NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên) – NGUYỄN HỮU CƯƠNG

**BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ - NÂNG CAO TIẾNG ANH 8**

#### (Theo chương trình Tiếng Anh mới)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

**Unit 1: LEISURE ACTIVITIES**

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Leisure activities*

**Phonetics:** *Sounds /br/ and /pr/*

##### Grammar:

* *Verbs of liking + to-infinitive*
* *Verbs of liking + gerund (-ing form)*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Verbs and nouns related to leisure activities*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about good and bad sides of using the computer*
* *Listening to and writing opinions about leisure activities*

##### PRACTICE

* 1. **Choose the word having the underlined part pronouced differently in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. prize | B. drill | C. brick | D. trim |
| 2. A. broom | B. proof | C. blood | D. troop |
| 3. A. practice | B. cracker | C. tractor | D. bracelet |
| 4. A. trophy | B. problem | C. broccoli | D. drop |
| 5. A. trunk | B. prudential | C. brush | D.crush |

* 1. **Give the names of the following (the first letter of each word is given), then say each word aloud.**



1.t…………….. 6.b………………….



2.p………………

7.t…………………..

3.b………………………… 8. p



4. t 9.b……………………

5.stirf……………….. 10. t……………………

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

doing yoga making crafts going fishing listening to music playing football reading watching tv surfing the internet flying kite playing computer games



1…………………………………… 6………………………………

2…………………………………… 7………………………………

3…………………………………… 8………………………………..



4…………………………………… 9……………………………….

5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Match the leisure activities in the box with the correct descriptions.

* + - Arts and crafts
    - Cook
    - Gardening
    - Go out with friends
    - Go to the cinema
    - Play a musical instrument
    - Play video games
    - Spend time with family
    - Go to cultural locations and events - Surf the internet

1. To see Hollywood blockbuster movies, Bollywood movies (from India), art films, animated films.
2. You can do many things with your family. Usually, the fact that you are together is more important than the activity.
3. You can aldo do many things with your friends, like play a sport, sit down and talk, have a barbecue, or any other activity that you all enjoy.
4. Learn to play the piano, guitar, violin, cello, flute, piano accordion, mouth organ , panpipes, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, etc. You can play on your own or with a group, such as a band or an orchestra.
5. You can plant flowers, vegetables or herbs and maintain your garden by watering it, pulling the weeds and feeding it with fertilizer.
6. You can paint, draw, sew, crochet, knit, sculpt, engrave, make furniture, make jewelry, or you can even create your own new art form.
7. You can make meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner. You can bake cakes, cookies, slices and pastries in the oven.
8. You can play games on the computer or on a game consoles, like Playstation, X-Box, Wii, PSP, etc. you can play on your own or with your friends or family.
9. You can go to the museum, to an art gallery. You can go to concert, plays, musicals, dance recitals and opera performaces.
10. You can research a topic you are interested in using a search engine, visit your favourite websites, watch music videos, create your own video and upload it for other people to see, maintain contact with your friends using a social networking site, write your thoughts in a blog, learn what is happening in the world by reading news websites, etc.

##### Write the activities in the box into the correct column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| do | go | play |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| acting  gymnastics | badminton  handicrafts | cards  jogging | chess  karate | climbing  puzzles |
| rollerblading | skateboarding | surfing | the guitar | volleyball |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

* 1. **Use the gerund of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.**

collect do eat listen play ride take wash watch write

1. My sister enjoys ………………aerobics in the morning.
2. Lucia fancies ………………emails after dinner.
3. In his free time, Quang likes ………………photographs.
4. Are you interested in ………………handball, Peter?
5. Vinh‟s brother loves………………foreign coins, doesn‟t he?
6. David hates………………a bike to school on rainy days.
7. I prefer ………………DVDs to going to the cinema.
8. Nam detests………………the dishes every day.
9. We don‟t mind ………………to classical music. 10.The Robinsons adore ………………Vietnamese food.

##### Put the verbs in brackets into infinitive (V/ to V) or gerund (V-ing).

1. John dislikes (work) …………in front of a computer all day.
2. I‟d like (visit) …………the Viet Nam Museum of Ethnology this weekend.
3. I‟d rather (make ) …………crafts than listen to music.
4. Minh loves (help) …………her parents with DIY projects.
5. Quang hates (take) …………the dog for a walk.
6. We all adored (do) …………aerobics when we were young.
7. You should (play) …………sports to keep fit.
8. They don‟t need (watch) …………that programme if they don‟t like it.
9. Do you fancy (socialise) …………with friends? 10.My brother prefers (surf) …………the Net.

##### Look at the pictures and write sentences saying whether Nam likes or doesn’t like the activity. Use the clues: =adore,

**=love, ** **=like, enjoy, fancy, = not mind, = dislike, not like, ** **= hate, = detest**



2……………………………………





1………………………………………

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3……………………………………. | 4…………………………………… |
| 5……………………………………. | 6……………………………………. |
| 7……………………………………. | 8……………………………………. |
| 9……………………………………. | 10……………………………………. |

* 1. **Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.**

**Leisure in Britain**

The British spend their free time in different ways. People generally use it to relax, but many people also (1)…………..voluntary work, especially for charities.

People spend a lot of their free time in the home, where the (2)…………popular leisure activity is watching television, the average viewing time being 25 hours a week. People often (3) ………………programs on video so that they can watch later, and video recorders are also used (4)…………watching videos hired from a video rental shop.

Reading is also a favourite way of spending leisure time. The British spend a lot of time reading newspaper and magazines.

In the summer gardening is popular, and in winter it is often replaced by “do-it-yourself”, (5) ………… People spend their time improving or repairing their homes. Many people have pets to look after; taking the dog for a daily walk is a regular routine.

The extra leisure time (6) …………at weekends means that some leisure activities , many of them to do with sport, normally (7) …………place only then. Traditional spectator sports include football, criket, horse racing, motor racing and motor cycle racing. Popular forms of (8) …………are swimming, tennis, ice- skating or roller skating, cycling, climbing, and hill or country walking.

Families often have a “day out” at the weekend, especially in summer, with a (9) …………to a local event such as a festival, fair or show. Young people especially go to clubs and discos, while people of all (10) …………go to theatre, the cinema, art exhibitions and concerts.

1.A. make B. do C. play D. go

2.A. many B. more C. much D. most

3.A. record B. scan C. print D. power

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

* 1. A. what B. why C. when D. while
  2. A. available B. probable C. abundant D. exclusive
  3. A. drag B. bring C. carry D. take
  4. A. strength B. exercise C. athelics D. presentation
  5. A. voyage B. journey C. visit D. road
  6. A. ages B. numbers C. years D. groups

##### Read the following passage and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) or have No Information (NI).

**Leisure Time**

Hello! My name‟s Johnny. I‟m fourteen years old and I live in Sydney, Australia.

I just want to talk about how my friends and I spend our free time. My best friends are Tom and David. They are in the same as me.

Teenagers often complain they‟re bored and have nothing to do. I can‟t understand them. I‟m never bored.

If the weather is nice, we go for a walk or we ride our bikes. All of us love rollerblading. We often play football, basketball or cricket in the park when it is rainy, we go to the sports centre. Here we usually play table tennis or go swimming.

If you play a musical instrument it‟s a good fun! I play the guitar and practise a lot.

At home I usually listen to music or read magazines and books. Of course, as other teenagers I often go on the internet or play computer games – but not always! It‟s a pity that a lot of teenagers live their lives on several public sites like Facebook or Twitter! They had better make real friends!

In the evening I sometimes watch TV. I often invite my friends over for dinner or a cup of tea and we play chess or cards.

At the weekend we go hiking, fishing or sometimes we go to the cinema. We like comedies.

…………..1/ Johnny has a lot of friends.

…………..2/ He is often bored.

…………..3/ He and his friends like doing sports.

…………..4/ He plays a musical instrument.

…………..5/ At home he helps a lot.

…………..6/ He likes listening to rock music.

…………..7/ He is addicted to the Internet.

…………..8/ He has a Facebook profile.

…………..9/ In the evenings he‟s usually at home.

…………..10/ He never goes out at the weekends.

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Vinh really loves to hang out with friends.

 Vinh really enjoys ………………………………………………………

1. Playing beach games is very interesting.

 It is ………………………………………………………………………

1. It is not a good idea to spend too much time on computer games.

 It‟s better to avoid………………………………………………………

1. My parents insist me on learning something interesting.

 My parents wants………………………………………………………

1. Jenny finds reading poetry boring.

 Jenny dislikes …………………………………………………………..

##### Use the suggestions below to write a short paragragh of around 100 words about the benefits of playing sports for children.

* + - Topic sentence: Benefits of playing sports
    - Supporting idea 1: Playing sports is fun and exciting
    - Supporting idea 2: Playing sports keeps kids strong, fit and healthy.
    - Supporting idea 3: Sports help develop teamwork and leadership skills.
    - Concluding sentence: Children should play sports.

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

**Find 9 leisure activities in the word search.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G | O | F | I | S | H | I | N | G | A | C |
| B | C | I | C | Y | I | N | K | R | E | O |
| E | O | V | O | B | K | P | R | C | M | O |
| P | L | A | Y | T | E | N | N | I | S | K |
| P | L | A | Y | C | H | E | S | S | N | W |
| L | E | H | A | V | E | A | R | E | S | T |
| A | C | E | N | L | R | U | N | T | P | S |
| D | T | W | A | T | C | H | D | V | D | S |

**Unit 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Topic:** *Life in the countryside*

**Phonetics:** *clusters: /bl/ and /cl/*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: Comparative forms of adjectives.*
* *Comparative forms of adverbs.*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Life in the countryside*
* *Adjectives and adverbs*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about a lifestyle of , and what you like or dislike about life in the countryside.*
* *Listening to and writing about life in the countryside and the ways it has changed.*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word having the underlined part pronouced differently in each line.**
2. A. flag B. glad C. blame D. clap
3. A. click B. glide C. climb D. blind
4. A. clothing B. blond C. globe D. slogan
5. A. club B. blunt C. fluffy D. glucose
6. A. bloom B. gloop C. flood D. sloot

##### Reorder the letters under each picture to make a meaningful word then say it aloud.



1. lwbo………………….. 6.sgesals…………………..



7.kbcol…………………..

2. coklc…………………..



3. levosg…………………..

8. solocamrs…………………..



4. katbeln………………….. 9.legu…………………..



5. odulc………………

10.klecr…………………..

##### Put the correct word from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cottage | harvest | hill | path | ploughing |
| pond | scarecrow | tractor | waterfall | well |



1…………………………………… 6……………………………………



2…………………………………… 7……………………………………



3…………………………………… 8……………………………………



4…………………………………… 5……………………………………

5…………………………………… 10……………………………………

##### Match each word to its meaning.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |
| 1. forest | A. a community of people smaller than a town |
| 2. stream | B. a small house in the country |
| 3. village | C. the trees and other plants in a large densely wooded  area |
| 4. lake | D. a steep descent of the water of a river |
| 5. cottage | E. domesticated bovine animals such as cows, buffaloes |
| 6. field | F. grass mowed and cured for use as fodder |
| 7. waterfall | G. a piece of land cleared of trees and usually enclosed |
| 8. hay | H. land covered with grass and other low plants suitable  for grazing animals |
| 9. pasture | I. a body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land |
| 10.cattle | J. a natural body of running water flowing on or under the  earth |

1. **Complete the sentences with a suitable comparative form of the words provided.**
2. Towns are ………………than villages. (big)
3. A sofa is ………………than a chair. (comfortable)
4. Does an ox run ………………than a horse? (slow)
5. Laura sings ………………than her sister. (good)
6. My house is ………………from the river than Nam‟s house. (far)
7. Minh plays the flutes ………………than Quang. (bad)
8. Traffic in the city is always ………………than that in the countryside. (busy)
9. This year the farmers work ………………than they did last year. (hard)
10. Villages are ………………than towns. (quiet)
11. I think people in this area live ………………than those in other areas. (happy)

##### Use the suggestions to write sentences of comparative.

1. Your brother/ optimistic/ you

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Air/ countryside/ healthy/ city.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. People/ countryside/ work/ hard/ city

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. This paddy field/ large/ five stadiums

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. A cow/ plough/ bad/ a buffalo

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Mai/ speak English/ fluent/ her sister

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Summer/ hot/ autumn

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Life/ countryside/ peaceful/ city

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. An ox/ strong/ a horse

………………………………………………………………………………. 10.Quang/ write/ careful/ his friends

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. Nam helps his parents ………………the rice onto the ox-drawn cart.
   1. load B. collect C. dry D. ride
2. In Emi‟s opinion, city life is more ………………than country life.
   1. friendly B. exciting C. natural D. peaceful
3. The sky is………………here in the countryside because there are no buildings to block the view.
   1. tidy B. close C. dense D. vast
4. Look! Some children are ………………the buffaloes.
   1. picking B. playing C. driving D. herding
5. Viet plays the guitar ………………than Phong does.
   1. more goodly B. more well C. better D. gooder
6. Midical help is …………easily obtained in remote areas than in towns.
   1. more B. fewer C. less D. higher
7. Today Peter gets up ………………than he did yesterday.
   1. earlier B. more early C. more earlily D. more earlier
8. He seems to be ………………than we thought.
   1. more quick B. more quickly C. quicklier D. quicker
9. The wind is blowing ………………than it did last night.

A. stronger B. more strongly C. stronglier D. more stronger 10.Is living in the city ………………than living in the country?

1. more convenient C. most convenient
2. as convenient D. so convenient

##### Fill each blank with a suitable word to finish the passage.

Life in the countryside is a bit slower than life in the city. It isn‟t as exciting as life in the city. But (1) ………………general people work hard – they work in the fields, in the garden, in the woods etc. They grow vegetables, cultivate crops and raise (2) ………………(cows, horses, buffaloes,…). Some people even have vineyards and fruits orchards.

There is a ton of work to be done on the farm-milk cows, taking (3)

………………of livestock, mucking out, ploughing fields, sowing seeds, fertilizing, harvesting, …It is said that a farmer works from (4)

………………to sunset. People use farm machinery and drive tractors.

Children can freely play outdoors. In rural area people (5)

………………each other better. There are no skyscrapers in the countryside. People‟s home may be (6) ………………a farmhouse or a cottage.

People sniff air that is definitely cleaner than air in the cities. There is also

(7) ………………violence and vandalism. The traffic isn‟t as dense as in the cities. There (8) ………………no rush hours. Furthermore, it isn‟t as noisy as it is in cities.

People living in the countryside can enjoy the green scenery. They can enjoy the nature. They can (9) ………………birds chirping, deer stopping in a clearing in wood. Besides, people can eat fresh home-grown (10)

………………and fruit. It seems that life in the countryside is not that stressful. Altogether that must have a positive effect on their health.

##### Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Hi! My name is Marek. I‟ve been staying in England on an exchange visit and I‟ve found it a very interesting experience. I‟ve been staying with a boy called Peter and his family for two weeks. The first thing I learnt was how to greet English people. When I met Peter and his parents at the airport, I tried to kiss them on the cheeks. His parents looked a bit shocked but let me kiss them. Peter just smiled and said “Hi!”.

The city where they lived is very interesting, and is much bigger than my small village. I‟ve never seen so many motorways, and there‟s a recycling bin on every corner. It‟s really noisy, though, and there are so many cars that they need to have traffic lights everywhere!

I like it here but I think I still prefer the countryside. There are more trees and animals, and not so many factories.

In all, I‟ve learnt a lot from my exchange but I‟ll be glad to get back to Poland. I wonder what Peter will think when he comes to stay here!

1. How long has Marek been in England?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. How did he greet Peter‟s parents at the airport?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. What hasn‟t Marek seen before?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Does Marek prefer cities or the countryside?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Where does Marek come from?

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Example 0: There have four people in our family. 0/ are

1. Today we play more badly than we did yesterday, so we 1/ need to practise more.
2. I have never see a most colourful kite than this one. 2/
3. Maria and her sister talked loud than the other guests. 3/
4. John ran more fastly than all other competitors in the race. 4/
5. Please speak clearer because I hardly understand the 5/ instructions.

##### Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total)

Example: 0. My house has a small garden. (**is**)

=>There is a small garden in my house

1. Mr. Quynh is the happiest person in the village. (**than**)

=> No one in the village …………………..Mr. Quynh.

1. Life in the countryside isn‟t as stressful as life in the city. (**more**)

=> Life in the city …………………….. life in the countryside.

1. This is the largest kite I‟ve ever seen. (**larger**)

=> I‟ve never ………………………………this.

1. Phong was a quicker walker than his friends. (**quickly**)

=> Phong ………………………his friends.

1. Houses in the city are much more expensive than those in the countryside. (**much**)

=>Houses in the countryside ………………those in the city.

##### Use the following suggestions to write passages about city and country life with comparative forms of adjectives.

* + Cities/ big/ life/ exciting//. Public transport/ good//. But/ life/ stressful//.

People/ busy/ run/ one place/ other//.

* + Life/ country/ may/ boring/ but / people/ close/ nature/ air/ clean//. People/ have/ relaxed/ lifestyle//. But/ there/ nothing bad/ have/ nothing/ do/ all day//.

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

**There are twelve words in this chain. Find them and write them down into your exercise book.**

MMOUNTAINCNC ANALHILLSZFOR ESTRIVERBRIDGE DVALLEYLOLAK EBEACHTISLAND CLIFFSSEAS

### Unit 3: PEOPLE OF VIET NAM

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** People of Viet Nam

**Phonetics:** *Clusters: /sk/ and /st/*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: Questions*
* *Articles: a, an, the*

##### Vocabulary:

- Different cultural groups in Viet Nam

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about ethnic* groups in Viet Nam
* *Listening to and writing about the lives and ways of life of ethnic* groups in Viet Nam

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word having the underlined part pronouced differently in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. stamp 2. A. crisp | B. space  B. sticky | C. skateboard  C. skinny | D. strange  D. smile |
| 3. A. skull | B. dispute | C. study | D. disrupt |
| 4. A. stop | B. spot | C. scope | D. smog |
| 5. A. creamy | B. steak | C. sneaky | D. speak |

1. **Reorder the letters under each picture to make a meaningful word. Then put it in the right column according to its sounds and say it aloud.**



1. katseb…………………..

6.trsa…………………..



2. sonop………………….. 7.tsikr…………………..



3. teatsu………………….. 8. nsip…………………..



4. socesr…………………..

9.ngist…………………..



5. psawenserp……………… 10.kams…………………..

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| /sk/ | /sp/ | /st/ |
|  |  |  |

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bamboos | costume | festival | pagoda | musical instrument |
| shawl | stilt house | temple | waterwheel | terraced fields |



1…………………………………… 6………………………………



2…………………………………… 7………………………………



3…………………………………… 8………………………………..

4…………………………………… 9……………………………….



5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| boarding | ceremonies | communal | costume | culture |
| customs | display | diverse | ethnic | worship |

1. The ……………….house is the biggest in the village.
2. The Hoa‟s ……………….is more colourful than the Nung‟s.
3. Which ……………….group has a larger population, the Bru-Van Kieu or Khmer?
4. Does the Yao have a rich ……………….of folk literature and art?
5. The Hmong people hold festivals and ……………….every year.
6. Like some other peoples, the Thai ……………….their ancestors.
7. Many ethnic minority students are studying at ……………….schools.
8. The peoples of Viet Nam are ……………….but very peaceful.
9. The ethnic minority peoples have their own ……………….and traditions. 10.The items on ……………….in the Museum of Ethnology are very

interesting.

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

* 1. The Tay people live mostly in the

…………….regions in the north of Viet Nam.

* 1. You can taste some ……………….of the local people sold right there at the open-air market.
  2. I‟m sure you will have an ……………….time when you attend Hoa Ban Festival.
  3. Do the Cham people live in the

…………….provinces of the country?

* 1. The yellow colour of five-coloured sticky rice

………….Earth.

MOUNTAIN SPECIAL FORGET SOUTH SYMBOL

* 1. Is the ……………….of the stilt house on the side? ENTER
  2. We like the ……………….songs of the Muong in Hoa Binh.
  3. Are there many ……………….festivals held by the Viet people in spring?
  4. Thai cloth is famous for being unique, ………….and strong.
  5. Y Moan was one of the greatest ……………….of the Ede ethnic group.

TRADITION RELIGION

COLOUR ART

##### Use the right question words to complete the following questions.

1. ……………….do the Pathen people live?
   * In Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang.
2. ……………….of your parents can speak Tay language?
   * My father can.
3. ……………….do the Khmer people hold Chaul Chnam Thmay festival?
   * To celebrate the New year.
4. ……………….can sleep in the communal house?
   * Single men can.
5. ……………….is the costume of the Lolo people?
   * I‟m not sure. But I think it‟s quite expensive.
6. ……………….do the local people go the market?
   * Almost people walk and some ride the horse.
7. ……………….is the ceremony held by the Bru-Van Kieu?
   * Before sowing seeds.
8. ……………….kinds of goods are sold at the open-air market?
   * The local products such as fruit and vegetables.
9. ……………….is it from the town centre to the nearest Chut village?
   * About 35 kilometres.

10.……………….musical instruments are on display in the museum?

* + The Coho‟s

##### Insert a correct article (a, an, the) if necessary to complete the following sentences.

1. Among 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam, the Odu group has ……….smallest population.
2. There is ……….stilt house in my grandparents‟village.
3. In Tay families, old people usually stay at ……….home to look after

……….house.

1. Although Phong is ……….member of the Nung Ethnic group, he wears

……….uniform when he goes to school.

1. This is ……….old costume of the Pupeo people.
2. The chapi is ……….unique musical instrument of the Raglai people.
3. The communal house is also used as ……….place of worship.
4. Recently, Thai men prefer to wear ……….King‟s style of dress.

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Viet Nam is a multicutural country with 54 ethnic groups. The Viet (King) people account (1) ……….86% of the country‟s population and mainly inhabit the Red River delta, the central coastal delta, the Mekong delta and major cities. The (2) ……….53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are

scattered over mountainous areas (covering two-thirds of the country‟s territory) (3) ……….from the North to the South.

Among ethnic minorities, the (4) ……….populated are Tay, Thai, Muong, Hoa, Khmer, Nung…..with a population of around 1 million each, (5) ……….the least populated are Brau, Roman, Odu with several hundred people each. The Viet people (6) ……….in establishing a centralised monarchy righ in the 10th century. The Cham people once boasted (7) ……….flourishing culture early in the history. The Tay, Nung, and Khmer peoples had reached high levels of (8)

……….with the presence of various social strata.

The Muong, Hmong, Dao, Thai peoples…..gathered under the rule of (9)

……….tribal heads. Many ethnic groups divided their population into social echelons, especially those (10) ……….lived in moutainous areas.

##### Read the following information about the Sanchay people and choose the best answer for each question.

**The Sanchay Ethnic Group**

**Proper name**: Sanchay

**Other names**: Honban, Chung, Trai.

**Population**: 114,012 people

**Local groups**: Caolan and Sanchi

**Language**: The language of the Caolan belongs to the Tay- Nung group (of the Tai-Kadai language family) and the language of the Sanchay belongs to the Handicrafts group (of the Sino-Tibetan language family).

**Production activities**: The Sanchay are agricultural people who farm mainly wet rice paddies, but they also cultivate swidden fields which they prepare by the slash-and-burn method. They use the digging stick to make holes for seedlings. Fish catching plays an important role in their economic life as well. With their unique fishing tools, such as hand nets and woven baskets, fish catching supplies the Sanchay food and improves their daily meals.

**Diet**: The Sanchay eat mainly ordinary rice. They also drink a lot of wine especially during the Tet holidays or festivals. Men smoke tobacco in a water pipe. Women chew betel.

**Clothing**: Sanchay women wear the Cham-style skirt and long shirt or tunic which is decorated around the bottom hem and on the back. For daily wear, Sanchay women wear one Cham-style cloth belt, but on special occasions, like the New Year festival, they wear two or three silk belts of different colours.

**Housing**: The Sanchay live in the provinces of the northeast. They live in the stilt house of a style similar to those of the Tay, who live in the same area.

**Transportation**: The Sanchay usually carry goods on a bad on their back like a backpack.

1. What is the population of the Sanchay people?
   1. nearly one million people.
   2. over two hundred thousand people.
   3. over one hundred thousand people.
   4. nearly fourteen thousand people.
2. The Sanchay people use ……………to make holes for seedlings.
   1. digging sticks B. spades C. hand nets D.pipes
3. When do Sanchay women wear two or three silk belts?
   1. every day C. on wet days
   2. at weekends D. on special occasions
4. The Sanchay people live in ………………..
   1. modern flats C. northern provinces
   2. stilt houses D. eastern provinces
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   1. The Sanchay mainly cultivate swidden fields.
   2. The Sanchay use woven baskets to catch fish.
   3. The main food of the Sanchay is ordinary rice.
   4. The Sanchay people carry goods on their back.

##### Write questions for the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. Mr.Pha goes cutting wood in the forests once a month.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Artists from the Central Highlands will give Cong performances in the festival.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. My father bought a costume of the Bahnar at an open-air market in Kon Tum.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. The Hani people live in Lai Chau and Lao Cai.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. The Coho celebrate their New Year holidays in December.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. It is two kilometres from here to the communal house.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. The Thai women‟s shawls are the most beautiful of all.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. The visitors got to the Sila village on foot.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. My uncle has been to Quang Nam to write an article about the Sedang.

……………………………………………………………………………… 10.Pao spent three months to make this musical instrument.

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

* 1. What is the price of a dish of five-coloured sticky rice?

=>How much …………………………………………………………………

* 1. Would you mind carrying my basket for me, please?

=>Could …………………………………………………………………...

* 1. Why do some ethnic peoples build the communal house?

=> What …………………………………………………………………….

* 1. How long have you been an ethnologist?

=> When ……………………………………………………………………

* 1. Who do these beautiful ornaments belong to?

=> Whose…………………………………………………………………..

##### Read the notes about how to make sticky rice cooked in bamboo (com lam). Then write full sentences to show a foreigner the steps to make it.

**INGREDIENTS**

* 2 cups glutinous rice
* 4 small bamboos, one side opened (20 cm in length)
* 1 banana leaf, for sealing, torn into 4 pieces
* 4 bamboo strings
* Salt and pepper, sesame seeds, serve (optional)

##### NOTES

* 1. Soak sticky rice/ water/ 5hr+/ (better/ overnight)
  2. Rinse/ rice/ drain//.
  3. Careful/ insert/ rice/ bamboo/ seal/ open ends/ banana leaf pieces/ bamboo string//.
  4. Char grill/ bamboo rice/ 30 minutes/ medium heat/ turn/ every few minutes//.
  5. When / rice/ fully cooked/ peel/ discard/ burnt bamboo//.
  6. Leave/ rice/ until/ cool/ cut/ piece/ 5cm//.
  7. Serve/ salt/ pepper/ sesame seeds/ or/ have/ meal//.

*Sticky rice cooked in bamboo (com lam) is a Vietnamese rice dish found in the northwest mountainous area and Central Highlands. Making sticky rice cooked in bamboo is quite easy if you know the key steps…………………..............*

…………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………….

##### FUN CORNER

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions to check your understanding about the ethnic groups of Viet Nam.**

1. Which of the following groups cook and eats steamed corn flour (men men)?
   1. The Tho
   2. The Yao
   3. The Sandiu
   4. The Hmong
2. Where can we find mua sap performaces?
   1. In the northwest
   2. In the Central Highlands
   3. In the southeast
   4. In the Mekong Delta
3. Which group celebrates Ooc om bok (Greeting –the-Moon) festival?
   1. The Bo Y
   2. The Shinhmun
   3. The Khmer
   4. The Romam
4. Women of which group wears the shawl (Khan Pieu)?
   1. The Khang
   2. The Thai
   3. The Ngai
   4. The Taoi
5. Which ethnic group play the t‟rung?
   1. The Gie-Trieng and the Brau
   2. The Choro and the Kmu
   3. The Giarai and the Bahnar
   4. The Mang and the Raglai

## MID-TERM TEST

Time allowed: 60 min

##### Underline the words having clusters /sk/, /sp/, /st/, /br/, /pr/, /bl/, /cl/, then read the sentences aloud. (1p)

1. I sometimes skip breakfast when I get up late.
2. The boys are practising climbing to the top of the ladder.
3. Some ethnic minority peoples have spoken as well as written language.
4. I‟d like to have a clear blue sky over my head.
5. Drawing spaceships is what my cousin likes best in his spare time.

##### Put a, an, or the in each of the blanks. (2p)

1……….Viet (or King) people have ……….largest populations among 54 ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

1. In ……….afternoon, my brother and I feed ……….chickens and collect their eggs.
2. It‟s unlucky to light three cigarettes with one match.

- That‟s only ……….superstition. only ……….idiot believes in superstitions.

1. There is ……….university and ……….English centre in this city.
2. I love ……….spaceships over there in ……….corner. Just look at those flowers! I can‟t believe they‟re not real.

##### Read the passage and give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (2p)

Most teenagers like (1.spend) ………………..time in front of the TV, but is this a good thing? Is TV just a way of avoiding (2.do) …………….….something more useful? Some people think that most TV programmes are not right for teenagers. “Teenagers” need (3.have) ………………..better programmes”, agrees TV producer Erica Johnson. “Our TV company promises (4.make)

…………….….educational programmes which teenagers enjoy (5.watch)

………….…….”. Erica suggests (6.create) …………….….a special channel for teenagers. Teenagers want (7.be) ……….……….different, so a different

channel is a good idea. TV is a great way of learning. Teenagers can learn (8.understand) ……….……….the world through television. :what do teenagers think? Emily, 13, said, “It‟s a bad idea. We have enough channels already. I wouldn‟t lie (9.see) ……….……….one more”. Erica said, “We are planning (10. Show) ……….…….the first programme on this new channel next spring”.

##### Make questions for the answers, using the cues given. (1p)

* 1. - the Khmer/ have/ own language?

- Yes, they do ……………………………………......

* 1. - farm/ this?

- It‟s my uncle‟s. ……………………………………......

* 1. - celebrate/ your birthday?
     + I usually celebrate it at home. ……………………………………......
  2. – Your summer holiday/ countryside?
     + Oh, it was very interesting and useful.
  3. – Coloured pencils/ collect/ so far?

……………………………………......

- I‟ve collected about 150 of them. ……………………………………......

##### Read the passage and insert a word in each of the blanks. (1p)

Hi. My name is Buon Krong. I am a member of the Ede people. I live in a small village in (1) ……………Central Highlands of Viet Nam. It is my homeland. There are about 250 people living there. The village is quiet and life is slow and easy. We (2) ……………have to queue in shops or banks. The people here live on growing corn and coffee. The air here is very clean (3) ……………there is not much traffic, and there are no factories. My village people are much more friendly than those in a city. If someone has a problem, there are always people who can help. However, one thing I don‟t like about the (4) ……………here is that there is not much to do in the evening and at weekend. We haven‟t got a cinema or theater. We haven‟t got a library either. But I still (5) ……………life in my village to life in a big city.

##### Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. (1p)

1. The storm arrived at the village much (soon) ……………than we expected.
2. My cat is a better pet: she plays much (quiet) ……………than my big, noisy dog.
3. Many birds fly a long way, but Arctic terns fly the (far) ……………
4. Do you know the light travels (fast) ……………than sound?
5. Of all the girls, Hoa did the embroidery the (careful) ……………

##### Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question below.

Leisure activity isn‟t just for fun, says Howard E.A. Tinsley, a professor from the University of Florida who has developed a scale that classifies hobbies based on needs they satisfy people. The scale can help people find more personal fulfillment by giving them insight into what they really like. “The surprising thing is that activities you might think are very different have similar effects on people. Probably no one would consider acting to have the same characteristics as roller-skating or playing baseball, but people who act as a hobby report feeling an intense sense of belonging to a group, much the same way others do in playing sports”.

And activities providing the strongest sense of competition are not sports, but card and computer game, he found. Participating in soccer satisfies our desire for a sense “belonging”, and coin collecting fulfills the need for “creativity”. With so many people jobs they don‟t care fore, leisure is a prized aspect of people‟s lives, Tinsley said. “Yet it‟s not something psychologists really study. Economists tell us how much money people spend skiing, but nobody explains why skiing really appeals to people”.

Fishing, generally considered an outdoor recreational activity, for example, is a form of self-expression like stamp collecting, because **it** gives people the opportunity to express some aspect of their personality by doing something different from their daily routine, he said.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
   1. Both acting and roller-skating give people a feeling of being a part of a team.
   2. Collecting things satisfies people‟s desire for making new things.
   3. Fishing allows you to show the type of person you are.
   4. Reseachers know for sure why a hobby attracts a person.
2. According to the passage, outdoor recreational activity is considered as…………….
   1. a way of showing people‟s habits
   2. a method of satisfying their expectation
   3. a chance to show their character
   4. an activity to show their unity in a team
3. Taking part in sports give you…………..
   1. the strongest desire to win
   2. a need a creativity
   3. the chance to express your feelings
   4. a sense of being part of a team
4. The bold word “it” in the last paragraph refers to…………
   1. fishing C. self-expression
   2. an activity D. stamp collecting
5. Which sentence best summrises the passage?
   1. Leisure activity and sport are totally different
   2. Leisure activity satisfies people‟s particular desires
   3. A person‟s personality is expressed via his hobbies
   4. Sports affect a person‟s personality
6. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that means exactly the same as the sentence before it. (1p)
7. Cats cannot swim as well as dogs. (BETTER)

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. I get a lot of pleasure from reading cookery books. (ENJOY)

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. Would you like to play a game of tennis now? (FANCY)

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. How much are those trainers? (COST)

…………………………………………………………………………………

1. Which costume do you like better, the Tay‟s or the Pathen‟s? (PREFER)

…………………………………………………………………………………

**Unit 4: OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** Our customs and traditions **Phonetics:** *Clusters: /spr/ and /str/* **Grammar:**

* *Review: modals (should/ shouldn’t )*
* *Articles: have to + infinitive*

##### Vocabulary:

* Types of customs and traditions
* Expressions with “custom” and “tradition”

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about family* customs and traditions
* *Listening to and writing about* customs and traditions *of an ethnic monority* group

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word having the underlined part pronouced differently in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. spring | B. stripe | C. strict | D. newsprint |
| 2. A. stranger | B. sprag | C. astronaut | D. misprogramme |
| 3. A. espresso | B. pedestrian | C. strength | D. respray |
| 4. A. stroll | B. overspread | C. disprove | D. stroke |
| 5. A. sprung | B. frustrate | C. structure | D. spruce |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with *str* or *spr*, then read the words aloud.**



1. …………ong



* 1. ………ead



* 1. o………ich



4. …………ite

6.head ……..ing



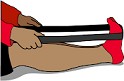
7.…………ess



1. mi……onounce



1. Au………alia



5. …………awberry 10. ………aighten

##### Match the pictures with the customs and traditions.

1. A. Grandparents helping look after children
2. B. Visiting pagodas on the first and fifteenth day of a lunar month
3. C. Offering teachers flowers on Vietnamese Teachers‟ Day
4. D. Preparing Chung Cake on Tet holiday
5. E. Having a party when the baby is one month old
6. F. Serving tea when guests visit your house
7. G. Telling children fairy tales on bed time
8. H. Giving things to adults with both hands
9. I. Getting food for others when having meal together
10. J. Children crossing their arms and greeting adults

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| break | chopsticks | custom | generations | manners |
| residents | respect | shoes | tradition | worshipping |

1. In Viet Nam, we follow the tradition of ………..the ancestors.
2. You should take off your ………..before going into a Japanese house.
3. In my famiy there is a ………..of having dinner together at 7.30 sharp.
4. We shouldn‟t ………..with this tradition because it reflects our culture and lifestyle.
5. You should place the ………..on top of the rice bowl when you finish a meal in Viet Nam.
6. There is a British ………..of having afternoon tea at 4p.m.
7. We cook five-coloured sticky rice on the first of every lunar month, and our family has followed this tradition for ………..
8. According to our tradition, you should ………..old people.
9. In our community, it‟s the custom for the ………..to clean the streets on Sunday mornings.
10. You should learn about British table ………..so you can feel comfortable at dinner.

##### Match the information in Column A with the customs and traditions in Column B.

1. **In Japan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column A** | **Column B** |
| 1. When you are on the train… 2. When you meet someone… 3. When you have meals with the Japanese…. 4. When you are in a restaurant… 5. When you are given a gift…. | 1. you should yell to get a waiter‟s attention. 2. you shouldn‟t fumble with your chopsticks. 3. you shouldn‟t talk too loudly. 4. you shouldn‟t open it in front of the giver. 5. you should bow to greet them. |

1. **In Brazil**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column A** | **Column B** |
| 1. When men greet one another… 2. When you don‟t bring a gift to a hostess who invites you to dinner…. 3. When you receive a present… 4. Women who greet their friends… | 1. you should open it immediately. 2. you shouldn‟t forget to send her flowers the next day. 3. Should kiss each other‟s cheek. 4. you shouldn‟t rush them or appear impatient. 5. They should shakes hands and maintain |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. When negotiating with a  Brazilian….. | eye contact. |

1. **Choose should or shouldn’t to complete the following sentences.**
2. Vietnamese women (should/ shouldn‟t) wear ao dai on special occasions.
3. You (should/ shouldn‟t) talk with food in your mouth.
4. When you have dinner with a British family, you (should/ shouldn‟t) hold the knife in your left hand.
5. We (should/ shouldn‟t) clean the house before Tet holiday.
6. Children (should/ shouldn‟t) go out without adults when it gets dark.
7. We (should/ shouldn‟t) wrap the birthday present in colourful paper.
8. If you are going to Italy for your holidays, you (should/ shouldn‟t) learn a little Italian.
9. In Viet Nam, you (should/ shouldn‟t) ask anyone to lend you money on the first day of a lunar month.
10. People (should/ shouldn‟t) comb their hair when they are in the car. It is considered a taboo.
11. We (should/ shouldn‟t) eat mooncakes at the Mid-Autumn Festival.
12. **Complete the sentences with *have to, has to, don’t have to* or *doesn’t have to.***
13. It‟s Sunday, so the children …………………..go to school.
14. Minh …………………..study for a test, so he is going to stay at home.
15. Your shoes are dirty. You …………………..clean them.
16. I …………………..take an umbrella. It isn‟t raining.
17. Peter …………………..get up early. It‟s his holiday.
18. It‟s very important here. You …………………..wear a tie unless you want to.
19. Jane …………………..tidy her room. It is a mess.
20. The train is direct. Your brother …………………..change trains.
21. In Britain, everyone …………………..pay in pounds.
22. Help yourself to anything you want. You …………………..ask.

##### Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. My family …………the tradition of cooking sticky rice on the first day of a lunar month.
   1. discovers B. allows C. follows D. advises
2. When having meals with a British family, you should never chew with your

…………open.

* 1. hand B. eye C. finger D. mouth

1. We enjoy our family customs and traditions because they provide us with a sense of …………
   1. belonging B. missing C. worrying D. surrounding
2. The xoe dance is a …………tradition of Thai ethnic people.
   1. physical B. spiritual C. material D. practical
3. In Japan when bowing, you …………your appreciation and respect to other person.
   1. prepare B. suggest C. open D. express
4. You …………use your mobile phone on the plane.
   1. Must B. mustn‟t C. don‟t have to D. have to
5. He …………cross the street when the traffic light is green for pedestrians.
   1. Should B. shouldn‟t C. ought D. oughtn‟t
6. It‟s optional. We …………go if you don‟t want.
   1. Have to B. don‟t have to C. mustn‟t D. must
7. She‟s always tired. She ………… go to bed late every night.
   1. can B. can‟t C. should D. shouldn‟t 10.My brother …………work late tonight. His boss ordered him to stay until

10.00.

A. must B. have to C. has to D. should

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each numbered blank.

In Viet Nam, a death anniversary is called *giỗ*. It is a festive occasion, at which (1)………….of an extended family gather together. Female family members traditionally (2) ………….the entire day cooking an elaborate banquet in honour of the deceased individual, which will then (3) ………….enjoyed by all the family members. In addition, sticks of incense are burned in (4)

………….and commemoration of the deceased person. It is not unusual for a family to celebrate several *giỗ* per year, so the ceremony serves as a time for families to (5) …………., much like the Vietnamese new year, Tết.

In Vietnamese culture, certain special, traditional dishes (particularly desserts) are only prepared (6) …………. death anniversary banquets. In addition,

favourite foods of the deceased person being honoured are also prepared. Chicken, a particularly prized (7) …………. in Viet Nam, is often cooked as well. In Central Viet Nam, small stuffed glutious rice flour balls (8)

………….in leaves called *bánh ít* are such a dish. Because the preparation of

(9) ………….many complex dishes is time-consuming, some families purchase or (10) ………….caterers to prepare certain dishes. It is also common that a soft-boiled egg be prepared and then given to the oldest grandson.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. members | B. colleagues | C. adults | D. clerks |
| 2. A. take | B. consume | C. purchase | D. spend |
| 3. A. must | B. should | C. be | D. been |
| 4. A. expectation | B. honour | C. wish | D. admiration |
| 5. A. remember | B. discuss | C. reunite | D. relate |
| 6. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 7. A. fruit | B. vegetable | C. meat | D. fish |
| 8. A. gathered | B. handled | C. mixed | D. wrapped |
| 9. A. very | B. so | C. such | D. too |
| 10.A. rent | B. offered | C. hire | D. invite |

##### Read the following passage and answer the questions.

**Wedding Traditions around the World**

**France**: A lovely custom coming to us out of France comes in the form of a two handled cup called the “coup de marriage”. The cup was saved to be used from one generation to another. Of course, the custom has long been established of drinking a toast to one another, but the two handled cup adds a special touch to the weddings of today. Until recently, these cups have been very difficult to find. Drinking from the same cup denotes “togetherness”.

**Germany**: The tradition coming to us out of German includes the bride and groom holding candles trimmed with flowers and ribbons. This beautiful old tradition could be included in a wedding of today, with the couple placing candles they have carried to the alter beside their unity candle. These candles could then be used to light the unity candle at the end of the ceremony.

**India**: Flowers have always played a very important part in the Indian wedding. A lasting tradition passed along from generation to generation is that of the

brother of the groom sprinkling flower petals over the heads of the couple following the wedding vows at the end of the ceremony.

1. What is the “coup de marriage”?

…………………………………………………………………………….

1. What does drinking from the same cup denote?

…………………………………………………………………………….

1. When could the candles be used to light the unity candle?

…………………………………………………………………………….

1. How have flowers played in the Indian wedding?

…………………………………………………………………………….

1. Who sprinkles flower petals over the heads of the couple?

…………………………………………………………………………….

##### Finish each of the following sentences in such as way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the words given and other words as necessary. Do not change the word given.

Example:

1. There are five rooms in our house. (HAS)

 Our house has got five rooms.

1. I‟m obliged to finish the letter before midday. (HAVE)

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. You are not allowed to leave the room without permission. ( MUSTN‟T)

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. It‟s a good idea to swallow rapidly if you have hiccups. (SHOULD)

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. It isn‟t necessary for you to take a thick coate. (DON‟T)

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. It‟s not a good idea to leave a child unsupervised. (SHOULDN‟T )

……………………………………………………………………………..

##### Use the information below to write a short paragraph of around 100 words about Thanksgiving Day.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What‟s the tradition? | Thanksgiving Day |
| What is it? | a harvest celebration |
| Traditionally, what was it? | a time to give thanks for a big harvest |
| What is other information? | a holiday to express appreciation to family and  friends. |
| What is it celebrated with | a big family feast |
| When is the celebration? | 4th Thursday of November |
| What do families do? | come together and eat a lot of food |
| What do they eat? | cig turkeys and canberries and pumpkin pie |
| What do they do? | talk about what they are thankful for (family,  friends, good food, good things in lives) |

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………..

##### FUN CORNER

**Match the information in A with the customs on B.**

**CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD**

1. Shouldn‟t pat anyone on the top of the head because the head is the most sacred part of the body.
2. Should clear your plate down to the very fast grain of rice.
3. Should leave some food on the plate or their host will think they‟re still hungry.
4. Should you talk with your mouth full of food.
5. Shouldn‟t say no to coffee when he/she visits a person‟s home.
6. Students should raise their hands before they answer or ask a question in class.
7. In China people….
8. In Thailand you….
9. In Saudi Arabia a guest….
10. Nowhere in the world….
11. In many countries in the world….

**B**

**A**

**Around the World**

1. In Japan you……

1. ……. 2. ……. 3. ……. 4………. 5……… 6…….

### Unit 5: FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Festivals in Viet Nam*

**Phonetics:** *Stress on words ending in –ion and -ian*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: simple and compound sentences*
* *Complex sentences*

##### Vocabulary:

* Festivals
* Festival activities

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about festivals in Viet Nam*
* *Listening to and writing about a traditional festival*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. procession | B. companion | C. production | D. celebration |
| 2. A. magician | B. vegetarian | C. historian | D. civilian |
| 3. A. confusion | B. musician | C. ancestor | D. importance |
| 4. A. tradition | B. festival | C. emperor | D. motherland |
| 5. A. clinician | B. pagoda | C. visitor | D. arrival |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with –ion or *-ian*, then mark the stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.**



* 1. competit……… 6.physic ……..



* 1. politic……… 7 invitat.…………



* 1. opin………



* 1. Librar…………

1. Egypt………



1. explos………



5. connect………… 10. technic………

##### Put the correct word from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bamboo swing | boat race | elephant race | firework display | five-fruit tray |
| human chess | lion dance | mooncake | peach blossoms | wrestling |



1…………………………………… 6………………………………



2……………………………………

7………………………………



3…………………………………… 8………………………………..

 9……………………………….

4……………………………………

5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| carnival | celebrate | ceremony | commemorate | cultural |
| decorate | fortune | lanterns | legendary | procession |

1. The Giong Festival ……………the hero, Thanh Giong (Saint Giong)
2. The Hung King Festival features a ……………from the foot of the Nghia Linh mountain to the High Temple on top of the mountain.
3. At the Ooc om bok Festival, people floate a beautiful paper ……………on the river.
4. Chu Dong Tu is one of four ……………saints in Viet Nam.
5. To welcome Tet we ……………our house with peach blossoms and a mandarin tree.
6. You should go to Ha Long City to join the …………… there.
7. The Whale Festival is held to pray for the good ……………of the fishermen in Quang Nam.
8. After the opening ……………., there is an *ao dai* fashion show.
9. My cousin from Australia will come to ……………the Tet holiday with my family.
10. The general purpose of festivals is to preserve ……………heritages.

##### Match the dependent clauses with the independent ones to make complex sentences. Then write the full sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dependent clauses** | **Independent clauses** |
| 1. Although I‟ve been to the  Huong pagoda Festival twice | a. I‟m going there again this year. |
| 2. Because it rained heavily | b. I really enjoyed the festival. |
| 3. When you reach the top of the  Nghia Linh mountain | c. You will have chances to see  the Elephant Race Festival. |
| 4. If you visit the Central  Highlands in spring | d. I took a lot of beautiful pictures. |
| 5. Even though it was crowded | e. You will meet Hung King Temple. |
| 6. While I was traveling along Yen  Steam | f. The main part of the festival  was delayed for 2 hours. |

* 1. (Although I‟ve been to the Huong pagoda Festival twice, I‟m going there again this year.)

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………

##### Complete the following sentences with the conjunctions but, for, or, so.

1. John and Nick want to see the dragon boat races, …………they are going to Ook om bok festival.
2. Mary cann go to the Le Mat Snake Festival, …………she can stay at home.
3. The Robinsons have been to the Yen Tu Festival, …………they have never been to the Huong Pagoda Festival.
4. Quang liked the Cow Racing Festival, …………he went there with his parents.
5. You should go to the Hung King Temple Festival, …………there are a lot of joyful activities there.
6. **Use conjunctive adverbs *however, moreover, nethertheless, otherwise, therefore* to connect the sentences.**
7. Peter and Phong are happy to join the procession. It is going to rain.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nick wanted to travel around Viet Nam to take pictures of festivals. He started to save money.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. You can go to the Giong Festival. You can go to the Huong Pagoda Festival.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. At the Ook om bok we float beautiful paper lanterns on the river. We also hold thrilling dragon boat races.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. My aunt and uncle live in Ho Chi Minh City. They go to the Bai Dinh Pagoda Festival in Ninh Binh Province every year.

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Choose the best answer for each numbered blank of the passage.

The spring festival season in Viet Nam starts with the Lunar New Year (Tet), and (1) …………with the celebration honouring the mythical founding fathers, the Hung Kings, on the tenth day of the (2) …………lunar month.

Underlying the origins of these rituals is the farming cycle and (3)

…………association with fertility rites and ancestor worship. Ancestor worship is a (4) …………of wet-rice farmers who keep their ancestors‟ graves in their

village. This strong attachment to the village of one‟s birth and the recognition that the (5) …………all descend from the same ancestral line creates strong bonds. The village is based (6) …………the spirit of unity and family. The farmers are the festivals‟ ancestorsm actors and audience.

Ancient ceremonies (7) …………to farming sometimes take on additional meanings: the commemoration of heroic deeds and the village heroes‟ (8)

…………or death. Each village in the North of Viet Nam has (9) …………a heroic or super-man figure as a tutelary or guardian spirit. The heroes were honoured in their own (10) …………and communal houses which became the heart of the village activities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A.continues 2. A. first | B. closes  B.second | C. opens  C. third | D. expands  D. fourth |
| 3. A. its | B. their | C. it | D. them |
| 4. A. comprehension | B.wish | C.victory | D.belief |
| 5. A. visitors | B.survivors | C.inhabitants | D.businessmen |
| 6. A.on | B.at | C.of | D.in |
| 7. A. built | B.related | C.linked | D.covered |
| 8. A.fight | B.strength | C.feat | D.birth |
| 9. A.such | B.so | C.very | D.too |
| 10.A.castles | B.cities | C.temples | D.entries |

##### Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Hue Festival is a biennial cultural event celebrated in even years in order to honour Hue‟s cultural heritages as well as Viet Nam‟s national identity towards people from all over the world. With a quite long history since 1992, each time of celebration is distinctive festive theme, which never fails to draw attractions from millions of visitors.

Undoubtedly, at present, the Hue Festival is among the most expected events of this tranquil city. In 2000, the event attained its offical name “Hue Festival” as today. In this special event, a wide variety of traditional activities of Viet Nam such as calligraphy exhibition, kites playing with human chess playing are conducted. Also, re-creations of special events are carried out, such as the occasion of Nguyen Hue‟s enthronement and Nguyen Dynasty‟s Doctorial examinations, and performance of dance and fireworks are included.

The festival aims at promoting several kinds of arts as well, with the participation of over 40 art companies from both Viet Nam and foreign countries. From all over the world, thousands of artists gather at Hue to demonstrate their talents, delivering exhibitions, fairs and competitions to over 40 venues throughout the city.

1. How often is the Hue Festival celebrated?

………………………………………………………………………………

1. When did the Hue Festival obtain its official name as today?

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Name one traditional activity which is conducted at the Hue Festival?

………………………………………………………………………………

1. What does the Hue Festival aim at?

………………………………………………………………………………

1. What do artists from all over the world gather at Hue for?

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Each of the following sentences needs a semicolon and /or a comma. Put in the necessary punctuation.

1. Although none of us wanted to leave the festival early we have to be home before midnight.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. It started to rain heavily however all the pilgrims continued to walk to the Hung King Temple.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Mr. Smith wants to go to the Sinh Village Festival yet he has to go to work.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. At the Lim Festival while Mary enjoyed the *quan ho* singing performance John swung on the huge bamboo swing.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Coming to the Huong Pagoda Festival, tourists can enjoy the boat cruise along Yen Stream moreover for watching picturesque scenery they have chance to taste the local famous delicacies such as Sang vegetables.

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Rewrite the following sentences using the connectors in brackets.

1. The Bronze Pagoda is a must to see at the Yen Tu Festival, but visitors have to walk for about 6 hours to reach it. **(nevertheless)**

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Nam and Tom arrived late; therefore, they missed the most important part of the festival. **(because)**

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Mr. Lam was very busy; however, he spent the whole day at the Le Mat Village Festival. **(although)**

………………………………………………………………………………

1. You should come to the festival early, or you cannot join the procession. **(if)**

………………………………………………………………………………

1. As Julia likes Vietnamese folk songs, she goes to the Lim Festival every year. **(so)**

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Use the information below to write a paragraph of about 150 words about the Lim Festival.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name of the festival | Lim Festival |
| Time | 13th day of the 1st lunar month |
| How often? | Annually |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Location | Tien Du District, Bac Ninh Province |
| What is it? | Quan ho singing, UNESCO‟s Intangible Cultural  Heritage since 2009 |
| Activities | -Quan ho singing performance  -Female singers (lien chi) wear *ao tu than* (four-panel traditional dress) and *quai thao* hat.  -Male singers (lien anh) wear *ao the* and *khan xep*  -Sing love duets together in pair one male and one female  -On the lake in front of Lim Communal House: scenery of quan ho singing performance on a dragon boat. |
| Games | Bamboo swings playing, wrestling, cocks fighting, tugging war, blind man‟s buff, human chess, pot  beating. |

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

**Complete the following crossword. All the words are related to Tet holiday.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Across:**

2.A mythical animal, said to breathe fire

3.A type of celebration.

1. You do this when your house is dirty.
2. A Vietnamese Zodiac animal 9.These go off with a bang! 10.This colour makes bulls angry! **Down:**

1.A type of lamp. 4.Container for letters.

5.The colour red is said to be… 8.We use this to pay for things.

### Unit 6: FOLK TALES

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Folk tales*

**Phonetics:** *Intonation in exclamatory sentences*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: past simple*
* *Past continuous*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Characters in a folk tale*

*-Adjectives decribing characters*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about characters and the plot of a folk tale*
* *Listening to and writing opinions about a folk tale/ fairy tale.*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word having the underlined part pronouced differently in each line.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. folk | B. plot | C. ogre | D. golden |
| 2. A. brave | B. fable | C. castle | D. tale |
| 3. A. suggest | B. cunning | C. luxury | D. ugly |
| 4. A. heaven | B. mistreat | C. ahead | D.jealous |
| 5. A. shout | B. found | C. announce | D. couple |

1. **Use suggestions to write exclamatory sentences and say them aloud.**



lovely/ baby 1.…………………… ……



funny/monkeys 2.……………… ………..



hungry/ wolf 3.…………………………



beautiful /dress

4. …………………………



good-hearted/ queen 5……….. ………………..

long/bamboo tree 6.…………………. ……



magnicicent/ palace 7.………………….. ……



old/ tortoise

8. …………………………



smart/ crow

9. …………………………



Hard-working/ ants

10. …………………………

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| demon | dragon | Buddha | fairy | farmer |
| giant | mermaid | princess | unicorn | witch |



1…………………………………… 6………………………………



2…………………………………… 7………………………………



3…………………………………… 8………………………………..



4…………………………………… 9……………………………….

5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the opposite words of the adjectives in brackets. Use the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| brave | dishonest | fast | generous | handsome |
| happy | lazy | polite | stupid | wicked |

1. Once upon a time in a land far, far away, there was a king who was very

……………**(mean)**

1. The farmer had three sons. All of them were ……………**(coward)**
2. One day, a ……………prince came galloping up to the castle. **(ugly)**
3. The ……………witch turned the prince into a frog. **(kind)**
4. The ……………ogre believed what he said and released him. **(clever)**
5. The tortoise knows that it cannot run as ……………as the hare. **(slow)**
6. The tiger was ……………; it wanted to eat the woodcutter after he rescued it from the trap. **(honest)**
7. The king and the queen were very ……………because the princess was rescued. (**sad)**
8. It was a ……………knight. Everyone in the village liked him. **(rude)**
9. Cinderella‟s stepsisters were ugly, ……………, and selfish. **(hard- working)**

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

* 1. A fable is an ……………short story that teaches a moral lesson.

IMAGINE

* 1. Once upon a time there was a happy and ……ladybug. CHEER
  2. Alice was ………….when she suddenly heard footsteps behind her.

FRIGHT

* 1. While Cam lived ……….., Tam had to work very hard. LUXURY
  2. Although the old and wicked fairy was not invited, she came to the …………anyway.
  3. The king and the queen were always ……………to keep the princess away from spindles.
  4. Saint Giong heard an ………………….that the emperor needed brave men to protect the country.
  5. The villagers talked about the knights‟

……………when they fought against the dragon.

* 1. Everyone was scared when the witch made the dog……………disappear.
  2. Tam‟s stepmother and half-sister were …………and wicked.

CELEBRATE CARE ANNOUNCE BRAVE MAGIC CRUELTY

##### Complete the following sentences by putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. When the villagers (have) ………… a party, a dragon suddenly (appear)

…………and took a fiery breath.

1. “We (not ride) ………… horses to the beach at this time last week”, said the knights.
2. Sinbad and his men (leave) …………the cave while the giant (sleep)

…………in his lair.

1. When their parents (die) …………, the older brother (take) …………amost everything, and only (give) …………the younger brother a cottage and a star fruit tree.
2. While Cinderella (do) …………the housework, her stepsisters (travel)

…………to the ball.

##### Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. A …………can be an ancient story about brave people or magical events that are probably not true.
   1. fable B. fairy tale C. folk tale D. legend
2. The main …………of the fable “The Tortoise and the Hare” are a tortoise and a hare.
   1. characters B. personalities C. plots D. titles
3. A/ an ………… is a human-like creature, but it is extremely tall, strong and often bad and cruel.
   1. mermaid B. giant C. ogre D. elf
4. The fox used his tricks to get food from the crow. What a …………fox!
   1. mean B. stupid C. cunning D. fierce
5. The Snow White‟s stepmother is …………She has tried to kill her several times.
   1. ugly B. kind C. clever D. evil
6. A good…………quickly chanted a magic spell to change the curse.
   1. emperor B. fairy C. knight D. dwarf
7. In folk tales like Little Red Riding Hood, the …………is always bad.
   1. lion B. horse C. wolf D. hare
8. One day, Mai An Tiem …………a bird eating a red fruit.
   1. see B. saw C. is seeing D. was seeing
9. …………to the pricess at midnight last night?
   1. Was a fairy talking C. Has a fairy talked
   2. Did a fairy talk D. Does a fairy talk
10. When Tam …………her hair, Cam …………all fish from Tam‟s basket into hers.
    1. washed-poured C. was washing- poured
    2. was washing-was pouring D. washed- was pouring

##### Choose the most suitable words given in the box to complete the passage. Use each word only once. There are 3 words that are not used.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| beautiful | cunning | envy | guarding |
| jealous | open | riding | rescue |

Once upon a time, in the kingdom of Love, there lived a (1) ………..princess.

A wicked witch was (2) ………..of her beauty. She kidnapped the princess and locked her in a dungeon with a dragon (3) ………..at the gate.

One day, a handsome prince passed by, (4) ………..on his white horse. The princess shouted for help.

“Don‟t worry, I will (5) ………..you!” said the prince.

He killed the dragon and fought with the witch. The princess was saved.

##### Read the following story and choose the best answer for each question.

Once upon a time, there lived in Morocco one of the richest men on earth. He was King Jodas. He loved gold more than anything else in the world except his lovely, young daughter with silky, black hair and sparking eyes. Whenever King Jodas walked among his fruit trees and flower bushes, he wished he could turn them all into gold.

Early one morning, a god called Terrus came to visit King Jodas in his palace. He came to reward King Jodas for doing him a favour. Terrus offered to grant King Jodas whatever he wanted on earth. The King immediately asked that everything he touched be turned into gold. Terrus unwillingly granted King Jodas his wish and vanished.

Everything was fine till one fateful day. The King wept aloud in despair as he hugged a golden figurine he loved so much. He did not mean to turn her into gold. He begged Terrus to take away the curse of the golden touch.

1. Which of the following was King Jodas‟ most favoured?
   1. gold B. fruit trees C. flower bushes D. his daughter
2. King Jodas‟ love for gold tells me that he was ………………….
   1. greedy B. selfish C. rich D. cruel
3. Terrus was in Morroco because he ……………
   1. wanted to visit King Jodas
   2. wanted to return King Jodas a favour
   3. decided to marry King Jodas‟ daughter
   4. heard about King Jodas‟ wish
4. King Jodas cried because………..
   1. Terrus was not going to grant him his wish
   2. Terrus vanished
   3. his daughter was turned into gold
   4. Terrus took away his wish
5. Which of the following titles is the most suitable for the story?
   1. The golden king C. The king and his daughter
   2. A reward D. The golden touch

##### Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

1. Over two thousand years ago, there were living a good king and his queen.
2. The woodcutter worked in the woods with his friends at half past eleven two days ago.
3. When the prince waited outside the cave, he saw two ogres walked toward him.
4. Tiet Lieu was making Banh Chung and Banh Day while other princes prepared their special food.
5. Little Red Riding Hood was meeting a wolf when she was walking to her grandmother‟s house.

1/………………

2/………………

3/………………

4/………………

5/………………

##### Use the words given to write meaningful sentences in the past simple and past continuous tense.

1. When/ ogre/ roar/anger/ prince/ hit/ eye/ sword//.

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. While / Tam/ sort/ rice/ flock/ sparrow/ come/ help//.

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Frog/ turn/ handsome/ prince/ and marry/ princess//.

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. One day/ knights/ patrol/ around/ castle/ when hear/ someone/ cry/ help//.

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Little Red Riding Hood/ pick / flowers/ while/ grandmother/ wait//.

………………………………………………………………………………..

##### Read the story summary below. Then write a folk tale of around 120 words. What lesson do you learn from this folk tale?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | The Goose and the Golden Egg |
| Genre | Folk tale |
| Main characters | A countryman, and a goose |
| Plot: beginning | A countryman possessed most wonderful goose; every  day goose laid a beautfiful, glittering, golden egg. |
| Plot: middle | Countryman took eggs to market and soon began rich.  But he grew impatient with goose because she gave him only single golden egg a day.  He not getting rich fast enough |
| Plot : end | One day, after counting money, idea came he could get all golden eggs by killing goose and cutting it open.  But when deed done, not single golden egg find, and goose dead. |

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

##### FUN CORNER

**FOLK TALES RIDDLES: WHO AM I?**

Match the riddles with the pictures and characters.

Aladin Princess Ariel Pinocchio

Cinderella Little Red Riding Hood

* 1. I‟m a little girl. I‟ve got a red cape, I A. visit my granny. Who am I?



* 1. My dad is Neptune. I live in the sea, B. I‟ve got a tail, who am I?
  2. I‟ve got two stepsisters. My fairy C. grandmother helps me, I marry the

prince, who am I?

* 1. I‟m a puppet, I‟ve got a long nose. My D. dad is Geppeto, who am I?
  2. I‟ve got a magic carpet, I‟ve got a E. magic lamp, I love Jasmine, who am I?

# FIRST TERM TEST

##### Time allowed : 60 min

1. **Underline the words having clusters /sk/ , /sp/, /st/, /br/, /pr/, /bl/, /cl/,**

**/spr/, /str/, then read the sentences aloud. (1p)**

1. It is the present‟s habit to make short and concise speeches.
2. Luckily I was no stranger to the custom and traditions there.
3. Allow plenty of space for this blue flower as its roots spread widely.
4. The streets have been cleared of snow.
5. My school is built of red bricks.

##### Use the correct tense of the verbs to complete the sentences. (1p)

1. We postponed the picnic because it (rain)…………..heavily.
2. I didn‟t interrupt Phuong because he (speak) …………..to the teacher.
3. Thirty years ago, we (not have) …………..mobile phones.
4. I already (read) …………..that book about volcanoes. It‟s amazing to know how they are formed.
5. John still (live) …………..in the village when you met him?

##### Choose the correct option for each gap to complete the sentences.

1. –Nam: “Mum, let me go out tonight; my class is holding a party at Trang‟s house”.

-Mum: “OK, but you ……………..be home by 11p.m”.

* 1. must B. may C. need D. will

1. The English people are said to love ……………..
   1. custom B. tradition C. habit D. practice
2. –“……………..finish the work today?” -“Yes, you must”.
   1. May we B. Do we have to C. Ought we to D. Can we
3. “Do you think that I ……………..apologize to him?”
   1. may B. should C. could D. need
4. …………….., which are the movements in the Earth‟s crust, often occur in Japan.
   1. Vocalnoes B. Hurricanes C. Tsunamis D. Earthquakes
5. ……………..nice the weather is today!
   1. What B. That C. Which D. How
6. Most of my friends prefer detective stories ……………..cartoons.
   1. than B.from C. to D. as
7. The whole family ……………..with tradition by spending the New Year‟s Eve abroad.
   1. broke B. went C. followed D. kept
8. He said he …………busy then but he would get to the party by night.
   1. is B. will be C. would be D. was
9. The charity organisation helped to provide food and clean water for the victims of the earthquake. …………….., it trained health workers and supplied medicines.
   1. Moreover B. However C. Nevertheless D. Otherwise

##### Fill each blank with a modal verb to complete the sentences. (1p)

have to can can‟t could should

My brother Tam has always wanted to become a pop singer. The problem is that he (1) …………sing at all! But this doesn‟t stop him, though. He‟s always singing. He starts singing as soon as he wakes up, and doesn‟t stop until he goes to bed at night. I usually get along very well with him, but he (2) …………be a bit annoying when he starts singing. I often (3) …………use earplugs. The other day, I told him he (4) …………be on the TV. For a second he fell for it, until I told him that if he was on the radio, we (5) …………turn it off!

##### Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D. (1p)

Greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence and to show friendliness. The formulas for greeting are very specific and usually do not carry any literal meaning. People say “Good morning” even if it is a miserable day and may reply to “How are you?” with “Fine, thanks” even if they aren‟t feeling well.

Closings, like greetings, are commonly used to exchange with no literal meaning. People who are leaving each other permanently or for a long time shake hands or embrace, depending on the relationship. If you are in an unfamiliar situation and wonder what to do, watch other people or ask.

It is interesting, and sometimes very important to learn about the standards of courtesy in different areas of the world, so that we can practise them well and avoid awkwardness in case we get a chance to visit a person or a communty of unfamiliar social customs.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a purpose of greetings?
   1. To create contact with the person being greeted.
   2. To show that you recognize his or her present.
   3. To show that you are ready to admire him or her.
   4. To show that you are willing to be his or her friend.
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of the formulas for greeting?
   1. Literal B. Specific C. Usual D. Common
3. In what way are closings similar to greeting?
   1. They are common C. They are familiar
   2. They are exchanges D. They have no literal meaning
4. According to the passage, what should you do when you are in an unfamiliar situation?
   1. Observe what other people do C. Wonder what you should do
   2. Use formulas you know D. Ask your friends for help
5. Which of the following is a benefit of learning about the standards of courtesy in a different cultural area?
   1. You can act comfortably when you have a chance to visit the community.
   2. You can have a chance to visit a community of unfamiliar social customs.
   3. You can practice meeting with people from different cultural areas.
   4. You can avoid meeting with a community of unfamiliar social customs.

##### Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting in each sentence. (1p)

1. The Muong ethnic people in Cuc Phuong live mainly in farming and bee

A B C D

keeping.

1. Kim speaks English more fluently in the science class. A B C D
2. When Kate visited Alaska, she lived in a igloo in the winter months as well A B C D

as in the spring.

1. The study of the sculptures of the Cham are truly fascinating, and some A B C

books have been written about them

D

1. Our grandmother used to be telling us fairy tales when we were small.

A B C D

##### XII. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box to finish the passage. (1p)

Ha Long Bay in Quang Ninh province is a famous World Heritage Site, but not many people know the legend of its formation. Ha Long in Vietnamese means “descending dragons”. (1)………….has it that the islands of Ha Long Bay were created by a family of dragons.

The story goes that when Viet Nam had just been formed, it had to fight against invaders. To assist the Vietnamese in defending their country, the (2)………..sent a family of dragons as protectors. This family of dragons began (3)………..out jewels and jade. These jewels turned into the islands dotting the bay, together forming a great wall against the invaders. By (4)………….., numerous rock mountains abruptly appeared on the sea before the invaders, and their ships struck the rocks and crashed into each other. After winning the battle, the dragons were (5)……………by the peaceful and magnificent sights of the Earth, and decided to stay and live in this bay. The place where the mother dragon descended was named Ha Long.

##### Choose the correct option for each gap to complete the sentences.

**Monkey Buffet Festival**

The Monkey Buffet Festival is one of the strangest festivals in the world. Set up in 1989 by a local businessman, it is now held annually in order to boost (1)……………in the Lopburi province, Thailand. It is held for the benefit of monkeys. Thousands of kilograms of fruits, vegetables, cakes, candies is (2)…………on tables, or just on a simple mat for the delight of about 3000 monkeys living in the area. Thought to be the descendants of a monkey warrior, the locals believe the macaque monkeys bring good fortune, (3)……………they are allowed to roam freely among the people. And the

Monkey Buffet Festival is (4)………….a buffet for monkeys.

The Monkey Buffet Festival also host plenty of activities in relation with monkeys: music and dances with young people (5)…………….like monkeys,

display of monkey costumes and monkey masks…..Monkey sculptures are also found around the area.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. tours | B. touring | C. tourists | D. tourism |
| 2. A. placed | B. located | C. installed | D. held |
| 3. A. therefore | B. so | C. although | D. whether |
| 4. A. actually | B. especially | C. essentially | D. principally |
| 5. A. worn | B. outfitted | C. dressed | D. covered |

##### Combine each pair of sentences, using the words given. (1p)

whereas even though otherwise yet because

1. The water is highly polluted. We cannot swim in this part of the river.
2. The fable is long. It is interesting and easy to read.
3. The boys prefer competitive sports and computer games. The girls seem to enjoy more cooperative activities, such as shopping with friends.
4. I have many things to do. I‟ll go to the carnival.
5. You should start early. You will be stuck in the traffic jam.

# FIRST TERM TEST 2 (Advanced)

##### Time allowed : 60 min

* + 1. **Find the word that that has different stress pattern in each line. (1p)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. legend | B. station | C. festive | D. event |
| 2. A. narration | B. festival | C. formation | D. specific |
| 3. A. library | B. librarian | C. magician | D. tradition |
| 4. A. vegetarian | B. preservation | C. original | D. independent |
| 5. A. socialise | B. nomadic | C. scenery | D. compliment |

* + 1. **Rewrite the sentences correctly, adding articles where necessary. (1p)**

1. I asked actress when play would start, and she said seven thirty.
2. They said on news on the radio that Mount Vesuvius, volcano that destroyed Pompeii, could erupt again.
3. Car has revolutionised transport and is absolutely vital to economy of most countries.
4. Very few people in 19th century went to school or university and most started work at very young age.
5. I have some free time since I gave up karate, so I‟m thinking of trying new hobby, like learning musical instrument.

##### Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to finish the passage. (2p)

The most incredible thing happened to me yesterday. I (1.walk)……………home from school when I (2.see)…………a wallet on the ground full on money. I picked it up, and was just about to take it to the police station (3.hand)……………it in, when a police officer jumped out and told me I was under arrest for (4.steal)…………I tried (5.explain)…………….the situation but he wouldn‟t listen. “I (6. not/ let)…………….you get away with this”, he said. “You‟re a thief, and thieves have to (7. punish)……………He handcuffed me and drove me to the police station, where he took down my name and address. I started (8.cry)………….., and begged him to let me off, again trying to explain that I wasn‟t going (9.keep)…………….the money. Suddenly, my best friend and a TV presenter came in and the police officer began laughing. It was a practical joke for a TV show, and I completely (10.take in)…………

##### Read the passage and choose the correct option for each of the gaps. (1p)

Viet Nam is a multi-cutural country with 54 ethnic groups living together peacefully. The Viet (or King) people account for about 87% of the country‟s population and (1)………….inhabit the low land and deltas. The other 53 ethnic minority groups, totaling over 8 million people, are scattered over mountainous (2)……………..(covering two-third of the country‟s territory) spreading from the North to the South. Most ethnic groups coexist in the same regions, particularly the ethnic minorities in Northen and Central Northen region.

The ethnic groups in Viet Nam (3) …………….different languages, yet they live close to one another, and so one group can know the language of others through everyday relations. (4)…………..they are involved in cultural exchange, they keep retaining the identity of their own culture. The diversity of the cultures of ethnic groups does not take them off the track of the common development, but just (5)……………..colours to the richness and variety of the nation‟s heritage.

1. A. primarily B. mainly C. particularly D. wholly
2. A. areas B. places C. spaces D. parts
3. A. say B. talk C. communicate D. speak

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. A. Because | B. Even if | C. Although | D. Despite |
| 5. A. belongs | B. adds | C. relates | D. contributes |

##### Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D. (1p)

As Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were adopted and many old ones were reworked. The legend of Santa Claus, for examplem had origins in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the 18th century. Traditionally, Santa Claus – from the Dutch Sinter Klaas – was depicted as a tall, religious figure riding a white horse through the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, and elf who punished disobedient children. In North America he eventually developed into a fat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious attributes of Saint Nicholas nor the strict disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa‟s transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper pulished the poem A Visit from Saint Nicholas, which Clement Clark Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer-drawn sleigh. By the late 19th century he had become such a prominent figure of American folklore. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children.

1. Who brought the legen of Santa Claus to the USA according to the passage?
   1. Sinter Klaas C. A German
   2. Saint Nicholas D. Dutch settlers
2. Santa Claus was traditionally described as a ………….
   1. tall man who could walk through the air.
   2. fat and old man.
   3. religious figure riding a white horse through the air.
   4. fate and old man riding a white horse.
3. Where did the legend of Santa Claus come from?
   1. The North Pole C. North America
   2. Europe D. New York City
4. 1823 was mentioned as a year when……………..
   1. Clement Clark Moore wrote his first poem.
   2. Clement Clark Moore‟s poem made him popular.
   3. Saint Nicholas visited New York
   4. the image of Santa Claus was transformed.
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   1. Santa Claus was an imaginary old man based on traditional figures.
   2. Living in a big city, Santa Claus visited children at Christmas.
   3. Santa Claus was a real man living a northen America.
   4. Santa Claus was a story based on Saint Nicholas and Black Peter.

##### Underline the correct option in each sentence. (1p)

1. These books are on the wrong shelf. They shouldn‟t / mustn‟t be here.
2. There is plenty of time. We mustn‟t / don‟t have to be at the cinema until 8.00.
3. Please put the paper cups and plates in the bin. We mustn‟t / don‟t have to leave the room in a mess.
4. Thanks for coming. I‟m glad you can/ could make it.
5. You looked really tired. You should/ might take a few days off and have a holiday.
6. “What am I going to do about a present for the hostess?” “You can/ have to bring her some flowers”.
7. I don‟t know what time I‟ll be home. I can/ have to be quite late, I‟m afraid.
8. Before entering a Japanese house, you may/ should take off your shoes.
9. You mustn‟t / don‟t have to conduct any chemistry experiments unless you are wearing safety glasses.
10. Should/ Shall I show you around to see the festival preparations?

##### Fill each gape with a word in the box to complete the passage. (2p)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Then | and | if | but | because |
| that | so | Although | yet | which |

One day five years ago, I saw some skateboarding on TV and found it quite interesting, (1)……………I took to it immediately. I thought I‟d see (2)

……………if there was a club or association in my area. I looked everywhere (3)

……………, unfortunately, the nearest club was 80 kilometers away. I didn‟t know anything about it, (4) ……………I decided to form my own club. It was very hard in the beginning (5) ……………I didn‟t have any previous experience. I had to convince a few teenagers (6) ……………it was an enjoyable way to amuse themselves and to keep fit. (7) ……………I organised a small competition, (8)

……………was a lot of fun, (9) ……………things started to grow from there. Now we‟ve got a full-time trainer and our opponents come from all over the

country. (10) ……………we are nonprofessionals, one of our members is a bronze medalist in a national championship!

##### Rewrite each of the following sentences using suggested word in such as way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. (1p)

1. Is our final test compulsory? (HAVE)

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. People use too much fertilizer so lands will be spoiled. (IF)

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Technology has benefited humankind enormously; however, there are drawbacks with our reliance on it. (ALTHOUGH)

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. “You had better watch other people first, and then follow them”. (ADVISED)

………………………………………………………………………………..

1. It is forbidden for passengers to pass beyond this point. (NOT)

………………………………………………………………………………..

**Unit 7: POLLUTION**

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Pollution*

**Phonetics:** *Stress in words ending in –ic and -al*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: Conditional sentences type 1*
* *Conditional sentences type 2*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Pollution and typs of pollution*

*-Words/ phrases showing cause-effect relationships*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about water pollution, and causes and effects of water pollution.*
* *Listening to and writing about causes and effects of types of pollution.*

##### PRACTICE

* 1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. scientific | B. dramatic | C. athelic | D. domestic |
| 2. A. national | B. chemical | C. medical | D. informal |
| 3. A. prehistoric | B. economic | C. linguistic | D. optimistic |
| 4. A. medical | B. hospital | C. politic | D. electric |
| 5. A. physical | B. horrific | C. beautiful | D. different |

* 1. **Complete the words under the pictures with *–ic* or *-al*, then mark stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.**

1. hero……………….. 6.digit …………..……..



2. centr………….…….. 7volcan.………… ……..



3. photograph……………

8. arriv………………….



4. education…………… 9.aquat………………..

5. atom……………….. 10. tropic……………..

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| acid rain | deforestation | factory fumes | global warming |
| loud music | oil spill | ozone depletion | sewage waste |
| toxic waste | vehicle smoke |  |  |



1…………………………………… 6………………………………

2…………………………………… 7………………………………

3…………………………………… 8………………………………..

4…………………………………… 9……………………………….

5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Match the types of pollutions with the appropriate definitions.

air pollution light pollution

noise pollution soil pollution water pollution

1

It is the presence of harmful materials in water, such as sewage, dissolved metals, waste from farms and factories and crude oil spilled from shipwrecked tankers. This type of pollution causes harm to organisms living in water and can also harm people‟s health.

2

It is noises in the environment that are harmful to humans and animals. They include the sound of vehicles, loud speakers, etc. this type of pollution can cause ear problems or even permanent deafness, especially to older people.

3

This type of pollution occurs when man-made chemicals, such as hydrocarbons, heavy metals, sovents, get into the soil. These chemicals come from industrial activities and from bad waste disposal. It may cause health risks.

4

This type of pollution is a side effect of industrial civillisation. Its sources include building exterior and interior lighting, advertising, commercial properties, offices, factories, streetlights, and illuminated sporting venues.

5

This type of pollution is caused by harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and very small particles of carbon.

Most of the pollution is caused by factories and vehicles. It may cause breathing problems such as asthma or other health problems

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. The …………….of lakes, rivers, oceans or underwater cause water pollution.
2. The street doesn‟t look …………….because it has a lot of rubbish.
3. The music club made so much noise that the

…………….complained to its owner.

1. Are all types of pollution …………….to the health of humans and animals?
2. The …………….are concerned about the oil spills in East Sea.
3. Dumping …………….waste into the lakes and rivers has caused serious water pollution.
4. Many people in this area have cholera because they drink …………….water.
5. Examples of primary …………….are exhaust fumes from cars, soot from smoke and ash from volcanic eruption.
6. If we use water ……………., more people will have fresh water.
7. The polluted water results in the …………….of many aquatic animals and plants.

CONTAMINATE ATTRACT RESIDE

HARM ENVIRONMENT INDUSTRY TREAT POLLUTE

CARE DIE

##### Combine the sentences in each pair into a new sentence that shows a cause/ effect relationship. Use the words in brackets.

1. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned. Factories produce waste and pour it into rivers and lakes. (because)

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. The environment is polluted. Birds leave their habitats and plants die. (makes)

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Plastic bags are a major source of waste. We should not throw plastic bags everywhere. (so)

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. The food is comtaminated. People‟s health is poor. (results in)

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Factories release fumes. The air people breathe gets polluted. (due to)

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form to complete the following sentences.

1. If the local people drink the contaminated water, they (have)………….. health problems.
2. If there were more trees in this area, the air (be) ………….. fresher.
3. All the aquatic animals (die) ………….. if people don‟t stop dumping sewage into the lake.
4. Global warming (not happen) ………….. if there weren‟t too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
5. If the sun (shine) ………….., we will walk to the mountain.
6. If people (stop) …………..digging the street, there wouldn‟t be noise pollution in this area.
7. People use a lot of cars and motorcycles. If people (reduce) ………….. the use of motor vehicles, there (be) ………….. less serious air pollution.
8. If you (not read) …………..these articles, you (not know) the facts about water pollution.
9. If I (be) …………..the presidents, I (remove) …………..all the factories out of the city.
10. Your brother (have) …………..hearing problems if he (listen) ………….. to too loud music.

##### Combine each pair of sentences to form a conditional sentence, using “if”

1. **Type 1**
   1. The land is polluted. The farmers are unable to grow crops.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. There is visual pollution. People build too many telephone poles and overhead power lines.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. People use contaminated water for cooking. Their health is badly affected.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. We place dustbins in many places. People don‟t throw rubbish everywhere.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. The industrial waste is well-treated. The factory installs a new filtration system.

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Type 2

* 1. The factory is located near our village. There is air pollution and noise pollution.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. The local people have to use water from the polluted river. They don‟t have fresh water.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. Trees and grasses cannot grow here. The soild is badly polluted.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. Mr. Quang works in a noisy environment. His hearing becomes worse.

……………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. There is serious water pollution. The factory doesn‟t treat its waste well.

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Fill in each numbered blank with a correct word to complete the following passage.

Air pollution is a growing problem throughout the world. Indoor air pollution is (1)……………..of the leading causes of lung cancer. Families in developing countries use open stoves for cooking and heating (2)……………..homes. These homes do not have proper ventilation. The smoke, which is (3)

…………..of chemicals and carcinogens, gets trapped inside where families eat and sleep. Outdoor pollution also (4)………………disease and illness, especially in industrial cities such as Beijing, China, where cancer is (5)…………..leading cause of death. China relies heavily on coal which is considered the dirtiest (6)………………of energy. According to the European Union, only one percent of urban dwellers in China breathe clean (7)………….on an average day. Neighbouring countries including Japan and Korea receive much of China‟s pollution in the (8)………..of acid rain. This pollution results mainly from the coal powered factories, which produce inexpensive goods (9)…………….North American and European consumers. Outdoor air pollution is also a concern in many wealthy countries. Those who live and (10)………………in urban centres such as Los Angeles or Toronto experience many warm days beneath a layer of smog.

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Every year, the average temperature of the Earth‟s surface get a little bit warmer. This gradual trend is called global warming. Warmer weather may sound nice, but global warming is something to be very concerned about.

Scientists are worried that continued warmer temperatures could damage the environment in many devastating ways. Rising temperatures might cause plants and animals to become extinct. They could melt enough polar ice to cause the levels of the sea to rise. Weather patterns could also change. There might be more droughts or serious storms with flooding. In some areas, human diseases could spread.

What is causing global warming? Humans are mostly to blame. Pollution from factories and cars add toxic gases to the air. These gases rise to the Earth‟s atmosphere. As the sun‟s rays warm the Earth, the gases work much like the glass in a greenhouse. They help trap the heat in the atmosphere and make the Earth grow warmer. That is why they are nicknamed “greenhouse gases”.

It is our responsibility to take care of our planet. Global warming is a serious problem with serious consequences. If we want future generations to enjoy their time on Earth, we must act now!

* + 1. Which of the following is NOT a possible effect of global warming?
       1. weather patterns changing
       2. plants and animals becoming extinct
       3. more polar ice
       4. human diseases spreading
    2. In the sentence: “Warmer weather may sound nice, but global warming is something to be very concerned about.” (in paragraph 1), the author suggests that people may not……………
       1. understand how serious colder weather is
       2. take global warming seriously
       3. care about warmer weather
       4. think warmer weather sounds nice
    3. The statement that “Humans are mostly to blame” in paragraph 3 suggests that ……………….
       1. Humans have been blamed for global warming
       2. Humans have not been blamed for global warming
       3. Humans are mostly responsible for global warming
       4. There are many factors that cause global warming
    4. From the description of greenhouse gases, it can be concluded that a greenhouse is…………
       1. a glass structure C. a coloured home
       2. the Earth D. a type of gas
    5. This passage is mostly about……………….
       1. the solutions to global warming
       2. the different types of global warming
       3. the reasons why global warming is not a serious problem
       4. the causes and effecs of global warming

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. The soil is poisoned because farmers use too many pesticides and herbicides. If ………………………………………………………………………………..
2. I can‟t help you unless you tell me what‟s wrong.

If ………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Many people have stomachache due to the contaminated food.

If ………………………………………………………………………………..

1. Stop swimming in that lake, or you will have skin rashes.

If ………………………………………………………………………………..

1. John lives in the area affected by air pollution, so he has breathing problem. If ………………………………………………………………………………..

##### Use the suggestions below to write a short paragraph of 80 -120 words about Land Pollution.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of pollution | Land pollution |
| Definition | Destruction earth‟s land surfaces, directly/ indirectly as  result man‟s activities, misuse land resources. |
| Causes | Waste not disposed off properly  Humans throw chemicals into the soil in form pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers during agricultural practices  Exploitation minerals |
| Effects | Cause problems in human health Cause various kinds cancers  Dump sites and landfills come with serious problems |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | like bad smell and odour in the town |
| Prevention | 3‟R‟s‟: Reduce waste, Re-use things and Recycle things |

……………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………..

##### FUN CORNER

**Do the following crosswords about the Pollution of Atmosphere.**

1

3

4

5

7

9

10

8

2

1. 80% carbon monoxide and 40% nitrogen oxide result from burning oil and (1)………………….and diesel (8)…………………
2. Most of the polluting (5)……………..comes from human (2)………………
3. The smog is a (3)…………….of carbon monoxide and organic compounds.
4. Atmospheric pollution involves the releasing of (7)…………substances in living (4)…………………
5. The layer which affects the planet‟s climate is the (6)……………….
6. Most pullutants are eventually washed by snow, (9)…………or fog.
7. Some things that we could do to save (10)………………are walking, cycling, using public transport.

### Unit 8: ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *English speaking countries* **Phonetics:** *Stress in words ending in –ese and -ee* **Grammar:**

* *Review: Present tenses*
* *Present simple for future*

##### Vocabulary:

* *People and places in English speaking countries*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about facts and attractions of a country*
* *Listening to and writing about a trip/ tour to places of interest*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. coffee | B. rupee | C. trainee | D. agree |
| 2. A. kangaroo | B. Taiwanese | C. guarantee | D. symbolise |
| 3. A. Maltese | B. festive | C. degree | D. unique |
| 4. A. government | B. celebrate | C. nominee | D. popular |
| 5. A. Canadian | B. introduce | C. Guyanese | D. absentee |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with *–ee(s)* or *-ese*, then mark stress syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.**

1. hero……………….. 6.Bhutan …………..……..



7. commit.………… …..

2. Vietnam………….

3. lych…………… 8. Portugu………………….

4. Japan…………… 9.chimpanz………………..

5. refug……………….. 10. Chin…………………….

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aborgine | bagpipe | double-decker bus | emus |
| fish & chips | kilt | kiwi | koala |
| maple leaf | the Maori |  |  |



1…………………………………… 6………………………………

2…………………………………… 7………………………………

 8………………………………..

3……………………………………

 9……………………………….

4……………………………………



5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accent | brigade | cattle | fence | football |
| igloo | loch | monument | native | symbol |

1. The silver fern is a national ……………of New Zealand.
2. Mount Rushmore is a national ……………carved into a mountain in South Dakota, USA.
3. Trung speaks English live a ……………though he comes from Viet Nam.
4. I sometimes thought John‟s ……………sounded English, sometimes American.
5. In Scotland, the word “……………” is used to describe any large, enclosed expanse of water.
6. It took six years to build the rabbit-proof ……………in Australia.
7. England is the original home of ……………because the sport was invented there.
8. Edinburgh, Scotland was the first city in the world to have its own fire

……………in 1824.

1. Anna Creek Station in South Australia is the world‟s largest

……………station with an area of 24,000 km2.

1. An ……………is a type of shelter built of snow by the Inuit, the Aborginal peoples in Canada.

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Both French and English are …………….languages in Canada.
2. NSW is the …………….of New South Wales, the most populous state in Australia.
3. The Gold Coast is famous for its most

…………….theme parks in Australia such as Dreamworld and WhiteWater World.

1. Do you know that the telephone, the television and penicillin are Scottish …………….?
2. Visitors can spend …………….days exploring amazing natural beauty of New Zealand.
3. There are different kinds of …………….provided throughout Disneyland.
4. Scotland is a …………….land and this is noted for its rich and interesting history.
5. We‟ll take the early …………….from Sydney to Wellington.
6. Niagara Falls, on the border of the USA and Canada, is one of the most …………….scenery in the world.
7. There are many tourist …………….in London such as British Museum, London Eye and Tower of London.

OFFICE ABBREVIATE ICON

INVENT END ENTERTAIN LEGEND FLY SPECTACLE ATTRACT

##### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in present tenses (present simple, present continuous or present perfect).

1. A koala (spend) …………….about 18-20 hours sleeping in the tree forks.
2. It‟s only my first week in Wales, and I (see) …………….so many interesting things already.
3. The number of kiwis in this area (decrease) …………….quickly.
4. The Aborigines (live) …………….in Australia for more than 40,000 years.
5. Most European citizens (not have) …………….to apply for a visa to visit Canada.
6. At the moment, thousands of people (gather) …………….in Trafalgar Square, London to celebrate St Patrick‟s Day.
7. The kangaroo (become) …………….a symbol of Australia since 1773.
8. The bald eagle, an American symbol, (not live) …………….in any other places besides North America.
9. I think Mr. Viet (not be) …………….to Northen Ireland yet.
10. The Taylors (not stay) …………….in New York now. They moved to San Francisco two months ago.

##### Use the verbs in the box in present simple tense to complete the sentences.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| arrive | be | have | leave | open |
| retire | return | rise | start | visit |

1. The plane from Washington D.C. to Ottawa …………….in fifteen minutes.
2. The Sydney Country Music Festival …………….on the first Saturday of next month.
3. Mr. Nam …………….breakfast with the president of the United States tomorrow.
4. As you are in Vancouver now, the sun …………….a minute earlier tomorrow.
5. The train (not) …………….in Edinburgh at 11 tonight as it departed late.
6. There …………….another bus to Canberra in half an hour.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson …………….to California this weekend.
8. My brother …………….work in Liverpool next Monday.
9. We …………….the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco on day 6.
10. I think that Julia‟s father …………….in two years.

##### Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. The Statue of Liberty is a major monument in New York which

………….freedom.

* 1. attracts B. symbolises C. decides D. understands

1. Like the kangaroo and koala, the platypus is a ………….animal in Australia.
   1. scenic B. tailless C. foreign D. unique
2. David uses English as his mother ………….because he comes from the UK.
   1. tongue B. mouth C. nose D. cheek
3. The Sydney Opera House is an ………….of Australia‟s creative and technical achievement.
   1. orchestra B. emblem C. icon D. armorial
4. The government of New Zealand has done a lot to ………….the culture of the Maori.
   1. preserve B. surround C. puzzle D. pronounce
5. Coming to Scotland, visitors can drive though vast green………….
   1. lochs B. stations C. castles D. pastures
6. How is your holiday in New Zealand? -…………………………
   1. Really B. Awesome C. Absolutely right D. Sure
7. The flight number 781 to Melbourne ………….at 9 o‟clock tomorrow morning.
   1. arrives B. is arriving C. has arrived D. will arrive
8. Some documents say that people ………….the Glastonbury Festival since the beginning of the 19th century.
   1. celebrated C. have celebrated
   2. were celebrating D. celebrate
9. we ………….on the Great Ocean Road, an Australian National Heritage at the moment.
   1. will drive B. drive C. have driven D. are driving

##### Fill each blank with a suitable word to finish the passage.

Australia is the 6th biggest country in the world. Only Russia, China, Canada, USA and Brazil are (1)……………It is the world‟s largest island.

Even though the country is so big, it only has about 23 million inhabitants. 88% of all Australians (2)………..in the big cities or smaller towns which makes big areas of the country empty.

Australia lies in the (3)……………hemisphere which means that the more south you go, the cooler it gets. In the north parts of the country, it is always hot. The (4)……………of the country has really hot summer and mild winters. Snow only falls in the Australian Alps and in Tasmania. When we have (5)……………in Europe and Asia, the Australians have summer. So they celebrate Christmas in the (6)…………….of the summer.

Australia is famous for its wildlife. The most famous (7)…………..is probably the kangaroo. The kangaroo, roo for short, has (8)…………….. Australia‟s national symbol. The word “kangaroo” was the first Aboriginal (9)………….in

the English language. There are several spices of kangaroos. The red kangaroos (10)………….the biggest ones and they found in the middle of the country.

##### Read the following passage and answer the questions.

New Zealand is a small country in the southern Pacific Ocean. There are two main islands, the North Island and the South Island, as well as many smaller islands. New Zealandis 268,000 square kilometres, about the same size as the United Kingdom.

Maori people arrived from the Pacific in the 10th century, and by the 12th century there were many Maori settlements along the coasts of New Zealand. The Maori name for New Zealand is Aotearoa, which means “The land of the long white cloud”. Seven hundred years later, large number of Europeans started to settle in New Zealand. According to Government figures, the population of New Zealand in 2015 was over four million, and of these, about 75 percent lived in the North Island.

There are four main cities. Auckland, in the north, is the largest city with a population of over one million people. Auckland‟s population includes many different nationalities. For example, there are large groups of European, Maori, Pacific Island, Chinese and Indian people. Together with other smaller groups, they make Auckland and interesting and exciting place to live.

Although Wellington is the capital, the centre of government, it is smaller and quieter than Auckland with a population of 350,000. The main cities in the South Island are Christchurch, know as the Garden City, and Dunedin, which is often compared to a small Scottish city.

1. Where is New Zealand located?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. When did Maori people first come to New Zealand?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. What does “Aotearoa” mean?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. Where do most New Zealanders live?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. Why is Auckland an interesting city?

……………………………………………………………………………………

##### Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total)

Example: 0. My house has a small garden. (**is**)

=>There is a small garden in my house

1. We‟ve never been to Alaska before. (**ever**)

It‟s the first time we …………………….to Alaska

1. Tom plans to open another restaurant in Manchester next month. (**is**) Tom …………………………….. in Manchester next month.
2. The last time Phong visited Tasmania was five years ago. (**visited**) Phong …………………………………………. five years.
3. The early train scheduled to arrive to London at 10 o‟clock. (**arrives**) The early train……………………………… at 10 o‟clock.
4. It‟s the most beautiful waterfall I‟ve ever seen. (**such**) I ……………………………………… beautiful waterfall.

##### Use the information below to write a short paragraph of around 100- 120 words about Canada.

* + Location: northern part of North America
  + Second largest country in the world
  + 10 provinces, 3 terrirories
  + Area : 9,984,670 km2; population: 35 million people
  + Language: English, French
  + One of the richest countries; among highest living standards countries
  + Capital city: Ottawa; biggest town: Toronto
  + National sport: Ice-Hockey; many beatiful landmarks
  + Geography: longest river: Mckenziel tallest mountain: Mount Logan; largest lake: Bear lake.

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

Welcome to English speaking countries

##### Task 1: Write the correct countries under the maps:

**USA New Zealand Australia South Africa Great Britain**

1……………………… 2…………………………………



3………………… 4……………………… 5…………………….

##### Task 2: write the correct monuments under the pictures.

**Big Ben, London**

**One Tree Hill, Auckland**

**Voortrekker, Pretoria**

**Statue Of Liberty, New York**

**Opera House, Sydney**

1……………………… 2……………………… 3………………………

4……………………… 5………………………

### Unit 9: NATURAL DISASTER

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Natural disasters*

**Phonetics:** *Stress in words ending in –logy and -graphy*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: passive voice*
* *Past perfect*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Types of natural disasters*

*-Words to describe natural disasters*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about a natural disaster, and what to do when it happens*
* *Listening to and writing a news report on a natural disaster.*

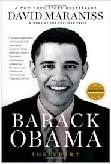
##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. ecology | B. environment | C. autography | D. residential |
| 2. A. physiography | B.alternatively | C. criminology | D. unsuccessfully |
| 3. A. temporary | B. geology | C. emergency | D. logography |
| 4. A. astrology | B. unnatural | C. medication | D. demography |
| 5. A. voluntary | B. apology | C. television | D. nationalize |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with –logy or *-graphy*, then mark the stressed syllable in each word. Say the words aloud.**



1. bio……… 6.bio ……..



* 1. video……… 7 techno.…………



* 1. archaeo……… 8. geo………



* 1. tele…………

9.psycho………



5. zoo………… 10. photo………

##### Match the natural disasters with the pictures.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| drought | earthquake | flood | forest fire | landslide |
| lightning | tornado | tsunami | typhoon | volcanic eruption |



1………………………………… 6…………………………………



2………………………………… 7…………………………………



3………………………………… 8…………………………………



4………………………………… 9…………………………………



5………………………………… 10…………………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| avalanche | blizzard | disaster | drought | eruption |
| evacuation | explosion | flood | lightning | tsunami |

1. The soldiers have been deployed to help avert a looming environmental

……………in central provinces.

1. When I was outside in the ……………, I couldn‟t see more than a few feet in front of me because of all the snow.
2. Mum went shopping yesterday afternoon and she was very frightened. In the car park, there was an explosion and nobody knew what it was.
3. I saw on TV that yesterday there was an ……………on an island in the Pacific and hot lava came down the volcano.
4. My little sister is afraid of ……………, so when there is a bad storm she always hides.
5. Last Sunday we wanted to go skiing, but we couldn‟t because in the mountains there was an ……………
6. A powerful earthquake off the coast of Indonesia sparked a three-metre-high

……………that killed at least 113 people.

1. If there is a bad ……………in a town, the people have to travel by boat!
2. After the harshest winter in decades, the western region is now facing its hottest summer and the worst ……………across the area in nearly 40 years.
3. People should become familiar with the guidelines for ……………because natural disasters can force them to leave their homes.

##### Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences

1. All people (do)………….down into the cellar for protection by the time the tornado (sweep) ………….through the town yesterday.
2. Hundred of trees on streets in Ha Noi (fall) ………….in a sudden storm last night.
3. I (not seen) ………….a more horrible flood than this since I (live)

………….in this area.

1. The tourists (camp) ………….near a peaceful river, when all of a sudden, the river (flood) ………….its banks and almost (destroy) ………….their campsite.
2. When the volcano (erupt) …………., people living nearby already (move)

………….to safe places.

##### Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.

1. The mudslide buried five houses in a village in the eastern region.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. The volunteers have rescued three cats.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. They are cutting dead trees on some streets to prepare for the forthcoming storm.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. We should move the furniture to higher places because of the flood.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. They had repaired their house before the typhoon came.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. What kind of injuries do earthquakes cause?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. The government didn‟t warn the people about the possibility of a tsunami.

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. Have the workers restored the damaged bridge yet?

……………………………………………………………………………………

1. I hadn‟t put the car into the garage before the hail occurred.

…………………………………………………………………………………… 10.We will send rescue workers to the flooded villages.

……………………………………………………………………………………

##### Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. An example of a natural disaster is a ……………….
   1. snowfall B. tornado C. thunder D. rainbow
2. A severe topical ……………….is called a typhoon.
   1. drought B. rain C. flood D. storm
3. Dozens of buildings ……………….when an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the city.
   1. destroyed B. collapsed C. burried D. damaged
4. Hundreds of people were made ……………….after the flood.
   1. homeless B. helpless C. careless D. endless
5. We cannot present natural disasters, but we can ……………….for them.
   1. defeat B. invent C. struggle D. prepare
6. “No one was killed in the forest fire two days ago”. -…………………!
   1. Oh, dear C. That‟s a relief
   2. That‟s shocking D. How terrible
7. Thousands of people ……………….by natural disasters every year.
   1. are affected C. are affecting
   2. are affecting D. were affected
8. The roof of the building ……………….in a storm a few days ago.
   1. damaged C. has damaged
   2. was damaged D. has been damaged
9. All the villages ……………….to safe areas before midnight last night.
   1. evacuated C. had evacuated
   2. were evacuated D. had been evacuated
10. As soon as the floodwaters ……………….down, people

……………….their houses.

* 1. went- cleaned C. went – had cleaned
  2. had gone – cleaned D. had gone - had cleaned

##### Fill in each numbered blank with a correct word to complete the following passage.

A drought is a period or condition of unusually dry (1)…………within a geographic area where rainfall is normally present. During a drought there is a (2)…………..of precipitation. Droughts) occur in all climatic zones. However, its characteristics vary significantly (3)…………..one region to another.

Its seriousness depends on the degree of the (4)…………..shortage, size of area affected, and the duration and warmth of the dry period. In many underdeveloped (5)………………., such as India, people place a great (6……………..on water supply. During a drought period (7)………………is a lack of water, and thus many of the poor die.

Although drought cannot be reliably predicted, certain precautions can (8)…………….taken in drought-risk areas. There (9)……………construction of reservoirs to hold emergency water supplies, education to avoid overcropping and overgrazing, and programs to limit settlement (10)…………… drought-prone areas.

##### Read the following passage about tornadoes and choose the best answer for each question.

**Tornadoes**

Did you ever see the movie The Wizard of Oz? a tornado sweeps up Dorothy and Toto, sending them to a new world where there are witches and talking lions! That entire story is fiction, but tornadoes are real and they are serious business. In fact, they can be the most dangerous storms of all.

Tornadoes are sometimes referred to as twisters or cyclones. They are shaped like a cylinder. They are born in thunderclouds. The winds inside a tornado swirl around and around and can be more than 300 miles per hour (mph). the winds are so strong that tornadoes can lift animals, cars and even houses.

The United States has more tornadoes than any other country in the world. States such as Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska are hit hard by

tornadoes. This part of the country is known as “Tornado Alley”. Tornado season is the springtime and summer. If the conditions are right, a tornado can happen any time of year.

1. Where do tornadoes begin?
   1. in the ocean B. underground C. in cyclones D. in thunderclouds
2. Why does the author mention *The Wizard of Oz* at the beginning of the passage?
   1. to give a famous example of tornado
   2. to give a history of tornadoes
   3. to show that hurricanes are not real
   4. to explain why tornadoes are dangerous
3. Beased on the passage, people who live in Tornado Alley should……….
   1. expect tornadoes only during the summer.
   2. be very familiar with the movie *The Wizard of Oz.*
   3. be prepared for the dangers of tornadoes
   4. think about moving to the United States.
4. The word **conditions** in the last paragraph means……………
   1. preparations C. the way things are
   2. dangerous hazards D. lucky feelings
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
   1. Some states get tornadoes more than other states.
   2. Tornadoes are dangerous storms that affect the U.S.
   3. Tornadoes are different from how they are in movies.
   4. Many tornadoes do not cause a lot of damage.

##### Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

*Example:*

1. There isn‟t two chairs in the living room. A B C D

=> 0. A (aren‟t )

1. Hundreds of houses destroyed after a tornado hit the small town of Texas. A B C D
2. Many people got injured in the storm because they weren‟t prepared for the

A B C D

disaster.

1. It is reported that six people trapped in collapsed buildings have freed so far. A B C D
2. The earthquake occurred at midday when many people had had lunch.

A B C D

1. Do you know that the word “tsunami” takes from the Japanese for “habour A B C D

wave”?

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland. Ships………………………………………………………………………..
2. Many natural disasters have been caused by global warming.

Global warming……………………………………………………………..

1. They provided food then cleared up the debris.

After they……………………………………………………………………

1. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

Objects ……………………………………………………………………….

1. The northern part of the city wasn‟t struck by the typhoon.

The typhoon…………………………………………………………………

##### Use the information below to write a news report of 100-120 words about a natural disaster.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of natural disaster | Earthquake |
| What is this disaster? | Most powerful earthquake in Nepal since 1934,  7.8 on Richter scale |
| When and where did the disaster occur? | On April 25th, 2015, at 11.56 NST In central Nepal  Also affect India, Bangladesh, Tibet, China |
| What are the effects of this disaster? | More than 8,800 people die Over 23,000 injured people  Hundrends of thousands of people homeless, entire villages flattened  Kathmandu Durbar Square, UNESCO World Heritage Site, destroyed |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Caused an avalanche on Mount Everest, killed  at least 19 people |
| What has been done to help | 90% of soldiers in Napalese Army sent to |
| the victims of the disaster? | stricken areas |
|  | Many countries, international organisations sent |
|  | medical experts, emergency workers, rescue |
|  | staff, money; provided medical supplies, food, |
|  | equipment. |

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

..…………………………………………………………………………………..

##### FUN CORNER

**Do the following crosswords on Natural Disasters.**

1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | |  | | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

7

**Across**

3.a studden, violent shaking of the earth‟s surface.

5.a violent storm with extremely strong winds and heavy rain

7.a sudden explosion when burning rocks, ash, lava are thrown out from a volcano (two words)

8.a fire that starts in an area of countryside and spreads very quickly

10.a long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die

**Down**

1.a large mass of rocks and earth that suddenly and quickly moves down the side of a mountain or hill

2.a large amount of snow and ice that suddenly falls down a mountain

4. an extremely large wave caused by a violent movement of the earth under the sea

6.a very strong wind that goes quickly round in a circle or funnel

9. a large amount of water covering an area of land that is usually dry

**MID-TERM TEST**

**Time allowed: 60 min**

##### Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern in each line. (1p)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. specific | B. technical | C. general | D. absolute |
| 2. A. active | B. trainee | C. scenic | D. history |
| 3. A. symbol | B. unique | C. Burmese | D. effect |
| 4. A. geology | B. botanical | C. scientific | D. geography |
| 5. A. national | B. injury | C. chemical | D. official |

1. **Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (1p)**
2. Surely Andew ……………in fairies for long enough. Let‟s tell him the truth.
   1. believes B. is believing C. has believed D. will believe
3. Air pollution, together with littering, has ………..many problems in our large cities today.
   1. caused B. made C. affected D. brought
4. It‟s difficult to ………..what the planet Earth will be like in 100 years‟ time.
   1. imagine B. expect C. remember D. see
5. Australia is a ………..place where kangaroos and koalas are found.
   1. exceptional B. scenic C. iconic D. unique
6. My brother had never been abroad………..he joined the army.
   1. since B. until C. during D. while
7. -:I have a terrible headache”. –“I………..you an aspirin”.
   1. have got B. will get C. get D. would get
8. All our beautiful forests ………..if we do nothing to preserve them.
   1. will destroy C. would destroy
   2. will be destroyed D. would be destroyed
9. The family ………..in the attic of their house by the flood for nine hours before help arrived.
   1. trapped C. had trapped
   2. was trapped D. had been trapped
10. I‟d be over the moon if I ………..a chance to go to Disneyland in California.
    1. would break up C. broke up
    2. is breaking up D. breaks up

##### Choose the correct option for each gap to finish the passage. (1p)

A tsunami is a chain of fast moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Tsunami has a very long wave. It can be hundreds of kilometres (1)…………Usually, tsunami starts suddenly. The waves travel (2)…………..a great speed across an ocean with little energy loss. They can remove sand from beaches, destroy trees, damage houses and even destroy whole towns.

The water will draw back from the coast half of the wave period prior to wave getting to the coast. If the slope of the coast is not deep, the water may (3)………..for hundreds of metres. People who do not know of the danger will often remain at the shore.

Tsunami cannot (4)…………….However, there are ways to help stop people from dying from a tsunami. Some (5)………….with lots of tsunamis may use warning systems which may warn the population before the big waves reach the land. Because an earthquake that caused the tsunami can be felt before the wave gets to the shore, people can be warned to go somewhere safe.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. long | B. far | C. wide | D. large |
| 2. A. from | B. of | C. at | D. in |
| 3. A. move away | B. go along | C. spread out | D. pull back |
| 4. A. prevent | B. preventing | C. prevention | D. be prevented |
| 5. A. countries | B. regions | C. states | D. districts |

##### Use the correct verb forms to complete the following passage. (1p)

**Being an only child**

I‟m the only child in my family. People often say to me: “Wouldn‟t you be a lot happier if you (1.have) …………..brothers and sisters?” but I don‟t see it like that. It‟s true that if I had a brother or sister, I (2.have)……………someone closer to my own age to talk to and play with at home, but I don‟t think that‟s very important provided that you (3.have)…………..close friends, which I do. If my parents (4.have)……………more children, they (5.not be)………………..able to spend so much time with me. And we have great fun together! Also, if I (6. have)

…………a brother or sister, I (7.have to)……………..share a bedroom with them . That might be

That might be fun , but what (8. Happen)…………….if I want to play my CDs and he or she (9.have to)……………….study? No- I don‟t want a brother or sister, unless it (10. happen)…………… , of course. In that case, I‟ll think it‟s the best thing in the world.

##### Find the mistake in each sentence, and rewrite the sentences correctly. (1p)

1. I have seen the film before, so I knew how it ended.

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. It was obvious that Bill worked hard because he was very tired when I saw him.

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. If technology continues to advance so quickly, what is life like in a hundred years?

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. The spaceship won‟t launch until they have done a final check.

………………………………………………………………………………….

1. When the bus war arriving, we missed it because we were busy talking.

………………………………………………………………………………….

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. (1p)

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man‟s release of new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only governments, companies, and individuals would make more efforts. In the home, there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Foods wrapped up three or four times in packages all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only cause a litter problem, but also a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, matal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we don‟t need, but also to throw away much of what we have bought. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

1. The main cause of pollution mentioned in the passage is ………….
   1. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
   2. the production of new industrial goods
   3. increased amounts of a natural substance
   4. increasing population and their needs to buy more products
2. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only…………
   1. use less people would pay more attention to their waste
   2. governments would take effective measures
   3. all sides concerned would make more efforts
   4. farmers would natural resources
3. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause…………..
   1. to more and more air and water pollution
   2. both a litter problem and a waste of resources
   3. the price of the products rise greatly
   4. the advertising industry to make more profit
4. What does the phrase “disposal of” in the last sentence probably mean?
   1. using up C. cutting out
   2. finding a solution to D. getting rid of
5. Which of the following cannot help solving the problem of pllution?
   1. Cutting out unnecessary buying
   2. Eating and drinking less
   3. Reducing excess use
   4. Controlling litter and waste

##### Fill each blank with a suitable word to finish the passage. (2p)

Australia is a big country, but nearly all Australians (1)……………….in towns near the sea. On hot summer days you (2)…………..see thousands of people at the beach. Many beaches have waves that are very high. These large waves (3)……………..known as surfs and the people who ride them are called surfers/ surfing is a skill and needs learning. Don‟t expect to be (4)…………..to surf properly the first time you try. However, by practicing a few times you will learn (5)………….to do it.

Surfing is not a new sport. Perhaps (6) ………….origins need explaining. It started hundreds of years ago in Hawaii. Men swam out to sea to catch fish and found that they could come back to land very (7) ………….by riding waves. These first surfers did not use a (8) ………….They were “body surfers”. Many people still do this type of surfing today.

After a while people started to use boards and rode the waves by lying, kneeing or standing (9) ………….them. These first surfboards were made of wood and the water made them rot after a (10) ………….Today surfboards are made of plastic or fiberglass instead.

##### XIII. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences. (1p)

1. This volcano is dead; it has been (ACT) …………. For more than a century.
2. The Earth would be a happy planet if human beings, animals and plants (PEACE) ………….co-exist.
3. The US is the world‟s largest economy, benefiting from an abundance of natural resources and high worker (PRODUCE) ………….
4. The chemical (POLLUTE) ………….from cars and factories make the air, water and soil dangerously dirty.
5. You cannot imagine how (SERIOUS) ………….the area was damaged by the flood.

##### IX. Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence. (1p)

1. It is Tan‟s 15th birthday next week.

Tan will………………………………………………………………………

1. The small town has totally been destroyed by the hurricane.

The hurricane ………………………………………………………………..

1. They will widen the gate to let the cars run into the yard easily.

The gate……………………………………………………………………….

1. I can‟t come because I have to help my dad with something.

If I…………………………………………………………………………….

1. As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again.

We had just ………………………………………………………………….

### Unit 10: COMMUNICATION

##### LANGUAGE FOCUS

**Topic:** *Communication*

**Phonetics:** *Stress in words ending in –ity and -itive*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: Future continuous*
* *V + to infinitive*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Communication forms and communication technology*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about communication now and in the future*
* *Listening to and writing about netiquette and emails*

##### PRACTICE

* 1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

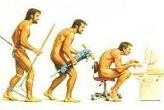
1. A. quality B. additive C. decisive D. battery
2. A. repetitive B. electrical C. priority D. energetic
3. A. transitive B. impressive C. exciting D. connection
4. A. holography B. inexpensive C. infinitive D. complexity
5. A. conversational B. oversensitive C. communicative D. personality

##### Complete the words under the pictures with -*ity* or *-itive*, then read the words aloud.



1. secur………… 6.pos …………



2. competit……… 7national.…………



3. electric……… 8. prim……………...

4. sens………… 9.char……………….



5. major………… 10. opportun………

##### Match the means of communication in the box the the pictures.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cell (mobile) phone | computer | fax machine | letter | magazine |
| newspaper | pager | radio | telephone | television |



1……………………… 6………………………



2………………………

7………………………

3……………………… 8………………………

4……………………… 9………………………



5……………………… 10………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| conference | connecting | conversations | email | online |
| post | share | signal | telepathy | texting |

1. I cannot contact her by mobile phone- the network …………….is so weak here.
2. We‟ll …………….an article next week revealing the results of the experiment.
3. For more information about the English courses, please …………….me at: [nguyenanson@gmail.com](mailto:nguyenanson@gmail.com)
4. We have a video …………….yesterday. Mr. Taylors joined us from Australia and Ms. Young from Canada.
5. Today there are many different ways to communicate ……………., including social networking, chat, VoIP and blogging.
6. The supposed process of communicating through means other than the senses, as the direct exchange of thoughts is called. …………….
7. Chat and instant messaging programmes allow you to have

…………….with your friends or just write them a quick note.

1. Twitter lets you …………….brief messages (or “tweets”) with the entire worlds or with just your circle of friends.
2. The Internet isn‟t just about finding information. It‟s about …………….with friends, family and people you‟ve never met before.
3. What‟s she …………….here? I cannot understand this shorthand.

##### Put the verbs in brackets in Past continuous, Present continuous or Future continuous to complete the sentences.

1. This time tomorrow I (chat) …………….with my cousin in Sydney on Skype.
2. When I (call) …………….you this morning, my mobile phone was dead.
3. We (have ) …………….a video conference at the moment.
4. Please (not send) …………….snail mail any more in 2040.
5. They (use) …………….signs to communicate with each other at this time yesterday.
6. My brother (not work) …………….in the field of communication now.
7. “I (not text) …………….you at 11p.m. last Sunday”, said Peter.
8. Mr. Nam (deliver) …………….a speech at the National University at 10.30

a.m. next Wednesday.

1. I (get) …………….a lot of emails from customers these days.
2. We (communicate) …………….by using social media in five days‟s time.
   1. **Use the verbs from the box into *V-infinitive* or *V-ing* to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| call | chat | create | keep | make |
| meet | post | send | use | work |

1. I‟ve decided …………….a new Skype account.
2. Would you mind …………….me your home address, Mr. Taylor?
3. Mr. Lam would prefer …………….landline phones for personal calls.
4. I‟ve tried …………….her many times, but there have been no answers.
5. Avoid …………….personal information on facebook.
6. I‟d like …………….a call from my Gmail account.
7. My brother dislikes…………….about politics and religions.
8. They planned …………….in touch with each other by using emails.
9. We don‟t like video chatting. We enjoy…………….F2F. 10.Tom agreed …………….us at Galaxy Nguyen Du.

##### Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

1. In a message board you can …………….messages or post questions.
   1. raise B. arrive C. text D. leave
2. You shrug your shoulders means “…………….”
   1. I‟m happy C. I‟m angry
   2. I don‟t know D. Sorry. I need to go now
3. Using music, codes or signs to communicate is called …….communication.
   1. verbal B. no-verbal C. public D. non-public
4. I experienced one communication …………….in Japan when I didn‟t understand their body languages.
   1. breakdown B. technique C. ability D. device
5. You should try looking for his telephone number on the company

…………….as it may be there.

* 1. logo B. email C. website D. forum

1. John managed …………….his family in England by using Zalo.
   1. contact B. to contact C. contacting D. to contacting
2. They advised …………….video chatting in the next meeting.
   1. use B. to use C. using D. will use
3. We …………….to have an internet connection installed in our house next week.
   1. completed B. suggested C. admitted D. arranged
4. They …………….about video conferences at this time next Monday.
   1. will talk C. are talking
   2. will be talking D. are going to talk 10.We …………….with each other by mobile phone in 2050.
5. won‟t be communicating C. haven‟t communicated
6. aren‟t communicating D. aren‟t going to communicate

##### Fill in each numbered blank with a correct word to complete the following passage.

The Internet is the world‟s largest computer network with over 100 million users worldwide and this number (1) …………….doubling from year to year. The Internet is like an international highway of information. Now, you can sit at your computer, choose a route and (2) …………….at your destination- that is, the information you need. Today, from your computer, you can (3)…………access a library in one country, talk to an expert on a certain topic in a second country and send your (4)………….. information to someone doing research in a third. So, we don‟t know what will be (5)……………..in the not- too-distant future.

The Internet was born (6)………scientists attempted to connect the American Defence Network to other satellite networks in (7)…………to exchange information. Soon, scientific and educational institutions as well as research departments became interested (8)…………linking up, and, before long, the Internet had expanded into an international information and communication network.

The Internet now (9)……….all the countries in the world. You can be connected to the Internet directly through your own computer or you can hook up to (10)……………..access system which allows you to use some of the Internet‟s services.

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Telephones help people speak to one another when they are apart. For more than a hundred years, nearly every telephone was a *landline*. A landline telephone is one that needs to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones. Because of the wires, people could not take those telephones with them when they left their homes or offices.

What if you had to make a call while you were away from home? You had to find a pay phone. Pay phones are landlines found in public places. Many pay phones are on the street. You can make a call from inside a glass or metal space called a phone booth. Once you are inside the booth, you put coins into a slot in the phone to make a call.

Telephones have seen a lot of progress. Today, many people carry cell phones. Cell phones do not need to be connected with wires. They can be used almost everywhere and can fit in an adult‟s hand.

Many cell phones sold today are smart phones. A smart phone is a cell phone that has lots of computer-style features. For example, people use smart phones to check emails and go on the internet. And all that can be done using comething small enough to carry in a pocket.

1. What is a landline telephone?
   1. A telephone that can be carried around in your pocket and used anywhere.
   2. A telephone that can be used in a public place.
   3. A telephone that to be connected by a wire to a network of other telephones
   4. A telephone that can be used to check emails and go on the internet
2. The article describes an example of a landline. What is an example of a landline?
   1. a pay phone C. a cell phone
   2. a smart phone D. a mobile phone
3. Pay phones are probably not used as much today as they were in the past. What piece of evidence supports this conclusion?
   1. Many people carry cell phones which can be used almost everywhere.
   2. Pay phones are landlines that can be found in public places.
   3. People could not take those telephones with them when they left their homes
   4. People put coins into a slot in the phone to make a call.
4. What might be a reason that cell phones were invented?
   1. People wanted to be able to make calls from their homes or offices.
   2. People wanted to be able to make calls aways from home without finding a pay phone.
   3. People wanted to be able to speak to one another when they were apart.
   4. People wanted to be able to speak and see each other from far disdance.
5. What is the main idea of this article?
   1. Telephones are used to keep people apart as much as possible.
   2. Cell phones are much less useful than landlines and pay phones.
   3. Landlines and pay phones still play an important part in the world nowadays.
   4. Telephones have been used for many years, and they have changed a lot over time.

##### Each of the following sentences contains a mistake. Underline it and write the correct answer in the space provided.

Example 0: There have four people in our family. 0/ are

1. I will chat with my friend in New York on Skype at this time next Saturday.
2. Peter refused working online because he prefers meeting face-to-face.
3. We are still using landline phones to communicate with each other in 10 years.
4. She denied sign up for another account to post comments on my Facebook wall.
5. Members of the project are going to have a F2F group discussion in five days‟ time.

1/………………

2/………………

3/………………

4/………………

5……………….

##### Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total)

Example: 0. My house has a small garden. (**is**)

=>There is a small garden in my house

1. Don‟t miss seeing the Opera House when you are in Sydney.

***forget*** Don‟t …………….. the Opera House when you are in Sydney.

1. There will be a discussion about the possibility of using video chatting at this time next week.

***discussing*** They……………….. the possibility of using video chatting at this time next week.

1. It‟s a pity I don‟t have a smart phone now.

***wish*** I …………………... a smart phone now.

1. Landline phones are predicted not to be used in 2030.

***using*** People……………….. …landline phones in 2030.

1. I don‟t feel like chatting online at the moment.

***prefer*** I‟d ………………….. at the moment.

##### Use the suggestions below to write a short paragraph of 80 -120 words about the advantages of emails.

**-Topic sentence:** introduction of emails: email (electronic mail); 1st emails : 1960s

* + **Supporting idea 1:** fast (deliver at once; not have to wait for days to get a response/ answer)
  + **Supporting idea 2:** Simple and informal language (write and send emails quickly, not have to spend too much time choosing vocabulary and grammar)
  + **Supporting idea 3:** Environmental-friendly (not use paper; save trees)
  + **Supporting idea 4:** Can have pictures (send birthday cards, newsletters)

**-Concluding sentence:**A quick, easy way to stay in touch with family, friends; important part in modern lives.

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

**Find these 11 words in the word search.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N | A | E | I | E | E | R | S | O | N | L |
| T | O | E | C | E | V | E | I | L | E | B |
| A | L | I | N | T | E | R | N | E | T | O |
| L | A | A | T | E | V | F | G | A | W | E |
| G | N | I | D | A | O | L | N | E | O | D |
| O | O | L | S | E | M | N | E | L | R | E |
| N | S | T | A | S | R | R | L | R | K | M |
| M | R | I | R | L | E | A | O | I | R | A |
| R | E | S | E | A | R | C | H | F | N | E |
| E | P | A | C | F | E | O | C | S | N | E |
| W | S | R | E | R | R | I | E | A | A | I |

**Unit 11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Topic:** *Science and technology*

**Phonetics:** *Stress in words starting in –un and -im*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: Future tenses*
* *Reported speech: Statements*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Science and technology*
* *Inventions*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about the role of science and technology now and in the future.*
* *Listening to and writing about how science and technology solve some problems.*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. impair | B. unhurt | C. effect | D. insect |
| 2. A. explorer | B. accurate | C. unhealthy | D. immature |
| 3. A. unnatural | B. engineering | C. impossible | D. environment |
| 4. A. unhelpful | B. unlikely | C. unforeseen | D. unusual |
| 5. A. imprecise | B. imperfect | C. impartial | D. impassive |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with *un* or im, then read the words aloud.**



1. …………..balance

1. ………………lock

2…………..…patient 7.…………employed



3. ………comfortable 8. ……………..plant

4. ……………..prison 9..…………….…tidy



10. ……………….fair

5.……………attractive

##### Put the correct word/phrase from the box under each picture.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| astronomer | biologist | escalator | laboratory |
| laptop | measure | spaceship | tablet |
| solar panels | steam engine |  |  |



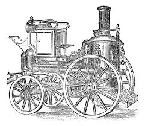
1…………………………………… 6………………………………

 7………………………………

2……………………………………



3…………………………………… 8………………………………..



4…………………………………… 9……………………………….

5…………………………………… 10……………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| benefits | create | discovery | explore | experiments |
| invention | observations | progress | science | technology |

1. My brother is very good at natural ………………subjects such as Chemistry and Physics.
2. Simply speaking, ………………is the tools and machines that help to sold problems.
3. The scientific method is a way to ask and answer scientific questions by making ………………and doing experiments.
4. While scientists study how nature works, engineers ………………new things, such as products, websites, environments, and experiences.
5. In science, you should repeat your ………………several times to make sure that the first results weren‟t just an accident.
6. Scientific ………………brings us many conveniences and advanced machines, such as computers, automobiles, and so on.
7. There are many ………………of technology in the classroom, especially as students are becoming increasingly digitally literate.
8. The ………………of penicillin is very useful because it has saved lots of lives.
9. The key individuals responsible for the ………………of the double helix structure of DNA were Francis Crick and James Watson.
10. Scientists are planning to send people to ………………Mars in the near future.

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

* 1. There is still room for . ………………in your work. IMPROVE
  2. Today scientific progress is mostly defined in terms of ………………advancements.
  3. The first experiment was ………………, so we need to do another one.
  4. A ………………is a scientist who studies the solid and liquid matter that constitues the Earth.
  5. The U.S ………………of the Moon began with the Ranger 4 impactor in 1962.
  6. A nuclear power reactor ………………could provide assistance with the loading and unloading of nuclear fuel.
  7. The study points out that many people‟s health has been affected from bathing in drinking

…………..water.

* 1. Thousands of ………………are used in everyday products in our water, our food and in the air we breath.

TECHNOLOGY SUCCEED GEOLOGY EXPLORE OPERATE

PURE CHEMISTRY

* 1. ………………in Japan have found that human ageing may be able to be delayed or even reversed.
  2. Here are several ………………proven studies that describe how to keep fit.

RESEARCH SCIENCE

##### Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in future tenses (be going to + V, future simple or future continuous).

1. That exercise looks difficult. I (help) ………………you.
2. They (fly) ………………to New York next summer holidays.
3. We (observe) ………………Mars from the National Space Centre at this time next week.
4. Please (travel) ………………by flying car in the future.
5. Look at the clouds! It (rain) ………………in a few minutes.
6. I promise I (not tell) ………………your secret to anyone.
7. They (test) ………………the latest model of Iphone at 9 o‟clock tomorrow.
8. I think they (invent) ………………a new building material next year.
9. We‟ve already decided. We (not buy) ………………a robot vacuum cleaner.
10. Goodbye, Ms. White. I (phone) ………………you as soon as I arrive home.

##### Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. “I want to become a scientist when I group up”, Nam said.

……………………………………………………………………………

1. “We met Professor Stephen Marshall yesterday”, said Peter.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “I cannot go to the science class tomorrow morning”, said Hoa.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “They have studied this kind of plant for two months”, she told us.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “We don‟t open the laboratory today”, Mr. Vinh said.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “I‟m finding evidence for my research now”, said Nick.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “You may be late for the workshop this afternoon”, I told Mary.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “I didn‟t teach Earth Science last year”, said Dr. Thomas.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “We will start collecting the data next month”, Minh said to me.

……………………………………………………………………………..

10.“My sister isn‟t leaving for London tonight”, said Jane.

……………………………………………………………………………..

##### Rewrite the following sentences into direct speech.

1. Viet said that he would be doing an experiment at 10 o‟clock the following day.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Mr. Quang told me that they hadn‟t been at the Young Inventors Club the night before.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. She told me that I could try it then if I liked.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. He said that he was going to hire a robot the following Saturday.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Mary told me that her parents didn‟t want her to participate in that project.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. They said that they wouldn‟t spend people to the moon the following year.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Mr. Smith told me that he had worked with my father for 10 years.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Lucia said that they weren‟t going to the cinema that night.

……………………………………………………………………………..

1. Bob said that he had seen a flying saucer the previous evening.

…………………………………………………………………………….. 10.Dr. Nelson said that their students had been studying Astronomy at 3 p.m.

the day before.

……………………………………………………………………………..

##### Fill each blank with a correct word to finish the passage.

No more teachers? No more books? For today‟s kids, the Internet has all the answers. Gadgets come and go and most of them don‟t have a very long life. The Internet, (1)……………, seems to be here to stay. The World Wide Web is now the largest information (2) …………..in the world and teenagers can find more or less anything they want there. They can (3) ……………music and films, watch TV, listen to the radio, send e-mails and even shop online.

In the United States for example, more than 78% of kids go (4)……….., according to a recent study. A lot of them are just (5)…………..the Web and instant messaging their friends. But 94% of those online said they also used it (6)…………….schoolwork. This technology has allowed them to (7)……………..a vast store of knowledge which was inaccessible before. With online tutoring and virtual schools, technology (8)…………..students to get specific help. It is also possible to be a part of study (9)……….or discuss school projects with international email pals. Perhaps more than anything, the Internet search engine Google has changed homework (10)…………….across the globe. But the problem is that it is so easy to “copy and paste” that teachers need to change homework assignments or projects every year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. moreover | B. because | C. however | D. although |
| 2. A. resource | B. technology | C. informatics | D. generation |
| 3. A. play | B. discover | C. oversee | D. download |
| 4. A. chat | B. online | C. forum | D. connect |
| 5. A. looking | B. surfing | C. diving | D. watching |
| 6. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 7. A. access | B. enrich | C. upload | D. inform |
| 8. A. makes | B. allows | C. creates | D. opens |
| 9. A. group | B. commune | C. book | D. land |
| 10.A. customs | B. vocations | C. habits | D. traditions |

##### Read the following passage and answer the questions.

**Inventions That Changed Our World**

People have been inventing things for years. Paper was invented about 2000 years ago. The wheel was invented more than 5000 years ago. What would life be like without paper to write on or bikes to ride? Those inventions have made life easier.

##### Airplane

The Wright Brothers invented the first airplane in December 1903. That makes 2003 the 100th **Anniversary**! Before the airplane was invented, most people traveled by cars, boats, and trains. Today, airplanes help people travel faster. How do airplanes help you?

##### Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Before the telephone was invented, people kept in touch by writing letters or talking in person. Today the telephone makes it easier for people to talk to one another. How do telephones help you?

##### Automobile

The first four-wheeled gas powered car was invented by Karl Benz in 1891. Before people had cars, they couldn‟t travel easily. They walked or rode horses for short trips. They took trains or boats for long trips. Today cars are one of the main ways people travel. How do cars help you?

##### Computer

People worked for years to make the first computer. It was built in 1946. The first computer was called ENIAC. Today computers are an important part of many people‟s lives. People use computers as tools to write, get information, and much more. How do computers help you?

1. Which of the following are two inventions in the passage that were invented before 1900?
   1. the telephone and the car C. the computer and the airplane
   2. the car and the computer D. the airplane and the telephone
2. What do all the inventions describled in this text have in common?
   1. All these inventions were invented in the twentieth century.
   2. All these inventions were invented by Americans.
   3. All these inventions made people‟s lives easier.
   4. All these inventions changed how people travel.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that………………
   1. The Wright Brothers spent a long time trying to invent the airplane.
   2. someone had the idea to invent the computer in the 1940s or early 1950s.
   3. Karl Benz didn‟t like to walk or ride horses for short trips.
   4. Alexander Graham Bell wrote many letters in his lifetime.
4. What does the word anniversary in the second paragraph most nearly mean?
   1. an interesting idea C. a statement of fact
   2. an event D. a celebrated date
5. The primary purpose of this passage is to describe………
   1. the invention of the airplane in December 1903
   2. some inventions that have made a big difference
   3. some ways that computers help make our lives easier
   4. the reasons that Karl Benz invented the gas-powered car.

##### Complete the second sentence so that it has similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. “We are having a workshop on information technology this Friday”, said Mark.

Mark said that…………………………………………………………………

1. “I didn‟t attend the science class yesterday”, said Hoa.

Hoa told me that………………………………………………………………

1. “You need to do the experiment again tomorrow”, the teacher said.

The teacher told me that………………………………………………………

1. Phone told us that he couldn‟t complete the report the following week. “I……………………………………………………………………………”.
2. Mr. Brown said that they had repaired the machine since the previous Monday.

“We ………………………………………………………………………..”.

##### Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following topic.

Do you agree or disagree with the following idea: Science and technology brings a lot of benefits to people. You can refer to the following factors:

##### If Agree If disagree

-Fast

-Make life easier

-Save physical power

-Make people lazy

-Expensive

-Difficult to use

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

##### FUN CORNER

**Match the Branches of Science with the correct definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. GEOLOGY | A. The scientific study of living things |
| 2. HISTOLOGY | B. The scientific study of mental processes in living  creatures |
| 3. METEOROLOGY | C. The scientific study of the blood |
| 4. ASTRONOMY | D. The scientific study of plants |
| 5. MICROBIOLOGY | E. The scientific study of the functions of living  organisms |
| 6. PHYSIOLOGY | F. The scientific study of micro-organisms |
| 7. PSYCHOLOGY | G. The scientific study of the earth |
| 8. HEMATOLOGY | H. The scientific study of heavenly bodies |
| 9. BOTANY | I. The scientific study of living tissues |
| 10.BIOLOGY | J. The scientific study of the processes and  phenomena of the atmosphere |

**Unit 12: LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**Topic:** *Life on other planets*

**Phonetics:** *Stress in words endingg in –ful and -less*

##### Grammar:

* *Review: may and might*
* *Reported speech: questions*

##### Vocabulary:

* *Life on Earth and on other planets*

##### Skills:

* *Reading and talking about what life may be like on other planets*
* *Listening to and writing about aliens.*

##### PRACTICE

1. **Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. helpless | B. unless | C. painless | D. airless |
| 2. A. useful | B. planet | C. thoughtless | D. return |
| 3. A. atmosphere | B. inhabit | C. meaningless | D. powerful |
| 4. A. valueless | B. resourceful | C. essential | D. surprising |
| 5. A. unsuitable | B. emotionless | C. uneventful | D. informative |

1. **Complete the words under the pictures with *–ful* or *-less*, then read the words aloud.**

1water.……………… 6.teaspoon ……..

2plenti……………… 7.sleeve…………



3.shape……….…….

8. pain…………



4.joy……..………… 9.end……………



5.sleep…………… 10. basket………

##### Use the words/ phrases in the box to label the pictures.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| alien | astronaut | black hole | comet | artificial satellite |
| galaxy | meteor | observatory | solar system | space shuttle |



1……………………………… 6………………………………



2……………………………… 7………………………………



3……………………………… 8………………………………

4……………………………… 9………………………………



5……………………………… 10………………………………

##### Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accommdate | climate | explore | mission | orbit |
| oxygen | planet | spaceship | spacesuit | surface |

1. Scientists think it is possible to send humans on a …………….to Mars by the 2030s.
2. James Kirk is the captain of the…………….called Enterprise.
3. Jupiter is the largest …………….in the Solar System. Its diameter is more than 11 times the diameter of Earth.
4. The astronaut wears a …………….to protect him from the dangers of being outside in space.
5. Do you know that it takes only 88 Earth days for Mecury to …………….the Sun once?
6. The biggest problem for humans to live in other planets is the lack of

……………. and water.

1. Since the early 1960s, dozens of spacecraft have been sent to ……….Mars.
2. NASA decided to …………….a rocket from Cape Canaveral at the end of this year.
3. It‟s impossible for people to live on Venus because the …………….there is unsuitable for human life.
4. They have found a planet that could …………….half of Earth‟s population.

##### Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

* 1. Many astronauts said that it was ……………. To see the Earth from space.
  2. Oxygen is essential for the …………….of all plants and animals, whether they live on the land or in the water.
  3. Astronauts who are orbiting the Earth often experience sensation of …………….

WONDER SURVIVE WEIGHT

* 1. John Harrison is a space ……….who wants to destroy Earth. TERROR
  2. WWF is commited to saving …………….animals such as black rhino, leatherback turtle and saola.
  3. UFO, which means flying saucer, is the abbreviation for

…………….Flying Object.

* 1. 95% of the atmosphere on Mars is carbon dioxide, which is

…………….to breathe.

* 1. NASA has found out that Kepler -62e has some

…………….to Earth.

* 1. Do you think astronauts feel a great sense of

…………….when they travel alone in space?

* 1. NASA scientists believe the …………….of alien life is not that far away from Earth.

DANGER IDENTIFY POISON SIMILAR LONELY EXIST

##### Choose the best answer in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. In my opinion, Jupiterians (can/ might/ must) have three eyes and four arms.
2. Professor Colin Evers, (can/ must/ may) I ask a question about life on Venus ?
3. Sarah is such a talented pianist. She (can/ might/ must) pratise a lot.
4. (Could/ Might/ Must) you show me your passport?
5. I t (can/ might/ must) rain tomorrow so we‟d better plan an indoor dinner.
6. Customers (can/ might/ may) use staff washroom.
7. I‟m sure you (can/ might/ could) speak Spanish seeing that you‟re from Colombia.
8. You (can/ might/ may) leave now if you wish.
9. You (can/ might/ may) ask questions after my presentation.
10. We (can/ might/ may) find aliens on Mars.

##### Rewrite the sentences into reported speech.

1. “Do you want to travel to space one day?” Nick asked me.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “What is your favourite sci-fi movie or TV show, Nam?” said Viet.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “Did you see a UFO yesterday evening?” the reporter asked Mr. Quang.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “Have you ever looked through a telescope?” I asked John.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “When will the next space buggy be sent to the moon?” they asked.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “How and when was the universe created?” Tom asked the presenter.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “Are you going to visit NASA next Thursday?” said Mai to Dr. Tayor.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “May I ask you some questions about other planets?” Laura asked Ms. White.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. “What are artificial satellites used for?” we asked the scientist.

………………………………………………………………………………

10.“Will the Earth ever been visited by aliens?” Phong said to Dr. Nelson.

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Rewrite the following sentences in direct speeach.

1. I asked Dr. Lewis when he thought people would visit Mars.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. We asked Mr. Tam whether he was working for NASA then.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. They wanted to know if we would ever meet aliens one day.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. David asked me what I had talked to the astronaut the previous night.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Vinh asked Peter whether there were other life forms in the universe.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. She asked Mr. Armstrong how long he had worked on space projects.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. I asked Ms. Gray if she could speak Martian language.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. The reporter wanted to know why I hadn‟t taken a picture when I had seen the UFO.

………………………………………………………………………………

1. Hoa asked me whether I had been leaving the spaceship at 3 o‟clock the day before.

……………………………………………………………………………… 10.We asked the aliens which cities they would visit the following month.

………………………………………………………………………………

##### Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word to complete the following passage.

NASA announced plans that are out of this world – literally ! The space agency hopes to ( 1)……….humans to the moon again by 2020.

NASA hopes to make a giant leap –back to the moon. Back in 2005, the US. Space agency announced its plan to send four astronauts to the moon (2)…………..the next 15 years.

NASA officials say the moon is just the first step. They hope future missions will (3)…………….astronauts to Mars and beyond. “We will return to the moon no later than 2020 and extend the human presence across the (4)……………..system and beyond”, say Michael Griffin, the head of NASA.

So far, the moon is the only place (5)……………Earth that humans have visited. At 226,000 miles away, the moon is Earth‟s (6)………….space neighbour.

Only July 20th, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin (7)…………….the first astronauts to land on the moon. They travelled there aboard *Apollo 11*. When Armstrong first set (8)………….on the moon, he spoke these famous words: “That‟s one small step for a man, one giant leap (9)………….mankind”.

During Nasa‟s *Apollo* program, 12 American astronauts explored the lunar terrain. the last U.S. trip to the moon (10)…………….in December 1972.

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question.

**A New World**

Would you like to have a birthday party every 13 days? Then Gliese 581c is the place for you!

Astronomers recently found that planet Gliese 581c. It orbits the star Gliese 581once every 13 days. Earth **orbits** its star, the sun, every 365 days.

Gliese 581c is an exoplanet – a planet that exists beyond our solar system. It is the most earthlike exoplanet discovered so far.

Astronomers say there could be liquid water on Gliese 581c. And where there‟s water, there could be life. “Liquid water is critical to life as we know it”, sau Xavier Delfosse, one of the scientists who discovered the planet. “This planet will most probably be a very important target of the future of space missions…..On the treasure map of the universe, one would be tempted to mark this planet with an X”, says Delfosse.

##### Planet files

*Earth:*

* is 8,000 miles across.
* is made of rock, ice, and liquid water.
* is one of eight planets in its solar system.

*Gliese 581c*

* is estimated to be 12,000 miles across.
* is probably made of rock, and might have ice and liquid water.
* is one of three planets in its solar system.
  1. What is *Gliese 581c?*
     1. the star that gliese 581c orbits
     2. a moon that orbits gliese 581c
     3. another planet in gliese 581c‟s solar system
     4. an asteroid that will hit gliese 581c
  2. What is the purpose of the lists at the end of the passage?
     1. to introduce the reader to gliese 581c
     2. to suggest that gliese 581c is more important than jupiter and saturn
     3. to compare and contrast features of earth with gliese 581c
     4. to explain why scientists are so excited about the discovery of gliese 581c
  3. Which conclusion about Gliese 581c could be supported by the passage?
     1. astronauts will never go to gliese 581c on future space missions.
     2. scientists will want to confirm whether water exists on gliese 581c
     3. people will want to search for treasure on gliese 581c
     4. aliens will want to make contact with earth from gliese 581c
  4. The word orbit in paragraph 2 means……………
     1. exists B. runs C. walks D. circles
  5. The primary purpose of this passage is to describe……………….
     1. a new star that earth will orbit
     2. a new planet with similarities to earth
     3. a new comet that may collide with earth
     4. a new alien species that will visit earth

##### Use the words given and other words, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (Use 2-5 words in total).

* 1. What do you think people will find on Jupiter?” he said.

***would*** He asked me what………………….. find on Jupiter.

* 1. Possibly he isn‟t the captain of Star Trek.

***may*** He………………………. the captain of Star Trek.

* 1. We wanted to know how they had returned to Earth.

***return*** “How …………………………….to Earth?” we asked.

* 1. It‟s possible the weather will be sunny tomorrow.

***might*** The weather ……………………. tomorrow.

* 1. “Is your uncle working as a pilot for NASA?” Julia asked me.

***working*** Julia asked me………………………. as a pilot for NASA.

##### Use the information below to write a paragraph of 120-150 words about Venus, aplanet in the Solar System.

* Second planet sun
* No natural sattellite
* 224.7 Earth days orbit Sun
* Astronomers know thousands years
* Name after Roman Goddes of love, beauty
* Brightest thing in night sky except moon
* Sometimes call morning star or evening star
* Many explorations by humans since mid-20th century
* Scientists discover atmosphere mostly carbon dioxide with clouds sulfuric acid very poisonous to humans
* Surface is too hot for any living thing to be able to survive

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

……………………………………………………………………………................

##### FUN CORNER

**Do the following crosswords on Outer Space. Good luck and have fun!**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Cross**

1.Our galaxy

4.An alien‟s spaceship

6. A light in the night sky.

##### Down

1.The red carpet 2………..are

3. Someone from outer space

8……….is

9. Halley‟s ………….comes every 76 years.

1. Our planet
2. What do you use to travel to the moon?

5.I come…………..Mars 7.I…………….

8. A planet with rings

1. Land……….the moon
2. The Earth‟s friend
3. Another name for alien

**FINAL TEST 1**

**Time allowed: 60 min**

##### Find the word having different stress pattern in each line. (1p)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. density | B. negative | C. organize | D. enormous |
| 2. A. expressive | B. colourful | C. uncertain | D. endanger |
| 3. A. technique | B. planet | C. engine | D. fearful |
| 4. A. sensitive | B. quality | C. improper | D. classify |
| 5. A. technology | B. biology | C. adventurous | D. multimedia |

* 1. **Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (1p)**

1. Before the meeting finished, they had arranged when ………….next.
   1. they met B. they to meet C. to meet D. meeting
2. My grandma………….a lot of pleasure from gardening.
   1. does B. has C. makes D. gets
3. Working hours will fall to under 35 a week, ……………….?
   1. will they B. won‟t they C. won‟t it D. will it
4. What…………if you saw a UFO?
   1. do you do B. will you do C. would you do D. did you do
5. The …………..of space exploration started in the 1960s.
   1. era B. time C. period D. age
6. Many advances have been……………..in the field of communication through the use of fiber optics.
   1. done B. caused C. brought D. made
7. He was the first man………..to help the flood victims.
   1. arrive B. arrived C. arrving D. to arrive
8. From 1865 to 1875, a remarkable ………….of inventions was produced.
   1. diversity B. mixture C. variety D. collection
9. You should talk to your dad first because that fridge………not be suitable for your family.
   1. can B. may C. need D. ought
10. Do you think there……..less conflict in the world if all people………..the same language?
    1. would be/spoke C. were/ speak
    2. is/ spoke D. is/ will speak

##### Use the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences. (2p)

1. Do you think snail mail still (use)………….in 2050?
2. It is possible that we (live) ………….on the moon or Mars in 2050.
3. Chau has decided (study) ………….archeology at the university.
4. When I arrived at the club, my friends already (go) ………….home.
5. If I (be) ………….you, I (think ) ………….very carefully before going to England to study.
6. The new technology rapidly (introduce) ………….into teaching and learning languages.
7. The researchers said they (work) ………….hard (find) ………….a vaccine for the Ebola virus disease.
8. Sally Ride was the youngest woman astronaut (fly) ………….into space in 1983.

##### Complete the second sentence in each pair in reported speech. (1p)

1. She said: “I went to the cinema yesterday”.

She told me………………………………………………………………………

1. “I‟ll phone and inform him about it tomorrow”, he said.

He promised …………………………………………………………………….

1. “Have you been to an English speaking country?” he asked us.

He wondered…………………………………………………………………….

1. “Why didn‟t you put the wrapper in the dustbin?” she said to the boy.

She asked………………………………………………………………………..

1. “Is your son interested in sciences?” said the teacher to Mrs. Tram.

The teacher wanted to know…………………………………………………….

##### Use the correct form of the word given to complete the passage. (1p)

**Life on other planets**

Humans have long been fascinated by outer space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life forms elsewhere, which we might be able to contact. (1.nature)…………….we have all read about space creatures in our science fiction novels, and have seen them on our TV and cinema screens, but “aliens” like these owe more to the (2. convenience)………………of using human (3.act)…………..to play the parts than to any real form of scientific (4.investigate)

………………..

However, many serious space (5.research)………………are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (6.actual)…………….look like. One early result is Arnold the Alien, designed by (7.biology) ……………… Dougal Dixon. This strange being, (8.like)…………humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (9.appear)……………. Its behaviour is not very (10.differ)…………………… from our town.

##### Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. (1p)

Percy Lebaron Spencer (1894 – 1970) was an American engineer and inventor. Like several great inventors, Dr. Percy Spencer made his most famous discovery by **accident**. He was testing a new piece of radar technology called “magnetron” in a laboratory in 1946 when the candy bar in his pocket started to cook. This interested him, so he put come corn next the the magnetron – and that cooked too!

The next day Dr. Spencer and his colleague placed an egg near the magnetron. Dr. Spencer‟s curious colleague took a step closer to check the egg – just in time for it to explode and cover his face!

After a short time, the company Dr. Spencer worked for was trying to find a more controlled way to use this microwave energy to cook food. In 1947, the first microwave oven became available. It was almost two metres tall and weighed over 350 kilos!

Finally in 1966 technology became advanced enough to produce microwave s for everyday domestic use. By then they were much smaller and easier to control. Nowadays you can see microwave ovens all over the world. They are here to stay,

1. Dr. Spencer discovered that………….
   1. a new piece was called “magnetron”
   2. a candy bar could cook his pocket
   3. magnetron could cook food
   4. invention often happened by accidient
2. The first microwave was invented in ……………….

A. 1946 B. 1947 C. 1966 D. 1970

1. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?
   1. Dr. Percy Spencer was a radar expert.
   2. His colleague had a minor accident in the experiment
   3. The first microwave was hardly convenient to use
   4. Microwave ovens are now part of our life
2. The phrase “ by accident” in the first sentence mostly means…………….
   1. on purpose B. by the way C. not controlled D. not planned
3. which could be the best title for the article?
   1. The uses of microwave ovens
   2. The history of microwave ovens
   3. The story of Dr. Percy Spencer
   4. The inventions of Dr. Percy Spencer

##### Choose the correct option for each numbered gap in the passage. (1p)

People have used codes to send secret messages since Roman times. But codes are not just something (1)……….by Julius Caesar or a spy. People today use codes every time they pay for something by credit card or send an email to a friend. Codes (2)……………our personal information.

Before computers, the biggest users of codes were governments, who used them particularly in war. The (3)……………Greeks sent and received messages using a *scytale*, a cylinder made of wood. An officer would put cloth around the cylinder and write a message along it. When he took the cloth off, the writing appeared to mean nothing. But the officer who received the cloth had a similar cylinder and could easily read the message.

Julius Caesar used a simple system to communicate with his army. (4)…………….writing the letter A, he would write D (+3 letters). Computer security systems today are not so different from the one Julius used. But the keys are much bigger and there are billions of (5)………….from each letter or number.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. done | B. used | C. got | D. sent |
| 2. A. protect | B. prevent | C. defend | D. keep |
| 3. A. antique | B. early | C. old | D. ancient |
| 4. A. Because of | B. Instead of | C. Due to | D. Except for |
| 5. A. potentials | B. likelihoods | C. chances | D. possibilities |

##### Match the halves to make sentences. (1p)

1. Our internet connection has been cut……………….
2. The telescope will photograph distant galaxies,…………
3. The distance from the Earth to the Sun is,…………………..
4. Be careful! You might give yourself……………….
5. You may get connected to him on the facebook,…………
   1. an electric shock!
   2. but i can‟t be sure.
   3. off, so i‟m afraid you‟ll have to wait until tomorrow.
   4. in an attempt to understand their past.
   5. on average, about 149 million kilometres.

##### complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (1p)

1. Man is likely to live on Mars in the future.

Man will………………………………………………………………………

1. Talking to your family members every day is very important.

It is…………………………………………………………………………….

1. Mathematics improves the way we think: it is a basic tool of thinking.

Since mathematics……………………………………………………………

1. The government believe it is beneficial to spend more money on space exploration.

It is believed…………………………………………………………………..

1. “Can you lend me your iPad for a new minutes?” said Hoa to Thanh.

Hoa asked…………………………………………………………………….

**FINAL TEST 2 (Advanced)**

**Time allowed: 60 min**

##### Find the word having different stress pattern in each line. (1p)

1. A. stressful B. weightless C. precise D. verbal
2. A. talkative B. infamous C. voluntary D. untreated
3. A. informative B. phonology C. interactive D. zoology
4. A. permanent B. tsunami C. disastrous D. official
5. A. traditional B. telescopic C. petroleum D. technology

##### Decide the word/ phrase A, B, C or D in each sentence that needs correction. (1p)

1. Before the invention of the printing press, books have been all printed by hand. A B C D
2. The rings of Saturn are so distant to be seen from the Earth without a telescope. A B C D
3. Scientists worry what the continued used of certain pollutants may damage the A B C

Earth‟s ozone layer.

D

1. In American, it‟s not impolite to ask questions about age, marriage and income. A B C D
2. Species become extinct or endangerment for a number of reasons, but the

A B

primary cause is the destruction of habitat by human activites.

C D

##### Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. (1p)

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people‟s lives are affected by IT. Twenty years ago few people had access to a computer while today most people use them at work, home or school and the use of e-mail and the Internet is an everyday event.

These developments have brought many benefits to our lives. Email makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for

business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now available to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the widespread use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. In addition, the huge size of the web means it is almost impossible to control and regulate. This had led to many concerns regarding children accessing unsuitable websites and viruses. Unfortunately, this kind of problem might even get worse in the future at least until more regulated systems are set up.

In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, yet developments relating to new technology are likely to produce many negative effects in the future, and **they** must be addressed if we are to avoid damaging impacts to individuals and society.

1. According to the passage, the World Wide Web…………
   1. brings only benefits to people
   2. has both advantages and disadvantages
   3. is difficult for children to get access to
   4. causes a busy and exciting life
2. The writer of the passage believes that e-mail…………..
   1. reduces face-to-face contact
   2. is used only in business
   3. can be checked quickly and easily
   4. takes a lot of time to transmit
3. It is believed that future IT developments will probably be………….
   1. more rapid c. more possitive
   2. more negative d. unexpected
4. What does the word “**they**” in the last paragraph refers to?
   1. benefits c. negative effects
   2. developments d. damaging impacts
5. It can be inferred from the passage that children‟s use of the computer should be …………
   1. increased B. reduced C. stopped D. controlled

##### Each of the underlined words is in the wrong from. Rewrite them correctly. (1p)

*Example*: Leisure activites will change much in the foresee future.

 Foreseeable

1. What can we do to protect danger species like the giant panda?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Most scientists accept that globe warming is a reality.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Everyone should be extreme worried about the hole in the ozone layer.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Meteorologists can forecast tomorrow‟s weather with incredible accurate these days.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Develop are planning to build a TV tower in the city centre.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. The great of solar power lies in its simplicity.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. A number of different pollute in the river have caused the death of all the fish.

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. It‟s nature dark for this time of day. They didn‟t say there was going to be an eclipse, did they?

……………………………………………………………………………….

1. Living in and English speaking country really improves your English and broad your horizons.

………………………………………………………………………………. 10.I‟ve always wanted to be a travel photograph and take pictures of exotic

places.

……………………………………………………………………………….

##### Insert a suitable word in each numbered blank to complete the passage. (2p)

**Cultural differences at the dinner table**

In some countries, when you are invited to have a meal at someone‟s house, you might be considered (1)……….if you don‟t say how nice the food is. In Britain, for example, it‟s normal for someone to compliment the cook (2)……………the tastiness of the meal. You can say something like, “That was deliciou. Please write the (3)……….down for me!”

In other cultures, (4)………., people tend not to be so full of enthusiasm (5)……….. the meal. You might be regarded as being rude, as the (6)………….associate your praise with surprise. He or she (7)………….think. “So, they‟re shocked I can cook well, are they?”

If you‟re not sure how to react, the best advice is to wait and (8)…………how other people at the table react. If that (9)…………help, be very careful about what you say! One solution could be (10)………..say, “That was delicious, but then I know it would be!”

##### Fill each numbered blank with the correct word from the box. There are more words than needed. (1p)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Almost | spectacular | which | raise | built |
| deep | tops | themselves | rise | Most |
| high | eruptions |  |  |  |

A volcano is an opening in the earth‟s surface through (1) ……………lava, hot gases, and rock fragments erupt. Such an opening occurs when melted rock from (2) ……………within the earth blasts through the surface. (3)

……………volcanoes are mountains, particularly cone-shaped mountains. The mountains (4) ……………are also called volcanoes.

Eruptions of volcanic mountains are (5) ……………sights. In some eruptions, huge fiery clouds (6) ……………over the mountain, and glowing rivers of lava flow down its sides. In other (7) ……………, red-hot ash and cinders shoot out the mountaintop and large chunks of hot rock are blasted (8) ……………into the air. A few eruptions are so violent that they blow the mountain apart.

Some eruptions occur on volcanic islands. Such islands are the (9)

…………… od volcanic mountains that have been (10) ……………up from the

ocean floor by repeated eruptions. Other eruptions occur along narrow cracks in the ocean floor.

##### Choose the correct phrase or idiom to complete each of the sentences. (1p)

lost touch with natural resources

came up with

you must be kidding

visual polliton

* 1. During his holiday you couldn‟t get access to the Net, so he

………….current events.

* 1. Do you know who first ……………the idea of transmitting electronic signals by satellite?
  2. ………………refers to the impacts of pollution that disturbs the visua areas of people by creating negative changes in the natural environment.
  3. South Africa is a country of great beauty and immense ………………..
  4. –“It is reported that an alien has landed in the Sahara desert?”

-“Really? ………………….”

##### Write full sentences, using the words/ phrases given. (1p)

* 1. paper/ main/ writing material/ today/ invent / Chinese/ many years/ ago

…………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. we/ better not/ throw/ rubbish/ the streets

…………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. americans/ use/ lot/ slangs/ so/ difficult/ me/ understand

…………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. thanks to/ progress/ science and technology/ human life/ better and better

…………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. some people/ still/ believe /world‟s resources/ can / never/ use up

…………………………………………………………………………….

##### Rewrite each of the sentences, so that it contains the word in capital. (1p)

* 1. “Which one would you like, the blue or the green?” said the seller. ASKED ……………………………………………………………………….
  2. People use too much fertilizer so lands are being spoiled.

IF …………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. The government should provide temporary shelters for the earthquake victims.

BE …………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. Cuong is so kind to help the injured people.

IT‟S …………………………………………………………………………….

* 1. It‟s probably better to see a specialist about this problem.

MIGHT ………………………………………………………………………….

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **MỤC LỤC** |  |
| **UNIT 1** | LEISURE ACTIVITES | Trang 2 |
| **UNIT 2** | LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE | 12 |
| **UNIT 3** | PEOPLE OF VIET NAM | 21 |
|  | MID-TERM TEST | 31 |
| **Unit 4** | OUR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS | 35 |
| **Unit 5** | FESTIVALS IN VIET NAM | 45 |
| **Unit 6** | FOLK TALES | 55 |
|  | FIRST TERM TEST 1 | 64 |
|  | FIRST TERM TEST 2 | 68 |
| **Unit 7** | POLLUTION | 72 |
| **Unit 8** | ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES | 83 |
| **Unit 9** | NATURAL DISASTER | 93 |
|  | MID-TERM TEST | 104 |
| **Unit 10** | COMMUNICATION | 108 |
| **Unit 11** | SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | 118 |
| **Unit 12** | LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS | 128 |
|  | FINAL TEST 1 | 138 |
|  | FINAL TEST 2 (Advanced) | 143 |
|  | ANSWER KEY | 149 |