**Unit 4: OUR PLANET**

**I. VOCABULARY**

**- alter** /'ɔ:ltə(r)/ (v) : thay đổi (= to change)

**- approximately** /ə'prɒksɪmətli//ə'prɑ:ksɪmətli/(adv): xấp xỉ, khoảng

*Example: The plane will be landing in approximately 20 minutes.*

*(Máy bay sẽ hạ cảnh trong khoảng 20 phút nữa.)*

**- bucket** /'bʌkɪt/ (n) : cái xô

**- cause** /kɔ:z/ (v) : gây ra

**- climate** /'klaɪmət/ (n) : khí hậu

**- combat** /'kɒmbæt/ (v) : chống lại

*Example: To combat inflation, the government raised interest rates.*

*(Đe chống lạm phát, chính phủ đã tăng lãi suất.)*

**- container** /kən'teɪnə(r)/ (n) : đồ chứa

**- *come up with*** (phrasal verb): tìm hoặc đưa ra câu trả lời (= think of an answer...)

**- *carry on*** (phrasal verb): tiếp tục (= continue)

**- doorway** /'dɔ:rweɪ/ (n) : lối đi ở cửa

**- ecosystem** /'i:kəʊsɪstəm/ (n) : hệ sinh thái

**- emit** /i'mɪt/ (v) :tỏa ra

*Example: Sulphur gases were emitted by the volcano.*

*(Khỉ lưu huỳnh do núi lửa thải ra.)*

**- fossil fuels** /'fɒsl fju:əl/ (n) : nhiên liệu hóa thạch

**- frostbite** /'frɒst.baɪt/ (n) : bỏng lạnh, tình trạng các bộ phận cơ thể (nhất là ngón tay, chân) bị thương vì nhiệt độ quá lạnh

**- glider** /'glaɪdər/ (n) : tàu lượn

**- global warming** /,gləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/ (n) : sự nóng lên toàn cầu

**- greenhouse gases /'**gri:n.haʊs gæsiz/ (n) : những khí gây ra hiệu ứng nhà kính

*Example: Carbon dioxide is a so-called greenhouse gas, which absorbs energy from the Sun, making the air warmer.*

*(Carbon dioxide được gọi là khí gây hiệu ứng nhà kính, hấp thụ năng lượng từ Mặt trời, làm cho không khí trở nên ấm hơn.)*

**- hailstone** /'heɪlstəʊn/ (n) : mưa đá

*Example: In 1958, a Sussex storm delivered a 5oz hailstone, Britain's heaviest ever.*

*(Vào năm 1958, một cơn bão ở Sussex đã gây ra một trận mưa đá 5 oz, nặng nhất từ trước đến nay ở Anh.)*

- ***invest in*** /ɪn'vest/ (v) : đầu tư vào

- ***lead a life*** /li:d/ (v) : sống một cuộc sống...

*Example: If the operation succeeds, Carly will be able to lead a normal life.*

*(Nếu ca phẫu thuật thành công, Carly sẽ có thể sống một cuộc sống bình thường.)*

- **marine** /mə'ri:n/ (a) : thuộc về biển

- **marine ecosystem** (n) : hệ sinh thái biển

*Example: An example of a marine ecosystem is a coral reef, with its associated marine life — including fish and sea turtles.*

*(Một ví dụ về hệ sinh thái biển là một rạn san hô, với các sinh vật biển liên quan của nó - bao gồm cả cá và rùa biển)*

- **muddy** /'mʌdi/ (n) : đầy bùn

- **nutrient** /'nju:triənt/ (n) : chất dinh dưỡng

- **Pacific** /pə'sɪf.ɪk/ (n) : Thái Bình Dương

- **paraglider** /'pærəglaɪdə(r)/ (n) : người bay dù lượn

- **paragliding** /'pær.ə,glaɪ.dɪŋ/ (n) : môn bay dù lượn

- **phenomenon** /fə'nɒmɪnən//fə'nɑ:mɪnən/ (n): hiện tượng

*Example: Globalization is a phenomenon of the 21st century.*

*(Toàn cầu hóa là một hiện tượng của thế kỷ 21.)*

- **protect** /prə'tekt/ (v): bảo vệ

- **pedestrian crossing** /pə'destriən 'krɒsɪŋ/(n): vạch cho người đi bộ qua đường

- **recycle** /,rɪ:'saɪkl/ (v) : tái chế

- **reduce** /rɪ'dju:s//rɪ'du:s/ (v) : làm giảm

- **renewable** /rɪ'nju:əbl//rɪ'nu:əbl (a) : có thể phục hồi, có thể tái tạo

*Example: The problem with fossil fuels is that they are not renewable.*

*(Vấn đề với nhiên liệu hóa thạch là chúng không thế tái tạo.)*

- **save** /seɪv/ (v) : cứu

- **surface** /'sɜ:.fɪs/ (n) : bề mặt

- **sustain** /sə'steɪn/ (v) : duy trì

*Example: She found it difficult to sustain the children’s interest.*

*(Cô ấy thấy rất khó để duy trì sự quan tâm của bọn trẻ.)*

- ***set off*** (phrasal verb): khởi hành (= to begin a journey)

- **theory** /'θɪə.ri/ (n) : thuyết, học thuyết

- **tropic** /'trɒpɪk//'trɑ:pɪk/ (n) : nhiệt đới

- **the tropics** [plural] (n) : khu vực giữa hai vùng nhiệt đới, là phần nóng nhất trên thế giới

*Example: She's a botanist and spent several years doing research in the tropics.*

*(Cô ấy là một nhà thực vật học và đã dành nhiều năm nghiên cứu ở vùng nhiệt đới.)*

- unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs//ʌn'kɑ:nʃəs/ (a): bất tỉnh

**Phrases to remember**

- clap/ crash of thunder : tiếng sấm sét

- flash of lightning :tia chớp

- go inland : đi vào đất liền

- away from the coast : cách xa bờ biển

- be off to school : đi học

- take a closer look : nhìn kỹ hơn

- take cover = hide : an nap

- take a look : xem, nhìn

- take action : hành động

- go for a swim : đi bơi

- raise money from abroad : huy động tiền từ nước ngoài

- spend money on food : tiêu tiền vào lương thực

- make a promise : hứa

- break down = a car, a bus, etc. stop working : hư, hỏng (xe)

- go back = return : quay về

- head for = travel in a certain direction : hướng về, đi về (phía nào...)

- look around = explore : khám phá

- look into = study, examine : nghiên cứu, xem xét

- look up = find in a dictionary or other reference work: tra từ

- prepare for : chuẩn bị cho

- keep away from : tránh xa

- come out of : đi ra khỏi

- take somebody/something seriously : coi trọng ai đó / điều gì đó

- what is more = moreover = furthermore : hơn nữa

- lead a green lifestyle : sống một cuộc sống thân thiện với môi trường

- the majority of people : đa số, phần lớn

- To be honest : thành thực mà nói

- As I see it : như tôi thấy,...

- In my opinion : theo ý kiến của tôi,..

- On the other hand : mặt khác

- have a big impact on : có ảnh hưởng lớn đến

***WORD SKILLS***

**Phrasal verbs (Cụm động từ)**

Phrasal verbs là những “cụm động từ” gồm hai hoặc ba từ; trong đó, có một động từ gốc và một hoặc hai tiểu từ (= particle). Những tiểu từ thường dùng sau động từ gốc trong các “cụm động từ” gồm có: “after, at, down, for, in, off, on, out, up, with,...”.

Có nhiều cụm động từ thay đổi hoàn toàn ý nghĩa so với động từ gốc. Trong tiếng Anh, người ta rất thường dùng các “cụm động từ” trong văn nói và văn viết. Sau đây là một số “cụm động từ” thường gặp.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Phrasal verbs** | **Meaning** | **Examples** |
| Burn out | to destroy completely sth by fire = đốt cháy hết | The museum was completely burnt out. |
| Carry on | to continue = tiếp tục | He’ll get into trouble if he carries on behaving like that. |
| Close down | to stop operating = đóng cửa; ngừng hoạt động | The local factory closed down during the epidemic. |
| Come up with | to suggest or think of an idea or plan = nghĩ ra một kế hoạch | She came up with a great project for the class. |
| Cut down | to make a tree or plant fall to the ground by cutting it = chặt bỏ | They cut down all the plants in the garden. |
| Die out | to stop existing = biến mất; tuyệt chủng | Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago. |
| Eat up | to eat all the food = ăn sạch; ngốn hết | Be a good boy and eat up your potatoes! |
| Give off | to produce heat, light, a smell = phát ra nhiệt, ánh sáng, mùi | The fire doesn't seem to give off much heat. |
| Give up | to stop trying to do something = bỏ cuộc | I give up. Tell me the answer. |
| Go up | to move higher, rise or increase = đi lên; tăng lên | The price of petrol is going up again. |
| Heat (sth) up | to become hot or warm = nóng lên; hâm nóng  to become more exciting = trở nên hào hứng | She heated up the food in the microwave for lunch.  The dispute was already heating up. |
| Look after | to take care of = chăm sóc | Don't worry about Tom. He can look after himself. |
| Look for | to try to find something or someone = tìm kiếm | Is that the book you were looking for, Jane? |
| Put off | to change sth to a later time = hoãn việc gì lại | We decided to put off our ưip until July. |
| Rely on/ upon | to need or depend on sb/sth = tin cậy hoặc lệ thuộc vào | These days we rely heavily on computers to organize our work. |
| Run out (of) | to finish or use all of sth = cạn kiệt | Because of the epidemic, many local firms ran out of money. |
| Take care of | to look after sb/ sth = chăm sóc | Taking care of her small children takes her a lot of time and energy. |
| Take off | to leave the ground = cất cánh | Our plane took off at 8:30. |
| Turn sth up | To increase the sound, heat, etc. of a piece of equipment: tăng âm thanh, nhiệt, V... V... | Don’t turn the TV up. It’s too loud already! |
| Use up | to finish a supply of sth = dùng đến cạn kiệt | The Earth's resources are being used up at an alarming rate. |
| Wake (sb) up | to (cause to) become conscious after sleeping = thức dậy; đánh thức ai dậy | We woke up at midnight because of a strange noise.  She always wakes the children up in time for breakfast. |

***WORD FORM***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **1** | cloud: mây |  | cloudy: đầy mây |  |
| **2** | explosion: sự nổ | explode: làm nổ | explosive: gây nổ | explosively: mạnh mẽ, dữ dội |
| **3** | frost: sương giá |  | frosty: phủ đầy sương giá |  |
| **4** | constancy: tính kiên định |  | constant: liên tục | constantly: luôn luôn, liên miên |
| **5** | consciousness: sự tỉnh táo  unconsciousness: sự bất tỉnh |  | conscious: tình táo, có ý thức  unconscious: bất tỉnh, mất ý thức | consciously: có ý thức, cố tình  unconsciously: không có ý thức, vô tình |
| **6** | rain: mưa | rain: mưa | rainy: nhiều mưa |  |
| **7** | shower: mưa rào |  | showery: có mưa rào |  |
| **8** | snow: tuyết | snow: tuyết rơi | snowy: đầy tuyết |  |
| **9** | storm: bão | storm: đột kích, thổi mạnh dữ dội | stormy: có bão |  |
| **10** | Sun: Mặt trời  sunshine: ánh nắng mặt trời |  | sunny: đầy nắng |  |

***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box.**

***Part A:***

|  |
| --- |
| *thunder - cloudy - snowy -frosty -foggy - icy - stormy -windy - sunny - rainy* |

1. This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ summer threw down and scattered grain, and held berries back from ripening.

2. It was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , chilly day, without sunshine so the sea was murky and opaque.

3. You know how your daddy tells you to put some of your money away for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day?

4. It was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ autumn morning with spiders' webs glistening in the frozen grass.

5. We were woken in the night by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the loud noise.

6. Be careful - the roads are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

7. I walked to school with my mum and it was a very cold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day.

8. He looked around, but the streets were empty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skies indifferent.

9. The weather in January is often cold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the streets are covered with snow.

10. It was a lovely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon with a lot of bright light from the Sun.

***Part B:***

|  |
| --- |
| *thunderstorm - storm clouds - blowing - raindrops - flashes – clap*  *sunshine - sweltering - hot - warm - mild - cool - cold -freezing -frost* |

1. When a character crossed the stage holding an umbrella, the sound of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had to be heard.

2. In the summer, it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the smaller classrooms.

3. However, there are many nasty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the horizon.

4. The wind was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder every minute.

5. They survived for four hours in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water.

6. It's too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in here, can we turn down the heating?

7. This experience is an event, like an explosion or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : it begins at one time and ends at a later time.

8. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of thunder and then it started to pour with rain.

9. There was a heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night and the ground is still hard.

10. How do you manage to look so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this hot weather?

11. I put my hands in my pockets to keep them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

12. A ray of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shone through a gap in the clouds.

13. We've had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winter this year.

14. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of lightning lit the sky.

15. I forgot my gloves and my hands are getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 2. Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. I’m trying to stop eating junk food.

A. give up B. go up C. use up D. come up with

2. Don’t stay up late! We need to leave early tomorrow.

A. put off B. give off C. set off D. turn off

3. What is more, they often choose to walk or cycle somewhere in order to reduce carbon emissions.

A. However B. Furthermore C. To be honest D. Nevertheless

4. El Nino has occurred for at least the last 300 years.

A. caused B. brought C. happened D. arrived

5. I have to take care of my little sister this afternoon.

A. look after B. take after C. look around D. run after

**Exercise 3. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. After running ten kilometres, she was too tired to carry on.

A. continue B. go C. do D. stop

2. The number of people with smartphones is continuing to go up.

A. raise B. rise C. decrease D. increase

3. Polluted water and increased water temperatures have driven many species to the verge of extinction.

A. enriched B. contaminated C. purified D. strengthened

4. The new law to conserve wildlife in the area will come into force next month.

A. eliminate B. protect C. pollute D. destroy

5. Is Maths a compulsory subject in Vietnamese high school?

A. required B. request C. difficult D. optional

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.**

1. Tomorrow, it will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cool. (cloud)

2. The substance is toxic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flammable. (explode)

3. A bomb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a crowded metro station this morning, killing five people. (explode)

4. It was a cold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morning. (frost)

5. It will be a long, slow and tedious process requiring patience and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of purpose. (constant)

6. She was found alive but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (conscious)

7. As she fell, she hit her head and lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for several minutes. (conscious)

8. The weather continued to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (rain)

9. I was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the fact that I had to make a good impression. (conscious)

10. At mid-morning the traffic was heavy, slowed down by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outbreak. (shower)

11. The English language is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changing. (constant)

12. The tree had come down on the day of the big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (storm)

13. When we arrived in Ha Noi, it was warm and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (sun)

14. Low blood sugar, if not treated, can cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (conscious)

15. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavily. (rain)

**Exercise 5. Fill in each blank with the correct phrases from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *as noisy as - they used to be — by bus or car - First of all - In some ways - even though — Of course — it is better - much more convenient — In a city* |

(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , walking is the cheapest means of traveling and can be quicker in the city center. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the further you go, the more tired you will become. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , walking is healthier than traveling (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but it can be just as unhealthy because cities are much more polluted than (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Cars are faster and more convenient, but as cities become more crowded, parking is getting harder. Sometimes public transport is better, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buses don't go as fast as cars. Cars are (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but as they cause most pollution, (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid using them if possible. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the fastest way of traveling is on a bike, which keeps you fitter and is not (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike or a car.

**Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences with a word or a phrase from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *combat - alternative -pouring out - blizzard - come up with –*  *hailstone — ecosystem — gave off — misty — debate* |

1. The bus was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thick black exhaust fumes.

2. She's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some amazing scheme to double her income.

3. The forest fire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thick black smoke.

4. There must be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people sleeping on the streets.

5. We once got stuck in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for six hours.

6. The government is spending millions of dollars in its attempt to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drug abuse.

7. Education is the current focus of public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will keep rising in the thunderstorm until the rescue team come.

10. It stayed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until late in the morning.

**Exercise 7. Complete each of the following sentences using one word from the box. Some of the words can be used more than once.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| on (2) | of (2) | with | off (3) | up (2) |

1. I can't put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the dentist any longer.

2. His salary will automatically go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 5% after a year.

3. Dan is carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the family tradition by becoming a doctor.

4. Don't worry about me, I can take care \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ myself.

5. Could you turn the TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? I can’t hear anything.

6. The success of this project relies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone making an effort.

7. The flowers gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fragrant perfume.

8. We haven't got any sugar, I used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last of it when I made a cake.

9. I'll have to stop you there, we've run out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

10. Dad came up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the idea of dividing the living room in half.

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. Comparison of Adjectives**

**2. Too/ Enough**

**1. Comparison of Adjectives (Các cách so sánh của tính từ)**

Chúng ta thường dùng các cách so sánh khác nhau khi dùng tính từ. Cụ thể, có tất cả ba cách như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comparison** | **Examples** |
| Comparative: So sánh hơn | Canada is **larger** than the USA. |
| Superlative: So sánh nhất | Russia is **the largest** country in the world. |
| Equal: So sánh bằng | Australia is not **as large as** Brazil. |

**1.1. Comparative and Superlative adjectives (Tính từ so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất)**

**1.1.1. Short adjectives (Tính từ ngắn):** là những tính từ có một vần (one syllable) hoặc hai vần (two syllables). Những tính từ hai vần thuộc nhóm tính từ ngắn khi so sánh phải có mẫu tự “y” cuối.

**• Đối với đa số tính từ một vần:** chúng ta thêm “-er” vào sau tính từ khi so sánh hơn và thêm “-est” vào sau tính từ khi so sánh nhất. Chúng ta thường dùng mạo từ “The” trước so sánh nhất.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Large | Larger | The largest |
| High | Higher | The highest |
| Tall | taller | The tallest |
| Fast | Faster | The fastest |
| Strong | Stronger | The strongest |
| Weak | Weaker | The weakest |
| Long | Longer | The longest |
| Short | Shorter | The shortest |
| Clean | Cleaner | The cleanest |
| Cold | Colder | The coldest |
| Rich | Richer | The richest |
| Poor | Poorer | The poorest |
| ………………… | ………………… | ………………… |

**• Nhân đôi phụ âm:** chúng ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-er” hoặc “-est” nếu tính từ chỉ có một âm tiết (syllable) và trước phụ âm cuối chỉ có MỘT nguyên âm.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Big | Bigger | The biggest |
| Fat | Fatter | The fattest |
| Thin | Thinner | The thinnest |
| Slim | Slimmer | The slimmest |
| Hot | Hotter | The hottest |
| Wet | Wetter | The wettest |
| ………………… | ………………… | ………………… |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta không nhân đôi mẫu tự “w” khi thêm “er” hoặc “est”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Low | Lower | The lowest |
| Slow | Slower | The slowest |

**• Đổi “y” thành “i+er/ est”:** đối với các tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng có mẫu tự “y”, chúng ta đổi “y” thành “i” rồi mới thêm “-er” hoặc “-est”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Dirty | Dirtier | The dirtiest |
| Cosy | Cosier | The coziest |
| Happy | Happier | The happiest |
| Lazy | Lazier | The laziest |
| Ugly | Uglier | The ugliest |
| Healthy | Healthier | The healthiest |
| Silly | Sillier | The silliest |
| Easy | Easier | The easiest |
| ………………… | ………………… | ………………… |

**1.1.2. Long adjectives (Tính từ dài):** là những tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên.

• Đối với các tính từ có hai âm tiết trở lên, chúng ta thêm “more” khi so sánh hon và thêm “the most” khi so sánh nhất.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Patient | More patient | The most patient |
| Boring | More boring | The most boring |
| Interesting | More interesting | The most interesting |
| Convenient | More convenient | The most convenient |
| Beautiful | More beautiful | The most beautiful |
| Dangerous | More dangerous | The most dangerous |
| Comfortable | More comfortable | The most comfortable |
| ………………… | ………………… | ………………… |

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “less” và “the least” trước các tính từ để so sánh hon hoặc so sánh nhất với ý nghĩa “kém hơn” hoặc “kém nhất”. Ví dụ:

*- This town is* ***less interesting*** *than my hometown.*

*- Business school was less expensive than law school.*

*- Tracy is* ***the least intelligent*** *student in the group.*

**1.1.3. Irregular adjectives (Tính từ so sánh bất quy tắc):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| Good, well | Better | The best |
| Bad, badly | Worse | The worst |
| Far | Farther/ further | The farthest/ the furthest |
| Little | Less | The least |
| Few | Fewer | The fewest |
| Much, many | More | The most |
| Old | Older/ elder | The oldest/ the eldest |

CHÚ Ý**:** Chúng ta thường dùng **“much/ far + comparative adjectives”** với ý nghĩa “hơn nhiều”. Ví dụ:

*- This town is* ***much/far better*** *to live than many other towns.*

*- Mount Everest is* ***much/far higher*** *than Mount Fuji.*

*- Streets are* ***much/far more crowded*** *than country lanes.*

*- Country life is* ***much/far more quiet*** *than city life.*

**1.2. Comparison of equality (Tính từ so sánh bằng)**

Khi muốn so sánh hai người hoặc hai vật bằng nhau hoặc không bằng nhau, chúng ta dùng “(not) as + adjective + as”. Ví dụ:

*- This city is* ***not as large as*** *New York.*

*- Tom is* ***as tall as*** *his brother although he’s not as old.*

*- This picture is* ***not as beautiful as*** *that one.*

*- Your test score is* ***as good as*** *mine.*

CHÚ Ý: Với câu nói phủ định, chúng ta có thể dùng **“not as ...as”** hoặc **“not so ... as”.** Ví dụ:

*- Jogging is* ***not as*** *dangerous as rock climbing.*

Or: *Jogging is* ***not so*** *dangerous as rock climbing.*

*- The explosion was* ***not as*** *powerful as the previous one.*

Or: *The explosion was* ***not so*** *powerful as the previous one.*

*- She is* ***not as old*** *as her husband.*

Or: *She is* ***not so old*** *as her husband.*

**2. Too/ Enough**

**2.1. “Too + adjective/ adverb”:** Chúng ta dùng “Too” đứng trước tính từ hoặc trạng từ với ý nghĩa “quá” hoặc “thái quá”.

Ví dụ:

*- You’re walking* ***too fast.*** *I can ’t keep up with you.*

*- It’s too late. I must go home now.*

*- I can't reach the shelf - it's* ***too high.***

CHÚ Ý: Một số cấu trúc dùng “Too + adj/ adv” thông dụng trong tiếng Anh:

**• “Too + adjective/ adverb (for sb) to do sth”:** “quá ... đến nỗi không thể làm được”.

Ví dụ:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“Too + adj/ adv (for sb) to do sth”** | **Meaning** |
| The hill is too steep for us to cycle up.  This cell phone is too expensive to buy.  The box was too heavy for me to lift.  He was too ill to go on the trip with his family. | The hill is too steep. We can’t cycle up.  This cell phone is too expensive. I can’t afford it.  The box was too heavy. I couldn’t lift it.  He was too ill. He couldn’t go on the trip with his family. |

**• “It is/ was + too + adj + a/an + noun”:** Chú ý chúng ta chỉ dùng danh từ đếm được số ít theo sau “It is / was + too +adj”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“Too + adj + a/an + noun (to do)”** | **Meaning** |
| It is **too high a price** to pay.  It was **too big a risk** to take.  It was **too cold a day** to go out for a walk. | The price is too high to pay.  The risk was too big to take.  The day was too cold to go out for a walk. |

**•** Chúng ta có thể dùng **“far too/ a bit too/ a little too”** với ý nghĩa như sau:

*-* “far too”: thái quá ...

*-* “a bit too/ a little too”: hơi quá ...

Ví dụ:

*- Of course, at thirty-five, I was far too old to be married.*

*- This apartment is* ***far too large*** *for one person to live.*

*- The test questions were a* ***bit too hard*** *for me to answer.*

*- The supermarket was a* ***little too far*** *to walk.*

**2.2. “Enough”:** có ý nghĩa là “đủ”. Chú ý vị trí của “enough” khi dùng với tính từ và trạng từ khác với vị trí của “enough” khi dùng với danh từ.

**• “(not) Adj/ adv + enough (for sb) to do sth”:** chúng ta dùng tính từ hoặc trạng từ đứng trước “enough”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“(not) Adj/ adv + enough (for sb) to do sth”** | **Meaning** |
| Some students are **tall enough** to join the basketball team.  Jack is **not old enough** to take a driving test.  I’m **not rich enough** to buy a new car. | Some students are **tall enough** and they can join the basketball team.  Jack is not old enough, so he can’t take a driving test.  I’m **not rich enough** so I can’t afford a new car. |

**• “Enough + noun (to do sth)”:** chúng ta dùng danh từ theo sau “enough”.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“Enough + noun (to do sth)”** | **Meaning** |
| He didn’t have **enough courage** to ask her to marry him.  This year they don’t have **enough money** to go on holiday. | He didn’t have **enough courage,** so he didn’t ask her to marry him.  This year they don’t have **enough money,** so they won’t go on holiday. |

CHÚ Ý: Với ý nghĩa của một số câu nói, chúng ta có thể thay thế cấu trúc “Too + adj/ adv” bằng “not + adj/ adv + enough” như sau:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“Too + adj/ adv”** | **“Not + adj/ adv + enough”** |
| Your girl is **too young** to travel alone.  He was **too ill** to continue to work.  These jeans are **too small** for me to put on. | Your girl is **not old enough** to travel alone.  He was **not well enough** to continue to work.  These jeans are **not large enough** for me to put on. |

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1: Give the comparative and superlative form of the following adjectives. The first ones have been done for you.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| 1. lazy  2. sad  3. careful  4. cool  5. shy  6. bad  7. attractive  8. muddy  9. far  10. slim  11. spectacular  12. little  13. wealthy  14. bright  15. big | Lazier  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ……………………………… | the laziest  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ………………………………  ……………………………… |

**Exercise 2: Choose the correct form of comparison in bold type to complete each of the following sentences.**

*Example: In Europe, November is colder/* ***~~coldest~~*** *than September.*

In some countries January is the **~~colder~~/ coldest** of the year.

1. Bungee jumping is **more dangerous/ the most dangerous** than skateboarding.

2. We have only little time for this exercise, but in the examination, we'll have even **less/ the least** time.

3. The test in Geography was easy, but the test in Biology was **easier/ the easiest** of all.

4. **Fewer/ The fewest** participants volunteered for the study than I had anticipated.

5. Have you visited the old castle? It was **the more interesting/ the most interesting** one we visited during our holidays.

6. His application was processed **more quickly/ the most quickly** than he thought.

7. This film is **worse/ the worst** one I’ve seen this year.

8. This is **funnier/ the funniest** joke I've ever heard.

9. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but my friend gave me an even **better/ the best** one last weekend.

10. May is windy, but July is **windier/ the windiest** month of the year.

**Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using the words from the table in correct comparative forms. Use "than” where necessary and use each adjective once.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~big~~ | crowded | early | thin |
| high | important | interested | peaceful |
| reliable | serious | simple |  |

*Example: We want a bigger flat. We don’t have enough space here.*

1. You look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Have you lost weight?

2. He doesn’t study very hard. He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in having a good time.

3. In some parts of the country prices are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in others.

4. Health and happiness are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

5. I like living in the countryside. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living in a town.

6. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usual.

7. I’d like to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car. The one I’ve got keeps breaking down.

8. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usual.

9. Unfortunately, his illness was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we thought at first.

10. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences using the words from the table in correct comparative forms. Use each adjective once only.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~strong~~ | quiet | good | far |
| interesting | bad | expensive | warm |
| often | difficult | small |  |

*Example: The engine is very weak. I’d like it a bit stronger .*

1. It’s too noisy here. Can we go somewhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. The meal was surprisingly cheap. We expected it to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. The weather is too cold in this country. I’d like to live somewhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I’d like to do something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6. I was surprised how easy it was to learn English. I thought it would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. You hardly ever phone me. Why don’t you phone me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. You’re standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away?

9. Your work isn’t very good. I’m sure you can do it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

10. Don’t worry. The situation isn’t so bad. It could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

**Exercise 5: Complete the following letter using the comparative, the superlative or the equal comparison of the adjective in parentheses. Use “than”, “the” or “as” where necessary.**

Hi Tracy,

I'm having a wonderful time in Los Angeles. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1. hot) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. dry) here than in England and Americans are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. friendly). The food is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. good) here; it's not the same kind as the food in England at all! From all the countries I've been to, I think English food is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. bad). It's awful. Yesterday I had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. good) hamburger I’ve eaten!

The hotel is beautiful. I think it’s not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. pleasant) as the hotel we stayed in New York, but it's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8. comfortable). They say that Los Angeles is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9. expensive) cities in the world, but actually, I'm not spending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. much) money as I thought. I’ll phone you when I get back.

Love.

*Angla*

**Exercise 6. Complete each of the following sentences using “Too + adj” with the adjectives from the table. Use each adjective once only.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~big~~ | clever | heavy | full |
| difficult | scary | old | grown-up |
| late | cold | expensive |  |

*Example: My shoes were three sizes too big for me.*

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sit outside.

2. I’m getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dangerous sports like hockey.

3. This book is a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for ten-year-old children.

4. The table was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for one person to carry.

5. The situation was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to explain.

6. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a desk for a child's room.

7. Don't fill your glass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or you'll spill it.

8. This film is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for seven-year-old kids. It’s quite frightening.

9. By the time I saw the job advertised it was already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to apply.

10. I don’t trust Hilary - she’s a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 7. Complete each of the following sentences using “Adj/ adv + enough” or “Enough + noun” with the words from the table. Use each word once only.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~old~~ | strict | tall | good | well | wide |
| ~~books~~ | room | time | contact | sleep | experience |

*Examples:*

*Your son is not old enough to read this romantic novel.*

*The school library has enough books for students to read during their breaks.*

1. Five days later Mark was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to leave hospital.

2. The teacher didn't allow us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the test.

3. I hadn't had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was feeling a bit tired.

4. Some parents complain that the teachers aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me in the car?

6. The software isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for professional use.

7. He doesn’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a high school teacher.

8. The road is barely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two cars to pass each other.

9. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between teachers and parents.

10. He's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to change the bulb without getting on a chair.

**III. SPEAKING**

***Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.***

1. Hoa and Ann are talking about the weather reports.

Ann: “How thick is the ice in places?”

Hoa: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There’s a lot of ice everywhere - on cars, on trees, on houses.”

A. There isn’t any electricity.

B. Ten centimeters.

C. There were a few showers.

D. There isn’t any fog, but the wind is blowing violently.

2. A man and a woman are talking about the weather.

Man: “I can just see the tornado on the horizon. But it’s very dark out there.”

Woman: “It’s the storm clouds. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. What a beautiful day! B. It’s warm and sunny outside.

C. The sun’s so hot! D. Shall we go out and take a closer look?

3. Sam and Margaret are talking about natural disasters.

Sam: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Margaret: “It was terrifying. It was in the middle of the night so we were in bed. Everything started to shake. We all rushed outside and stood in the street.”

A. Can you tell me what happened? B. Is this place now your home?

C. Shall we get an ice cream? D. Shall we go for a swim?

4. An and Hoa are talking about going to the cinema.

An: “Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?’

Hoa : “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. That would be great.

B. Thank you very much for your kind invitation.

C. What do you think I should do?

D. Actually, I don't think that's right

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm trong các từ có ba âm tiết)**

**⮚ Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất:** Hầu hết các từ có ba âm tiết (danh từ, tính từ hoặc động từ) được nhấn ở âm tiết đầu tiên. Những từ này tận cùng thường có: -gy, -cy, -ity, -phy, -al, -graphy, -ate trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 tính từ phải qua. Ví dụ:

*energy, finally, hospital, beautiful, positive, revenue, allocate, thunderstorm, yesterday, Celsius, organize, heavily, hurricanes, dangerous, interesting, Asteroids, millions, carefully, obvious, natural, serious, recently, opposite, exercise, contrary, possible, accurate, camouflage,*

**⮚ Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai:** Các từ kết thúc bằng “-tion”, “-sion”, “-ic” hoặc “-al”, thường có trọng âm ở âm tiết trước các âm đuôi này. Đây là trường hợp cho cả từ có ba và bốn âm tiết. Ví dụ:

*consumption, denial, offensive, eruption, disaster, Atlantic, expensive, banana, agenda, opponent, consistent, continue, supporting, important, decisions, remember, containers, pollution, attention, describing, reporter, unusual, explosion, tornado*

**⮚ Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ ba:** Những từ có các hậu tố sau: “-ee”, “-eer”, “-ese”, “-ette” hoặc “-ique” có trọng âm ở âm tiết cuối cùng. Ví dụ:

*afternoon, disappeared, referee, engineer, employee, understand, volunteer, recommend, kangaroo, picturesque, pioneer, disagree, cigarette, entertain, introduce, overlook, disregard, disappoint, comprehend*

**Exercise: *Put the following words in the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.***

understand, represent, introduce, overcome, entertain, interact, animation, episode, legible, bulletin, recommend, undertake, guarantee, disappear, unrealistic, atomic, championship, devastating, ecosystem, emission, investment, magnitude, nutrient, observant, pedestrian, phenomenon, sustain, consistent, basketball, inhabit, astonish, Atlantic, imprison, volcanic, accomplish, abandon, badminton, disgusted, punishment, hesitant, capital, dependent

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stress on the first syllable | Stress on the second syllable | Stress on the third syllable |
|  |  |  |

**PRACTICE TEST 9**

***❖ Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

The Deepwater Horizon oil spill is making Americans think more about a clean energy future - but not yet to the extent of having to pay for it, or to tackle (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , one of the leading US thinkers on (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy said yesterday. US citizens are “horrified” by the pollution in the Gulf of Mexico, and are starting to think more about cleaner energy sources (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wind and wave power, said Eileen Clausen, president of America's foremost climate think-tank, the Washington-based Pew Center on Global Climate Change. (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , she said, when consumers are asked by pollsters if they would be willing to pay more for such a future, they say no, and say the government should pay. Furthermore, Ms Clausen said, the Gulf disaster was giving US energy policy “a nudge rather than a shift” in the direction of clean energy, but it would probably not be enough to bring forward legislation to curb carbon (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , at least for the present.

1. A. climate change B. crash of thunder C. frostbite D. impact

2. A. noisy B. malnutrition C. magnitude D. global warming

3. A. as B. unlike C. such as D. so

4. A. Although B. However C. Unless D. If

5. A. emissions B. meteor C. nutrient D. observant

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. lead B. marine C. greenhouse D. ready

7. A. marine B. combat C. jacket D. paragliding

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. unconscious B. tropics C. surface D. paraglider

9. A. nutrient B. Pacific C. phenomenon D. protect

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. The helicopter began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of control.

A. spin B. come up with C. reach D. use up

11. She ran as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as she could to the school.

A. hardly B. fast C. quick D. slow

12. They could hear him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for help.

A. to shout B. shouting C. shouted D. shouting

13. A rainbow often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the sun comes out when it’s raining.

A. appear B. will appear C. appears D. would appear

14. Crocodiles are one of the most dangerous animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world.

A. all B. off C. on D. in

15. Trees are cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for paper and wood products.

A. in B. down C. up D. with

16. The patient was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get up.

A. strong B. healthy C. weak D. wise

17. You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy by insulating your house, turning off lights and using public transport.

A. save B. rely on C. emit D. invest in

18. They don’t believe that humans need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their behaviour.

A. cause B. alter C. combat D. lead

19. Other people may just be too selfish to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a green lifestyle.

A. lead B. recycle C. reduce D. combat

20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage was in coastal towns where the land was flat.

A. The worse B. The bad C. The worst D. Bad

21. We should just learn to live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate change, not try to stop it.

A. on B. in C. without D. with

22. If the winds suddenly disappear, the warm water quickly moves to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and causes El Nino.

A. east B. west C. south D. north

23. The name “El Nino” comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for “child” and refers to the baby Jesus, because it often happens around Christmas.

A. Spain B. Spanish C. Australia D. Peru

24. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cloudy to see the stars.

A. too B. so C. enough D. very

25. Lake Superior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the five Great Lakes.

A. the biggest - in B. bigger - in

C. bigger - of D. the biggest - of

26. Dolphins are far \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than sharks.

A. much intelligent B. more intelligent

C. the most intelligent D. very intelligent

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. There was a terrible thunderstorm yesterday evening.

A. gripping B. serious C. cloudy D. disappointing

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. We should delay the meeting because nobody can come that day.

A. give up B. go up C. go on D. look after

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. She was being at home with her husband when they heard loud sirens warning

A B C

them that a tornado was approaching the town.

D

30. At that time yesterday Monica was sitting under the desk, holding her maths

A B C

books on their heads.

D

***❖ Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. Man and most animals need a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply of water to live. (constancy)

32. She reached nearly 10,000 m, higher than the top of Mount Everest, and then lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (conscious)

33. The weather at this time can be changeable and occasionally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (shower)

34. A ray of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shone through a gap in the clouds. (sun)

35. Do you think those are rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the horizon? (cloudy)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.

If it .

37. That's the best meal I've ever eaten.

I've never eaten a .

38. Fish and meat are the same price in some countries.

Fish costs just .

39. Home computers used to be much more expensive.

Home computers aren't .

40. I thought that learning to drive would be difficult, but it isn't.

Learning to drive is not .

**PRACTICE TEST 10**

***❖ Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

A new 'super-Earth' has been discovered that could have a life-supporting climate and water. The planet, given the **catchy** name HD 40307g, was discovered in a multi-world solar system 42 light years from the Sun and lay at exactly the right distance from its star to allow liquid surface water. **It** orbits well within the star's “habitable” or “Goldilocks” zone - the region where temperatures are neither too hot nor too cold to sustain life. Professor Hugh Jones, from the University of Hertfordshire, said: “The longer orbit of the new planet means that its climate and atmosphere may be just right to support life. Just as Goldilocks liked her porridge to be neither too hot nor too cold but just right, this planet or indeed any moons that is has lie in an orbit comparable to Earth, increasing the probability of it being habitable.” The 'super earth' is one of six planets believed to circle the dwarf star HD 40307 in the constellation Pictor. All the others are located outside the habitable zone, too close to their parent star to support liquid water.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

A. A new planet. B. Liquid surface water. C. The moon. D. A star.

2. The word **“catchy”** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. devastating B. atomic C. easy to remember D. convincing

3. The word **“It”** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Sun B. solar system C. climate D. HD 40307g

4. Why is it thought that the planet may be able to support life?

A. It has been shown to have water.

B. It is 42 light years from the Sun.

C. It orbits its own star at the perfect distance.

D. It has several moons.

5. Which statement is true of the “Goldilocks” zone?

A. It is the region of a planet which has a habitable climate.

B. It refers to a zone which is too close to the parent star.

C. It refers to a planet with several moons and a long orbit.

D. It is an orbit region which is comparable to the Earth’s.

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. approach B. championship C. childish D. chemistry

7. A. phenomenon B. protect C. Pacific D. tropics

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. sustain B. reduce C. renewable D. theory

9. A. introduce B. imprison C. entertain D. overcome

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. We’re expecting a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

A. gases B. containers C. buckets D. snow

11. There isn’t any fog, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is blowing the snow into my face.

A. rain B. wind C. lightning D. sunshine

12. Now there’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain and the wind is extremely strong.

A. a lot of B. a few C. many D. few

13. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bomb was dropped by the US aircraft Enola Gay on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945.

A. embarrassed B. breathtaking C. atomic D. brilliant

14. Nam: “What’s the weather like today?” - Ba: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. It’s very cold. B. I like a snowflake.

C. I hate a rainbow. D. Temperature is worse.

15. Ellen: “Can we leave our bags here?” - Tom: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Sure, I'll do that.

B. OK, this time let's focus.

C. Sure. Engagement is up 15 per cent this month.

D. Yes, they’ll be OK.

16. There’s been virtually no rain in the region \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the past two years.

A. to B. with C. for D. about

17. The government here provides some food and water, but it isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. many B. a little C. too D. enough

18. You can still see lava coming out of the ground high up on the mountain, and clouds of smoke are still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the top.

A. releasing B. pouring C. occurring D. combating

19. I want to buy these trainers but I don’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enough money B. many money C. little money D. money enough

20. I really think that apologizing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can do.

A. not as much as B. a little C. the least D. as far as

21. I can't stand this weather. It's getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more and more B. worse and worse

C. coldest and coldest D. further and further

22. Although Brenda came last, everyone agreed she had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her best.

A. done B. made C. had D. got

23. I wish Charles worked as hard as Mary .

A. did B. can C. will D. does

24. The weather was fine, and everyone was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the coast.

A. going in for B. making for C. joining in D. seeing about

25. I was born in Scotland but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Northern Ireland.

A. grew up B. raised C. brought up D. rose

26. The children enjoyed rolling down the grassy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mountain B. cliff C. stone D. slope

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. If you look after your clothes, they last a lot longer.

A. carry on B. take care of C. think of D. come up with

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. The storm wasn’t strong enough to cause much damage.

A. scary B. normal C. weak D. dirty

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. The chimneys from the factory are pouring out smoke and polluted the air.

A B C D

30. From the foreground, a young man and a woman are walking along the street.

A B C D

***❖ Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. Several people were injured in a bomb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (explode)

32. Many plants were damaged by the severe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (frosty)

33. Why does the phone always ring when I’m in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? (showery)

34. France has been expecting heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all week. (snowy)

35. Winter begins dry but becomes progressively wetter and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (cloud)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. You are too short to reach that shelf.

You are not .

37. You only want to listen to rock music!

All you .

38. My sister is not as good at Maths as you are.

You are .

39. George said he couldn't do any better.

George said it was .

40. Barbara can skate just as well as John can.

John isn't .