

**UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING****PART B: SPEAKING****• Giving compliments**

- You've got a beautiful dress / Your dress look pretty ...
- I would like to compliment you on ...
- I think your (hair) is very nice./ beautiful ...
- I love your ...
- The chicken/ food is delicious.
- I really like your ...

**• Responses**

- Thank you. It's nice of you to say so.
- Thank you, but it really isn't anything special.
- Thank you. Yours is even nicer.
- I'm glad you like it.
- Thank you. That's a nice compliment

**PRACTICE****Task 1: Practice giving compliments to suit the responses:**

1. **David:** \_\_\_\_\_ (a nice pair of glasses)

**Kathy:** I'm glad you like it. I bought it at a shop near my house a few days ago.

2. **Tina:** \_\_\_\_\_ (motorbike)

**Simon:** Thank you. Yours is even nicer.

3. **Phil:** \_\_\_\_\_ (play tennis )

**Cindy:** Thank you. That's a nice compliment.

**Task 2: Choose the suitable responses to the compliments**

1. 'Your kids are very cute.'

- '\_\_\_\_\_'

A. Aren't they?

C. Do you think so? Thanks.

2. '\_\_\_\_\_'

- 'Yes, I know. Thank you.'

A. Where did you get that nice car?

C. Is it a nice car?

3. 'Those are beautiful.'

- '\_\_\_\_\_'

A. Well, it can happen to anyone.

C. Thank you. It's nice of you to say so.

4. 'What a lovely dog you have!'

- '\_\_\_\_\_'

A. Thank you. It's a present from my brother.

C. Don't worry. That's what friends are for.

5. '\_\_\_\_\_'

- 'Oh, thanks. I'm glad you like it.'

A. What does your house cost?

B. I like your house. It has a nice view.

C. I don't know how to get to your house.

D. Who designed this beautiful house?

B. I don't think so, either.

D. No problem.

B. Why did you change your car?

D. It's a nice car.

B. I know, sorry.

D. Nice to meet you.

B. Thanks. I'm just fine.

D. Never mind. I'll take care of it.

**PART E: LANGUAGE FOCUS**• **Pronunciation:** Stress in two - syllable words

- |               |             |              |             |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. decide  | B. complete | C. attract   | D. visit    |
| 2. A. polite  | B. verbal   | C. concerned | D. equal    |
| 3. A. reject  | B. waving   | C. pointing  | D. instance |
| 4. A. decide  | B. suppose  | C. signal    | D. conduct  |
| 5. A. oblige  | B. discuss  | C. confide   | D. response |
| 6. A. teacher | B. student  | C. husband   | D. police   |

• **Grammar:** Past perfect , Past continuous

Reported speech

**1. Past Perfect tense** (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành )**FORM:**(+) S + **had V3/ed** ...(-) S + **hadn't V3/ed** ...(?) .....**had** S + **V3/ed** ....?\*\*\***Bị động:** S + **had(not) + been + V3/ed** + (by O)....**USAGE:**

- Diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra và kết thúc trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ (**by the time\_ , before \_ , when \_ , after \_ , if3 , because**)

- Cụ thể :

- By the time / Before / When + **S + V2/ed** .., S + **had V3/ed** ...
- **After** S + **had V3/ed** ... , **S + V2/ed** ...

**2. Past Continuous tense** (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)**FORM:**

(+) S + **was / were** + **V-ing** ...

(-) S + **wasn't / weren't** + **V-ing** ...

(?) ....**was/ were** S + **V-ing** ...?

\*\*\***Bị động** : S + **was/ were** + **being** + **V3/ed** + (by O)....

### USAGE:

- Diễn tả 1 hành động đang diễn ra tại 1 thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ, 1 hành động đang diễn ra thì có 1 hành động khác xen ngang

- Dấu hiệu:

- when / while / as
- at (10 o'clock) yesterday/last
- at this time last / yesterday ...
- at the moment last / yesterday ...

### PRACTICE

**Exercise 1:** Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets (past simple, past perfect, past continuous)

1. We (not watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television last night.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (do) \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday?
3. He (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ at class yesterday.
4. They (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of beer at the party last night.
5. We (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies two years ago.
6. There (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise at the fair yesterday.
7. They (give) \_\_\_\_\_ me the letter a few minutes ago.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you (find) \_\_\_\_\_ my fountain pen yesterday?
9. His mother (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ us English in 2008.
10. It (take) \_\_\_\_\_ me 5 minutes to walk to school last year.
11. By the time he got home, his wife (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ the meals for half an hour.
12. He couldn't buy this mobile phone because he (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ all his money.
13. After he (do) \_\_\_\_\_ all his work, he went home.
14. I (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the joke before I laughed a lot.

15. The students didn't know the answer because they ( not do ) \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.
16. We just ( finish ) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when they ( come ) \_\_\_\_\_.
17. He seldom ( travel ) \_\_\_\_\_ by bicycle before he went to Vietnam .
18. Ann went to get the carpet for the room but someone (already take ) \_\_\_\_\_ it .
19. He ( manage ) \_\_\_\_\_ to see the Director by the time he got there .
20. He \_\_\_\_\_(just get ) home when you ( phone ) \_\_\_\_\_. He ( be ) \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.

### 3. Reported speech (câu tường thuật)

#### STATEMENTS:

Form:

S + said ( to O ) / hoped (that) + S + V(lùi thì)...

S + told / asked + O (that) + S + V(lùi thì) ...

- Đổi đại từ/ chủ ngữ (I/ we/ you)/ tân ngữ (me/ us/ you) / sở hữu (my/ our/ your)
- Đổi động từ ở mệnh đề chính thành: **said, told** ...
- Đổi Verb tense.( **lùi thì** )
- Đổi Adverbs (time, place)

#### \*Qui tắc biến đổi:

##### a. Verb tense: ( lùi thì )

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. Present simple (hiện tại đơn) V1/s/es am /is are don't / doesn't do/ does + S + V1 ?	1. Past simple (quá khứ đơn) → V 2/ <i>ed</i> → <i>was</i> → <i>were</i> → <i>didn't</i> → S + V 2/ <i>ed</i> ( bỏ do / does )
2. Present perfect (HTHT) have/ has + V3/ <i>ed</i>	2. Past perfect (QKHT) → <i>had</i> + V 3/ <i>ed</i>
3. Past simple (QKĐ)	3. Past perfect (QKHT)

- <u>V2/ed</u>	→ <u>had V 3/ed</u>
- <u>didn't V 1</u>	→ <u>hadn't V 3/ed</u>
- <u>did</u> + S + <u>V 1</u> ?	→ S + <u>had</u> + <u>V 3/ed</u> ( bỏ “did ” )
<i>*Modal verbs:</i>	
a. will	→ would
b. can	→ could
c. must	→ had to
d. have/ has	→ had
e. may	→ might

**b. Adverbs of time/ place:** (Đổi trạng từ thời gian và nơi chốn)

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>this</i>	→ that
<i>these</i>	→ those
<i>here</i>	→ there
<i>now</i>	→ then
<i>today / tonight</i>	→ that day / that night
<i>next week</i>	→ the next week/ the following week / the week after
<i>tomorrow</i>	→ the next day / the day after / the following day
<i>ago</i>	→ before
<i>yesterday</i>	→ the day before / the previous day
<i>this week</i>	→ that week
<i><u>last week</u></i>	→ <u>the week before</u> / <u>the previous week</u>

**NOTES:**

- Nếu động từ mệnh đề chính hiện tại , ta giữ nguyên trạng từ và thì động từ trong ngoặc kép .

**E.g:** The farmer says, “I hope it will rain tomorrow.”

→ The farmer **says** that **he hopes** it will rain tomorrow.

She says, “I’m tired now.”

→ She says that **she is** tired now.

- Nếu động từ mệnh đề chính thì quá khứ , ta đổi trạng từ và thì động từ trong ngoặc kép

**Ex:** Judy said, “**I will phone you tomorrow.**”

→ Judy told me (that) **she would phone me the day after.**

## PRACTICE

1. Thuan said “ I'm going to work in Ho Chi Minh City next November.”

=> Thuan said .....

2. Thuan said “The company has opened an office in Ho Chi Minh City.”

=> Thuan said .....

3. Thuan said “I work for a big company.”

=> Thuan said .....

4. Thuan said “I'm their marketing manager.”

=> Thuan said .....

5. Thuan said “I hope you will come and visit me in Ho Chi Minh City.”

=> Thuan hoped .....

6. The children said, “ We go to school five days a week.”

=> The children said .....

7. “I don't like to watch this kind of film,” said the girl.

=> The girl said .....

8. “My family usually come here to have dinner together,” said Mary.

=> Mary said .....

9. “We raise these cows in our family's farm,” said the children.

=> The children said .....

10. “We give you this book as a small present,” the teachers said to the man.

=> The teachers said .....

**TEST YOURSELF A**

**Choose the word with different pronunciation of the underlined part:**

1. A. studentsu                      B. textbooksu                      C. partnershipsu                      D. teachersu
2. A. choice                      B. achieve                      C. approach                      D. chemistry

**Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest.**

3. A. advertise                      B. qualify                      C. recommend                      D. interview
4. A. verbal                      B. polite                      C. common                      D. social

**Choose the word/phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each question.**

5. Joining the army is mandatory in Korea. All citizens have to do that at a certain age.  
A. compulsory                      B. elective                      C. optional                      D. voluntary
6. Helen sometimes takes care of the chickens at Eatwell Farm for Jack while he's away.  
A. looks at                                      B. looks after  
C. looks forward to                                      D. looks for

**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.**

7. You should dress neatly for the interview to make a good impression on the interviewers.  
A. untidily                      B. formally                      C. unfairly                      D. comfortably
8. The Covid-19 pandemic has taken a heavy toll on the country's aviation industry due to international travel restrictions.  
A. considerably benefited                                      B. negatively changed  
C. severely damaged                                      D. completely replaced

**Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences**

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ for the national team in 65 matches so far.  
A. played                      B. is playing                      C. has played                      D. had played
10. She is always the one who \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for doing the housework.



- A. makes                      B. does                      C. takes                      D. gets
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ the game if we'd had a few more minutes.  
A. won                      B. had won                      C. could win                      D. could have won
12. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ interested in medicine ever since she \_\_\_\_\_ a child.  
A. has been/ was                      B. is/ has been  
C. was/ was                      D. has been being/ was
13. While girls lack of \_\_\_\_\_, boys often overestimate their abilities.  
A. confidence                      B. confident                      C. confidently                      D. confidences
14. Pele has been famous \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer since he was a child.  
A. on                      B. for                      C. at                      D. of
15. Sam failed the exam \_\_\_\_\_ he never listened to the teachers in his classes.  
A. although                      B. because                      C. but                      D. so
16. My father is 60. He'll be retiring from his job \_\_\_\_\_ two years' time.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. for
17. The interviews with parents showed that the vast majority were \_\_\_\_\_ of teachers.  
A. support                      B. supportive                      C. supporter                      D. supporting
18. Our parents \_\_\_\_\_ to give us a nice house and a happy home.  
A. raise hands                      B. join hands                      C. wave hand                      D. join hand
19. I had never seen any of Picasso's paintings before I \_\_\_\_\_ the art museum.  
A. visit                      B. visited                      C. had visited                      D. have visited
20. Facial expression is the most common form of \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
A. verbal                      B. non verbal                      C. audio                      D. oral
21. Many people think that marriage as an equal \_\_\_\_\_ is a poor way of thinking about it.  
A. partnership                      B. contract                      C. counterpart                      D. agreement
22. Whenever a problem \_\_\_\_\_, I come to my father and tell him everything.  
A. clears off                      B. turns into                      C. shows off                      D. comes up
23. It is not easy at all to \_\_\_\_\_ someone's attention in a crowded place like the airport.  
A. demand                      B. receive                      C. take                      D. attract

**Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 24 to 30.**

From far out in space , the Earth looks like a blue ball . Since water covers three - fourths of the Earth's surface , blue is the color we see most . The continents look brown , like small islands Boating in the huge , blue sea . White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket . The Earth is shaped like a **sphere** , or a ball . It is 25,000 miles around ! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet . A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes .

Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon , people cannot visit the Moon without special suits . The Moon has no air or water . Plants and animals can't live there either . Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that , there were six more trips to the Moon . They brought back Moon rocks , which scientists are still studying . There are holes , or craters , all over the Moon's surface . Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and **formed** the craters .

The Sun is the closest star to the Earth . A star is a hot ball of burning gas . The Sun looks very big because it is so close . But the Sun is just a medium - sized star . Billions of faraway stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away ! Even though the Sun is always glowing , the night here on Earth is dark . That's because the Earth rotates , or turns around , every 24 hours . During the day , the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light . During the night , the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space .

Each day we learn more about the Earth , the Moon , and the Sun.

*(TOEFL Junior Reading)*

**24. Why is blue the color we see most when looking at the Earth from outer space ?**

- A. Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
- B. Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.
- C. Because most of the Earth is covered in water .
- D. Because clouds wrap around the Earth .

**25. In line 4 , what is the word “sphere” closest in meaning to?**

- |         |          |              |            |
|---------|----------|--------------|------------|
| A. ball | B. shape | C. roundness | D. blanket |
|---------|----------|--------------|------------|

**26. In line 11, what is the word “formed” closest in meaning to?**

- |        |         |          |            |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| A. hit | B. made | C. broke | D. stopped |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|

**27. What causes daylight on the Earth?**

- A. The full Moon causes daylight.
- B. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
- C. The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
- D. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

**28. Which of the following sentences best describes the Sun ?**

- A. The Sun looks small because it is so far from the Earth.
- B. The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
- C. The Sun is a small star.
- D. The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

**29. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon?**

- A. Because they didn't know if they would return to the Moon ever again.
- B. Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.
- C. Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.
- D. Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

**30. What is the main idea of the article?**

- A. Plants and animals can't live on the Moon.
- B. Without the Sun we would have no heat or light.
- C. We know a lot about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun, but there is still more to learn.
- D. From outer space, the Earth looks tiny, even though it is thousands of miles around.

**Give the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets**

- 31. Before you asked, the letter (write) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 32. \_\_\_\_\_ your father (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio very often?
- 33. Peter and Mary (get) \_\_\_\_\_ married in December.

34. You room (keep) \_\_\_\_\_ tidy everyday .

**Fill in the blanks in the sentences below so that the meaning remains unchanged. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blank.**

35. It is comfortable to work with such an understood person like him.

=> \_\_\_\_\_ such an understood person like him is comfortable.

36. To watch the sunrise at the sea is great.

=> I find \_\_\_\_\_ watch the sunrise at the sea.

37. Sue started doing her homework thirty minutes ago.

=> Sue \_\_\_\_\_ her homework for thirty minutes.

38. It will be interesting to live in a large modern city.

=> To live in a large modern city \_\_\_\_\_.

39. My mother commenced cooking dinner an hour ago.

=> My mother has cooked dinner \_\_\_\_\_.

40. "I'll help you with the washing-up, Mary" Peter said.

=> He said (that ) he \_\_\_\_\_ with the washing-up.

**THE END**

**UNIT 4: SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM****PART A: READING****VOCABULARY**

1. compulsory for | kəm.'pʌl.sə.ri fɔ: | bắt buộc = obligatory (a) | ə.'bli.gət.ri  
= mandatory | 'mæn.də.tə.ri |
2. optional (a) | 'ɒp.ʃnəl | : tùy ý , không bắt buộc
3. academic year (+ run) | ,æk.ə.'de.mɪk 'jiə <+> rʌn | : năm học = school year
4. be divided into | bi di.'vaɪ.dɪd 'ɪn.tə | chia ra , tách ra = separate
5. parallel (a) | 'pæ.rə.lel | song song
6. category (n) | 'kæ.tɪ.gə.ri | : hạng , loại
7. educate (v) => education (n) => educational (a) | 'e.dʒʊk.eɪt => | ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən => | ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.nəl |  
: giáo dục
8. follow the curriculum | 'fɒ.ləʊ ðə kə.'rɪ.kjʊ.ləm | : theo chương trình học
9. be made up of | bi 'meɪd ʌp ɒv | : bao gồm = consist of
10. at stage/level | ət steɪdʒ 'lev.əl | : cấp độ
11. **from** the age of 5 **to** 16 | từ 5 đến 16 tuổi
12. **at the end of** (month / week) | cuối (tháng / tuần)
13. **at the age of...** | vào năm ... tuổi
14. state school | steɪt sku:l | : trường nhà nước
15. private school | 'praɪ.vət sku:l | : trường tư
16. **GCSE = General Certificate of Secondary Education:** Bằng tốt nghiệp THPT  
| 'dʒen.rəl sə.'tɪ.fɪk.eɪt əv 'sek.ən.dri ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən |
17. general education | 'dʒen.rəl ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən | giáo dục phổ thông
18. nursery (n) | 'nɜː.sə.ri | nhà trẻ ( 3-4 years)
19. kindergarten (n) | 'kɪn.də.gɑː.t.ən | : mẫu giáo (4-5years )
20. Primary education | 'praɪ.mə.ri ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən | : giáo dục tiểu học
21. Secondary education | 'sek.ən.dri ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən | : giáo dục trung học
22. Higher education | 'haɪər ,e.dʒʊ'k.eɪf.ɪ.ən | : giáo dục đại học

23. take part in | teɪk pɑ:t ɪn | = participate in | pɑ:.'ti.sɪ.pert ɪn |: tham gia
24. term (n) | tɜ:m sɪ. | = semester | 'me.stə |: học kì

Schooling is compulsory for all English children from the age of 5 to 16. The academic year in England runs from September to July and is divided into 3 terms. Autumn Term is from the beginning of September to mid-December. Spring Term is from the beginning of January to mid-March and Summer Term from early April to mid-July. Each term is separated by a one-week break called half term, usually at the end of October, mid-February and the end of May.

There are two parallel school systems in England. The first is the state school system, which is free for all students and paid for by the state. The second category is the 'independent' or 'public' school system, which is fee-paying. The state school system, which educates 93% of the pupils in England, can be divided into two levels of education: primary education and secondary education.

See the Table below for more information about the school education system in England.

The National Curriculum is set by the government and must be followed in all state schools. It is made up of the following subjects: English, Design & Technology, Geography, Maths, Information Technology, Music, Science, Arts, Physical Education, History, and a Modern Foreign Language. English, Maths and Science are core subjects, which are compulsory in the national examinations at certain stages of the school education system.

**School education system in England**

Level of education	Grade/Year (from – to)	Age (from – to)	
Pre-school	childcare environment	3 – 4	
	in an Infant or Primary school	4 – 5	
Primary education	1 – 3	5 – 7	
	4 – 6	8 – 10	
Secondary education	7 – 9	11 – 14	
	10 – 11	14 – 16 (end of compulsory education)	General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)

**Task1: Choose the best answer:**

1. In England, there are .....terms in a school year.

- A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. more than four

2. The independent or public school system is .....

- A. free                      B. cheap                      C. fee-paying                      D. suitable

3. The national curriculum includes .....core subjects.

- A. 3                      B. 11                      C. 8                      D. 4

4. Core subjects are .....in the national examinations.

- A. optional                      B. compulsory                      C. fee-paying                      D. descriptive

**Task 2: Find words or phrases in the reading passage which have the following meanings:**

1. schools in which all children can attend without paying tuition fees: .....

2. a stage of study for children aged from 5 to 10: .....

3. put into force by the law: .....

4. a stage of study for children aged from 11 to 16: .....
5. a detailed plan for a course of study offered in a school or college:.....
6. the examinations children sit at the end of compulsory education: .....

**Task 3: Choose the best answer:**

1. Tommy left high school .....the age .....seventeen.
- A. at / of                      B. in / for                      C. on / with                      D. of / in
2. ....is the study of the events of the past.
- A. Geography                      B. History                      C. Arts                      D. Literature
3. In the UK, \_\_\_\_\_ schools refer to government-funded schools which provide education free of charge to pupils.
- A. state                      B. secondary                      C. independent                      D. primary
4. School uniform is compulsory in most of Vietnamese schools.
- A. dependent                      B. divided                      C. paid                      D. required
5. Mathematics, a required subject in all schools, is .....into many branches.
- A. grouped                      B. prepared                      C. divided                      D. added



## PART E: LANGUAGE FOCUS

### •Pronunciation :

#### Stress in three - syllable words (TRỌNG ÂM CỦA NHỮNG TỪ CÓ BA ÂM TIẾT)

- Những từ có hậu tố là: **-ade, -ee, -ese, -ette, -ique, -eer, -ain** thì trọng âm chính rơi vào **ngay âm tiết đó**

Ex: lemo'nade, ciga'rette, Vietna'mese, ...

- Âm tiết **liền trước** các hậu tố **-tion, -ic** thường nhận trọng âm

Ex: trans'lacion , aca'demic

- Từ tận cùng bằng **-ate** trọng âm thường đặt ở **vần thứ 3 tính từ cuối**

Ex: 'generate, cer'tificate , cong'ratulate

algebra	carefully	chemistry	academic	computing	cinema
'æ.l.dʒi.brə	'keə.fə.li	'ke.mi.stri	,æk.ə.'de.mik	kəm.'pjʊ:t.iŋ	'si.nə.mə
primary	compulsory	physical	statistics	September	politics
'prai.mə.ri	kəm.'pʌl.sə.ri	'fi.zik.l̩	stə.'ti.stiks	sep.'tem.bə	'pɒ.li.tiks

### •Grammar: Passive voice

**Exercise 1: Fill each blank with the simple present passive form of the verb in brackets .**

- The academic year in England \_\_\_\_\_ into three terms. (divide)
- Each term \_\_\_\_\_ by a one - week break.(separate)
- The national curriculum \_\_\_\_\_ by the government and \_\_\_\_\_ in all state schools. (set, must follow)

4. The national curriculum \_\_\_\_\_ of more than ten subjects . (make up)
5. The state school system \_\_\_\_\_ for by the state. (pay)
6. The advanced students \_\_\_\_\_ to take part in the annual International Olympic Competition. (select)
7. The world's first electronic computer \_\_\_\_\_ by the University of Pennsylvania in 1946. (build)
8. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ commercially for the first time in the 1950s. (sell)

**Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice .**

1. They built this school in 1997.

=> This school \_\_\_\_\_

2. They first published this dictionary in 1870.

=>This dictionary \_\_\_\_\_

3. The students in my class are going to organize a surprise party tomorrow evening.

=> A surprise party\_\_\_\_\_

4. They are painting the kitchen now.

=> The kitchen\_\_\_\_\_

5. Shakespeare wrote “ Romeo and Juliet ” in 1605.

=>“ Romeo and Juliet ” \_\_\_\_\_

6 . They have translated Shakespeare's tragedies into many languages.

=> Shakespeare's tragedies\_\_\_\_\_

7. They have just built a new primary school in my village.

=> A new primary school\_\_\_\_\_ -

8. They will speak English at the conference.

=> English\_\_\_\_\_

9. Jane hasn't cleaned the floor yet.

=> The floor\_\_\_\_\_

10. They will repaint the house soon.

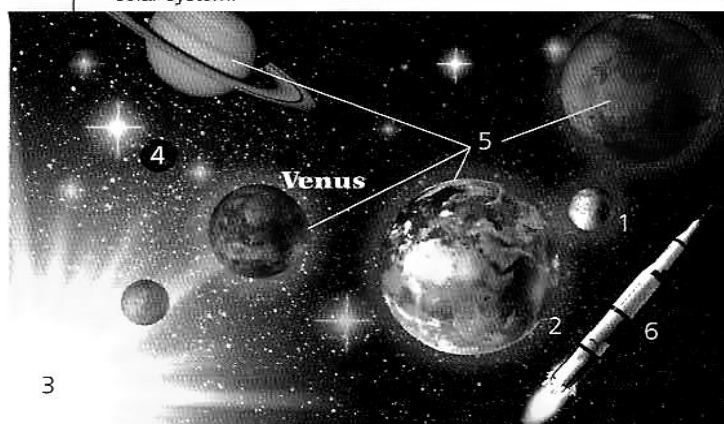
=> The house\_\_\_\_\_

## SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

## 11 I can describe the universe

## A The universe

- The **moon**<sup>1</sup> is a **satellite** of the **earth**<sup>2</sup>; in other words, it **circles** around the earth. This takes **approximately** 28 days.
- The earth **revolves** around the sun every 365 days.
- The **sun**<sup>3</sup> is a star, but seems much larger than other **stars**<sup>4</sup> because it is so close to the earth. Light from the sun takes approximately eight minutes to **reach** the earth.
- Nine **planets**<sup>5</sup> revolve around the sun. We call the sun and all its planets the **solar system**.
- Seventy-five years ago, sending **rockets**<sup>6</sup> into **space** seemed **far-fetched**, but now it is a fact of life and we have **gained** considerable **knowledge** of the earth's satellite and our solar system.



## Glossary

**universe** the whole of space and everything in it, including the planets and stars.

**satellite** an object that moves round a bigger object in space.

**in other words** used for saying sth in a different way.

**circle sth** go round sth in a circle.  
SYN **revolve around sth.**

**approximately** about. SYN  
roughly.

**reach sth** arrive at a place.

**space** the area beyond the earth round the planets and stars.

**far-fetched** not easy to believe  
because it is very improbable.

**gain sth** get more and more of sth useful, such as knowledge or experience.


**knowledge** what you know and understand about sth.

- 1** One word is wrong in each sentence. Cross it out and write the correct word.

- The sun circles the earth. moon
- 1 The planets are in the solar space. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The earth revolves around the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The sun is a planet. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Man first walked on the sun in 1969. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Venus is a star. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 We can send planes into space. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The stars are part of the earth. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2** Complete the sentences.

- 1 There are billions of stars in the universe.
- 2 Is it important to send rockets into \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 The earth revolves around the sun: in other \_\_\_\_\_, earth is a planet in our solar system.
- 4 The Venus Express rocket took \_\_\_\_\_ five months to \_\_\_\_\_ the planet Venus.
- 5 The idea of human life on Mars is far-\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 We have \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of knowledge about the solar system in recent years.
- 7 The earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun every 365 days.
- 8 My \_\_\_\_\_ of space is very limited. I'd like to learn more about it.
- 9 The moon is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth.

- 3**  Test yourself. Cover the text and name everything in the picture.

## B Climate change 🎧

### OUR ENVIRONMENT

Global warming is the **gradual** increase in the average temperature of **the earth's<sup>1</sup> atmosphere**, and is caused by **harmful gases**. Many **environmentalists** believe that most of this **pollution** is the result of **human** activities. Here are some of the **effects**:

- As the ice at the **poles<sup>2</sup> melts**, sea levels could **rise** by almost a metre in the next century.
- There will be more **extreme** and **unpredictable** weather, e.g. heatwaves or floods.
- The earth will become even warmer because the **rainforests<sup>3</sup>** are **disappearing**.
- **Famine** and **disease** will **spread**, and this will especially **affect** people in poor countries.



#### spotlight effect N, affect v

**An effect** is a change which is caused by something.

What are the **effects** of global warming?

To **affect** something means to make it change in a particular way.

Climate change will **affect** all our lives (= will make our lives change).

#### Glossary

<b>climate</b>	• the normal weather conditions of a particular region.	<b>human</b>	• connected with people.
<b>(the) environment</b>	• the natural world; the air, land, and water in which people, plants, and animals live (an <b>environmentalist</b> is sb who studies the environment).	<b>melt</b>	• If you heat ice, it <b>melts</b> : it changes from a <b>solid</b> to a <b>liquid</b> .
<b>gradual</b>	• happening slowly over a long period of time. <b>gradually</b> ADV.	<b>rise</b>	• increase; go higher. <b>rise</b> N, OPP <b>fall</b> V, N.
<b>the atmosphere</b>	• the gases around the earth, planets, etc.	<b>extreme</b>	• much hotter, colder, or more violent than usual.
<b>harmful</b>	• causing damage, injury, or illness. <b>harm sth/sb</b> V.	<b>unpredictable</b>	• If sth is <b>unpredictable</b> , you can't say how it will change in the future. OPP <b>predictable</b> . <b>predict</b> V.
<b>gas</b>	• a substance like air, e.g. oxygen and hydrogen.	<b>disappear</b>	• stop existing. SYN <b>vanish</b> .
<b>pollution</b>	• dirty and dangerous gases, chemicals, etc. that harm the environment. <b>pollute</b> V.	<b>famine</b>	• A <b>famine</b> is when there is not enough food in a country.
		<b>disease</b>	• illness in people, animals, or plants.
		<b>spread</b>	• affect more and more people or things.



#### 4 Complete the words.

- |   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| ▶ h _ u _ m _ a _ n                           | 4 h _ _ r _ m _ f _ _ l                         | 8 l _ _ q _ u _ _ d              |
| 1 p _ _ r _ _ d _ _ c _ _ t _ _ b _ _ l _ _ e | 5 a _ t _ m _ o _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ r _ _ e         | 9 d _ _ s _ _ _ _ s _ _ e        |
| 2 d _ _ i _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ e _ _ a _ _ r       | 6 e _ n _ v _ _ r _ _ o _ _ m _ _ e _ _ n _ _ t | 10 c _ _ l _ _ m _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ |
| 3 f _ _ m _ _ _ _ n _ _ e                     | 7 p _ _ l _ _ l _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ _ n           |                                  |

#### 5 Good or bad? Write G or B.

- ▶ This gas won't harm anyone. G
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Some kinds of animals are vanishing. ____ | 5 The weather is less extreme. ____               |
| 2 The flood water is falling. ____          | 6 The earth's temperature is rising. ____         |
| 3 Famine is spreading. ____                 | 7 The ice at the poles is gradually melting. ____ |
| 4 This liquid is harmful. ____              | 8 The river is polluted. ____                     |

#### 6 Circle the correct word.

- ▶ Ice is a solid liquid.
- How does the situation effect/affect you?
  - It's all very predictable/unpredictable: you never know what's going to happen.
  - My brother studies the environment/an environmentalist.
  - Global warming is caused by people/human activity.
  - Eat your ice cream quickly – it's spreading/melting.
  - Water is a liquid/gas.
  - The rainforest is gradually disappearing/melting.
  - There are harmful gases in the atmosphere/effect.

#### 7 Complete the sentences.

- ▶ The earth is gradually getting warmer.
- We had a lot of e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ weather last year: a long heatwave and gales in the autumn. I think it's all part of c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ change.
  - If you freeze water, it changes from a l \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ to a s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
  - The beach was p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ with oil, which seriously a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ the sea birds and animals.
  - Environmentalists p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ that there will be a r \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in sea levels in the future.
  - With g \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ warming, some kinds of plants and animals are d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ very fast.
  - Certain diseases s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ from person to person very quickly.
  - P \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ has a very h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ effect on the environment.
  - After many months without rain, there is a real danger of f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in this part of Africa.

#### 8 ABOUT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY Write your answers, or ask another student.

- How worried are you about global warming?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Do you have rainforests in your country? If so, what is happening to them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has the climate changed in recent years in your country? If so, how?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which human activities do you think are harming the environment most?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of pollution is common in your country?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 9 Test yourself. Cover the glossary meanings and look at the words. What are the meanings?

## READING SKILLS

On a clear night you might see the Moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might also see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky.

But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they're invisible. They're the mysterious dead stars called black holes.

You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burn out and die after billions of years.

As a star's gases burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gases run out, the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center. The star squashes into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star was very small, it ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it's packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

Imagine if the Earth were compressed until it was the size of a tiny marble. That's how tightly this dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump - the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything - even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness.

So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes - the great mystery of space.

**8. What would be the best title for this article?**

- (A) Amazing Black Holes
- (B) The Use of a Telescope
- (C) Colorful Stars
- (D) Mysterious Universe

**9. According to the article, what causes a star to die?**

- (A) As its gases run out, it cools down.
- (B) It collides with other stars.
- (C) It can only live for about a million years.
- (D) As it gets hotter and hotter, it explodes.

**10. In line 7, the word mysterious is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_**

- (A) ordinary
- (B) bright
- (C) strange
- (D) common

**11. Which of the following statements is NOT a fact?**

- (A) Black holes are dead stars.
- (B) Black holes have gravity.
- (C) Black holes are invisible.
- (D) There is nothing as mysterious as a black hole.

**12. What happens after a star dies?**

- (A) It becomes invisible.
- (B) It falls to Earth.
- (C) It burns up all of its gases.
- (D) It becomes brighter and easier to see.

**13. What might happen to our Sun billions of years from now?**

- (A) It will be brighter.
- (B) It will not stop giving off heat and light.
- (C) It will burn out and die.
- (D) It will become red or blue.

**14. What can be inferred about the Sun according to the article?**

- (A) We won't see the Sun with the biggest telescope in the world.
- (B) The Sun is a black hole.
- (C) The Sun gives us heat and light.
- (D) The Sun will not be getting old and weak.

**15. In line 14, the word it refers to \_\_\_\_**

- (A) the Sun
- (B) the Earth
- (C) the star
- (D) a black dwarf

**16. Why does a black hole lose its light?**

- (A) Because most black holes are so far away.
- (B) Because the gravity of a black hole is so strong that it sucks the light inward.
- (C) Because as a star's gases burn, it stops giving off heat and light.
- (D) Because as a star cools, its outer layers pull in toward its center.