we get food on the street here?
B: a/ Sure. People sell a lot of street food.
b/ No. You can find a lot of street vendors.
3. **A:** Many adults only have a coffee for breakfast.
B: a/ Because they have breakfast outside.
b/ Because they are in a hurry to work.
4. **A:** Which is the most common way of greeting around the world?
B: a/ I think it's the same way.
b/ I think it's shaking hands.
5. **A:** Are they moving around the fire?
B: a/ Yes, it's a tribal dance.
b/ Yes, it's folk music.
6. **A:** Is it their traditional craft?
B: a/ Yes, it is passed from generation to generation.



7. **A:** Her voice of English is excellent. b/ Yes, it is passed from place to place.
B: a/ But she is a native speaker.
8. **A:** Weaving takes a lot of time and work. b/ But English is not her native language.
B: a/ But we should maintain the traditional craft.
9. **A:** What do people do to maintain them b/ And it does not belong to traditional
traditional lifestyle? lifestyles.
B: a/ They enjoy having fast food when they are in
10. **A:** I think Vietnamese people enjoy a hurry.
fresh seafood. b/ They hold their festivals every year.
B: a/ Sure. They prefer traditional dishes.
b/ No doubt. Viet Nam has a long coastline.

Exercise 2: Complete the dialogue with the sentences below.

- A.** Yes; Conical hats have been present at many exhibitions and craft fairs.
B. You're right. It takes much more time and skill to make flat palm hats instead of ordinary conical hats.
C. Of course, here you are.
D. Hats made in factories are cheaper and more convenient but the craft has been passed from generation to generation. Many young villagers in Chuong Village have become skilled workers.
E. It's a conical hat or 'non la', Linda.
F. It was made in a village well-known for a long history of conical-hat making — it's Chuong Village in Thanh Oai District in Ha Noi.

- a:** _____
Mai: (1) _____
Lind
a: It looks very nice and charming. Can I try it on?
Mai: (2) _____
Lind
a: Wow, it's fantastic to wear something like this on the head. Where was it made?
Mai: (3) _____
Lind
a: I think each hat takes workers a lot of time.
Mai: (4) _____
Lind
a: Do young people follow the traditional handicraft?
Mai: (5) _____
Lind
a: Do you introduce this traditional hat to foreigners?
Mai: (6) _____

Exercise 3: Complete the dialogue with the sentences below. There is one extra

- A.** The festival starts with the worshipping ceremony to pray for a wealthy and happy life for the whole year.
B. It's held on the 12th day of the 1st lunar month.
C. It's an essential part of the festival with performances of Boi singing.
D. Yes, I'm reading the notice of the Whale festival or Cau Ngu festival in Binh Thuan Province next week.
E. Some fishermen set off a few days travelling long distances at sea to catch a big net of fish.
F. Vietnamese people consider them as friendly companions during sea voyage, and they can bring good luck to sailors, too. When they die, people build temples to honour them.
G. You bet. There are games of fish catching, net casting and raw fish catching.
E. Some fishermen set off a few days travelling long distances at sea to catch a big net of fish.

Nick: Are you reading the news, Phong?



Phong: (1) _____

Nick: Why are there festivals for whales? Are they only ordinary mammals at sea?

Phong: (2) _____

Nick: It's very interesting. What are the activities of the Whale festival?

Phong: (3) _____

Nick: Are there any games during the festival?

Phong: (4) _____

Nick: How about music in the festival?

Phong: (5) _____

Nick: And what is the time for the festival?

Phong: (6) _____

Nick: Thank you for all the information about the festival. I hope to attend the festival in Binh Thuan next week. It's on Sunday and we don't have to go to school.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. **I'm sure / Maybe / I wonder** your mum will like your present. She always prefers yours.
2. **Perhaps / No doubt / Maybe** this is the Mona Lisa painting. You can see the name of the painter, Leonardo de Vinci, on it.
3. **Perhaps / I'm sure / I'm certain** the teacher will punish you for the drawings you have done on the walls or she'll like them.
4. **I wonder / I'm sure / No doubt** that is the jacket that the captain wore when he arrived in the South Pole.
5. **I'm not sure / I'm certain / I'm sure** that is the right place for the picture. What about the bedroom?
6. **Maybe / I'm not sure / I'm certain** he will be ill. He has been sitting in the sun for three hours.
7. **Maybe / I'm not sure / I'm certain** that you can help protect the environment by collecting the garbage.
8. **I'm sure / Maybe / I wonder** which story Grandma is going to tell us.
9. The weather is lovely. **I'm sure / Maybe / I wonder** they are enjoying the picnic in the woods.
10. **I'm sure / Maybe / I wonder** she has a lot of work to do, and she will have to surf the net until a late hour of the day.
11. **No doubt / I'm not sure / I wonder** he won't be able to escape from that scary shark.

C. READING

Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

① Nowadays, with the high-speed Internet (1) _____, people can quickly update the (2) _____ news on the coming natural disasters in their neighborhood. For example, last year many flood victims in Da Nang were rescued from deep flooded areas (3) _____ to the short videos and images of where they got stuck they posted on social networks like Facebook or TikTok. In addition, the collaborative work on storm and flood prevention between departments goes (4) _____ because they can have video conferences to guide and evacuate locals from dangerous areas. In the future, the communication (5) _____ people



and the rescue teams might be much more convenient when telepathy technology has a breakthrough.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. connect | B. connecting | C. connection | D. connector |
| 2. A. latest | B. last | C. later | D. late |
| 3. A. despite | B. because | C. thank | D. thanks |
| 4. A. smoothy | B. smoothly | C. smooth | D. smoother |
| 5. A. by | B. with | C. between | D. from |

② Computers are helpful in many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information even (1) _____ than a person. Second, computers can work with a lot of information at the same time. Third, they can store information for a long time. They do not forget things that the common people do. (2) _____, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, but they usually do not make mistakes.

Recently, it is important (3) _____ about computers. There are a number of things to learn. Many companies have computers at work. In addition, most universities (4) _____ day and night courses in Computer Science. Another way to learn is from a book, or from a friend. After a few hours of practice, you can (5) _____ with computers.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. quickly | B. quicklier | C. more quickly | D. most quickly |
| 2. A. Finally | B. Finish | C. Final | D. Finishing |
| 3. A. know | B. knew | C. knowing | D. to know |
| 4. A. have | B. has | C. had | D. having |
| 5. A. do | B. play | C. get | D. work |

Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① Life in the big city is face-paced, fun and exciting. There are countless job opportunities and activities to occupy your time. However, with the good, there also comes the bad. Although the big city has more job opportunities; there are also more people competing for a single job. This can make your job search frustrating. Oddly enough, you will see hundreds, if not thousands of jobs available each week, but you still might remain unemployed, especially when the economy is down. In addition, the cost of living is typically higher in big cities, and it can **cost you an arm and a leg** for a small apartment in a decent area of the city, not to mention other costs to fulfill your basic demands. Diversity is a good thing, but the number of people can be a bit overwhelming if you are not accustomed to it. There will always be crowds and always be people around. Moreover, traffic can be a nightmare in the big city. It can get so bad that it can turn you into an evil person. If you hate driving in traffic, then the big city life is not for you. Heavy traffic also contributes to pollution, which is one of the biggest disadvantages of living in the city. Obviously, our health is affected most by certain diseases relating to the respiratory system and other body parts. A lot of premature deaths are supposed to be the result of long-term exposure to small particles. Most importantly, there is always more crime in a big city, causing you second case your decision for living in a big city. You are much more likely to be a victim of a crime living in a big city than in a small town.

1. According to the passage, some good things of living in the city are _____.
A. excellent educational system and recreational activities
B. excellent educational system and countless job opportunities
C. countless job opportunities and activities to occupy your time
D. a lot of kinds of entertainment and shopping centers
2. While big cities have more job opportunities, it also gives _____.
A. more competition for a single job
B. higher salary
C. growing economic crisis
D. greater chances of being unemployed
3. What does the phrase "**cost an arm and a leg**" mean?
A. your legs and arms have good value
B. cost a small amount of money
C. you must work hard to earn money
D. cost a lot of money
4. According to the paragraph, city is not a perfect place for _____.



- A. extroverted people B. introverted people
C. people who hate driving in traffic D. people who prefer a busy life
5. In the big city, people tend to when traffic is getting heavy _____.
A. go crazy B. get enough time to relax
C. wait a bit longer D. slow down themselves
6. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
A. Pollution causes health problems. B. Cities are always crowded.
C. It costs a lot of money to live in a big city. D. Crime is not a serious problem in big cities.
- ② For 3,000 years, Mongolians have lived in the rural areas, moving to search new grassland for their cattle. They depend on their livestock for a living. Today, about half of Mongolia's population is living in the ger and moving their camping equipment several times a year. nomadic life develops in summer and survives in winter. When the weather is warm, they work hard on their farms to get milk and make airag — a type of milk alcohol, consuming meat from their sheep and goats. Once winter comes, temperatures drop quickly and they stay indoors and survive on horse meat.
- With the rise of technology, changes in the Mongolian nomadic lifestyle are almost inevitable. Many herders use motorbikes to herd cattle and horses. To move their homes, they use trucks instead of ox carts. Solar panels are also becoming an addition to the ger, giving them access to electricity without being confined to one place. The nomads use solar energy to power TV sets and mobile phones.
1. Mongolians regularly move from place to place in order to _____.
A. look for food for their family
B. find grassland for their livestock
C. herd their cattle and horses
D. sell their animals and farm products
2. How many Mongolians still live a traditional nomadic life?
A. Close to 40 percent B. More than 50 percent C. About 50 percent
D. About 60 percent
3. What is the Mongolian's main food in winter?
A. horse meat B. sheep meat C. goat meat D. airag
4. Today, Mongolian nomads _____.
A. use solar energy to power electronic devices
B. don't lead their lifestyles as herders any more
C. use ox carts to move their homes
D. have the advantage of city life
5. Which of the following is NOT true about Mongolian nomads?
A. They live in the countryside.
B. They live near and for their livestock.
C. They are now taking advantage of modern technology.
D. They work hard in winter when the temperatures are low.

The Wodaabe Tribe

1. In the strong heat of the Sahara Desert, a celebration is getting started. It's a competition — a beauty contest, and the contestants — people taking part in it — consider it serious. Contestants are wearing colorful clothes, putting their make-up and doing their hair. This is a beauty contest with a difference. The contestants aren't women, they're men.
2. The Wodaabe Tribe in Nigeria, a group of about 45,000 nomadic cattle herders, travel through the Sahara Desert raising cows. They consider themselves the most beautiful people in the world.
3. Every year the Wodaabe hold a beauty contest to celebrate the rainy season. Groups of young men dance for hours in front of female judges — people deciding who are the winners. I can't wait for it to start. There's nothing like it anywhere else.



4. The men put on costumes with ostrich features, beads and brightly-coloured materials. They also paint their faces, for example, a long line painted from the forehead to the chin. Soon the dance begins. The men stand in a circle and move round as they dance. Dancing in circles for hours under the desert sun can be very tiring.

5. By the end of the dance there are three winners. The losers have to wait until next year's contest to try again. I hope that the Wodaabe continue this fantastic celebration for some time to come.

1. What is so unusual about the beauty contest?

A. The bright clothes
paint

B. The special face

C. The contestants' hair
compete

D. The people who

2. What does the writer suggest about the Wodaabe people in the second paragraph?

A. They have a high opinion of themselves.

B. The men want to impress each other.

C. They get everything they need from their animals.

D. They pay most attention to the clothing they wear.

3. The writer is excited to see the festival because _____.

A. he has waited for it to start for a long time
long way to see it

B. he has travelled a

C. he thinks everyone else seems too serious
unique event

D. he wants to see a

4. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?

A. to show how beautiful the contestants become

B. to give examples of Wodaabe beauty preparations

C. to express the difficulty of costume-making

D. to emphasise how stressful the Wodaabe feel about the contest

5. What do we learn about the writer's feelings towards the festival?

A. He feels the competition isn't fair on the losers.

B. He thinks the tradition should be continued.

C. He believes the competitions are nothing special.

D. He thinks it's too tiring for the Wodaabe men.

④

Australian Aborigines

There are about 500 ethnic groups in Australia called Aborigines. Before white people came, Aboriginal people lived throughout Australia, and the highest population was along the coast. They were traditionally hunters and gatherers who did not live in one place. They moved around their country to search for food. Within the clan, all members had specific roles and responsibilities to ensure the survival of their community. Men hunted animals, such as kangaroos, emus, birds, reptiles and fish. Women collected fruits, honey, insects, eggs and plants. They had a steady supply of food thanks to hunting and gathering. They were experts in finding sources of water.

Since the British first came to Australia, Aborigines lost most of their land and a large number of native people were killed due to huge waves of diseases. Today more than half of all Aborigines live in towns, often in the suburbs in bad living conditions.

Nowadays, there are laws to protect the rights of Aborigines, and Aboriginal communities have their own territory, and mining companies can't have projects on their sacred land.

1. All of these are true about Aborigines before white people came to Australia except _____.

A. there were hundreds of ethnic groups

B. they lived throughout Australia

C. they were nomads — moving around the country



D. they lived inland mostly in order to find food

2. Aboriginals lived by _____.

A. hunting and gathering

B. farming and raising animals

C. growing fruits and raising animals

D. selling water sources to white people

3. After the arrival of the British, the population of Aboriginals dropped sharply because of _____.

A. wars

B. loss of land

C. diseases

D. bad living

conditions

4. The laws try to protect _____.

A. the operation of mining companies

B. the survival of the Aboriginals on their own land

C. the rights of white people throughout Australia

D. the rights of mining companies on the territories of the Aboriginals

5. The word 'clan' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. survival

B. tradition

C. community

D. country

Exercise 3: Read the text and answer the questions.

The Tay ethnic group is the second largest ethnic group in Viet Nam, only after the Kinh. The Tay ethnic group has 1,700,000 people. They live mainly in Northern and Northwestern provinces, such as Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Lang Son, Ha Giang, Thai Nguyen and Lao Cai. The Tay live on farming. They plant rice on terraced fields. Other crops and fruit trees can be grown besides rice. They raise cattle and poultry. On festival occasions, they make many kinds of cakes, such as square rice cakes, round rice cakes, black rice sesame cakes, lime-water dumpling, and so on. The Tay play a very important role in the Vietnamese culture, customs and cuisine.

1. How big is the Tay ethnic group in the ethnic groups in Viet Nam?

→ _____

2. Where do they mainly live?

→ _____

3. What do the Tay live on?

→ _____

4. Which animals do they raise?

→ _____

5. What are their specialities on festival occasions?

→ _____

D. WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. is / famous / Which / spaghetti? / for / country

→ _____

2. the / traditional / find / You / in / lifestyle / interesting. / Alaska / might

→ _____

3. I / weak / points. / online / think / has / some / learning

→ _____

4. changing / and / way / working? / learning / our / Is / technology / of

→ _____

5. go / will / sledding / tomorrow. / We / dog

→ _____

6. camping / They / rain. / go / doesn't / it / if / will

→ _____

7. not / lessons / offline / are / as / interesting / Online / ones. / as

→ _____

8. It's / maintain / traditional / their / lifestyles. / villages / for / to / difficult / some

→ _____



9. well-known / fish / and / for / is / England / chips.



10. you / don't / late / you / will / up, / meeting. / be / If / the / hurry / for



11. I will start/ the gym / going to / next week/ my lifestyle/ to improve/.



12. I/ fast food anymore / won't eat/ I want to have/ because/ a healthier lifestyle/.



13. try to / Will you/ eat/ and vegetables to/ more fruits/ have a better/ lifestyle/?



14. She/ a yoga class/ will join/ next month/ her stress and/ to reduce/ improve her lifestyle/.



15. They/ up late anymore / won't stay/ because/ to have a/ they want/ lifestyle/ more balanced/.



16. to walk to/ Will he try/ work instead of/ adopt a more/ driving to/ active lifestyle/?



17. We/ cooking at home / will start / more often/ a healthier lifestyle / to have/.



18. She/ anymore because / a healthy/ she knows it's not / won't smoke/ lifestyle/.



19. Will/ to reduce/ a better/ their screen time/ they try/ to have/ lifestyle/?



20. He / practising / to improve / mindfulness / will start/ meditation / overall lifestyle / his mental health and/.



Exercise 2: Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of online learning, using the cues below.

- online classes / convenient and flexible // stay at home / have online lessons / instead of / come / school or any classroom
- all you need / an Internet connection / a computer or a smartphone // easily record the lessons / watch them later
- online classes / promote / more interaction / more learning opportunities // students / get over their shyness / contribute more / online courses
- online learning / require / more self-discipline // without the direct guidance / the teacher / students / good motivation / participate / lesson on their own
- they / turn off / the microphones / webcams / the teacher / other students / not know what they are doing
- online learning/technical issues / the Internet connection // online learning / more screen time/excessive screen time /lead / physical illnesses / poor eyesight or headache

There are advantages and disadvantages of online learning. For the advantages, firstly, online classes

Secondly, online classes promote.

However, there are also disadvantages of online learning. To start with, online learning

. In addition, online learning may have _____.
Furthermore, online learning means more

. Online learning will become a trend in the near future, but we should have solutions to get over the disadvantages in order to get a good result in our study.

