

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (HTTD)

Thì Dạng	PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Hiện tại tiếp diễn)
Khẳng định	S + am / is / are + V-ing
Phủ định	S + am not / isn't / aren't + V-ing
Nghi vấn	(Wh_) Am / Is / Are + S + V-ing ...?
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	- now, at present - at the moment - Sau câu mệnh lệnh : Vd: Keep silent! The baby is sleeping. Look! He is running.

Bị động : **S + am/ is / are + being + V3/ed + (by O)....**

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in the following sentences in present continuous.

1. Jame (sit)..... next to me now. We (talk)..... about the news.
2. They (run)..... to the class at the moment
3. He (ride)..... a horse on the beach now
4. Her parents (not/work)..... right now
5. Barbara's son (swim)..... out side at the moment

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in the following sentences in simple present or present continuous.

1. He usually (leave)..... his office at 7:00, but this week he (work)... later
2. Those children (sleep)..... for 2 hours every afternoon
3. We always (do)..... our English lesson carefully
4. At present, he (work)..... for a foreign company
5. Just a minute! I (look)..... up that word in the dictionary.
6. We (study)..... the use of verbs in English at the moment

7. The Earth (go)...around the sun once every 365 days.
8. He generally (sing)..... in English, but today he (sing) in French.
- 9 Her mother (read)..... the newspaper now.
10. Margaret (write)..... a book this month.



WAYS OF SOCIALISING

Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.

To attract someone's attention so that we might speak to that person, we can use either verbal or non-verbal forms of communication. Let us look at non-verbal communication in English. Probably the most common way of attracting someone's attention is by waving. For example, if we are at a noisy party and see a friend come in the door about 20 metres away, we might raise our hand and wave to her as a signal that we see her.


But how hard can we wave in a situation like this? Suppose you are at the airport, and you see your brother get off the plane and begin walking toward you. If you are excited, you might jump up and down and wave as hard as you can to attract his attention. This is the instance where big, obvious non-verbal signals are appropriate.

There are, however, some social situations where smaller non-verbal signals are more appropriate. In a restaurant, for example, if we want to attract the attention of our waiter, we have several choices. We can wait until he passes near us, catch his eye, and nod slightly to let him know we would like him to come to our table. Or we can raise our hand slightly to show that we need assistance. We do not whistle or clap our hands to get the person's attention. That is considered impolite and even rude.


In most social situations where some informality is allowed, a brief raise of the hand and a small wave is fine. For instance, if you are walking across the schoolyard and see your teacher approaching you, a small friendly wave to attract his or her attention is appropriate.

Once you've got your friend's attention, you shouldn't point at the person or thing you want her to look at. A slight nod will do. Pointing at someone is usually considered rude. Of course, there are times when pointing is perfectly acceptable, such as when a teacher wants to get someone's attention in class. The teacher often points to the student and says, "David, would you read the next sentence, please?" Pointing here is not impolite; it's simply a way to get someone's attention.


31

 **Task 1.** Give the Vietnamese equivalents to the following words and phrases.

verbal _____	rude _____
non-verbal _____	informality _____
attract someone's attention _____	approach _____
impolite _____	a slight nod will do _____

 **Task 2.** Decide which of the three options below is the best title for the passage.

- A. Attracting Attention: Non-verbal Cues
- B. Attracting Attention by Waving
- C. The Best Ways of Attracting Attention

 **Task 3.** Answer the following questions.

1. What can we do when we want to attract someone's attention?
2. What are considered to be big, obvious non-verbal signals?
3. What can we do if we want to attract the waiter's attention?
4. If you are walking across the schoolyard and see your teacher approaching you, what can you do to attract his or her attention?
5. Why shouldn't you point at the person or thing you want your friend to look at once you've got his or her attention?

A. VOCABULARY OF UNIT 3: WAYS OF SOCIALISING.

- society (n):	/sə'saɪəti/		xã hội
- social (a):	/'səʊʃl/		thuộc về xã hội
- socialize (v):	/'səʊʃəlaɪz/		hòa đồng. xã hội hóa
- socialization (n):	/,səʊʃələ'zeɪʃn/		sự hòa đồng. sự xã hội hóa
- verbal (a) : bằng lời		≠ non-verbal (a):	không bằng lời
- get / attract someone's attention:			thu hút sự chú ý của ai
-communicate (v):	kə'mju:nikeɪt/		giao tiếp
- communication (n):	/kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn /		sự giao tiếp
- communicative (a):	/kə'mju:nikeɪtɪv/		có tính giao tiếp, truyền đạt
- wave (v):	/weɪv/		sóng
- signal (n, v):	/'sɪɡnəl/		dấu hiệu, ra dấu
- catch one's eyes: attract someone's attention:			làm ai chú ý
- get off : xuống		≠ get on:	lên phương tiện (trừ ô tô)
- appropriate (a):	/ə'prəʊpriət/		thích hợp, đúng
- nod (v):	/nɒ:d/		gật đầu
- clap (hands):	/klæp/		vỗ tay
- impolite (rude) /,ɪmpə'laɪt/:	bất lịch sự	≠ polite (a):	
- formal (a) /'fɔ:ml/	trang trọng	≠ informal (a):	không trang trọng
- informality (n) /,ɪnfɔ:r'mæləti/		≠ formality (n):	sự trang trọng
- approach (v) /ə'prəʊtʃ/		= come near:	tiến gần tới
- object to:	/'ɔ:bɔʒekt/		phản đối
- reasonable (a):	/'ri:znəbl/	phù hợp	
- (be) sorry for:			tiếc, xin lỗi
- break down:			hỏng
- point at			chỉ vào

B. Other words:

slightly :	/'slaɪtli/	nhẹ	impolite :	/,ɪmpə'laɪt/	không lịch sự
assistance :	/ə'sɪstəns/	sự trợ giúp	tune :	/tu:n/	điều nhạc
whistle :	/'wɪsl/	huýt sáo	even :	/'i:vn/	thậm chí
consider :	/kən'sɪdər/	xem như	rude :	/ru:d/	thô lỗ

situation :	/ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃn/	hoàn cảnh	posture :	/ˈpɑːstʃər/	dáng điệu
brief:	/briːf/	ngắn gọn	facial :	/ˈfeɪʃl/	thuộc về về mặt
point at :	/pɔɪnt/	chỉ tay vào	gesture :	/ˈdʒestʃər/	cử chỉ
acceptable :	/əkˈseptəbl/	có thể chấp nhận	interpret :	/ɪnˈtɜːrprɪt/	giải thích
approach :	/əˈprəʊtʃ/	đến gần	meaning :	/ˈmiːnɪŋ/	ý nghĩa
terrific :	/təˈrɪfɪk/	tuyệt	slump :	/slʌmp/	nặng nề, ảo não
decent :	/ˈdiːsnt/	đúng đắn, tề chỉnh	lack :	/læk/	thiếu
handle :	/ˈhændl/	chăm sóc (tóc)	confidence :	/ˈkɒnfɪdəns/	sự tự tin
terrible :	/ˈterəbl/	kinh khủng	straight :	/streɪt/	thẳng
suit :	/suːt/	hợp	sign :	/saɪn/	dấu hiệu
modern- looking :		trông hiện đại	clue :	/kluː/	manh mối
cause :	/kɔːz/	gây ra	notice :	/ˈnəʊtɪs/	chú ý
argument :	/ˈɑːrgjʊmənt/	sự tranh cãi	express :	/ɪkˈspres/	biểu lộ
reasonable	/ˈriːznəbl/	hợp lý	look away :		nhìn ra chỗ khác
length :	/leŋθ/	chiều dài	challenge :	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/	thử thách
separate telephone :		điện thoại riêng	interest :	/ˈɪntrest/	sự quan tâm
point :	/pɔɪnt/	vấn đề	shy :	/ʃaɪ/	mắc cỡ
get through :		liên lạc	conversation :	/ˌkɒnvərˈseɪʃn/	cuộc trò chuyện
otherwise :	/ˈʌðərwaɪz/	nếu không thì	repeat :	/rɪˈpiːt/	lặp lại
forgive :	/fərˈɡɪv/	tha thứ	movement :	/ˈmuːvmənt/	sự di chuyển
sarcastic :	/sɑːrˈkæstɪk/	mĩa mai , châm biếm	impatient :	/ɪmˈpeɪʃnt/	không kiên nhẫn
owe :	/oʊ/	nợ	superior:	/suːˈpɪriər/	cấp trên
That's all right :		không có chi (dùng đáp lại lời cảm ơn)	mention :	/ˈmenʃn/	kể đến
century :	/ˈsentʃəri/	thế kỷ	settle :	/ˈsetl/	ở, định cư
marriage :	ˈmæɪrɪdʒ/	hôn nhân	carpet :	/ˈkɑːrɪt/	tấm thảm
communicate :	/kəˈmjʊːnɪkeɪt/	giao tiếp	house-warm party :		tiệc tân gia
include :	/ɪnˈkluːd/	bao gồm	give our regards to :		cho chúng tôi gửi lời thăm ...

*** Phrasal Verbs

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. turn up : xuất hiện | 7. get through : liên lạc (qua điện thoại) |
| 2. talk over : thảo luận | 8. point at : chỉ vào |
| 3. work out : tìm ra | 9. look away : nhìn ra chỗ khác |
| 4. get off : bước ra khỏi (xe, máy bay...) | 10. come across: tình cờ gặp |
| 5. get out of sth: trốn, không làm | 11. make sth up: bịa chuyện |
| 6. get in touch with sb: liên lạc với ai | 12. build up: tích lũy |

***** Expressions:**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. attract someone's attention: thu hút sự chú ý của ai đó | 9. at hand : trước mắt |
| 2. raise our hand: giơ tay lên | 10. depend on : tùy thuộc vào |
| 3. for instance: ví dụ như | 11. accuse sb of sth: tố cáo ai việc gì |
| 4. contact with : liên lạc với | 12. sell sth to sb: bán gì cho ai |
| 5. jump up and down : phấn khích | 13. solution to a problem: giải pháp cho vấn đề |
| 6. shank of the evening : chạng vạng tối | 14. to be at sea: lênh đênh trên biển |
| 7. for instance / example: ví dụ | 15. with reference to: tham khảo |
| 8. at once : ngay lập tức object to : phản đối | 16. in condition: trong điều kiện |

C. Structures:**- Either...or: hoặc... hoặc (một trong hai)**

Eg: Either A or B is right (A hoặc B là phương án đúng)

- Let Sb do Sth: để ai đó làm gì

E.g: let him know we would like...

- See Sb do sth: Nhìn ai đó làm toàn bộ một hành động (nhìn từ đầu đến cuối)
- See Sb doing sth: Nhìn thấy ai đó đang làm gì (nhìn thấy một phần của hành động)

- By Ving: bằng cách nào đó

E.g: You can improve your English by practicing speaking E every day.

***** Từ vựng cần nhớ: Unit 3**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. attract one's attention | ə'trækt wʌnz ə'tenʃn | thu hút sự chú ý của một người |
| 2. verbal – non-verbal | 'vɜ:bəl – non-verbal | bằng lời nói - không bằng lời nói |
| 3. raise one's hand | reɪz wʌnz hænd | giơ một tay lên |
| 4. wave to s.o | weɪv tu 'es əʊ | vẫy tay chào s.o |
| 5. catch one's eye | 'kætʃ wʌnz aɪ | bắt (gặp ánh) mắt của s.o |
| 6. need assistance | ni:d ə'sɪstəns | cần sự trợ giúp |
| 7. point at s.o | pɔɪnt ət 'es əʊ | chỉ vào s.o |

EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY**Group 1: Unit 1-3**

1. With this new kind of enrolling students into universities, they are _____ a lot of different kinds of pressure.
A. upon B. within C. under D. over
2. We have to join our _____ to protect the environment as soon as possible.
A. hand B. hands C. heads D. hearts
3. A teacher commonly asks his or her students to _____ their hands before telling the answer to a question or an opinion.
A. show B. raise C. wave D. rise
4. To _____ the differences between two theories, the teacher carried out two experiments.
A. say B. show C. catch D. tell
5. Of the different choices that we have had so far, I would like to decide _____ Jerry's proposal.
A. in B. of C. on D. for
6. Boys are easily attracted _____ girls who are gentle and modest.
A. about B. for C. to D. at
7. They'd love to have some kids around, but _____, they don't want to give up their freedom.
A. for instance B. therefore C. on the other hand D. as a consequence
8. Psychologically speaking, it is very important to have someone that you can confide _____.
A. on B. in C. of D. for
9. 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
10. A survey on how students react to their friends' misbehaviors will be _____ in this school.
A. shown B. conducted C. worked on D. applied
11. You are _____ to have appeared here five minutes earlier. Why are you so late?
A. allowed B. advised C. made D. supposed
12. I usually _____ my mother a hand with the housework when I have spare time.
A. show B. give C. take D. share

13. Whenever a problem _____, I come to my father and tell him everything.
A. clears off B. turns into C. shows off D. comes up
14. Men and women are obliged by the law _____ loyal to their partner during their marriage.
A. remained B. remaining C. to remain D. remain
15. My father is the one who _____ the responsibility for educating us at home.
A. does B. makes C. takes D. gets
16. This research is to _____ people's attitude toward men and women's use of slangs.
A. show B. determine C. respond to D. demand
17. Maria is _____ her attempt to complete the project successfully, so she is working really hard.
A. in B. of C. on D. under
18. _____ someone's eye means very different things in different cultures.
A. Staring B. Taking C. Seeing D. Catching
19. Many people think that marriage as an equal _____ is a poor way of thinking about it.
A. partnership B. contract C. counterpart D. agreement
20. Teenagers nowadays think that they can easily _____ in love with someone. However, it's actually the feeling of fondness.
A. fall B. turn C. show D. go
21. I would love to _____ your thought of not allowing him to stay here anymore.
A. agree B. tell C. call D. share
22. Facial expression is the most common form of _____ communication.
A. verbal B. non verbal C. audio D. oral
23. I have to tell you about this many times to make _____ that you won't forget it.
A. attempt B. certain C. sure D. pressure
24. "Can you see your brother over there on the hill? Let's wave _____ him!"
A. to B. from C. about D. for
25. My father sometimes has to work _____ a night shift when the company requires.
A. for B. at C. in D. on
26. You should never point _____ other people because it is considered extremely rude.
A. on B. to C. for D. at

27. Susan comes from a large family _____ ten people in the countryside of England.

A. for

B. about

C. of

D. in

GRAMMAR: Simple past Tense (Thì QKĐ)

Thì Dạng	SIMPLE PAST (Quá khứ đơn)
Khẳng định	S + V-ed/V cột 2
Phủ định	S + didn't + V1
Nghi vấn	Did + S + V1 ...?
Dấu hiệu nhận biết	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - yesterday - last + time: last week, last Sunday... - time+ ago : two months ago, five years ago... - in the past, in + year (past): in 1990, ...

Bị động quá khứ đơn: S + was/ were (n't) + V3/ed + (by O.)

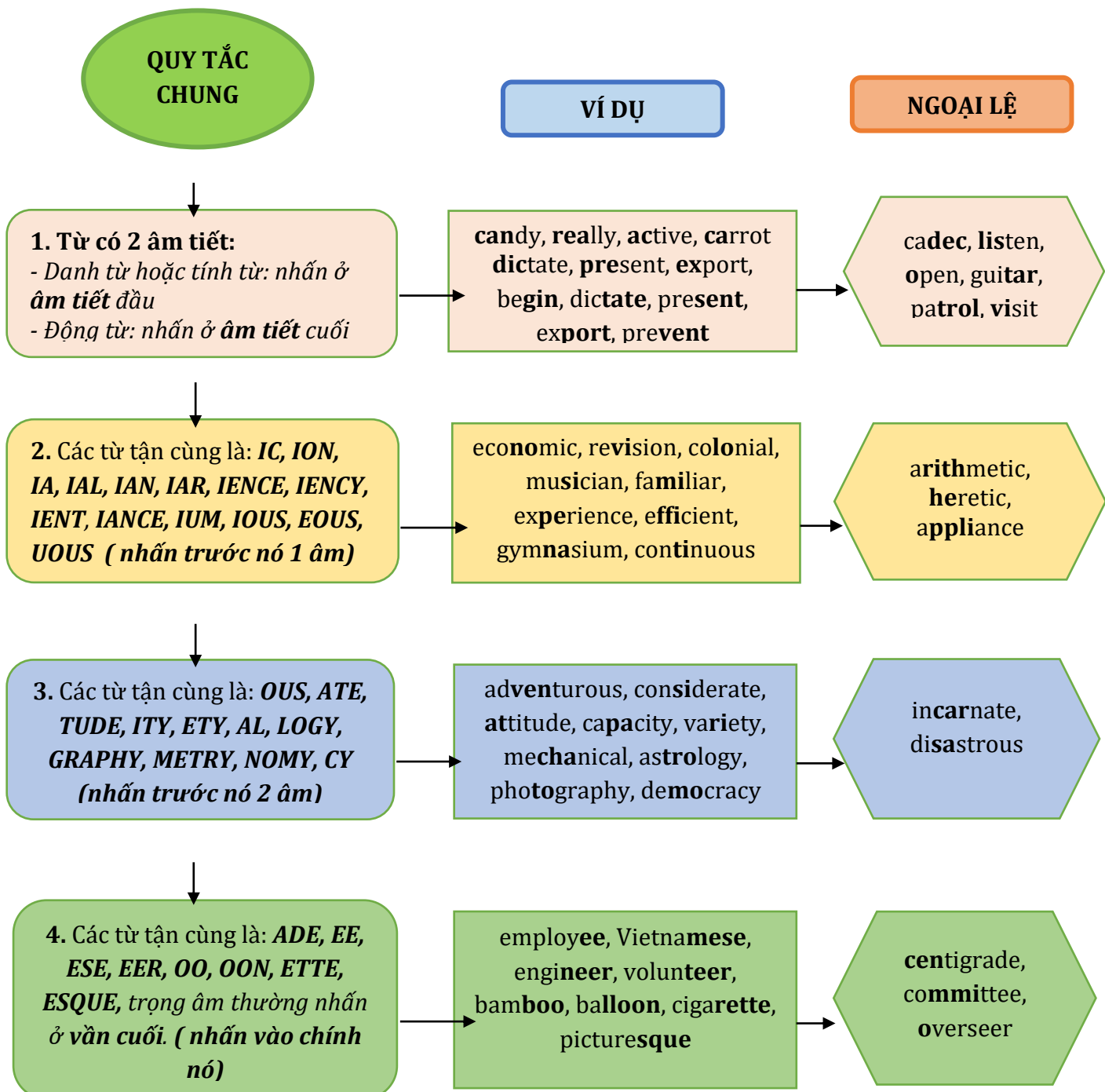
Exercise:

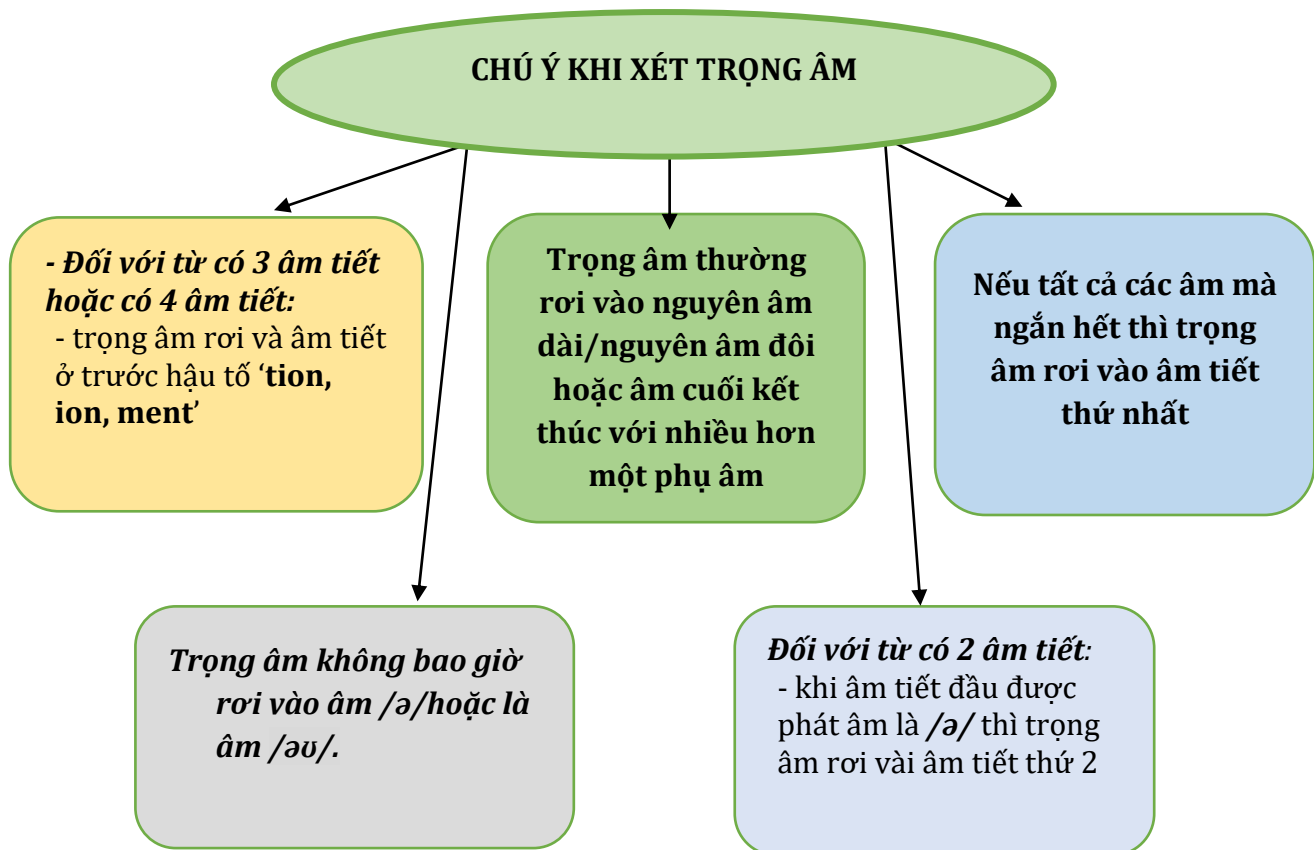
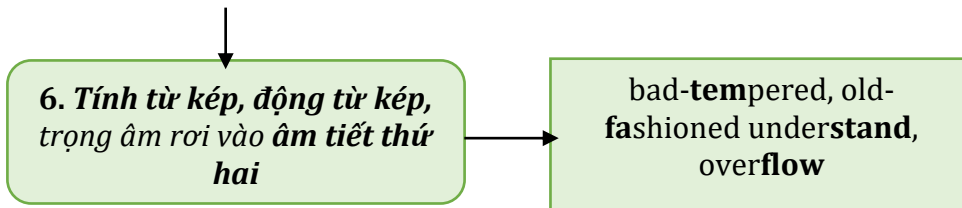
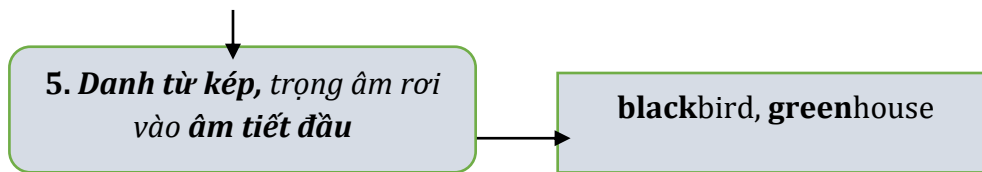
- Mary (go) _____ shopping with me yesterday.
- The policeman (drive) _____ away ten minutes ago.
- The biscuit factory (close) _____ last year.
- The headmaster (come) _____ to the school in 1985.
- You (spend) _____ a lot of money last month?
- I last (go) _____ to Spain in 1990.
- The boy (finish) _____ their homework yesterday.
- Rolf (buy) _____ the leather jacket last week.
- I (not have) _____ any trouble with my car last week.
- She (wash) _____ her clothes last night
- What you (do) _____ last weekend?
I (stay) _____ at home and (sleep) _____
- When she was young, she (be) _____ beautiful and attractive.
- Where you (be) _____ last night?
- The man (get) _____ out of the car, (lock) _____ it and (come) _____ into the building.
- You (join) _____ with them on a picnic last week?

STRESS

Tiếng Anh là ngôn ngữ đa âm tiết. Những từ có hai âm tiết trở lên luôn có một âm tiết phát âm khác biệt hẳn so với những âm tiết còn lại về độ dài, độ lớn và độ cao. Âm tiết nào được phát âm to hơn, giọng cao hơn và kéo dài hơn các âm khác trong cùng một từ thì ta nói âm tiết đó được nhấn trọng âm. Hay nói cách khác, trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đó.

Khi nhìn vào phiên âm của một từ thì trọng âm của từ đó được kí hiệu bằng dấu (') ở phía trước, bên trên âm tiết đó.





PRACTICE EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. preservation | B. recognition | C. decision | D. exhibition |
| 2. A. artisan | B. citadel | C. paradise | D. handicraft |
| 3. A. pottery | B. sculpture | C. embroider | D. handkerchief |
| 4. A. control | B. lantern | C. carpet | D. basket |
| 5. A. attraction | B. souvenir | C. particular | D. variety |
| 6. A. surface | B. attraction | C. bamboo | D. technique |
| 7. A. transfer | B. publish | C. accept | D. remind |
| 8. A. handicraft | B. cultural | C. museum | D. sculpture |
| 9. A. opinion | B. embroider | C. department | D. drumhead |
| 10. A. workshop | B. authenticity | C. grandparent | D. village |
| 11. A. craftsman | B. attraction | C. museum | D. department |
| 12. A. embroider | B. lantern | C. impress | D. desire |
| 13. A. workshop | B. remind | C. outskirts | D. village |
| 14. A. competition | B. generation | C. conical | D. authenticity |
| 15. A. family | B. typical | C. grandparents | D. embroider |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. exhausted | B. frightening | C. populous | D. stressful |
| 2. A. exciting | B. rural | C. annoying | D. forbidden |
| 3. A. fascinating | B. ancient | C. delicious | D. comfortable |
| 4. A. galleries | B. neighborhoods | C. museum | D. cultural |
| 5. A. exhibition | B. disappointed | C. entertaining | D. interesting |
| 6. A. education | B. facility | C. development | D. intelligence |
| 7. A. metropolitan | B. organization | C. university | D. multicultural |
| 8. A. fascinate | B. restaurant | C. expensive | D. difference |
| 9. A. feature | B. ancient | C. drawback | D. conduct |
| 10. A. fabulous | B. pagoda | C. determine | D. convenient |
| 11. A. periodic | B. contagious | C. electric | D. suspicious |
| 12. A. environmental | B. conservatively | C. approximately | D. considerable |
| 13. A. arrangement | B. tourism | C. opponent | D. contractual |

14. A. **respectable**

B. affectionate

C. kindergarten

D. occasional

15. A. particular

B. environment

C. **advertisement**

D. circumstances

PASSIVE VOICES**A. LÝ THUYẾT**

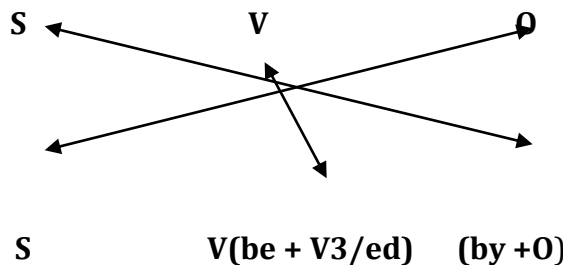
Câu bị động là loại câu được sử dụng khi chúng ta muốn nhấn mạnh vào bản thân một hành động, chủ thể thực hiện hành động hay tác nhân gây ra hành động dù là ai hay vật gì đó không quá quan trọng. Điều kiện để có thể biến đổi một câu từ chủ động sang câu bị động là động từ trong câu chủ động phải là ngoại động từ (Transitive Verb).

Ngoại động từ (Transitive Verb) là gì?	Nội động từ (Intransitive Verb) là gì?
Ngoại động từ diễn tả hành động tác động trực tiếp lên người hoặc vật, nó luôn được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ. Nếu thiếu tân ngữ, câu sẽ không hoàn chỉnh. Ví dụ: He bought a bunch of flowers. (Anh ta mua một bó hoa hồng.) (Ngoại động từ luôn cần thêm yếu tố bên ngoài là một danh từ hay đại từ theo sau để hoàn tất nghĩa của câu. Trong câu trên, chúng ta không thể nói "He bought" rồi ngừng lại. Danh từ đi theo ngay sau ngoại động từ được gọi là tân ngữ.)	Nội động từ diễn tả hành động dừng lại với người nói hay người thực hiện nó. Nội động từ không cần có tân ngữ trực tiếp đi kèm theo. Nếu có tân ngữ thì phải có giới từ đi trước; tân ngữ này được gọi là tân ngữ của giới từ (prepositional object), không phải là tân ngữ trực tiếp. Ví dụ: He has just left. (Anh ta vừa đi rồi.) We were at home last night. (Chúng tôi ở nhà tối qua.)
Ngoại động từ có dạng: S + V + O....	Nội động từ có dạng: S + V/ S + V + A

1. Quy tắc chuyển đổi từ chủ động sang bị động:

Để chuyển từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động, cần nắm chắc các bước chuyển sau:

- + Bước 1: Xác định tân ngữ trong câu chủ động (tân ngữ đứng sau động từ chính của câu).
- + Bước 2: Lấy tân ngữ của câu chủ động xuống làm chủ ngữ của câu bị động.
- + Bước 3: Động từ ở câu bị động chia giống thì với động từ ở câu chủ động, theo công thức (BE + VP2).
- + Bước 4: Đặt "by" trước chủ ngữ của câu chủ động rồi đặt chúng xuống cuối câu bị động hoặc trước trạng từ thời gian.



+ Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động là: people, everyone, someone, anyone, no one, ... thì được bỏ đi trong câu bị động.

+ Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu chủ động là: I, you, we, they, he, she thì có thể bỏ đi trong câu bị động nếu ta không muốn đề cập tới chủ thể gây ra hành động.

+ Nếu chủ ngữ của câu chủ động là người hoặc vật trực tiếp gây ra hành động thì dùng "by" nhưng gián tiếp gây ra hành động thì dùng "with".

2. Bảng công thức các thì ở thể bị động:

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICES	PASSIVE VOICES
1. Present simple tense (hiện tại đơn)	S + Vs/es	S + am/is/are + V3/ed
2. Past simple tense (quá khứ đơn)	S + Ved/2	S + was/were + V3/ed
3. Present continuous tense (hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am/is/are + V-ing	S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed
4. Past continuous tense (quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being + V3/ed
5. Present perfect tense (hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have/has + V3/ed	S + have/has + been + V3/ed
6. Past perfect tense (quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + V3/ed	S + had + been + V3/ed
7. Simple future tense (tương lai đơn)	S + Will + V(bare)	S + will + be + V3/ed
8. near future tense (tương lai gần)	S + am/is/are + going to + V(bare)	S + am/is/are + going to + be + V3/ed
9. Modal verbs	S + modal verbs + V(bare)	S + modal verbs + be + V3/ed

Exercise 1: Chuyển những câu sau sang câu bị động

1. We don't use this kind of cloth to make shirts.

→

2. My grandmother is knitting a new sweater for me.

→

3. You mustn't use this machine after 5.30 o'clock.

→

4. Somebody has taken my briefcase.

→

5. Tom was writing two poems.

→

6. They will hold the meeting before May Day.

→

7. People spend a lot of money on advertising every day.

→

8. The teacher returned our written work to us.

→

9. The children are going to organize a surprise party.

→

10. She often takes her dog for a walk every morning.

→

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY AND READING SKILLS

Practice TOEFL Junior Reading

Chapter 3- Type 1: ASTRONOMY

Practice set 4.

Questions 1-7 are about the following article.

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 floating 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.

1. 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.

2. In line 3, the word sphere is closest in meaning to

- (A) ball
- (B) shape
- (C) roundness
- (D) blanket

3. In line 10, the word formed is closest in meaning to

- (A) hit
- (B) made
- (C) broke
- (D) stopped

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.