

HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – HOÀNG THỊ XUÂN HOA (Chủ biên)
CHU QUANG BÌNH – HOÀNG THỊ HỒNG HẢI
KIỀU THỊ THU HƯƠNG – NGUYỄN THỊ KIM PHƯỢNG



Tiếng Anh 10

SÁCH BÀI TẬP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM



LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập được biên soạn để giúp học sinh củng cố và mở rộng kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kỹ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 5 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 5 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Mỗi đơn vị bài tập gồm 5 phần:

- **A. PRONUNCIATION** củng cố khả năng nhận biết các từ có âm hoặc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại và giúp HS thực hành phát âm lại những âm, tổ hợp âm hoặc trọng âm các em đã học trong đơn vị bài học.
- **B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR** củng cố những từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp học sinh đã học và mở rộng khối từ vựng của các em thông qua các dạng bài tập khác nhau như tìm nghĩa của từ trong văn cảnh, tìm từ phù hợp để điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu, giải ô chữ, điền khớp, tìm lỗi và sửa lỗi câu, v.v.
- **C. READING** củng cố và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu của học sinh thông qua các hình thức đọc và chọn đáp án đúng, đọc và tìm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và xác định đúng hay sai, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, v.v.
- **D. SPEAKING** củng cố khả năng nói học sinh đã học thông qua các hình thức nhìn như đọc, điền thông tin và thực hành nói về hội thoại hay đoạn văn; làm việc theo cặp, sử dụng thông tin để dựng hội thoại và thực hành nói theo đoạn hội thoại đó, v.v.
- **E. WRITING** củng cố kỹ năng viết đoạn văn của học sinh về những chủ đề các em đã học với những gợi ý cho sẵn.

Các bài tập trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Sách được biên soạn theo hình thức tương tác để hỗ trợ học sinh liên hệ những gì mình đang thực hành với ngôn cảnh và tình huống trong khi làm bài tập và thực hành giao tiếp.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 10, Global Success – Sách bài tập** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 10 học tiếng Anh.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

Unit 1

FAMILY LIFE

I Pronunciation

Write the words in **bold** in the correct columns. Then practise reading the sentences.

	/br/	/kr/	/tr/
1. The train was crowded with people.			
2. He usually has breakfast before brushing his teeth.			
3. Is it true that you've tried your best?			
4. The brave young man ran across the street to save the kid.			
5. The little girl was crying for an ice cream .			
6. From a distance, the tree looks like an umbrella .			
7. The crane stepped on its egg and broke it.			
8. Brad had to try hard not to cry in front of his friends.			

II Vocabulary

1 Match the phrases with the correct pictures.

- a. do the washing-up
- d. do the heavy lifting
- g. clean the house

- b. do the laundry
- e. do the cooking
- h. shop for groceries

- c. put out the rubbish
- f. lay the table



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

2 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. She does two jobs at the same time as she is the main _____ of the family.
A. breadwinner B. homemaker C. housewife D. bread maker
2. She's such a good wife. She's _____ her husband through difficult times.
A. taught B. left C. supported D. provided
3. It's not easy for some tenth-graders to get into high school _____.
A. works B. routines C. times D. responsibilities
4. Jim's main _____ in his home is to keep the house clean.
A. right B. honour C. part D. responsibility
5. Family _____ are important because they teach children what is right or wrong in life.
A. bonds B. values C. holidays D. connections
6. Doing housework brings great _____ to children as it helps them develop necessary life skills.
A. benefits B. hard work C. results D. practices
7. He's a man of strong _____. He always fights for what is right and you can rely on him.
A. health B. character C. hands D. influence
8. When all members of the family share housework, the family _____ will become stronger.
A. joys B. happiness C. life D. bonds

3 Complete the sentences using the words or phrases in the box.

life skills	respect	encourage	family values
supportive	honest	support	family bonds

1. Doing chores as a family will help strengthen _____.
2. Preparing and cooking meals are some of the essential _____ for teens.
3. Instead of giving me answers to questions, my parents always _____ me to think for myself.
4. The kids deeply _____ their grandfather for his great knowledge about the world.
5. Sarah is a(n) _____ girl. She never cheats in exams.
6. His parents give him full _____ for his choice of school.
7. Kindness and responsibility are two _____ that many parents want to teach to their children.
8. I'm lucky to have such a(n) _____ brother who always gives me help when I need it.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences using the correct present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Nick and Dave (visit) _____ their parents twice a month.

2. You can't talk to my grandfather now. He (watch) _____ the evening news.
3. I can't shop for groceries today. The local shops (not open) _____ on Sunday.
4. Lan sometimes (meet) _____ her friends after school.
5. Be quiet! My younger brother (study) _____ for his exam.
6. Chris (look) _____ stressed, because he (look) _____ for a new job.
7. Anna often (walk) _____ to work, but her husband (drive) _____ her to her office this morning.
8. What _____ you (cook) _____? The food (smell) _____ so good!

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Hi, Anna! Where do you go? _____
2. What do you do right now? _____
3. The children are wanting to have a rest now. _____
4. I'm seeing you're working very hard. _____
5. Sometimes my dad is cooking a good meal for the whole family. _____
6. I'm thinking that's a great idea. _____
7. I can't go out with you tonight. I work on an important project. _____
8. My uncle is having a big house in the city centre. _____

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. **Nam:** I _____ of taking a course in life skills.
Lan: That's a good idea! There's a good life skills centre near my house.
 A. will think B. am thinking C. think
2. **Nam:** What _____ for?
Lan: My glasses. Do you see them anywhere?
 A. do you look B. are you looking C. will you look
3. **Nam:** I _____ that you have a new bag.
Lan: Yes. It's a birthday present.
 A. am seeing B. will see C. see
4. **Nam:** What's the matter? Are you OK?
Lan: Not really. I _____ well.
 A. am not feeling B. won't feel C. don't feel
5. **Nam:** What's your father's job?
Lan: He _____ as a TV reporter.
 A. is working B. works C. will work
6. **Nam:** Has Tom found a new house?
Lan: Not yet. He _____ with us until he finds one near his university.
 A. stays B. stayed C. is staying

7. **Nam:** Do you like MD's new song?

Lan: No, not very much. I _____ it is too sad.

- A. am thinking B. will think C. think

8. **Nam:** Where's your sister?

Lan: She _____ her hair at the moment.

- A. washes B. is washing C. will wash

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Family time is when family members do things (1) _____. Ways of spending family time are different for different families, from taking a family (2) _____ in a nice place every year, or planning a family movie night every week, to having one (3) _____ together every day. Some families spend time together just by having regular family meetings. Family members can sit together to (4) _____ important issues and make decisions, or just have casual chats. Some people may think it is (5) _____ for everyone in the family to get together. However, in many cases, parents as well as children have to adjust their own timetables to make (6) _____ to be with their family. Family time is important as it helps make the bonds between family members (7) _____ and creates fond memories of happy experiences.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. together | B. differently | C. similarly | D. for others |
| 2. A. course | B. vacation | C. photo | D. responsibility |
| 3. A. lunch | B. dinner | C. breakfast | D. meal |
| 4. A. discuss | B. argue | C. laugh at | D. enjoy |
| 5. A. simple | B. interesting | C. hard | D. funny |
| 6. A. excuses | B. friends | C. time | D. money |
| 7. A. special | B. stronger | C. weaker | D. natural |

2 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

In 1977 Governor Raul Castro signed a paper suggesting that August 7, 1977 was American Family Day. One year later, Governor Bruce Babbitt signed the day into law as an official Arizona holiday. American Family Day is now celebrated across the United States on the first Sunday in August. It encourages people to enjoy the warming summer days with those dearest to them. Principally, the day encourages families to spend time with one another. Unlike some other family holidays, people do not give gifts on this day. Instead, they celebrate the day by focusing on family relationships. People believe that the best gift one can give their families is themselves. So on this day, people enjoy being with their families. The most common activities family members often do together include playing games outdoors or going for a walk in the park, watching a movie, visiting grandparents and bringing them a picnic lunch. Some families enjoy taking an art class together, visiting a museum or trying out a new recipe and getting the whole family involved in the cooking. Whatever people do, the most important thing should be that they do it with their families. Americans love their Family Day because it reminds them to express their love to their family and helps strengthen their family bonds.

(Adapted from: <https://nationaldaycalendar.com/american-family-day>)

	T	F
1. Family Day became an official holiday in Arizona in 1977.		
2. American Family Day is usually on Sunday.		
3. People often give gifts to their family members on American Family Day.		
4. On Family Day, family members often visit their friends together.		
5. Some families celebrate Family Day by cooking together.		
6. Family Day is the chance for people to express their love to their family.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Lan:** Nam, do you think family routines are necessary?

Nam: Yes. _____ each family should have some routines to help build strong family bonds.

A. I'm not sure that

B. I strongly believe that

C. I agree that

D. I hope that

2. **Lan:** What do you think about the British family value of being truthful and honest?

Nam: _____, it's one of the first things parents should teach their children.

A. In their opinion

B. In a nutshell

C. In my own way

D. In my opinion

3. **Lan:** Nam, do you think parents should help their children do their homework?

Nam: Well, _____ parents should let their children do their homework by themselves so they can become independent.

A. I don't think

B. I wish that

C. I believe that

D. I hope that

4. **Lan:** Do you think teens should learn how to cook?

Nam: Well, _____ they can learn it when they start their own families. As teens, they should spend all their time on study.

A. I suppose that

B. I hope that

C. I doubt that

D. I agree that

2 Talk about why children should or should not do housework. Use the ideas in the boxes and add your own. You can start the talk with the sentences below.

- develop life skills
- learn to take responsibility
- _____
- _____

- need time to study
- break or damage things
- _____
- _____

'I think children should / should not do housework for a number of reasons. First, ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Mr Thanh / hate / do / housework / but / he still / clean / the house / once / week.

2. I / have / a holiday / my family / in Mai Chau / now. / We / spend / our summer holidays here / every year.

3. It / be / important / children / learn / some life skills / home.

4. Parents / have / teach / their children / be honest and show respect to older people / an early age.

5. Jane / think of / apply / another job. / She / think / her present job / be / boring.

6. Doing housework / help / children / learn / take care / themselves.

7. Family routines / connected / children's health / academic achievement.

8. Children / should / learn / choose / right / kind of clothes / right occasion.

2 Complete the email with the phrases or clauses in the box.

- A. are very close and supportive of each other
- B. the wife is the homemaker
- C. which include grandparents, parents, children and sometimes great grandparents
- D. really hope this helps
- E. and let me know how it goes
- F. listen to their instructions and follow their advice
- G. but live with their parents
- H. to hear from you

Hi Stacy,

It's good (1) _____. Yes, of course, I can help with your homework project on family in Viet Nam.

You know, family plays an important role in the life of Vietnamese people, and family bonds are usually strong. Extended families, (2) _____, are popular in Viet Nam. Three or even four generations live under one roof to take care of each other. Young people don't move out when they reach the age of 18, (3) _____ even after they get married. And it's not common for old people to live alone or in a nursing home. Household chores are shared by everyone in the family, but the husband is usually the breadwinner and (4) _____. Children are taught to show respect to their grandparents, (5) _____. Parents often spend their free time helping their children with their homework or giving them advice on behaviour. So you can see that family members in Viet Nam (6) _____.

Above is some information about Vietnamese families. I (7) _____. Good luck with your project. Write soon (8) _____.

Nam

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about one of your family routines. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

1. What is the routine?
2. How often / When do you do it?
3. What are the activities? What does each family member do?
4. How do you feel about the routine?

.....

Unit 2

HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

I Pronunciation

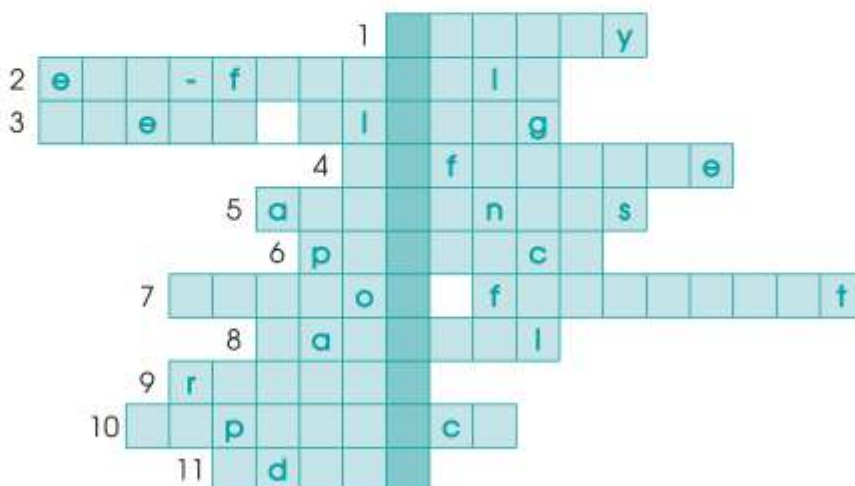
Read the following sentences aloud and underline the words with the consonant blends /kl/, /pl/, /gr/ or /pr/.

1. Avoiding travel by plane can greatly reduce your carbon footprint.
2. Plastic bags can be used as containers for growing plants.
3. Group 1 is cleaning the playground while group 2 is cutting the grass.
4. More and more people choose to live green as a way to protect our environment.
5. Our Go Green Club will organise a clean-up event this weekend.
6. The president of the club is pleased with our project.
7. They are planting trees around the playground of the local primary school.
8. More dustbins should be installed in public places.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword using the prompts to find out the DOWNWARD word.

1. Power used for driving machines, providing heat and light
2. Causing no harm to the environment
3. A way of living that is good for the environment
4. The way a person or a group of people live
5. Knowledge or understanding of something
6. To keep something safe from injury or damage
7. The amount of CO₂ produced by human activities
8. Causing harm
9. To make something smaller in size or amount
10. A device or machine, especially an electrical one that is used in the house
11. To accept or use something new



2 Complete the following sentences with the words / phrase from the box.

organic energy adopt awareness set up eco-friendly litter protect

1. More and more people _____ a green lifestyle, which is good for themselves and the environment.
2. _____ farming is better for the environment because it doesn't use harmful chemicals.
3. The club hopes to raise public _____ of the environmental issues.
4. Students are reminded not to drop _____ in the street.
5. Bamboo is considered to be one of the most _____ building materials.
6. A way to save _____ is to reduce the amount of electricity used at home.
7. Simple actions like putting rubbish in the bin can help to _____ the environment.
8. The club was _____ to encourage people to recycle more.

3 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. You can save a lot of energy by turning off unnecessary household **appliances** / **chores**.
2. **Natural** / **Nature** resources are materials from the Earth used to support life and meet people's needs.
3. More people turn to organic products because they do not contain harmful **chemicals** / **chemistry**.
4. The club members hope to **raise** / **rise** people's awareness of environmental protection.
5. There are many simple ways to reduce the negative impact of using plastic on the **environment** / **environmental**.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

1. **A:** Oh no! I've left my money at home.
B: Again? OK. I _____ pay for the dinner.
2. The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It _____ be warm and sunny.
3. I think the final match _____ be very exciting.
4. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They _____ do a tour of the country.
5. I hope you _____ visit me in my home one day.
6. I can't come to the party tomorrow. I _____ study for my exams.
7. **A:** It's very hot in here.
B: I _____ turn on the air conditioner.
8. I and my friends _____ see a movie after class. Would you like to join us?

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. A new school is going to be build in the neighbourhood next year.
2. This kind of bird is only founded in remote places in Scotland.

3. The wildlife park is visit each day by hundreds of people.
4. People should avoid using products which make from plastic.
5. Students are instruct on how to recycle the used items in their homes.
6. Look at those black clouds. It will rain.
7. **A:** Why are you wearing your best suit?
B: I will have an interview this afternoon.
8. Animals should not be use for the benefits of human beings.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. I'm afraid you _____ for an interview.
A. didn't select
B. haven't selected
C. were not selected
D. were not selecting
2. Her first novel _____ into English last year.
A. translated
B. was translated
C. was translating
D. translate
3. Their suitcases are packed. They _____ to the southern part of the country for their holiday.
A. will travel
B. travelled
C. are going to travel
D. was travelling
4. My brother _____ a set of toys for his 7th birthday.
A. was given
B. gave
C. was giving
D. give
5. Are you thirsty? I _____ you a glass of water.
A. will get
B. am going to get
C. have given
D. gave
6. This book _____ in the classroom yesterday.
A. was left
B. was leaving
C. leaves
D. left
7. A documentary about the wildlife _____ on TV tonight.
A. show
B. will show
C. showed
D. is going to be shown
8. She is buying some sugar and flour. She _____ a cake this evening.
A. is going to make
B. makes
C. made
D. has made

IV Reading

1 Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

There are many things you can do to help end plastic pollution. Firstly, you should reduce your use of plastic. You should avoid **single-use** plastic products such as straws or **takeaway** coffee cups. Instead, choose reusable products made from bamboo or metal. Secondly, you should reuse plastic. If you have plastic items, make sure you use them many times. For example, you can refill water bottles and reuse lunch boxes. Besides, you should use strong, **reusable** bags for shopping made from other materials rather than plastic. Finally, you should recycle plastic whenever you can. Before you buy anything sold in plastic, check the recycling symbols. Always try to recycle plastic items instead of throwing them away in the rubbish bin. Remember that there are many things that are made from recycled plastic.

A. Match the highlighted words in the text to the meanings below.

1. bought at a shop or restaurant and used somewhere else
2. used once then thrown away
3. that can be used again

B. Choose the best answers.

1. What is the text mainly about?
A. The causes of plastic pollution.
B. The possible solutions to plastic pollution.
C. The effects of plastic pollution.
2. What should you do before you buy plastic items?
A. Look for the recycling symbols.
B. Bring a reusable bag.
C. Recycle household items.

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

The most obvious advantage of living green is that it helps reduce environmental pollution. This is done by practising the 3Rs. The first R means choosing products very carefully to reduce waste as much as possible. Reusing involves the repeated use of items. The third R is about separating materials that can be recycled and later used for a new purpose.

There are also economic benefits to living green. Reducing the use of energy and water can help save money on household bills. Furthermore, reusing products and materials is another way to make savings, **it** helps save on production costs since creating new products wastes materials and is expensive. Recycled products also last longer than new ones, making them a better and more eco-friendly option.

Lastly, going green offers health benefits. It reduces air pollutants by making the air we breathe cleaner and healthier. This means fewer diseases and doctor's appointments. Another way to improve your health is to **purchase** organic foods and green products for your household. They don't use harmful chemicals that can lead to health issues. In turn, you are also supporting responsible farming methods that protect the environment.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
A. The pros of a green lifestyle.
B. Difficulties in adopting a green lifestyle.
C. Trends in green living.
2. According to the text, how can we practise the 3Rs?
A. By reducing waste as much as possible
B. By reusing and recycling items
C. By doing both A and B above
3. Which of the following is NOT given in the text as a benefit of living green?
A. health benefit B. economic benefit C. community benefit
4. The word '**it**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. creating new products B. reusing products C. making savings
5. The word '**purchase**' in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. exchange B. sell C. buy

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Mai:** I want to reduce my carbon footprint. _____

Lan: You should change your daily habits. For example, you should take shorter showers to save energy.

A. What should I do, Lan?

B. How about the exam, Lan?

C. What do you have, Lan?

D. How do I change my routine, Lan?

2. **Nam:** Can you give me some advice on how to reduce air pollution in the city?

Hoa: _____, I would use public transport such as buses or trains. It's a very good way to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

A. If I liked you

B. If I were you

C. If I wished

D. If I wanted

3. **Tuan:** Can you give me some advice about living green?

Minh: _____ use more organic food because it's good for your health and the environment.

A. I advise you to

B. I want you to

C. I tell you to

D. I ask you to

4. **Long:** I'm looking for a book on endangered animals but I haven't found a good one. _____?

Hoa: How about searching it on our school library website? I hope you will find the one you need there.

A. Can you show me the way to the library?

B. Would you like to go to the bookshop?

C. Can you give me some advice?

D. Would you like to try it on?

2 Talk about things you should do to make the environment better. You may use the suggested ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

You can make the environment better by:
- reducing the amount of energy you use in the home
- using organic food
- avoiding products that are made from plastic
...

'There are several things I should do to make the environment better ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Reduce / amount / air travel / way / reduce / carbon footprint.

2. You / turn / appliances / when / in use / save / energy.

3. You / use / public transport / bus / train / rather / private vehicles.

4. Cut / plastic / products / reduce / plastic pollution.

5. You / buy / organic / food / contain / harmful / chemicals.

6. Plant / trees / provide / shade / environment / beautiful.

7. Green / live / be / adopt / people / world.

8. People's awareness / environmental protection / been / raise / since / take / part / campaign.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

1. Pollution affects the environment in many ways.

2. The club's activities will raise people's awareness of environmental issues.

3. The local people planted many more trees in the neighbourhood last week.

4. The students are cleaning the school playground this morning.

5. Americans use around 100 billion plastic bags each year.

6. More and more people adopt a green lifestyle.

7. We are going to pick up rubbish in the central park this weekend.

8. The Youth Union will organise a campaign to protect the environment.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about ways to reduce your carbon footprint. You can use the ideas in 1 to help you.

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. singer | B. receive | C. programme | D. lyrics |
| 2. A. common | B. music | C. people | D. perform |
| 3. A. compose | B. careful | C. second | D. album |
| 4. A. talent | B. artist | C. award | D. famous |
| 5. A. upload | B. theatre | C. receive | D. guitar |
| 6. A. weather | B. birthday | C. boring | D. expect |
| 7. A. become | B. idol | C. comment | D. season |
| 8. A. theatre | B. movie | C. famous | D. attend |

II Vocabulary

1 Choose the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. band | B. musician | C. singer | D. teacher |
| 2. A. violin | B. piano | C. song | D. flute |
| 3. A. pop | B. album | C. jazz | D. rock |
| 4. A. hit | B. stage | C. theatre | D. cinema |
| 5. A. judge | B. participant | C. show | D. movie |
| 6. A. perform | B. sing | C. award | D. dance |
| 7. A. famous | B. record | C. popular | D. favourite |
| 8. A. audience | B. fan | C. idol | D. student |

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- There are many (talent) _____ participants in this show.
- We are really looking forward to her (perform) _____ this Sunday.
- She dreams of becoming a famous rock (sing) _____.
- The piano is a great (music) _____ instrument for beginners.
- I love reading books about famous (art) _____.
- My friend and I were so (excite) _____ to go to the Youth Music Festival.

7. She decided to make an audio (record) _____ for her first song.
8. Everybody can send text messages or vote online to choose the (win) _____ of the show.

3 Label the following musical instruments.

guitar piano drum trumpet flute clappers lute violin



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

III Grammar

1 Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

- Mai agreed **buy** / **to buy** my old laptop.
- His teacher made him **apologise** / **to apologise** for his bad behaviour.
- They decided **going** / **to go** to the live concert.
- I'd love **to visit** / **visit** Paris one day.
- His parents didn't let him **go** / **to go** to music school.
- We managed **find** / **to find** their first album on social media.
- I saw her **cross** / **to cross** the street.
- I heard him **to open** / **open** the window last night.
- Dad promised **take** / **to take** us to the circus on Sunday.
- He really wants **learn** / **to learn** to play a musical instrument this summer.

2 Make compound sentences using the conjunctions in brackets.

1. I'd like to go to the party. I'm too busy. (**but**)

2. It was sunny. Lan took an umbrella. (**so**)

3. Anna is an amazing dancer. Her parents are proud of her. (**and**)

4. You can vote online for your favourite singer. You can send text messages. (or)

5. Lisa went shopping yesterday. She didn't buy anything. (but)

6. John's parents own a restaurant. Sometimes he helps in the kitchen at weekends. (and)

7. Go inside. You will catch a cold. (or)

8. Rita is a good drummer. She will probably be invited to join the band. (so)

3 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We plan (perform) _____ in Europe this summer.
2. Finn should manage (go) _____ to bed earlier.
3. She warned him (not be) _____ late for class again.
4. Don't let her (eat) _____ too much.
5. I forgot (lock) _____ the door when I left home this morning.
6. The manager made the singer (practise) _____ so hard for the show.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Gilberto Gil is a Brazilian singer and guitarist, and one of his country's most (1) _____ songwriters. As a young (2) _____ in the 1950s, he was influenced by the style of Joao Gilberto, but he didn't release his first album, *Louvacao*, (3) _____ 1967. He travelled in the 1970s, recorded an album in English, (4) _____, in 1980, introduced reggae to Brazil when he released his version of Bob Marley's song, 'No woman, no cry'. He has played (5) _____ many musicians, while continuing his career as a solo artist. In all, he has produced over 40 albums. His music appeals to people because of its rhythms and (6) _____, but people also admire him for his work in politics and for social causes.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. talent | B. talenting | C. talented | D. talents |
| 2. A. music | B. musical | C. musically | D. musician |
| 3. A. before | B. until | C. after | D. in |
| 4. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. or |
| 5. A. for | B. with | C. by | D. to |
| 6. A. melodies | B. songs | C. music | D. sound |

2 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Nowadays, teenagers like to watch music videos online. This is now more popular than listening to the radio. Some videos can quickly become extremely popular internationally and reach one billion views. Some music hits get more than 10 million views in less than 20 minutes.

Downloading music is a popular choice for youngsters. People in many countries prefer downloading singles rather than albums. This only costs a small amount of money. Using file-sharing websites to download music is often illegal but some people still continue to get their music this way. Record companies and many musicians are very unhappy that people can listen to their music without paying for it.

What are you and your friends listening to these days? Hip hop, dance, rock, heavy metal, rap? Music tastes are very varied amongst teenagers around the world. A shopping centre in the UK recently discovered what kind of music some local teenagers don't like. This is what happened: shoppers and shop owners complained to the police about teenagers behaving badly there. When a new sound system started playing Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, the antisocial behaviour stopped. The young people who caused problems had gone!

	T	F
1. Teenagers prefer listening to the radio to watching videos online nowadays.		
2. Thanks to social media, some artists can become famous quickly.		
3. Downloading music from certain websites is against the law.		
4. In many countries, people tend to download albums instead of singles.		
5. Teenagers all over the world seem to have the same taste in music.		
6. Some young people often behave badly when listening to classical music.		
7. Classical music helped solve a problem in a shopping centre in the UK.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Phong:** Let's go to the school concert on Saturday evening, Nam!

Nam: _____. Where can we meet?

- A. I'd love to
- B. I don't feel like it
- C. I'm sorry

2. **Mai:** What are you going to do this weekend, Lan?

Lan: I haven't got any plans. _____ we do something together?

- A. Will
- B. Would
- C. Shall

3. **Peter:** _____ we talk about the benefits of music in our next presentation?

Mike: That's a good idea.

- A. Let's
- B. What about
- C. Why don't

4. **Mai:** Why don't you come with me to China?

Ann: _____, but I've already booked another holiday.

A. That's not possible

B. I'd love to

C. Sorry, I can't

5. **Nam:** Do you have any suggestions for the theme of our music festival?

Peter: _____ Gen Z Music?

A. How about

B. Is it

C. Why isn't

2 Talk about a singing competition using the ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

Title: The Voice

Participants: the country's best unknown artists

Judges: four famous musicians, singers or producers

Format: 5 stages: blind auditions, battle rounds, knockouts, live playoffs and live performance shows

Selection process: decisions of the coaches of the singers and votes from the audience

Prize: cash and a recording contract

'Today I'm going to talk about a singing competition called ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Beethoven / born / 1770 / Bonn, Germany.

2. He / start / learn piano / age of 4 / and / taught / his father.

3. When / he / 22 / he / move / Vienna / study / famous composer Hayden.

4. He / start / become / famous composer / when / he / 30.

5. He / write / many works / heroes and struggles.

6. his late 20s / he / start / lose his hearing / and / he / become / quite ill / during / last years / his life.

7. He / die / age of 57 / Vienna.

8. Beethoven / write / many symphonies / well-known piano sonatas / and / become / master musician / all time.

2 Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.

1. He started playing the guitar six years ago.
 - A. He has played the guitar for six years.
 - B. It was six years ago did he start playing the guitar.
 - C. He hasn't played the guitar for six years.
 - D. It is six years since he has played the guitar.
2. They are not allowed to go out in the evening by their parents.
 - A. Going out in the evening is permitted by their parents.
 - B. Their parents never go out in the evening.
 - C. Their parents do not let them go out in the evening.
 - D. Although their parents do not allow, they still go out in the evening.
3. I'll let you borrow the book but you must promise to return it next week.
 - A. If you promise to return the book next week, I let you borrow it.
 - B. If you promised to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.
 - C. If you promise to return the book next week, I'll let you borrow it.
 - D. If you promise to return the book next week, I won't let you borrow it.
4. They are building a new highway around the city.
 - A. A new highway is being built around the city.
 - B. A new highway is been built around the city.
 - C. A new highway around the city is being built.
 - D. Around the city a new highway is being built.
5. 'Let's go to the theatre tonight,' she suggested.
 - A. She suggested they to go to the theatre that night.
 - B. She suggested going to the theatre that night.
 - C. She suggested that they went to the theatre that night.
 - D. She suggested that let's them go to the theatre that night.
6. She prefers staying at home to going out.
 - A. She likes staying at home to going out.
 - B. Staying at home is her favourite.
 - C. She doesn't like staying at home as much as going out.
 - D. She would rather stay at home than go out.

7. The band decided to delay their concert because the weather was bad.
- A. Despite the bad weather, the band decided to delay their concert.
 - B. The bad weather made the band delay their concert.
 - C. The band still performed their concert in the bad weather.
 - D. The bad weather did not make them delay their concert.
8. Laura went shopping. She didn't buy anything.
- A. Laura went shopping, so she didn't buy anything.
 - B. Laura went shopping, or she didn't buy anything.
 - C. Laura went shopping, but she didn't buy anything.
 - D. Laura went shopping, then she didn't buy anything.

3 Write an email (120 – 150 words) to your friend describing your experience at a school music event. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

- 1. When and where did the event happen?
- 2. Who did you go with?
- 3. What did you do there?
- 4. How did you feel when attending the event?
- 5. What did you like the most?
- 6. What, if anything, did you dislike about the event?

Hi ...

How are you doing? I have passed all exams and I am feeling very relaxed now.

Love,

TEST YOURSELF

1

I Pronunciation

Choose the best answers (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct consonant blends to complete the sentences. (2 pts)

1. Her tired _____ ain cannot deal with that problem.

A. /tr/

B. /pl/

C. /gr/

D. /br/

2. Be careful when crossing the train _____ ack.

A. /kr/

B. /kl/

C. /tr/

D. /pr/

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (2 pts)

3. A. singer

B. compose

C. common

D. programme

4. A. favour

B. enjoy

C. reveal

D. perform

II Vocabulary

Complete the sentences using the words in the box. (7 pts)

family
perform

atmosphere
music

eco-friendly
responsibility

housework

5. _____ competitions can help develop participants' singing careers.

6. Sharing housework teaches young people how to take _____.

7. Participants will _____ live for an audience.

8. Everyone can reduce their carbon footprint and become more _____.

9. Too much carbon dioxide in the _____ can increase Earth's average temperature.

10. Doing _____ as a family makes children feel they are members of a team.

11. _____ values affect children's behaviour throughout life.

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

12. While my aunt is the breadwinner, my uncle is the _____.
A. housekeeper B. housemother C. homeowner D. homemaker
13. I don't think I can put up with people who drop _____ in public places.
A. rubbish B. waste C. litter D. leftover
14. To save _____ and reduce our carbon footprints we should turn off all our appliances when we don't use them.
A. light B. energy C. life D. environment
15. Our music teacher has been invited to be a _____ in many music competitions and talent shows.
A. fan B. competitor C. contestant D. judge
16. American singer Michael Jackson made a record when he had got 13 Billboard Hot 100 number-one _____.
A. singles B. single C. singer D. singers

III Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences. (7 pts)

17. My father **cooks** / **is cooking** dinner now, so he can't answer the phone.
18. I don't think **I'll go** / **I'm going** out this evening. I have an exam tomorrow.
19. Look at those clouds of thick black smoke. **They'll** / **They're going to** pollute the air.
20. Several clean-up activities **are organised** / **organise** every weekend.
21. His parents didn't let him **perform** / **to perform** at music festivals.
22. When going shopping, we often **bring** / **are brought** reusable bags and refillable bottles.
23. My piano teacher makes me **practise** / **to practise** for five hours every day.

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

24. His father reminded him _____ off all household appliances when they are not in use.
A. turning B. turn C. to turn D. turned
25. The teacher asked all her students _____ the music performance.
A. attend B. attending C. attended D. to attend
26. Our neighbourhood looks beautiful as more flowers _____ in many places.
A. are planted B. plant C. will be planted D. will plant
27. Wind energy _____ the main energy of the future, I believe.
A. is going to be B. will be C. is D. are
28. What _____ your family often _____ together in the evening?
A. is - doing B. are - doing C. does - do D. will - do

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Family is very important to people in Thailand. Thai people, especially those in rural (29) _____, prefer living close to each other in (30) _____ families. It is easy for (31) _____ to help each other in everyday life. For example, children can be looked after by grandparents, aunts and uncles if their (32) _____ are not at home. Also, sick or old members of the family can be taken care of by other members. Thai people enjoy close (33) _____ with their family members and home villages.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 29. A. places | B. suburbs | C. districts | D. areas |
| 30. A. small | B. rich | C. large | D. poor |
| 31. A. men | B. people | C. women | D. children |
| 32. A. parents | B. brothers | C. sisters | D. cousins |
| 33. A. routines | B. benefits | C. bonds | D. values |

Read the text about the blues and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Blues is a kind of slow sad music with strong rhythms. It was developed by African-American musicians in the American South. Early blues often took the form of a story about the unkind treatment experienced by African Americans. Many **elements** of the blues have grown from the music of Africa and religious music.

The blues started at the end of the 19th century and the first blues **sheet music** appeared at the beginning of the 20th century. Since then, **it** has developed into many styles such as country blues and urban blues. Several decades later, electric blues with electrical equipment replaced traditional blues. At the same time, the blues also reached a wider audience, especially white listeners. A mixture of blues styles and rock music, called blues rock, appeared in the 60s and 70s of the last century.

34. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The meaning of the blues.
 - B. The start of the blues.
 - C. Different styles of the blues.
 - D. The start and development of the blues.
35. According to paragraph 1, the blues is a type of slow, sad music created by _____.
- A. African-American musicians in the southern United States
 - B. African Americans who like African and religious music
 - C. musicians in the American South
 - D. African Americans who experienced unkind treatment
36. The word '**elements**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. roles
 - B. forms
 - C. parts
 - D. sheets

37. The phrase '**sheet music**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. performed music
 B. printed music
 C. recorded music
 D. electric music
38. The word '**it**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. the first blues sheet music
 B. the end of the 19th century
 C. the blues
 D. the beginning of the 20th century
39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
 A. Early blues songs told sad stories.
 B. The blues was influenced by the music of Africa and religious music.
 C. Different styles of blues appeared, known as country blues and urban blues.
 D. In the 1960s, the blues reached a wider audience, including listeners in the Western Europe.

V Speaking

Choose the best answers to complete the conversations. (4 pts)

40. Two students are talking about a music show.

Ted: Shall we go to the music show at the New Arts Centre tonight?

Amy: _____.

- A. Not at all
 B. You're welcome
 C. I can't now
 D. Yes, let's do that

41. Janet is talking to Mike, who often helps with housework.

Janet: _____ that family members should share the housework.

Mike: Yes. Doing household chores together strengthens family bonds.

- A. It's not necessary
 B. It's their responsibility
 C. I strongly believe
 D. It's all right

42. David is talking to his teacher.

David: We have to give a presentation on climate change next week. What do you think we should do?

Teacher: _____ to collect information from different sources including the Internet.

- A. You're so kind
 B. I advise you
 C. You're wrong
 D. I agree

43. Liz is telling Andrew about their project.

Liz: Guess what? I've made it to the semi-finals of the competition.

Andrew: _____ you will win a prize.

- A. I have no doubt that
 B. It's my pleasure
 C. Better luck next time
 D. I'm not sure that

VI Writing

Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings. (3 pts)

44. Do they teach children how to reduce their carbon footprints?

→ Are children _____ ?

45. They will organise many activities to raise local people's awareness of environmental issues.

→ Many activities _____.

46. His songs have brought more love into many people's lives.

→ More love _____.

Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (4 pts)

47. and / to take responsibility / Doing housework / teaches them / develop necessary life skills / helps children /.

48. your used household items, / recycle them / Don't throw away / but sort / and / to prevent environmental pollution /.

49. performed / International Youth Music Festival / from all over / and singers / in last year's / Many famous bands / the world /.

50. at home / are / children should learn / the skills / cleaning the house / Doing the laundry, / and taking care of others /.

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. answer (v) | B. present (v) | C. record (v) | D. decrease (v) |
| 2. A. perfect (v) | B. focus (v) | C. import (v) | D. record (v) |
| 3. A. present (n) | B. import (n) | C. reply (n) | D. increase (n) |
| 4. A. export (n) | B. record (n) | C. increase (n) | D. support (n) |
| 5. A. visit (v) | B. perfect (v) | C. decrease (v) | D. delay (v) |
| 6. A. increase (v) | B. value (v) | C. import (v) | D. present (v) |
| 7. A. answer (n) | B. visit (n) | C. delay (n) | D. value (n) |
| 8. A. focus (v) | B. answer (v) | C. visit (v) | D. decrease (v) |

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following EIGHT words in the word search.

development
community

benefit
remote

donate
generous

donation
volunteer

f	z	l	b	z	y	o	g	l	t	b	r
d	h	o	d	i	o	e	k	v	n	e	j
y	v	k	j	u	n	c	j	b	e	n	t
u	t	r	n	e	i	r	j	t	m	e	z
r	p	i	r	y	i	p	n	g	p	f	l
j	e	o	n	z	s	u	r	z	o	i	u
e	u	m	c	u	l	o	s	q	l	t	z
s	n	g	o	o	m	l	b	n	e	a	r
y	z	k	v	t	x	m	e	x	v	c	v
d	o	n	a	t	e	w	o	q	e	g	b
n	o	i	t	a	n	o	d	c	d	t	x
y	p	i	s	f	x	y	a	i	b	i	k

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

benefit
development

community
generous

donation
volunteer

remote
donate

1. We need more _____ for our community development projects. Are you interested?
2. Our volunteer club received large _____ from the students and their parents.
3. When teenagers do volunteer work, they gain numerous _____.
4. My brother is very _____. He usually donates half of his pocket money to charity.
5. This charity group raises money to build more schools in the _____ areas.
6. Doing volunteer work is also an opportunity for career _____.
7. To build a better _____, everyone needs to join hands.
8. Besides _____ money, there are other ways you can do to help people in need.

3 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. If you are (interest) _____ in this volunteer project, contact us for more information.
2. Donating food and other essential items is practical and (help) _____ to the local people.
3. Members of our volunteer clubs are (excite) _____ about raising money for charity.
4. You made so (care) _____ mistakes. Please check the detailed record of all the donated things.
5. Volunteering can be (tire) _____ sometimes, but it can help us find a purpose in life.
6. Homeless children are (help) _____ victims. We need to protect them.
7. We are looking for volunteers for an (interest) _____ project in our local area.
8. If you want to volunteer, there are (end) _____ opportunities for getting involved.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. While we _____ information for our presentation last month, we discovered that lots of people in our neighbourhood needed help.
A. were collecting B. are collecting C. collect D. collected
2. When we visited Mrs Lan this morning, she _____ her lunch.
A. is preparing B. was preparing C. has prepared D. prepares
3. She told us her life story while we _____ her tidy the house.
A. are helping B. have helped C. were helping D. help
4. While we were cleaning her kitchen, we _____ a knock at the door. It was another old lady who lived next door.
A. are hearing B. were hearing C. hear D. heard
5. We _____ to help old people clean their houses while we were talking to them later that day.
A. are deciding B. were deciding C. decided D. decide

6. While we _____ at the food bank, we met an old friend.
A. were helping B. are helping C. help D. helped
7. An old lady came to us and asked for help while we _____ at the bus stop.
A. are waiting B. have waited C. were waiting D. wait
8. When we came to the local orphanage, all the children there _____ their dinner.
A. are having B. were having C. have had D. have

2 Complete the sentences using the correct present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We (decide) _____ to form a volunteer club while we (prepare) _____ for our group presentation about people in need.
2. When we (arrive) _____ at the gate of the primary school at 5:30 p.m., lots of children still (play) _____ in the playground.
3. I (decide) _____ to talk with some of the children while we (wait) _____ for other group members.
4. While I (have) _____ a chat with Amy, her mum (ring) _____ to say she would come home late.
5. While we (have) _____ a discussion about how to help the children, we (agree) _____ to organise some after-school activities for them.
6. When An's father (come) _____ to pick her up after school, I (help) _____ An with her homework.
7. While we (present) _____ our volunteer project, the audience (raise) _____ a lot of questions.
8. We (decide) _____ to involve more volunteers in our club while we (talk) _____ about our plan for new activities.

3 Match the beginnings (1 – 8) with the endings (a – h) to make sentences.

1. He decided to help build schools in the mountainous areas
2. While her team members were discussing ways to help children in the orphanage,
3. When we arrived at the local old people's nursing home last month,
4. I met a friend from childhood
5. I got to know her volunteer project
6. When the free supermarket opened this morning,
7. While we were checking the donations,
8. A group of volunteers offered to join hands

- a. some volunteers were talking with or reading books to the elderly there.
- b. we found this letter.
- c. while I was reading an article about volunteer groups.
- d. while he was watching a news programme about the poor conditions of schools in these areas.
- e. while we were cleaning the children's playground.
- f. she suggested teaching them how to make hand-made items for sale.
- g. lots of people were waiting to come in.
- h. while I was volunteering in the city park.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Nowadays more and more teenagers are getting involved in community activities. Some may join different charity groups to help the needy (1) _____ their neighbourhoods or other areas. (2) _____ may set up volunteer clubs at their schools and develop their own plans to help people in the community. These may include various community activities, (3) _____ donating old clothes, cleaning up the environment, and organising after-school activities for children.

When teenagers take part in community activities, they gain numerous benefits. (4) _____, they come into contact with other teenagers (5) _____ share similar interests. Second, teenagers can learn (6) _____ improve essential life skills. And, finally, community activities can increase (7) _____ self-confidence and boost their well-being.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. between |
| 2. A. Other | B. Others | C. The other | D. Another |
| 3. A. examples | B. such a | C. such as | D. that is |
| 4. A. At first | B. At the beginning | C. First of all | D. First |
| 5. A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
| 6. A. so | B. but | C. and | D. because |
| 7. A. teenager | B. teenager's | C. teenagers | D. teenagers' |

2 Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

Minh started his volunteering activities eight years ago when he was in grade 2. One day, while he was watching a programme on TV, he saw how difficult life was for children in poor areas. His parents encouraged him to do something good, so Minh started to put aside some of his pocket money for charity. Since then, whenever his school raises money to help people in need, Minh has always donated some.

At the end of each school year, Minh also collects unwanted textbooks and notebooks from his classmates to send to poor students in different regions. In winter, Minh and his friends usually collect warm clothes to donate to people in the cold mountainous areas of Viet Nam. Minh is proud of what he does to help other people. He has also persuaded his younger brother and his cousins to join him in his charity work.

- | | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Minh has done volunteering activities for eight years. | | |
| 2. Minh learnt about some children's difficult life from a local newspaper. | | |
| 3. Minh's parents didn't want him to do voluntary work. | | |
| 4. Minh donates some of his pocket money to charity. | | |
| 5. Minh and his friends also donate textbooks, notebooks, and warm clothes. | | |
| 6. Minh prevented other people from doing voluntary work. | | |

V

1

1. **Tom:** Mai, do you still want to do volunteer work? We need more volunteers at the food bank this Sunday.

Mai: Yes, I do. Helping people always makes me feel _____. Who can I contact?

- A. very excited
B. very exciting
C. a little bit stressed
D. really disappointed

- 2. Tan:** Lan, I heard you went on a volunteer trip to Ha Giang. How was it?

Lan: _____, I'm so happy about it.

- A. Amazed B. Amazing C. Worried D. Worrying

- 3. Nam:** Ha, this was your first visit to Ha Giang. Did you feel worried before the trip?

Ha: Well, to be honest, yes, _____ because I didn't know much about the place.

- A.** I was confident **B.** I was grateful **C.** I was confused **D.** I was confusing

4. **Kim:** Van, our club needs more volunteers to receive and record donations. Do you want to join us?

Van: Yes, I do. I'm _____. When can I start?

- A. a little stressed
B. really disappointed
C. a bit confused
D. very interested

2

You should say:

- who the person is
- what volunteering activities he / she often does
- how helpful these activities are
- whether you would like to do any of these activities

VI

1

1. I / writing / apply / volunteer position / local food bank.

2. I would like / volunteer / help / children / local orphanage.

3. I heard / this job opportunity / local public announcement.

4. I saw / advert / this volunteer position / school notice board.

5. I / patient / and like / play / children.

6. I / good at / organise / outdoor activities / children.

7. I / free / Saturday afternoons / 2:00 p.m. / 6:00 p.m.

8. I / available / interview / any day after 4:30 p.m.

9. If my application / successful, / I can start / work / from June 1st.

10. I look forward / hear / you.

2 Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to make a complete application letter for a volunteer job.

- ☐ a. I am writing to apply for the post of a volunteer at your charity centre.
- ☐ b. Actually, last summer, I spent a month there helping to take care of young kids.
- ☐ c. I can spend hours listening to and talking with other people.
- ☐ d. Dear Sir or Madam,
- ☐ e. I saw the advertisement on my school notice board last week.
- ☐ f. I am available for an interview on any day after 4:30 p.m. If my application is successful, I can start work immediately.
- ☐ g. I am also patient and caring.
- ☐ h. I have experience in volunteering in my local orphanage.
- ☐ i. Yours faithfully,
- ☐ j. I look forward to hearing from you.

3 You saw this job advert for a volunteer at the local food bank and want to apply. Write an application letter for this position (120 – 150 words).

Volunteers Needed

Do you have a couple of hours to spare in the afternoon?

The Local Food Bank needs young and energetic volunteers to help give free food to the needy.

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Internet | B. attention | C. invention | D. advantage |
| 2. A. average | B. document | C. computer | D. everything |
| 3. A. grandfather | B. afternoon | C. library | D. photograph |
| 4. A. favourite | B. tradition | C. family | D. exercise |
| 5. A. banana | B. January | C. century | D. syllable |
| 6. A. volunteer | B. engineer | C. Vietnamese | D. holiday |
| 7. A. opinion | B. energy | C. customer | D. telephone |
| 8. A. instrument | B. confidence | C. donation | D. orphanage |

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

buttons	charged	suitable	valuable
smartphones	laptop	computers	stain

- Modern _____ nowadays do not have many _____ to look better.
- Some personal _____ are not _____ for outdoor use because they are not portable.
- The _____ is not working because you haven't _____ it yet.
- The Internet has become a very _____ learning tool.
- He spilled his coffee on his desk and so now there is a _____ on the desk.

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Be careful when using electrical **equipment** / **experiment**.
- Many people do not support **experiments** / **laboratories** on animals.
- The scientists carry out important research in the **laboratory** / **equipment**.
- You should install this **hardware** / **software** on your smartphone. It helps to make your photos more beautiful.
- You can store thousands of songs on this **experiment** / **device**.
- I think this is a **hardware** / **software** problem. The computer screen is broken.
- A robot vacuum cleaner is a **helpless** / **helpful** device in your home. It makes housework less tiring.
- The uses of **Artificial** / **Robot** Intelligence are very diverse.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences below.

1. You should _____ the batteries fully before using the smartphones.
A. apply B. display C. store D. charge
2. This device _____ people to communicate by using voice commands.
A. allows B. makes C. applies D. lets
3. _____ cars can work with little human control.
A. Driver B. Driven C. Driverless D. Non-driver
4. '_____ ' means 'made by humans'.
A. valuable B. useful C. artificial D. helpful
5. _____ is not part of a computer.
A. Hardware B. Software C. Process D. RAM
6. This device is not _____ for children.
A. suitable B. valuable C. various D. artificial
7. We do not like _____ on animals.
A. experiences B. experiments C. exercises D. expressions
8. They _____ a new camera in the classroom to monitor the activities.
A. applied B. installed C. displayed D. stored

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. The door and the window are open. I think someone _____ into our house!
A. breaks B. broke C. has broken D. will break
2. Jane _____ Chinese, but she quitted because it was too difficult.
A. studies B. studied C. has studied D. will study
3. Dave _____ Chinese for six years now. He likes it.
A. studies B. studied C. has studied D. will study
4. We have worked here _____ 2002.
A. for B. since C. in D. to
5. The company _____ a new kind of smartphone. It looks fantastic!
A. just introduces B. just introduced
C. has just introduced D. will just introduce
6. Hoa is not coming to class today. She _____ back to her hometown.
A. goes B. go C. has gone D. will go
7. She has had this smartphone _____ 10 years.
A. for B. since C. from D. in
8. This is a delicious cake, but we have _____ had a big dinner and feel very full.
A. only B. just C. since D. for

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Avoid (charge) _____ the device for too long. It may overheat and break down.
2. It's very convenient (look) _____ up a new word on a smartphone when learning English.
3. Computers allow us (store) _____ a lot of information.
4. Robots help us (do) _____ difficult or dangerous tasks.
5. (Carry) _____ a laptop around is easy because it is often very light and small.
6. I decided (give) _____ my old laptop to my younger brother.
7. Some people hate (use) _____ technology.
8. My friends enjoy (learn) _____ English on their smart devices.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. We lived here since 1990. We all enjoy living in this neighbourhood.
2. Have you finished did your homework?
3. They want trying the new device because it is very useful.
4. I have used this smartphone during 20 years. It is old now.
5. We have recent bought a new laptop.
6. Design a new invention is not easy.
7. I have tried everything but it is really difficult for remove this stain.
8. Everyone has met at the meeting yesterday and we had a great discussion.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

E-READERS

An e-reader is a small (1) _____ on which you can store and read texts downloaded from the Internet. Compared with printed books, e-readers are often more (2) _____ because an e-reader allows us to store thousands of books while it is only as heavy as a single book. Besides, it has a lot of useful features that a (3) _____ does not have. The first e-reader was introduced by a small company in 1999. However, it was not until people became interested in e-books that e-readers became (4) _____ around the world. In 2007, Amazon created Kindle, a famous e-reader which has been widely used since then. (5) _____ e-readers have become less popular since tablets and smartphones were introduced, they are still used by many book lovers today.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. device | B. hardware | C. software | D. vehicle |
| 2. A. expensive | B. inexpensive | C. convenient | D. inconvenient |
| 3. A. smartphone | B. laptop | C. computer | D. printed book |
| 4. A. convenient | B. popular | C. helpful | D. cheap |
| 5. A. Because | B. Although | C. When | D. Until |

2 Read the text and complete each sentence below with ONE word from the text.

DRIVERLESS CARS

A driverless car, also known as a self-driving car, is a vehicle which can move safely with little or no human control. To be able to do so, a driverless car often relies on a lot of sensors. These sensors help collect information about objects in their way and the best route to follow. Many believe that driverless cars can help reduce the number of accidents on the roads. They also allow disabled people to control and travel around more easily.

Driverless cars are still in development in many countries and only some of them have been used on the road. For example, Waymo was the first company to offer driverless taxi rides to the general public in Arizona, the USA, in 2020. However, there are some challenges for the development of driverless cars. Many people are worried about safety, especially when there can be both driverless and manned cars on the roads. Others also raise their concern about job losses, as a large number of drivers may become unemployed in the future due to the rising popularity of driverless cars.

1. Another name for driverless cars is _____ cars.
2. _____ on driverless cars allow them to avoid objects that block their way.
3. Driverless cars can help _____ people get around.
4. Only _____ driverless cars have been used in public areas up to now.
5. Driverless rides were offered to the public for the first time in _____ in 2020.
6. The development of driverless cars has met certain _____.
7. There is concern about _____ when different types of cars are on the roads.
8. As driverless cars are getting more popular, more people may become _____.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Customer:** I'm looking for a new smartphone. Do you have new models?
Shop assistant: Of course, but can you _____ about your needs first?
A. help me know B. show me know C. make me know D. let me know
2. **Shop assistant:** We have a lot of smartphones here. Please take a look.
Customer: Hmm... It's hard to choose. _____ one for me?
A. Can you advise B. Can you recommend
C. Can you give D. Can you tell
3. **Customer:** Can you show me how to use this smartphone?
Shop assistant: _____.
A. Completely B. Certainly C. Possibly D. Surely
4. **Customer:** Thank you for your help.
Shop assistant: No problem. _____ ask me if you need further information.
A. Feel free to B. Feel happy to C. Feel fine to D. Feel excited to

2 Talk about touchscreens.
Use the outline and
suggested ideas below.



Introduction:

What is it? (touchscreen / used on many smartphones, laptops, tablets, etc)

Development:

- What are its uses? What are some examples?
 - + allow people to use and interact with devices easily
 - + reduce number of buttons on devices
 - + make devices look more attractive
 - + (Your own ideas)
- Have you ever used it? When / Where / How (often) do you use it?
 - + (Your own ideas)

Conclusion:

How important is it to our life? Do you like using it?
+ (Your own ideas)

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Ms Hoa started teaching English in 2000.

→ Ms Hoa has _____.

2. Learning Japanese is very difficult but interesting.

→ It is _____.

3. 3D printing is used to make three-dimensional objects.

→ 3D printing allows _____.

4. Driverless cars can help reduce road traffic accidents.

→ Driverless cars can be useful _____.

5. We should not leave the door open at night.

→ We should avoid _____.

6. The Internet helps us communicate easily among other things.

→ Easy communication is one of _____.

7. We can exchange information conveniently thanks to the invention of the email.

→ The invention of the email enables _____.

8. 3D printing helps reduce production costs.

→ 3D printing is used _____.

2 Use the words and phrases and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. It / just / rain. The roads / still / wet / now.

2. It / late / now. How long / you / wait?

3. Stay / up late / not good / your health.

4. Everyone / my class / like / learn / English.

5. It / difficult / learn / Chinese / well.

6. Nam / already / do / his homework. He / watch / football / TV / now.

7. This software / enable / more people / study / online / since / its invention.

8. We / try / solve / puzzle / an hour / but / we / not find / the answer yet.

3 Write about this topic (120 – 150 words). Use the suggested questions below to help you.

Think of and write about an invention which could be useful for everyone in your family. The invention could be imaginary.

✓ What is the invention?

✓ What are its benefits? Give some explanation and / or examples.

✓ How important / useful is the invention / will the invention be for your family?

TEST YOURSELF

2

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (4 pts)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. invention | B. Internet | C. benefit | D. telephone |
| 2. A. increase (n) | B. present (adj) | C. decrease (v) | D. object (n) |
| 3. A. charity | B. volunteer | C. holiday | D. memory |
| 4. A. advantage | B. computer | C. century | D. attention |

II Vocabulary & Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (14 pts)

5. A _____ is a small computer that we can carry to work or school easily.
A. smartphone B. laptop C. hardware D. software
6. Many inventions are a result of careful _____.
A. experiences B. experiments C. exercises D. explorations
7. Thank you for your help. It was very _____ of you.
A. valuable B. convenient C. useful D. generous
8. He is so _____ that he has lost his phone twice this week.
A. care B. careful C. careless D. caring
9. Many people have _____ clothes and money to people in flooded areas.
A. helped B. donated C. taken D. shared
10. Our trip to Ha Long Bay was very _____. We took a lot of photos.
A. excite B. excited C. excitement D. exciting
11. One of the health _____ of using a vacuum cleaners is improving the indoor air quality.
A. profits B. benefits C. inventions D. problems
12. We _____ in Ha Noi since 2000. We love living here.
A. live B. lived C. have lived D. are living

- [illegible]

Choose the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- 19.** Be (care) when you cross the road. It is dangerous.
A. care B. caring C. careful D. careless
- 20.** The story was very (interest).
A. interest B. interested C. interesting D. uninterested
- 21.** It's (hope) trying to change her mind. She's very determined.
A. hope B. hoping C. hopeful D. hopeless
- 22.** Are you (excite) about the summer holiday?
A. excite B. exciting C. excited D. excitement
- 23.** The trip was (bore) because it rained all day!
A. boring B. bored C. bores D. boredom

Identify the mistake in each of these sentences.

24. Have you finished to type the letter?
A B C D
25. Ms Lan has been a teacher in 14 years.
A B C D
26. Some people hate use smartphones at the dinner table.
A B C D
27. Storing data is one of the benefit of a computer.
A B C D
28. E-readers used for reading texts taken from the Internet.
A B C D

III Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

There are a lot of volunteering opportunities for teenagers. For example, they could (29) _____ charity projects organised by their school or community. Volunteer activities such as picking up (30) _____ to make their local area a cleaner and nicer place for everyone are good ideas too. They can also help neighbours in need, especially old or (31) _____ people by doing their daily shopping or just stopping by to have a chat. Finally, teenagers can donate things. It doesn't always have to be money. Charities can (32) _____ from items teenagers no longer need, such as unwanted clothing, books or toys. Sometimes, a small thing for one person can (33) _____ a lot in another person's life.

29. A. make

B. create

C. join

D. found

30. A. litter

B. fruits

C. books

D. money

31. A. generous

B. disabled

C. young

D. remote

32. A. benefit

B. invent

C. donate

D. volunteer

33. A. mean

B. say

C. give

D. understand

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Sometimes, accidents can lead to wonderful inventions, such as in the cases below.

Post-It Notes

In 1968, Dr. Spencer Silver was trying to invent a super strong glue which dried immediately. However, he was not successful and could only invent a very weak glue that never seemed to dry. And that was how the Post-It note was invented by chance.



Coca-Cola

In 1886, John Pemberton was trying to find a cure for headaches. He tried to mix together some ingredients, but when his lab assistant added fizzy water by accident, the world's first Coca-Cola was born.



Crisps

In 1853, a chef named George Crum received complaints from a customer at his restaurant that the fried potatoes he cooked were too thick and bland. He was so annoyed that he decided to slice the potatoes as thin as possible, fry them and add a lot of salt. To his surprise, the customer loved the dish, and we have also loved it until today as well!



34. Which is the best title for this text?

A. Best inventions in the world

B. Inventions made by luck

C. Inventions from hard work

D. Foods discovered by accident

35. Who helped invent Coca-Cola?
 A. A scientist
 B. A teacher
 C. A chef
 D. A lab assistant
36. Which is the most recent invention?
 A. Post-it notes
 B. Coca-Cola
 C. Crisps
 D. No information is given in the text.
37. Which can be implied from the Post-it notes invention?
 A. Post-it notes could dry quickly.
 B. Failure can actually be success.
 C. Dr. Spencer was happy with the final result.
 D. Dr. Spencer never succeeded in finding a strong glue in his life.
38. In which case the invention was made by more than one person?
 A. Post-it notes
 B. Coca-Cola
 C. Crisps
 D. None of the above
39. In which case something was created when the inventor was unhappy?
 A. Post-it notes
 B. Coca-Cola
 C. Crisps
 D. None of the above

IV Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. (After the trip)
 A: How are you, Nam?
 B: A little _____ tired, but the trip was great!
 A. bit
 B. fairly
 C. rather
 D. quite
41. (At a restaurant)
 A: Here is the menu, Madam.
 B: Hmm... Everything looks nice. Can you _____ something special?
 A. make
 B. show
 C. recommend
 D. explain
42. (At a shop)
 A: _____?
 B: I'm looking for a new shirt.
 A. How do I help you
 B. How am I helping you
 C. How can I help you
 D. How should I help you
43. (At a shop)
 A: Can I try that shirt on?
 B: _____. Here you are.
 A. Certain
 B. Sure
 C. Maybe
 D. Possibly

V Writing

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. (7 pts)

- 44.** I bought this computer when I was 15.
A. I used this computer when I was 15.
B. I have used this computer for 15 years.
C. I have bought this computer since I was 15.
D. I have had this computer since I was 15.
- 45.** It is convenient to learn with smart devices.
A. Learn with smart devices is convenient.
B. Learning with smart devices is convenient.
C. Smart devices are convenient to learn.
D. Smart devices can be learned conveniently.
- 46.** Everyone was disappointed with the results.
A. The results were disappointed to everyone.
B. Everyone was disappointing with the results.
C. The results were disappointing to everyone.
D. Everyone and the results were both disappointing.
- 47.** E-readers help us read texts taken from the Internet easily.
A. E-readers allow us read texts taken from the Internet easily.
B. E-readers allow us to read texts taken from the Internet easily.
C. E-readers allow us reading texts taken from the Internet easily.
D. E-readers allow us can read texts taken from the Internet easily.
- 48.** The accident happened on my way to London.
A. I travelled to London when the accident happened.
B. I travelled to London when the accident was happening.
C. I was travelling to London when the accident happened.
D. I was travelling to London when the accident was happening.
- 49.** Computers can help store information.
A. Computers are useful for storing information.
B. Computers are useful for stores information.
C. Computers are useful storing information.
D. Computers are useful for store information.
- 50.** Old clothes are not totally useless.
A. It is useless to buy old clothes.
B. You cannot use old clothes at all.
C. Old clothes are totally useful.
D. Old clothes can be useful.

Unit 6

GENDER EQUALITY

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and underline the three-syllable adjectives and verbs. Mark (ˈ) the stressed syllables and practise reading the sentences.

1. Women can work as science and technical officers.
2. Our aim is to develop children's social skills.
3. Men and women can be different in their career choices.
4. Tereshkova learnt how to parachute at a local flying club.
5. Education is important in fighting for equality between the genders.
6. They will discover new ways of thinking.
7. We should all celebrate her success as a surgeon.
8. In many places men and women still have an unequal status.

II Vocabulary

- 1 Find eight words you have learnt in this unit and write them in the spaces.

0. medical

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

q	e	w	s	d	k	f	h	b
l	q	k	h	p	i	l	o	t
a	u	w	g	e	n	r	f	y
m	a	l	e	z	d	x	f	v
e	l	s	n	q	e	s	i	v
d	q	w	d	e	r	t	c	u
i	a	s	e	d	g	f	e	h
c	q	t	r	e	a	t	r	t
a	s	d	f	f	r	h	j	k
l	z	x	c	v	t	b	n	m
a	s	u	r	g	e	o	n	d
q	w	e	r	t	n	y	u	i

- 2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in 1 if necessary.

1. She's studying at a medical school to become a _____.
2. We were lucky to have Mr Xuan Truong as our first _____ teacher in our primary school.
3. Boys and girls are not always _____ equally around the world.
4. A _____ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.
5. The same job opportunities should be given to both _____.
6. It's necessary for an airline _____ to have good health.
7. Women can work as science and technical _____ in the army.
8. Girls and women should never stop fighting for _____ rights.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- _____ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.
A. Child benefit B. Child marriage C. Child mother D. Child labour
- Girls who receive a(n) _____ are less likely to marry young.
A. education B. job C. teaching D. training
- In many places, women have to work longer to earn the same _____ of money as men.
A. number B. total C. amount D. list
- Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally _____ jobs.
A. well-paid B. high-paying C. well-paying D. low-paying
- Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.
A. inequality B. difference C. equality D. similarity
- Women can be as _____ strong as men.
A. mentally B. mental C. spiritual D. spiritually
- It is interesting to know that army women and men earn _____ pay.
A. equally B. equal C. unequally D. unequal
- Women in the army have a good chance to be _____.
A. promote B. promotion C. promoting D. promoted

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Girls and women should (provide) _____ with equal access to education and employment.
- Equal income opportunities for men and women ought to (promote) _____.
- Girls should (not treat) _____ differently from boys.
- Boys and girls could (play) _____ on the same team.
- The files can (download) _____ in less than a minute.
- Must men and women (give) _____ equal rights?
- Girls should (not force) _____ to get married before the age of 18.
- Why must male and female competitors (judge) _____ fairly?

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

- Should women be worked after getting married? _____
- Some men may be asked their wives to stay at home. _____
- Researchers find that women can be made better surgeons than men. _____
- Domestic violence against girls and women must be stop. _____

5. Girls can be faced serious health risks if they get married young. _____
6. Child marriage might be led to domestic violence. _____
7. In many jobs women might pay less than men. _____
8. Today's women can find serving in many parts of the army and police forces. _____

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Very often, girls who marry young might _____ victims of domestic violence.
A. become B. becoming C. be becoming D. became
2. Education can _____ girls the opportunity to have a better life in the future.
A. be given B. have been given C. give D. have given
3. Women should _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.
A. have given B. be given C. to give D. give
4. Statistics _____ that fewer girls than boys go to school or stay long at school.
A. are shown B. should show C. should be shown D. show
5. A surgeon must _____ excellent eyesight and mental strength.
A. have had B. have C. be had D. be having
6. People could _____ from having representatives of both genders in every job.
A. be benefited B. have been benefited C. benefit D. have benefited
7. Women working in jobs traditionally done by men still _____ big challenges.
A. will face B. faced C. face D. are faced
8. Many women can't _____ long hours because they have to take care of their families.
A. work B. have worked C. be working D. be worked

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

It is not easy for women to be a fighter (1) _____. They have to meet key (2) _____ of physical fitness, mental strength, and intelligence. Pilots may also find it extremely uncomfortable to (3) _____ in a small cockpit up high in the sky during long-distance and dangerous flights. Many countries didn't allow female pilots until the 1990s. Women couldn't become fighter pilots until 2015 (4) _____ they could join the Air Force after 1993. However, women have (5) _____ that they can perform as well as men in one of the toughest positions as fighter pilots. Many of the female fighter pilots are also great team leaders.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. engineer | B. firefighter | C. surgeon | D. pilot |
| 2. A. requirements | B. demands | C. qualities | D. quantities |
| 3. A. fight | B. live | C. sit | D. stay |
| 4. A. but | B. although | C. because | D. and |
| 5. A. said | B. told | C. claimed | D. proved |

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.



Yekaterina Budanova
(1916 – 1943)



Lydia Litvyak
(1921 – 1943)

Some Russian women became well-known fighter pilots during the Second World War. Yekaterina Budanova was one of **them**. She joined the Soviet Army and became a fighter pilot after working as a non-military pilot. At first, Budanova's officer didn't believe in her ability. But in a short time Budanova became famous for her talent and remarkable flying skills. Unfortunately, she died at the age of 26 in air-to-air fighting against German planes, although she already shot down one plane and hit **a second** before being shot down herself.

Interested in flying at an early age, Lydia Litvyak joined a flying club and performed her first **solo** flight at the age of 15. She became a flight instructor after graduating from the military flying school. After the German attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, Litvyak joined the Soviet Air Force and soon achieved great success. Like Budanova, she was killed (at the age of 21) in fighting against German planes. And along with Yekaterina Budanova, Lydia Litvyak is often considered one of the world's most famous female fighter pilots.

- Which of the following best serves as the title of the text?
A. Fighting the Germans
B. Women during the Second World War
C. Russian Female Fighter Pilots
D. Female Fighter Pilots Who Made History
- The word '**them**' in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. women
B. Russian women
C. fighter pilots
D. well-known fighter pilots
- What did Budanova do before she became a fighter pilot?
A. She was a Russian officer.
B. She worked at a flying club.
C. She worked as a non-military pilot.
D. She shot down German planes.
- The phrase '**a second**' in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. a second German plane
B. a fighter pilot
C. a second Russian plane
D. the Second World War
- The word '**solo**' in paragraph 2 means _____.
A. done by one person alone
B. done by more than one person
C. successful
D. single
- The fact that Litvyak had her first solo flight when she was only 15 implies that _____.
A. her flying club was the best in the world
B. it was a risky thing to do
C. she had a natural talent for flying
D. she loved danger
- Litvyak became a fighter pilot in the Soviet Air Force _____.
A. when she achieved great success
B. when the Soviet Union joined the war
C. after the Soviet Union attacked Germany in 1941
D. after the Germans attacked her country in 1941
- Which of the following is NOT true about Budanova and Litvyak, according to the text?
A. They are considered two of the world's most famous female fighter pilots.
B. They died in their twenties.
C. They died when the Second World War was over.
D. They were talented and successful female fighter pilots in the Soviet Air Force.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Mai:** Is the surgeon's job traditionally more common for men?

Minh: _____

A. Yes, it is. But things are changing.

B. It doesn't matter at all.

C. I'm afraid you're wrong.

D. Yes, I couldn't agree more.

2. **Khoi:** Only men have enough mental strength to perform long and tiring operations.

Thanh: _____ Women can be strong both physically and mentally.

A. I hope so.

B. Yes, I agree with you.

C. I'm sorry, but that's not possible.

D. I'm afraid I disagree.

3. **Tung:** Men and women have the same abilities to learn and apply medical knowledge, so both can be good surgeons.

Nga: _____

A. I don't agree that women cannot be surgeons.

B. I'm sorry but I don't want to.

C. Absolutely.

D. Let me ask my teacher about it.

4. **Lucy:** I'd like to be a police officer like my mother.

Peter: _____

A. That's not true.

B. I couldn't agree more.

C. You're wrong.

D. You're welcome.

2 Prepare a short talk about why girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18, using some of the ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the given sentence.

- become victims of domestic violence
- face serious health risks: young girls are not physically developed to give birth
- leave school early: not get enough education
- have no good job skills to earn good salaries

I think girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18 for a number of reasons. Firstly, ...

VI Writing

1 Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. Cooking / home management classes should / teach at school / both boys and girls.

2. In some countries / women can / punish / if they appear / public without / cover their faces.

3. Men's career choices / become surgeons / airplane pilots / may lead / high paying jobs.

4. In some cultures / girls / force / become wives and mothers / before / age of 15.

5. Child marriage should / stop / because many girls / force / leave school / get married / an early age.

6. More and more women / becoming educated / participating / labour market.

7. Although many people / admitted that men and women / equally intelligent / gender inequality / exists.

8. In many countries / the world / women face daily violence / unequal treatment / home / work.

2 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings, using the words given in brackets.

1. Parents mustn't keep their daughters at home to work. (KEPT)

2. Employers shouldn't treat male and female employees unfairly. (TREATED)

3. Governments should encourage girls to join military forces. (ENCOURAGED)

4. Companies ought to promote equal job opportunities for everyone. (PROMOTED)

5. Education can bring girls and women a bright future. (BROUGHT)

6. These girls might finish their homework in two hours. (FINISHED)

7. They should improve education in remote areas. (IMPROVED)

8. Businesses could give people equal job access. (GIVEN)

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about some of the benefits of girls' education. Use the following questions as cues for your writing.

1. How important is education to girls?
2. What choices can educated girls make?
3. What can educated girls do for their children and families?
4. How can educated girls give back to their communities?

Unit 7

VIET NAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. parachutist | B. competitive | C. economy | D. equality |
| 2. A. participant | B. voluntary | C. participate | D. community |
| 3. A. traditional | B. communicate | C. economic | D. intelligence |
| 4. A. organisation | B. participation | C. responsibility | D. international |
| 5. A. opportunity | B. environmental | C. pronunciation | D. communication |
| 6. A. uneducated | B. organisation | C. laboratory | D. traditional |
| 7. A. educational | B. economic | C. economy | D. university |
| 8. A. activity | B. uncomfortable | C. intelligence | D. educated |

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the crossword. What is the mystery word?



1. Since Viet Nam became a member of the WTO, it has gained numerous e_____ benefits.
2. We need to find new ways to p_____ our local products and services in order to attract more customers.

3. As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has become a more active participant in both regional and g_____ activities.
4. This international organisation has a clear goal. It a_____ to help children grow healthily.
5. Since Viet Nam e_____ global economic organisations, it has attracted more investors.
6. As a member of the WTO, Viet Nam c_____ to follow its rules.
7. Our government w_____ foreign businesses who want to invest in Viet Nam.
8. The UNDP has provided Viet Nam and other developing countries with practical a_____.
9. This organisation aims to c_____ opportunities for disadvantaged teenagers to continue their education.
10. Now we can provide e_____ goods and services in remote areas.
11. The primary aim of this organisation is to reduce p_____ and improve people's lives.
12. Everyone recognises the health b_____ of getting vaccinated against severe illnesses.

2 Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Viet Nam has been seen as an active (participate) _____ in the ASEAN activities.
2. Our economy will develop faster if we can attract more (invest) _____.
3. UNDP has done a lot to help developing countries reduce (poor) _____.
4. What are the (economy) _____ benefits for our country as a member of this international organisation?
5. Our government has supported local businesses to expand their (act) _____ in other countries.
6. Viet Nam is trying to sell more products in (globe) _____ markets.
7. This organisation was (create) _____ to help people in developing countries.
8. It is time for every country to take (responsible) _____ for keeping the world peace.

III Grammar

1 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. European markets are usually the more competitive than Asian markets. _____
2. The WTO is the larger trade organisation in the world. _____
3. Poorly designed packaging makes our products the least competitive than foreign products. _____
4. Viet Nam has become one of the more popular destinations for foreign tourists in Asia. _____
5. Some universities in Viet Nam have become the more attractive to foreign students than before. _____
6. This place was named the more popular attraction in our country. _____
7. Some imported goods are the cheaper than locally produced goods. _____
8. The United Nations is a largest international organisation. _____

2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the adjectives (comparative/ superlative) in brackets.

1. This city becomes (crowded) _____ in the summer than in other seasons.
2. Now our organisation is trying to provide (practical) _____ support to disadvantaged people than before.
3. People in this country still lack (basic) _____ services such as gas, water and electricity.
4. They will choose (good) _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.
5. As our organisation gets (big) _____, we will need more volunteers.
6. As more foreigners come to work in Viet Nam, we need to find jobs in a (competitive) _____ market.
7. Providing an all-round education is (effective) _____ way to help people in poor countries.
8. This city has become one of (attractive) _____ destinations for foreign visitors.

3 Match the beginnings (1 – 8) with the endings (a – h) to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If the tours are cheaper, | a. teenagers need to succeed at school. |
| 2. These are the most important skills | b. it has become more active in the regional activities. |
| 3. By joining more international organisations, | c. we will attract more visitors. |
| 4. Since Viet Nam became a member of ASEAN, | d. they increased their investment. |
| 5. To make their offer more attractive, | e. our country has become a member of a wider community. |
| 6. If the working conditions are better, | f. if they can get higher salary. |
| 7. More young people will work in the countryside, | g. in a more competitive work environment. |
| 8. Young people often want to work | h. we can attract more experienced workers. |

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was (1) _____ in 1945. It is an expert (2) _____ of the United Nations. It aims (3) _____ world peace and security through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture. UNESCO supports projects that (4) _____ education quality, develop both natural and (5) _____ sciences, protect independent media and freedom of press. In addition, it helps (6) _____ regional and cultural history. UNESCO aims to help countries promote their history, traditions, buildings and places of (7) _____ and natural importance.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. formed | B. found | C. joined | D. promoted |
| 2. A. company | B. organisation | C. group | D. branch |
| 3. A. to commit | B. to promise | C. to promote | D. to respect |
| 4. A. approve | B. aim | C. achieve | D. improve |
| 5. A. social | B. society | C. sociable | D. sensible |
| 6. A. promise | B. protest | C. protect | D. prepare |
| 7. A. economic | B. culture | C. practical | D. cultural |

2 Read the text and complete these sentences with no more than THREE words.

United Nations Peacekeeping aims to help countries that are seriously affected by war create the conditions for lasting peace. Peacekeepers protect peace processes in the areas after the war. They make sure the countries stick to the peace agreements and ordinary people feel safe. They also assist in their economic and social development. Therefore, UN peacekeepers can include soldiers, police officers, and even non-military people.

As a member of the United Nations, Viet Nam is becoming more active in global events. Since 2014, Viet Nam has sent hundreds of military officers and staff to join the UN peacekeeping activities in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA. Through peacekeeping activities, Viet Nam has helped achieve peace in the global community. In addition, this duty has been an opportunity for Viet Nam to promote its image as well as cultural values to the world.

- The aim of UN Peacekeeping is to help create conditions _____ among countries seriously affected by war.
- Peacekeepers make sure the _____ are kept and ordinary people feel safe.
- Among the UN peacekeepers, there are soldiers, _____, and people who are not part of the army forces.
- Viet Nam is becoming a more active participant in _____.
- Hundreds of Vietnamese military officers and staff have been sent to join the _____.
- Viet Nam has supported the global community _____ in war-affected countries.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers.

- Tom:** Mai, there's an exhibition showing UNICEF's activities. Do you feel like seeing it?
Mai: Yes, _____. Where shall we meet?

A. I'd love to B. I love it C. I like it D. I'd like it
- Tan:** Lan, do you want to join our volunteer activities?
Lan: Sure. _____.

A. It is great B. Sounds great C. I'm sorry D. It sounds easy

3. **Khoa:** Kim, _____ to join me for this week's charity walk?

Kim: Ah, that sounds good, but I'm really busy this week. Next time, perhaps?

- A. you want B. you like C. would you like D. you would like

4. **Tam:** Van, _____ seeing a video about the United Nations?

Van: Yes, I'd love to. Shall we start now?

- A. would you like B. you like C. do you want D. do you feel like

2 Prepare a short talk about an international organisation that you know.

You should say:

- what the organisation is
- what its main aims and activities are
- whether it does anything to help Viet Nam / what it does to help Viet Nam and whether you would like to work for this organisation.

VI Writing

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the correct form of the words / phrases in brackets.

1. There are numerous advantages for Viet Nam as a member of different international organisations. (GAIN)

As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has _____.

2. Viet Nam is an active participant in global and regional activities. (PARTICIPATE)

Viet Nam _____ in global and regional activities.

3. A lot of foreign businesses want to invest in Viet Nam. (ATTRACT)

Viet Nam _____ who want to invest in the country.

4. The number of foreign visitors is increasing. (INCREASE)

There is _____ of foreign visitors.

5. Vietnamese people's life has greatly improved. (IMPROVEMENT)

There has been _____ in Vietnamese people's life.

6. Various job opportunities are available to young people. (VARIETY)

Young people are open to _____.

7. Better services are now available to people in disadvantaged areas. (GET ACCESS)

People in disadvantaged areas can _____ now.

8. We have exported our Vietnamese goods to more countries. (IMPORT)

More countries _____.

2 Use the words and phrases and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

1. People / Viet Nam / have gained / numerous benefits / it / joined / different international organisations.

2. Viet Nam / has attracted / lot / businesses / invest / the country.

3. The number / foreign visitors / our country / has been increasing.

4. Opportunities / travel abroad / also open / more people / Viet Nam.

5. A lot / Vietnamese goods / have been / exported / abroad.

6. More foreign businesses / have opened / offices / Viet Nam / 1995.

7. Opportunities / work / international companies / available / many people.

8. More young people / Viet Nam / can go abroad / study or work.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about the benefits Vietnamese young people have gained since Viet Nam became a member of different international organisations. You can use the suggested ideas below.



I Pronunciation

Underline the stressed words in the following sentences. Then mark the stressed syllables in those words.

1. This video is about air pollution.
2. We are doing a project on education.
3. This way of learning is really interesting.
4. Students should finish their homework before class.
5. Online courses are becoming more and more popular.
6. This app has helped me improve my pronunciation.
7. Technology has brought new experiences to language learners.
8. They have bought their daughter a new laptop which can support her online learning.

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following words in the word search.

blended
traditional

online
strategy

learn
interaction

discuss
prepare

b	w	i	u	x	f	o	z	r	n	t	d
i	l	e	p	u	m	n	j	e	k	y	i
d	b	e	k	r	a	l	a	t	n	g	s
c	k	i	n	y	v	i	s	h	r	e	c
y	u	t	s	d	v	n	r	o	a	t	u
i	a	c	h	w	e	e	t	i	e	a	s
e	z	f	c	q	u	d	p	o	l	r	s
l	a	n	o	i	t	i	d	a	r	t	d
u	t	q	f	a	r	f	a	v	h	s	k
v	i	n	t	e	r	a	c	t	i	o	n
l	j	k	r	e	r	a	p	e	r	p	j
c	e	f	k	j	t	f	w	p	s	t	y

2 Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

- _____ learning may not be effective if students have problems with the Internet.
A. Face-to-face B. Online C. Traditional
- Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.
A. plans B. tips C. strategies
- In _____ learning, students may have class discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.
A. normal B. blended C. traditional
- Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.
A. pace B. notes C. rate
- Teachers can create a classroom blog for students to post ideas and _____.
A. materials B. comments C. activities
- Many teachers have tried to change their _____ classrooms into a modern learning environment.
A. blended B. traditional C. original
- We are often asked to _____ materials at home and make a presentation in class.
A. choose B. prepare C. watch
- The Internet will motivate students to _____ more effectively.
A. chat B. act C. study

3 Complete the text using the words in the box.

projects
classrooms

students
prepare

skills
teamwork

real
traditional

Technology allows teachers to remove the physical difficulties of traditional (1) _____, and offer students a way to connect their programmes with the (2) _____ world. For example, a history teacher can take her students on a virtual tour of the Independence Palace. Many educational tools also offer a variety of functions that promote (3) _____. Students can hold online meetings with classmates from different places. They can also easily share and edit (4) _____ with each other. Moreover, technology makes it easier for (5) _____ to find information quickly and accurately. Search engines and e-books are replacing (6) _____ textbooks. In the 21st century labour market, students need to have more computer (7) _____. By adding these new technologies to the regular syllabus, schools want to (8) _____ their students for the modern office.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences, using *which*, *that*, *who* or *whose*.

- Smart boards, _____ bring many benefits to students, are being used in many schools.
- This is an electronic device _____ students can use without a lot of training.

3. This school is only for children _____ first language is not English.
4. Students _____ are good at managing time often have better results at school.
5. There are interactive activities _____ can be easily downloaded from the Internet.
6. Students _____ don't hand in their papers on time will fail the exam.
7. Teachers _____ computer skills are not good may have a problem with giving online classes.
8. Mr Lan encouraged his students, _____ project was on smart digital books, to register in the Innovative Idea Competition.
9. Teachers can upload videos and other materials on the classroom blog, _____ can help students understand the lesson.
10. Parents _____ complain about their children's performance may be happy with the new teaching methods.

2 Use a relative pronoun to combine each pair of sentences. Add commas where necessary.

1. The student is from China. He sits next to me in the English class.
→ _____
2. Thank you very much for your email. It was very interesting.
→ _____
3. Smartphones can store audio books. They have a lot of storage space.
→ _____
4. I talked to a girl. Her bicycle broke down in front of the shop.
→ _____
5. Your mother gave you the money. What did you do with it?
→ _____
6. We really love participating in discussions. It helps us share our ideas and learn from others.
→ _____
7. The children were playing in the playground. They are not from our school.
→ _____
8. My classmate has won the 1st prize in the singing competition. His father is a musician.
→ _____
9. Science teachers can easily explain the topics. They use 3D projectors and other devices.
→ _____
10. Mr Minh has created a list of the most useful apps for his classrooms. It is available on his blog.
→ _____

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. The man works for a company who makes good laptops and tablets. _____
2. Do you remember the number of activities what we did in class today? _____
3. What is the name of the girl her mother is a famous actress? _____
4. An e-book is an electronic book which can read on a mobile device. _____
5. Nam, that didn't take any extra class, got the highest score in the maths exam. _____
6. A computer technician whom served us was very nice. _____

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

You often (1) _____ across new words when you read something in a foreign language. You may guess or check the (2) _____ of these words in a dictionary. The level of accuracy that you require and your available time decide your (3) _____. If you are someone who frequently uses the dictionary, you should remember that every dictionary has its (4) _____. Each definition has a limited meaning and you can fully understand a word only after you meet it in a (5) _____ of contexts. You should also be aware of the risk of using dictionaries that translate meanings from English into your native language and vice versa. So, it is usually much safer to (6) _____ in an English-English dictionary. Moreover, you are not allowed to use a dictionary in most exams. (7) _____ you are allowed to use one, looking up new words is quite time-consuming while exams are always timed. (8) _____, it is better to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. see | B. drop | C. come | D. put |
| 2. A. matching | B. meanings | C. spelling | D. numbers |
| 3. A. schedule | B. result | C. plan | D. strategy |
| 4. A. advantages | B. entry | C. limitations | D. values |
| 5. A. variety | B. set | C. variation | D. collection |
| 6. A. survey | B. check | C. refer | D. inquire |
| 7. A. Although | B. Provided | C. When | D. Even if |
| 8. A. Finally | B. Therefore | C. Completely | D. So that |

2 Read the text and choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

Etalk is a company that makes learning software in England. Their Onebillion project has recently become popular, especially since their maths learning app was able to improve children's maths knowledge in Malawi in just eight weeks.

'Onebillion' gets its name from 'the aim of reaching one billion children'. This is almost the number of children who don't have the chance to go to school, according to the founder of Etalk. Primary education was not free in Malawi until 1994, and the sudden increase in student registration has put much pressure on the country's education system. There are

many great benefits of educating children in developing countries. For example, women tend to have fewer and healthier kids, and have more chance to become part of the economy if they learn the basic skills right at primary level. In Malawi, a girl has more than 5 children on average, and it doesn't continue now.

In the Onebillion project, children are divided into groups of 25 or even 50. They are then taken to a special classroom called Oneclass where they spend half an hour every other day with the device. Each day ten or twelve children can use one tablet. An international volunteer controls the Oneclass and there is an online teacher who guides the children through the app. Participating in Oneclass, all children can learn at their own pace and make good progress in their study.

1. The project of Etalk has helped children in Malawi make an improvement in _____.
A. language B. maths C. software
2. 'Onebillion' gets its names from the number of children _____.
A. who have participated in the project up to now
B. who are currently participating in the project
C. that the project expects to participate
3. There is a lot of pressure on the education system in Malawi because of _____.
A. fewer teachers
B. the lack of teaching resources
C. the increase in student numbers
4. Giving girls some basic skills at primary schools means _____.
A. they will have fewer but healthier children
B. they are less likely to find jobs
C. they have better health and more children
5. In the Onebillion project, a class consists of _____.
A. over 50 students
B. about 25 to 50 students
C. less than 25 students
6. The children in Oneclass _____.
A. study in their normal classroom
B. work for 30 minutes every day
C. are guided by an online teacher
7. This learning app gives children in Malawi an opportunity to _____.
A. manage their study time
B. speed up the learning process
C. meet an online teacher

V Speaking

- 1 Match the following instructions with suitable pictures. Then use **First**, **Next**, **Then**, **After that**, **Finally** to give complete instructions about how to send texts with a smartphone.

1. Tap the 'New message' button.

2. Send your message.

3. Turn on your smartphone.

4. Type your message in the field near the middle of the screen.

5. Find the message icon on the screen and tap it.

6. Type the name or number of the person you want to text



- 2 Prepare a short talk about the benefits of face-to-face learning using the ideas in the box. You can start the talk with the sentence below.

- interact with teachers and classmates face to face
- connect with other students and help solve problems more quickly
- have fewer distractions in class than at home
- ...

Face-to-face learning has some benefits. ...

VI Writing

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word in brackets. Use between two and five words.

1. Why don't you watch the videos uploaded into the homework folder before class? (WATCHING)
How about _____ into the homework folder before class?
2. Her parents won't let her bring her iPad to school. (ALLOWED)
She won't _____ her iPad to school.
3. I don't believe this is the best school in the city! (SCHOOLS)
There must _____ one in the city.

4. It was his grandfather who taught him to read music. (WAS)
He _____ by his grandfather.
5. Students must pay the fees before this online course begins. (FULL)
The fees _____ before this online course begins.
6. The teacher had to find out whose papers they were. (BELONGED)
The teacher had to find out _____ to.
7. A friend told us about Eclass. (WERE)
We _____ by a friend.
8. It is wrong to copy the homework from your friend. (SHOULD)
You _____ the homework from your friend.
9. Students will complete more projects and group assignments in the future. (COMPLETED)
More projects and group assignments _____ in the future.
10. The teacher is satisfied with our presentations on global warming. (HAPPY)
The teacher _____ our presentations on global warming.

2 Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. the / teachers / of / mobile / devices / have / Many / benefits / understood / .

2. learning / devices / size, / different / Mobile / in / functions / are / weight, / and / .

3. who / can / Small / needs / special / this / children / of / new / application / have / advantage / take / .

4. you / do / listening / smartphone / How / with / practise / your / ?

5. download / store / laptop / in / Students / and / later / can / use / information / it / their / for / .

6. classroom / more / students / over / gives / Flipped / study / their / control / .

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about the disadvantages of using electronic devices in studying. You may use the suggested ideas below.

- slow Internet connection; always relies on the Internet or Wi-Fi
- easily distracted by online entertainment programmes
- technical problems and viruses

TEST YOURSELF

3

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (4 pts)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. strategy | B. expensive | C. negative | D. family |
| 2. A. possibility | B. international | C. organisation | D. opportunity |
| 3. A. competitive | B. application | C. economic | D. education |
| 4. A. benefit | B. opposite | C. physical | D. develop |

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

5. Lack of an education limits women's access _____ information and opportunities.
A. to B. with C. about D. from
6. Saudi Arabia is one of the last countries to allow women to vote, and this is an important step towards gender _____.
A. gap B. distance C. roles D. equality
7. Using digital devices in class can help students improve their _____ experience in many ways.
A. education B. educational C. educationally D. educator
8. Teachers are looking for _____ ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.
A. new B. traditional C. usual D. shocking
9. Viet Nam is a member of many international _____.
A. businesses B. communities C. programmes D. organisations
10. Women and men must have equal _____ so that they make the most of their lives and talents.
A. choices B. ways C. behaviours D. rights
11. UNICEF has helped many _____ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training advice.
A. active B. advantaged C. disadvantaged D. talented

Give the correct form of the words in brackets. (5 pts)

12. The government has done a lot to promote gender _____ in education and healthcare. (EQUAL)
13. Many schools put computer skills into their programmes to _____ students for the future. (PREPARATION)
14. _____ helps women realise their dreams of having jobs with the same pay as men. (EDUCATE)
15. Viet Nam has become an active _____ in the international community. (PARTICIPATE)
16. Recent changes in the national _____ has helped Viet Nam attract more foreign investors. (ECONOMIC)

III Grammar

There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it. (7 pts)

17. The flowers who he paints are always very beautiful. _____
18. The speed of light is much faster the speed of sound. _____
19. Your package has to wrap carefully before it is mailed. _____
20. Ms Lan had an old photo album whose she often showed to her grandchildren. _____
21. You'd better not drink the tap water. It could polluted. _____
22. Which is the country that economy is growing the fastest in the world? _____
23. Health and happiness are important than money. _____

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences. (5 pts)

24. I think everybody **should provide / should be provided** with equal access to health services.
25. WTO rules have made trade **easier / more easily** for developing countries.
26. The organic products are now becoming **more popular / the most popular** than they were in the past.
27. The man **who / whose** injury is serious has been taken to hospital.
28. Girls **may face / may be faced** serious health problems if they get married young.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on (29) _____ Organisation to approve the United Nations Charter. The United Nations (UN) was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries who agreed to (30) _____ peace through international cooperation and shared mutual security. Today, about 190 nations in the world belong (31) _____ the UN.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly – a group of nations, which (32) _____ to discuss the world's most urgent problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on important matters, such as international peace and (33) _____,

new member admissions, the UN budget and the budget for peacekeeping, are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority.

The Assembly holds its annual regular meetings from September to December. When necessary, it may hold a special or emergency meeting on subjects of (34) _____ concern.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 29. A. National | B. Regional | C. International | D. Local |
| 30. A. set | B. fight | C. protect | D. keep |
| 31. A. in | B. to | C. with | D. of |
| 32. A. meets | B. holds | C. organises | D. discusses |
| 33. A. safety | B. security | C. certainty | D. protection |
| 34. A. specific | B. special | C. particular | D. detailed |

2 Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (5 pts)

In spite of recent efforts to promote gender equality in the workplace, women continue to find it hard to balance work and family. Many women think that they have to be the best at everything. Being the best mother, the best employee, the best partner, and the best homemaker is unrealistic. They seem to leave no time for looking after themselves. It is also harder for them to get ahead in their careers. A lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress because they are trying to achieve at work as well as in other areas of their life, and this can affect their health and relationships. Poor balance between work and personal life also hurts the employees who may lose interest and leave their jobs quickly.

Fortunately, many companies recognise that both men and women should take care of family matters. They offer suitable working hours to remain competitive, let their female staff work from home, and build up a healthy workplace which doesn't force people to work long hours.

	T	F
35. Women can now manage their family life and careers very well.		
36. Society expects women to be excellent at everything they do.		
37. Achievements at work can cause stress to women.		
38. Many employees quit their jobs because they can't balance work and personal life.		
39. Many companies try to improve working conditions so that both men and women can have more family time.		

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. **Peter:** _____ go to the movies tonight?

Mai: Yes, I'd love to.

- A. Do you want to B. What about C. Do you feel like

41. **Lan:** I think extreme sports aren't for women as they are quite dangerous.

Ann: _____. Women can do them if they get proper training.

- A. You're right B. I'm sorry C. I'm afraid I disagree

42. **Nam:** Dad, I need a help. My phone stopped working.

Dad: _____. Wait for a second and then turn it on again.

- A. You can turn it on B. Turn it off C. You shouldn't turn it off

43. **Phong:** _____ go camping.

Nam: Yes, let's do that. Then we can rest and enjoy in the quiet countryside.

Ba: Oh, _____ it's a good idea. We're so busy now.

- A. Let / I don't think B. Let's / I think C. Let's / I don't think

VI Writing

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (7 pts)

44. They must stop child marriage because it limits children's access to education and training.

→ Child marriage _____.

45. Blended learning is becoming more popular now than it was in the past.

→ In the past, _____.

46. I have never received such an attractive job offer before.

→ This is the most _____.

47. Women should be provided with more job opportunities to reduce gender inequality.

→ More job opportunities _____.

48. Some teachers may not want to use electronic devices; their computer skills are very poor.

→ Some teachers whose _____.

49. Do you know the boy sitting next to me at Nam's birthday party?

→ Do you know _____?

50. They'll have to change the date of the meeting again.

→ The date _____.

Unit 9

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

I Pronunciation

Underline the stressed words in the following sentences. Then mark the stressed syllables in those words.

1. Cars are not allowed in the park.
2. We learn about the natural world in the Geography class.
3. Many endangered animals are threatened due to habitat loss and illegal hunting.
4. The presentation focuses on the environmental protection.
5. Illegal hunting is more and more serious and alarming.
6. You should never buy products made from endangered animals.
7. I really like the documentaries of animals, plants and remote places.
8. Deforestation is a serious environmental problem.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the following sentences with the words / phrases from the box.

deforestation	air pollution	global warming	endangered animals
natural habitat	balance of an ecosystem	biodiversity	extreme weather

1. _____ is the cutting and clearing of natural forests.
2. _____ includes unusual climate events such as heatwaves or floods.
3. _____ refers to an increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
4. _____ occurs when the air contains harmful gases.
5. _____ are animals in danger of disappearing.
6. _____ is an environment in which an animal or a plant normally lives.
7. _____ refers to the way animals, plants and other living and non-living things interact with and support each other.
8. _____ refers to all the variety of plants and animals in a particular area.

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Do you think we are doing enough to **protect** / **prevent** wild animals?
2. We had a discussion about **global** / **world** warming this morning.

3. Air pollution is a **serious** / **practical** problem in many major cities.
4. Some animals lose their habitats because of **deforestation** / **biodiversity**.
5. Illegal trade in animal body **parts** / **sections** can lead to the disappearance of many animals.
6. High levels of pollution can upset the **balance** / **average** of an ecosystem.
7. Animals should be kept in their natural **habitats** / **habitation**.
8. Air pollution is a serious problem because it **damages** / **causes** people's health.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.

1. Are you sure you know how to protect the environmental?
2. Deforest continues at an alarming rate in many parts of the world.
3. Saola is one of the most critically endanger animals in the world.
4. The presentation focuses on the solutions to air pollute.
5. The project encourages students to take practice actions to make their surrounding environment better.
6. Extreme weather events are serious consequences of globe warming.
7. Let's observe the biodiversity you find in the garden and discuss its benefits.
8. Don't drop litter in the street. It will pollution the environment.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. She told me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.
 A. wrote B. has written C. was writing D. had written
2. Nam wanted to know what time _____.
 A. does the movie begin B. did the movie begin
 C. the movie begins D. the movie began
3. They said that they had driven through the desert _____.
 A. the previous day B. yesterday C. today D. the following day
4. She _____ me whether I liked classical music or not.
 A. asked B. told C. said D. suggested
5. The man asked the boys _____.
 A. why did they fight B. why they were fighting
 C. why they fight D. why were they fighting
6. I asked him whose bike _____ the previous day.
 A. he had borrowed B. had he borrowed
 C. did he borrow D. he would borrow
7. Helen asked me _____ I would go to the cinema the following weekend.
 A. if B. where C. when D. what
8. My father said that he _____ attend a workshop on climate change the following week.
 A. would B. will C. did D. does

2 Complete the following sentences with the words / phrases from the box.

what	the previous day	how much	yesterday
whether	the following week	tomorrow	where

- The student wanted to know _____ time he had to complete the assignment.
- He asked _____ they could do to protect the animals that are in danger.
- He told me that he would take part in the clean-up activities _____.
- 'What are you going to do _____?' she asked.
- She asked _____ I liked the animals.
- My brother asked _____ the environmentalists came from.
- 'Did you visit the animal farm _____?' he asked.
- She said she had finished an essay on the water pollution _____.

3 Identify the mistake in each of these sentences.

- My teacher said that we will have a test the next day.
A B C D
- Tuan said Ba whether he liked watching movies about the wildlife.
A B C D
- He asked me why I don't go to the party the night before.
A B C D
- 'When will your brother leaves Viet Nam for the UK to study?' Phong asked Thu.
A B C D
- 'Will you go to the countryside with us the following day?' Lan asked me.
A B C D
- He said that his club will discuss the topic of global warming the following day.
A B C D
- He wanted to know what the training course would finish.
A B C D
- Her mother asked whether she is revising for her final exam.
A B C D

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Education for Nature Vietnam (ENV) is a Vietnamese non-governmental organisation. It was set up in 2000 by a group of young Vietnamese people. It (1) _____ to stop the illegal wildlife trade in Viet Nam through (2) _____.

Much of the work of ENV focuses on stopping wildlife trade by (3) _____ public awareness through school talks, public events, and social media. It also involves the public by providing a special phone line (4) _____ people can report cases of trading animal parts or arresting animals illegally.

ENV has grown into one of the biggest environmental (5) _____ in Viet Nam with 30 staff and more than 7500 volunteers around the country. It has succeeded in returning over 300 wild animals to their natural habitats and (6) _____ many cases of wildlife trade in the country.

1. A. aims B. likes C. reaches D. goes

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2. A. trade | B. education | C. climate change | D. human activities |
| 3. A. declining | B. rising | C. decreasing | D. raising |
| 4. A. so that | B. such that | C. in order to | D. with a view to |
| 5. A. offices | B. organisations | C. stations | D. systems |
| 6. A. protecting | B. confusing | C. identifying | D. encouraging |

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

The saola is one of the rarest large animals on earth. It was discovered by Ministry of Forestry of Viet Nam and WWF in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve in 1992. Adult saolas weigh 80-100 kg and both females and males have long, gently curving horns, and a **significant** pattern of white markings on the head.



This beautiful animal is found only in Laos and Viet Nam, along the shared border of the two countries. It lives in deep, wild forests which are not damaged by human activities. Because the saola is unique and very rare, it is impossible to know its exact population. Based on information from local villagers and images by photographers, researchers estimate that there are fewer than 750 saolas, and the number is declining due to illegal hunting and habitat loss.

To save the saola, some natural scientists think that we must rescue surviving individuals and provide a protected habitat for them. The last saola must be found, caught and taken to the animal breeding centres, where they can produce young animals. Strict punishment should be applied to illegal hunting of the saola so that the rare, beautiful animal can survive.

- What is the main idea of the text?
 - The saola can't survive in the wild and nothing can be done to save them.
 - The saola is an endangered animal that needs to be protected to survive.
 - The saola habitat is destroyed by local villagers and photographers.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of saola?
 - Long horns
 - White markings
 - A big head
- The word '**significant**' mostly means _____.
 - easily noticed
 - quickly known
 - fairly good
- According to the text, the population of the saola is _____.
 - rising
 - stable
 - falling
- What can be inferred from the text?
 - This endangered animal can be saved in the nature reserve.
 - Everyone wants to take photos of this beautiful animal.
 - It will be very difficult to save this endangered animal.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Nam:** I'm sorry for breaking the school rules. I didn't know we are not allowed to pick the flowers from the school garden.

Mr Tuan: _____. Please don't do that again!

- A. That's all right B. Same to you C. You're welcome

2. **Minh:** I'm sorry I couldn't join you for dinner last night.

Mai: _____. Hope you can join me next time.

A. My pleasure

B. That's great

C. Never mind

3. **Nam:** _____ for arriving so late at the meeting this morning, Mr Lam. I got stuck in the traffic.

Mr Lam: No problem. But try to leave for school earlier next time.

A. I'd like to apologise

B. I'd like to say

C. I'd like to invite

4. **Lan:** I'm sorry but I'm unable to attend the club meeting tomorrow. I have to revise for my exam.

Lien: _____. You can join us another time.

A. Don't worry about it

B. That's a good idea

C. You're welcome

2 Talk about ways to save endangered animals. You can use the suggested ideas in the box.

- Educating people about the importance of wildlife
- Introducing strict laws to prevent people from illegal hunting
- Banning wildlife trade
- Avoiding products made from endangered animal parts

VI Writing

1 Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. thanks / been / animals / have / endangered / saved / to / community / Many / efforts /.

2. activities / being / for / animals / were / endangered / damaged / by / human / The habitats /.

3. She / giant / to / If / know / pandas / endangered / still / were / wanted /.

4. actions / should / endangered / different / We / to / protect / take / animals /.

5. week / friend / said / a / would / take / event / in / she / go-green / part / the / following / My /.

6. Scientists / natural / in / that / be / animals / must / wild / kept / think / the / habitats /.

7. animals / pollution / found / due / disappeared / has / to / that / some / sea / Research / ocean / have /.

8. protecting / The organisation / the / animals / natural / on / habitats / of / rare / focuses /.

2 Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. 'I am doing a project on different environmental organisations,' Mr Minh said.

2. 'I will continue to help you with the project,' my teacher said.

3. 'I will take you to the wildlife park next week,' my mother told me.

4. 'We are discussing ways to stop illegal hunting and wildlife trade,' the students said.

5. 'How long have you worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature, Mr Nam?' Mai asked.

6. 'Do you like watching TV programmes about wild animals?' my friend asked me.

7. 'Is she going to take part in the Earth Hour event tomorrow?' he asked.

8. 'You can get lots of information about endangered animals on this website,' my teacher said.

3 Write a paragraph (120 – 150 words) about *Saola Working Group*. You can use the information below to help you.

Name	Saola Working Group (SWG)
Kind of organisation	Non-profit organisation
Set up in	2006
Aims	Save the saola from extinction in Laos and Viet Nam
Focus of their work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Raising funds for saola protection projects- Working with local governments so that they have greater political support for saola protection- Making people around the world know about saolas and the threats to their existence- Developing research and protection centres to raise awareness about the conservation of rare and endangered species including saolas

Unit 10

ECOTOURISM

I Pronunciation

Mark the most common intonation at the end of each sentence below with ↘ (falling tone) or ↗ (rising tone).

1. We are going on an eco-friendly fieldtrip.
2. Tourists shouldn't litter the streets.
3. How can we become ecotourists?
4. Do they offer any ecotours in the area?
5. Should we buy snacks for the trip?
6. Where can we buy local products?
7. Ecotourists protect the environment.
8. Can we find local crafts here?

II Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Many tourists **damage** / **reduce** the environment when they are travelling.
2. When ecotourists **explore** / **discover** a place, they often enjoy **learning** / **talking** about the culture there.
3. One way to help the local community is to buy local arts and **parts** / **crafts**.
4. Please **go** / **follow** walking paths and trails when you go hiking.
5. **Sustainable** / **Mass** tourism helps people keep **benefits** / **profits** local.
6. Tourists should not **follow** / **hunt** wild animals to protect the local environment.
7. Ecotourists respect the local **businesses** / **cultures** by learning about the customs and traditions of the places they visit.
8. **Aware** / **Responsible** tourists will avoid damaging the environment when they travel.

2 Complete these sentences by filling in each blank with ONE word in the box. There is ONE extra word you will not need.

aware impact litter responsible for on of (x 2) to

- Everyone is (1) _____ (2) _____ protecting the environment.
- Tourists should be (3) _____ (4) _____ the possible damage that travel may cause to the environment.
- The (5) _____ (6) _____ tourism on the local area could be both positive and negative.
- Many tourists throw (7) _____ (8) _____ the streets.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- There are many things for tourists to _____ on the island.
A. explore B. explain C. explode D. expand
- Avoid _____ water when you take a bath.
A. washing B. waiting C. wasting D. waking
- There is a _____ market along this river.
A. flowing B. swimming C. floating D. boating
- _____ tourism has a lot of negative impact on the environment.
A. Mass B. Massive C. Eco- D. Eco-friendly
- We followed a _____ in the forest.
A. way B. trail C. road D. street
- Are you _____ of the importance of protecting the environment?
A. interested B. aware C. fond D. responsible
- There is a _____ for you to walk along the coast.
A. street B. highway C. path D. driveway
- _____ people are very friendly and welcoming to the tourists.
A. Home B. Inside C. Foreign D. Local

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- If you _____ your best, you will be successful.
A. try B. will try C. tried D. would try
- If there _____ more than 24 hours a day, I would have more time to sleep.
A. is B. will be C. were D. would be
- If I were rich, I _____ a lot of books and clothes for poor children.
A. buy B. will buy C. bought D. would buy
- If it is sunny tomorrow, we _____ on an ecotour.
A. go B. will go C. went D. would go
- If she _____ younger, she would travel around the world.
A. is B. has been C. were D. be

6. You will become ill if you _____ working long hours every day.
A. keep B. will keep C. kept D. would keep
7. He would be disappointed if he _____ the truth.
A. knows B. will know C. knew D. would know
8. My grandmother _____ my uncle in Ho Chi Minh City if she were in better health.
A. visits B. will visit C. visited D. would visit
9. Many lives _____ saved if doctors find effective treatments for the disease.
A. are B. will be C. were D. would be
10. We would play soccer if it _____ not rainy today.
A. is B. was C. has been D. to be

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I (be) _____ you, I (start) _____ preparing for the exam soon.
2. Let's vote. If most students (vote) _____ in favour of the ecotour, we (go) _____ to Phong Nha Cave next month.
3. He (buy) _____ a new motorbike if he (have) _____ a lot of money, but he can't even buy a bicycle now.
4. Mai looks sad, but I think if we (talk) _____ to her, she (be) _____ more cheerful.
5. If I (have) _____ superpowers, I (save) _____ the world!
6. If it (be) _____ Sunday today, I (go) _____ swimming instead of going to school.
7. Your mother (be) _____ very pleased if she (know) _____ that your test results are so good. Why don't you tell her now?
8. My grandmother has passed away, but I am sure she (be) _____ proud of me if she (know) _____ I have passed the university exam.

3 Identify the mistake in each of these sentences.

1. When I were richer, I would buy a bigger house for my family.
A B C D
2. If I am 10 centimetres taller, I would join the basketball team of our school.
A B C D
3. If I could fly, I will travel to anywhere I like.
A B C D
4. We would be late if you don't leave right now.
A B C D
5. Everyone is happy if our team wins tomorrow.
A B C D
6. If you listen to my advice, you would be fine in the test next week.
A B C D
7. I will listen to her if I were you.
A B C D
8. This device would break down if you do not know how to use it correctly.
A B C D

IV Reading

1 Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

The number of tourists has increased over the years. In 1950, there were only 25 million international tourist arrivals. In 2020, it was estimated that 1.4 billion tourists travelled every year. While tourism is very important to the economy, there is also a price to pay, especially in terms of the environment. In fact, the negative impact of tourism on the local environment is huge. Sometimes, the impact is direct, such as when tourists litter the streets or use up natural resources of the local areas such as clean water or energy. Other times, the impact is less direct but still large. When tourists travel, for instance, they often travel by planes or vehicles that use a lot of fuel. This damages the environment as well. In either way, tourists are knowingly or not knowingly damaging the environment as they travel. However, it is possible to reduce such negative impact on the environment by travelling more responsibly and in a more eco-friendly way.

	T	F
1. A suitable title for the text would be 'Negative impact of tourism on the economy'.		
2. In 2020, it was estimated that more than 1 billion people travelled each year.		
3. Tourism is not important for the economy.		
4. Tourists can damage the environment directly or indirectly.		
5. By travelling by plane, tourists can reduce the negative impact of their travel on the environment.		
6. Indirect damage to the environment is not much.		
7. Tourists may be not aware of the damage they are causing to the environment when they travel.		
8. We cannot reduce the negative impact of tourism on the environment.		

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Problems with ecotourism

While ecotourism is often seen as the best way to reduce our negative (1) _____ on the environment, it may also hurt local people and wildlife in certain cases. When tourists visit nature spots and interact with wild animals and nature, they may damage or destroy their natural (2) _____. In addition, many remote areas require some travelling by car or by plane, which again consumes (3) _____ and increases CO₂ emissions in the air. Ecotourism may not benefit local (4) _____, because many local hotels may be owned by international companies and their (5) _____ may not stay in the community. Besides, tourism may increase the cost of living in a certain area, making life more (6) _____ for local people.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. result | B. impact | C. action | D. opinion |
| 2. A. habits | B. habitats | C. standards | D. environment |
| 3. A. food | B. money | C. time | D. energy |
| 4. A. culture | B. economy | C. education | D. environment |
| 5. A. benefits | B. profits | C. businesses | D. payment |
| 6. A. comfortable | B. expensive | C. eco-friendly | D. convenient |

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Customer:** _____ these devices? I don't know which one is better.

Shop assistant: Certainly.

A. Can you please help me with

B. Should I help you with

C. Are you going to help me with

D. Let me help you

2. **Son:** Mum, _____ wear to school tomorrow?

Mum: You should wear your uniform.

A. can you help me

B. do you think what I should

C. should I

D. what do you think I should

3. **Nam:** Should I start working tomorrow?

Phong: _____ start now.

A. I'd recommend

B. You'd better

C. If I were you,

D. You must

4. **David:** What do you think I should bring to her party?

Jane: _____, I would bring some flowers.

A. I think

B. In my opinion

C. If I were you

D. I recommend

2 Talk about what you should or shouldn't do to become an ecotourist. Use the suggested ideas below.

- travel more on foot or by bike
- buy products made from animal body parts when buying souvenirs
- use foods and products with lots of packaging
- leave air-conditioners on when leaving hotel rooms
- take showers, instead of baths
- buy local products
- respect local cultures
- (add your own ideas)

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Handmade products from our village are known around the country.

→ Our village is famous _____.

2. It took us three hours to travel to Ho Chi Minh City.

→ We spent _____.

3. You should put your rubbish in the bins.

→ You ought _____.

4. Tourists should not feed the animals.

→ Tourists are advised _____.

5. I think we should follow the paths.

→ I suggest _____.

6. I think tourists should buy more local products.

→ It will be better _____.

7. I think you should travel by bike.

→ If I _____.

8. How about going on an eco-friendly tour instead?

→ Why _____?

2 Use the words and phrases and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. If / it / sunny / tomorrow, / we / go / ecotour.

_____.

2. If / there / two summers / every year, / I / have / more / time / travel.

_____.

3. My home town / popular / beautiful views / delicious food.

_____.

4. Tourists / can / enjoy / sunbathe / on / beach.

_____.

5. Tourists / recommend / follow / path / during / trip.

_____.

6. Favourite / leisure activities / this city / include / go shopping / go sightseeing.

_____.

7. If / tourists / enjoy / go out / night, / they / can / visit / night market.

_____.

8. Your eyes / get / tired / if / you / spend / too much time / watch / TV.

_____.

3 Write a website advertisement (120 – 150 words) for an ecotour to a famous tourist destination in your local area. The tour may be imaginary. Use the suggested questions below to help you.

✓ What is the tourist attraction?

✓ What is special about the place? What can tourists do there?

✓ What can / should tourists do on an ecotour there?

TEST YOURSELF

4

I Pronunciation

Choose the correct letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress. (4 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. energy | B. beautiful | C. pollution | D. national |
| 2. A. animal | B. attraction | C. popular | D. negative |
| 3. A. damage | B. local | C. nature | D. destroy |
| 4. A. extreme | B. culture | C. respect | D. effect |

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

5. Deforestation destroys the _____ of nature.
A. similarity B. balance C. source D. resource
6. To save endangered animals, wildlife trade has to be completely _____.
A. banned B. promoted C. developed D. punished
7. An _____ is all the plants and living things in a particular area and the way they relate to their physical environment.
A. ecotourist B. environment C. ecosystem D. ecotourism
8. We should do more to reduce the _____ effects of tourism on the environment.
A. negative B. positive C. endangered D. natural
9. _____ involves thousands of people visiting the same place at the same time.
A. Eco tourism B. Responsible tourism
C. Sustainable tourism D. Mass tourism
10. Buying local products is one way to show that you are a _____ tourist.
A. responsible B. serious C. friendly D. confident
11. Ecotourists respect the local _____ by following the customs and traditions of the places they visit.
A. businesses B. cultures C. education D. environment

Choose the correct forms of the words in brackets. (5 pts)

12. Deforestation may destroy the (nature) habitats of many animals.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. unnatural

13. (legal) hunting should be punished heavily.
 A. Legal B. Legalise C. Illegal D. Legalised
14. This local environmental (organise) focuses on protecting endangered animals.
 A. organise B. organising C. organisation D. organisational
15. The old pagoda is the main tourist (attract) of the town.
 A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. attractively
16. Mass tourism can have negative effects on the (environmental).
 A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist

III Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

17. I asked her _____ she understood the lesson.
 A. that B. if C. when D. what
18. My parents would not be so upset if I _____ harder.
 A. is working B. will work C. worked D. works
19. If my parents had more money, they _____ a bigger house.
 A. will buy B. would buy C. bought D. were buying
20. If my grandfather _____ ten years younger, he would do yoga every day.
 A. are B. am C. have been D. were
21. My friends promised that they would come to my birthday party _____.
 A. tomorrow B. yesterday C. the previous day D. the following day
22. I wish I _____ enough money to travel to New York now.
 A. had B. had had C. have D. will have
23. If you _____ your best, you'll achieve your aim.
 A. tried B. have tried C. are trying D. try

Identify the mistake in each of these sentences. (5 pts)

24. If I were you, I will apply for the scholarship.
 A B C D
25. If I have enough money, I would buy a new laptop.
 A B C D
26. My mother said that she will go to Ho Chi Minh City the following day.
 A B C D
27. If there is no air and water, there would be no life on earth.
 A B C D
28. She asked to me whether I liked to play with animals.
 A B C D

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Mass tourism is a form of tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same place often at the same time of year. It is the most (29) _____ form of tourism as it is often the cheapest way to go on holiday and it (30) _____ many people every year. This kind of tourism has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, mass tourism creates jobs for local people, and helps develop the (31) _____ as a whole. It is also a very good way to (32) _____ local cultures to the world and in turn local people can learn about and understand other cultures.

On the other hand, mass tourism can seriously (33) _____ the environment. When too many people visit one place at a time, it increases the amount of rubbish and pollution. Communities can also be affected if visitors do not respect local (34) _____ and customs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 29. A. serious | B. popular | C. suitable | D. effective |
| 30. A. attracts | B. invites | C. provides | D. excites |
| 31. A. economy | B. economic | C. business | D. community |
| 32. A. produce | B. provide | C. introduce | D. create |
| 33. A. promote | B. develop | C. damage | D. balance |
| 34. A. traditions | B. businesses | C. situations | D. crafts |

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help produce clean water and air, and provide people with jobs. About 13 million people across the world have a job in the forest industry and another 41 million have a job that is related to it. Many animals also rely on forests. Eighty percent of the world's land-based animals, such as elephants and rhinos, live in forests. Forests also play an important role in reducing climate change by **absorbing** CO₂ from the atmosphere, thus making the air cleaner.

However, deforestation has put forests in many parts of the world at risk. **This** is mostly caused by human activities. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years mostly because people cut down trees to make room for more farms. Besides, wood trade is another direct cause of deforestation. Every year around 15 billion trees are cut down and used for paper and wood products. Climate change is also responsible for this problem. Extreme weather events like wildfires and floods destroy much of the world's forests every year.

35. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. The importance of forests and solutions to deforestation
- B. The importance of forests and the problem of deforestation
- C. The causes and effects of deforestation
- D. The causes of and solutions to deforestation

36. According to the text, how many people are employed in the forest industry?

- A. About 17 million people
- B. Over 31 million people
- C. More than 41 million people
- D. No more than 13 million people

37. The word '**absorbing**' in paragraph 1 mostly means _____.
A. taking in B. taking off
C. increasing D. reducing
38. What does the word '**this**' in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. the world B. the forest C. farming D. deforestation
39. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as a cause of deforestation?
A. Wood trade B. Climate change C. Illegal hunting D. Farming

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

- 40. Minh:** I'm planning a fieldtrip for my class. Where do you think we should go?
Nam: _____, I would plan an ecotour to the mountain. It's beautiful during this time of the year.
A. I'd recommend **B.** I advise you **C.** If I were you **D.** That's a great idea
- 41. Hoa:** Mum, I'm getting ready for the fieldtrip to the wildlife park. What do you think I should wear?
Mum: _____ wear comfortable clothes and shoes.
A. If I were you **B.** You had better **C.** Should you **D.** I'd recommend
- 42. Minh:** I'm sorry for being late.
Phong: _____. I know the traffic is heavy at this hour.
A. That's all right **B.** Of course **C.** I'm so sorry **D.** Please come early
- 43. Nam:** Oh no! I broke your vase. _____.
Mum: Never mind. I'll buy a new one. You should be more careful next time.
A. It's a great idea, Mum **B.** I'm so sorry, Mum
C. You're welcome, Mum **D.** Congratulations, Mum

VI Writing

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (4 pts)

44. Tom asked me _____.
A. if was I having a good time last weekend
B. whether I had had a good time the previous weekend
C. if would I have a good time last weekend
D. whether I have had a good time last weekend
45. _____, the workers will stop working.
A. If working conditions aren't improved
B. When the working conditions were improved
C. If the working conditions are improved
D. When the working conditions will be improved

46. If I were you, _____.

A. I will apply for that job

C. I applied for that job

B. I would apply for that job

D. I apply for that job

47. She wanted to know _____.

A. when the performance will start

C. when would the performance start

B. when will the performance start

D. when the performance would start

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. (3 pts)

48. He asked, 'Why didn't she take the final exam?'

A. He asked why she hadn't taken the final exam.

B. He asked why she took the final exam.

C. He asked why she was taking the final exam.

D. He asked why she doesn't take the final exam.

49. We must take steps to save natural resources, otherwise the planet will be in danger.

A. If we take steps to save natural resources, the planet will be in danger.

B. If we take steps to save natural resources, the planet will not be in danger.

C. If we take steps to save natural resources, the planet would be in danger.

D. If we take steps to save natural resources, the planet will be in danger.

50. We won't go on holiday this year because we don't have enough money.

A. If we don't have enough money, we will not go on holiday this year.

B. If we had enough money, we would go on holiday this year.

C. If we had enough money, we would have gone on holiday last year.

D. If we have a lot of money, we would go on holiday.

I Pronunciation

	/br/	/kr/	/tr/
1.		crowded	train
2.	breakfast, brushing		
3.			true, tried
4.	brave	across	
5.		crying, ice cream	
6.	umbrella		tree
7.	broke	crane	
8.	Brad	cry	try

II Vocabulary

- 1** 1. e 2. b 3. g 4. c 5. d 6. h 7. a 8. f
2 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D
3 1. family bonds 2. life skills 3. encourage 4. respect
 5. honest 6. support 7. family values 8. supportive

III Grammar

- 1** 1. visit 2. is watching 3. do not open
 4. meets 5. is studying 6. looks; is looking
 7. walks; is driving 8. are you cooking; smells
2 1. do you go → are you going
 2. do you do → are you doing
 3. are wanting → want
 4. 'm seeing → see
 5. is cooking → cooks
 6. 'm thinking → think
 7. work → am working
 8. is having → has
3 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B

IV Reading

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B
2 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

V Speaking

- 1 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A

2 Sample answer:

I think children should do housework for a number of reasons. First, doing housework helps children develop some important life skills such as doing the laundry, cleaning the house or taking care of others. They will certainly need those skills in their lives later, when they start their own families. Second, children can learn to take responsibility when they do housework. They know that they have to do something even though they don't like to do it. So doing housework is really good for children and I believe that they should do it.

VI Writing

- 1 1. Mr Thanh hates doing housework but he still cleans the house once a week.
2. I'm having a holiday with my family in Mai Chau now. We spend our summer holidays here every year.
3. It's important for children to learn some life skills at home.
4. Parents have to teach their children to be honest and show respect to older people from / at an early age.
5. Jane is thinking of applying for another job. She thinks her present job is boring.
6. Doing housework helps children learn to take care of themselves.
7. Family routines are connected with children's health and academic achievement.
8. Children should learn to choose the right kind of clothes for the right occasion.

- 2 1. H 2. C 3. G 4. B 5. F 6. A 7. D 8. E

3 Sample answer:

In my family, we have a few routines to follow, one of which is having breakfast together. Every morning, we get up at 6:00. My sister and I help my mum prepare breakfast. My mum often cooks rice, meat or fish and vegetables for breakfast. Sometimes, we have bread, eggs, and butter for a change. She says a big meal in the early morning will help us work or study better during the day. My dad gets up a bit later and helps with laying the table. At about 6:45, we all sit down and have the meal together. During breakfast, we talk about what each of us is going to do during the day. My parents sometimes give us some advice about what we should do at school. At 7:30, we all leave home for work or school. Having breakfast with my family every morning makes me feel closer to my parents and sister and helps me more prepared for the day.

I Pronunciation

1. Avoiding travel by plane can greatly reduce your carbon footprint.
2. Plastic bags can be used as containers for growing plants.
3. Group 1 is cleaning the playground while group 2 is cutting the grass.
4. More and more people choose to live green as a way to protect our environment.
5. Our Go Green Club will organise a clean-up event this weekend.
6. The president of the club is pleased with our project.
7. They are planting trees around the playground of the local primary school.
8. More dustbins should be installed in public places.

II Vocabulary

1



- 2 1. adopt 2. Organic 3. awareness 4. litter
 5. eco-friendly 6. energy 7. protect 8. set up
- 3 1. appliances 2. Natural 3. chemicals 4. raise 5. environment

III Grammar

- 1 1. 'll 2. is going to 3. will 4. are going to
 5. will 6. am going to 7. 'll 8. are going to

2

1. build → built 2. founded → found
 3. visit → visited 4. make → are made
 5. instruct → instructed 6. will → is going to
 7. will → am going to 8. use → used

- 3 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. A

IV Reading

- 1 A. 1. takeaway 2. single-use 3. reusable
B. 1. B 2. A
- 2 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C

V Speaking

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C

2 **Sample answer:**

There are several things I should do to make the environment better. First, I should reduce the amount of energy I use in the home. For example, I have to turn off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use. Second, I should use organic products because they are not only good for my health but also good for the environment. Last, I should avoid using products that are made from plastic. As it takes plastic a long time to break down, we should reduce the use of plastic as much as possible.

VI Writing

- 1
1. Reducing the amount of air travel is a good way to reduce your carbon footprint.
 2. You should turn off your household appliances when they are not in use to save energy.
 3. You should use public transport such as buses or trains rather than using your private vehicles.
 4. Cutting down on plastic products can reduce plastic pollution.
 5. You should buy organic food because it does not contain harmful chemicals.
 6. Planting trees provides shade and makes the environment look beautiful.
 7. Green living is adopted by more and more people in the world.
 8. People's awareness of environmental protection has been raised since they took part in the campaign.
- 2
1. The environment is affected in many ways by pollution.
 2. People's awareness of environmental issues will be raised by the club's activities.
 3. Many more trees were planted in the neighbourhood last week by the local people.
 4. The school playground is being cleaned this morning by the students.
 5. Around 100 billion plastic bags are used each year by Americans.
 6. A green lifestyle is adopted by more and more people.
 7. Rubbish in the central park is going to be picked up this weekend.
 8. A campaign will be organised to protect the environment by the Youth Union.

3 **Sample answer:**

There are several things that I can do to reduce my carbon footprint. Firstly, I should try to save energy. I can do this by turning off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use and taking shorter showers. This will help me not to waste electricity and water. Secondly, I should start using public transport like buses or trains instead of asking my dad to drive me. This will reduce the harmful gases in the air, therefore making it cleaner. Finally, I can reduce the amount of air travel I take because planes use more energy than other means of transport. I should avoid flying as much as possible and only fly when the distance is long. By saving energy and water, using public transport and avoiding air travel, I can effectively reduce the amount of carbon footprint that I produce.

I Pronunciation

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D
- 2 1. talented 2. performance 3. singer 4. musical
5. artists 6. excited 7. recording 8. winner
- 3 1. piano 2. drum 3. lute 4. clappers
5. guitar 6. trumpet 7. violin 8. flute

III Grammar

- 1 1. to buy 2. apologise 3. to go 4. to visit 5. go
6. to find 7. cross 8. open 9. to take 10. to learn
- 2 1. I'd like to go to the party, but I'm too busy.
2. It was sunny, so Lan took an umbrella.
3. Anna is an amazing dancer, and her parents are proud of her.
4. You can vote online for your favourite singer, or you can send text messages.
5. Lisa went shopping yesterday, but she didn't buy anything.
6. John's parents own a restaurant, and sometimes he helps in the kitchen at weekends.
7. Go inside or you will catch a cold.
8. Rita is a good drummer, so she will probably be invited to join the band.
- 3 1. to perform 2. to go 3. not to be 4. eat 5. to lock 6. practise

IV Reading

- 1 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A
- 2 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T

V Speaking

- 1 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A

2 Sample answer:

Today I'm going to talk about a singing competition called *The Voice*. The participants in this show are the best unknown artists around the country. Four famous musicians, singers or producers are invited to become judges. This show has 5 stages and they are blind auditions, battle rounds, knockouts, live playoffs and live performance shows. The coaches of the singers and the audience decide on the final winner who receives a big cash prize and a recording contract.

VI Writing

- 1 1. Beethoven was born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany.
2. He started to learn piano at the age of 4 and was taught by his father.
3. When he was 22, he moved to Vienna to study with a famous composer Hayden.
4. He started to become a famous composer when he was 30.
5. He wrote many works about heroes and struggles.
6. In his late 20s, he started to lose his hearing and he became quite ill during the last years of his life.
7. He died at the age of 57 in Vienna.
8. Beethoven wrote many symphonies, well-known piano sonatas and became the master musician of all time.

- 2 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. C

3 Sample answer:

Hi Mai,

How are you going? I have passed all exams and am feeling very relaxed now. Last weekend, there was a special event at my school. We had a really amazing music party. I attended it with all my classmates as this is one of the biggest events at our school. A huge stage was set up in the school playground and there were food booths around the stage. And guess who came to perform at our music event? Son Tung MTP – our idol!!! My friends and I watched and sang along all of his greatest songs when he was on stage. There were also other performances of popular pop bands. We had a really great time. We ate some delicious burgers and spicy French fries. We also drank lots of sparkling water to keep cool. I wish you had been able to come with us.

Let me know how you are doing.

Love,

Lan

Test yourself

1

I Pronunciation

1. D ('brain' makes sense here, but 'train', 'plain', and 'grain' don't.)
2. C ('track' makes sense here, but 'crack' and 'clack' don't; there's no word with /pr/ + 'ack'.)
3. B (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
4. A (the stress on the first syllable; other words: the stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. Music (only 'music' can go with 'competitions' to make sense: *Music competitions can develop participants' singing careers.*)
6. responsibility (only this word can go with 'take' (v) to make sense.)
7. perform (the blank between 'will' and 'live' (adv) needs a verb and 'perform' is the only verb on the list.)
8. eco-friendly (the blank needs an adjective and this word is the only adjective.)
9. atmosphere (the blank needs a noun and the word 'atmosphere' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
10. housework (the only noun that can go with 'doing' (v) to make sense)
11. Family (the phrase 'family values' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
12. D ('homemaker' - the person who manages housework is often compared to 'breadwinner' - the person who earns money.)
13. C (the only word with meaning 'used things thrown in public places')
14. B (the only suitable word used with 'save' (v) to make sense here)
15. D (all the four words are nouns, but only 'judge' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
16. A (the blank needs a noun after the clause 'when he had got 13 ...' and it should be things, not people.)

III Grammar

17. is cooking ('now' is used in the present continuous to show things happening at the moment of speaking.)
18. I'll go (future with 'will do' expresses predictions based on what the speaker thinks.)
19. They're going to (future with 'be going to do' expresses predictions based on what the speaker sees or knows.)
20. are organised (use the passive voice to focus on the action)
21. perform (to let + sb + do)
22. bring (use the active voice to emphasise the doer we)
23. practise (to make + sb + do)
24. C (to remind + sb + to do)
25. D (to ask + sb + to do)
26. A ('looks' expresses a present situation, so 'are planted' (passive voice, present simple) is suitable.)
27. B ('will do' expresses predictions based on what the speaker believes about future.)
28. C ('does ... do' (present simple) expresses a regular habit or thing the family often does.)

IV Reading

- 29. D (the phrase 'rural areas' is the best combination.)
- 30. C ('large families' means 'several generations living together'.)
- 31. B (the best choice as it includes all the other three choices)
- 32. A (the most suitable in meaning as when 'parents' are away children are looked after by other family members)
- 33. C (the only word that makes sense when it goes with 'close')
- 34. D (clue: 'It was developed by ... Early blues often took ...' (paragraph 1, sentences 2 and 3))
- 35. A (clue: 'It was developed by African-American musicians in the American South.' (paragraph 1, sentence 2))
- 36. C (synonym of 'elements')
- 37. B (synonym of 'sheet music', options A and B are opposite meanings)
- 38. C ('it' refers to the blues developed into country blues, urban blues, etc.)
- 39. D (the information is not found in the reading text.)

V Speaking

- 40. D ('Shall we...? - Yes, let's ...' are used for making and responding to suggestions.)
- 41. C ('I strongly believe that ...' is used to express opinions.)
- 42. B ('I advise you ...' is used to give advice.)
- 43. A ('I have no doubt that ...' is used to express opinions.)

VI Writing

- 44. taught how to reduce their carbon footprints (the object 'children' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 45. will be organised to raise local people's awareness of environmental issues (the object 'many activities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 46. has been brought into people's lives (by his songs) (the object 'more love' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 47. Doing housework helps children develop necessary life skills and teaches them to take responsibility.
- 48. Don't throw away your used household items, but sort and recycle them to prevent environmental pollution.
- 49. Many famous bands and singers from all over the world performed in last year's International Youth Music Festival.
- 50. Doing the laundry, cleaning the house and taking care of others are the skills children should learn at home.

Unit 4

I Pronunciation

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D

II Vocabulary

1

f	z	l	b	z	y	o	g	l	t	b	r
d	h	o	d	i	o	e	k	v	n	e	j
y	v	k	j	u	n	c	j	b	e	n	t
u	t	r	n	e	i	r	j	t	m	e	z
r	p	i	r	y	i	p	n	g	p	f	l
j	e	o	n	z	s	u	r	z	o	i	u
e	u	m	c	u	l	o	s	q	l	t	z
s	n	g	o	o	m	l	b	n	e	a	r
y	z	k	x	t	x	m	e	x	y	c	v
d	e	n	a	t	e	w	o	q	e	g	b
n	e	i	t	a	n	e	d	c	d	t	x
y	p	i	s	f	x	y	a	i	b	i	k

2. 1. volunteers
3. benefits
5. remote
7. community
2. donations
4. generous
6. development
8. donating
3. 1. Interested
3. excited
5. tiring
7. interesting
2. helpful
4. careless
6. helpless
8. endless

III Grammar

1. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D
5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B
2. 1. decided; were preparing
3. decided; were waiting
5. were having; agreed
7. were presenting; raised
2. arrived; were still playing
4. was having; rang
6. came; was helping
8. decided; were talking

3 1. d
5. c

2. f
6. g

3. a
7. b

4. h
8. e

IV Reading

1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D

2 1. T

2. F (on a TV programme)

3. F (His parents encouraged him to do something good.)

4. T

5. F (They collect the items, not donate them.)

6. F (He has persuaded his younger brother and cousins to join him in his charity work.)

V Speaking

1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to tell you about a friend of mine, Giang, who often does volunteer work. Whenever her primary school raises money to help disadvantaged people, Giang usually donates part of her lucky money or pocket money to charities. She still often watches TV programmes about life of children in remote or disaster areas. She knows and realises that children there really need textbooks and school items. So at the end of each school year, Giang collects unwanted textbooks and other school items to donate. I believe that what Giang does is really helpful and practical. I've also learnt a lot from her and I'm keen to help people in need in my community.

VI Writing

- 1** 1. I am writing to apply for the volunteer position at the local food bank.
2. I would like to volunteer to help children in the local orphanage.
3. I heard about this job opportunity from the local public announcement.
4. I saw the advert for this volunteer position on the school notice board.
5. I am patient and I like playing with children.
6. I am good at organising outdoor activities for children.
7. I am free on Saturday afternoons from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
8. I am available for an interview on any day after 4:30 p.m.
9. If my application is successful, I can start work from June 1st.
10. I look forward to hearing from you.

2 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. f 9. j 10. i

3 Sample answer:

..... Street
..... Ha Noi
1st May, 20.....

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for a volunteer position at the local food bank. I saw your advert in the local newspaper last Monday and I would like to volunteer to help.

I am young and energetic, and I am always interested in voluntary activities to help the community. My summer holiday starts next week, so I will be free all afternoons and ready to help any time if I am chosen.

I am available for an interview on any weekday afternoons or at weekends. If my application is successful, I can start work immediately.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Hoang Bao Anh

Unit 5

I Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. B |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. A | 8. C |

II Vocabulary

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 1. smartphones; buttons | 2. computers; suitable |
| | 3. laptop; charged | 5. stain |
| 2 | 1. equipment | 2. experiments |
| | 5. device | 6. hardware |
| 3 | 1. D | 2. A |
| | 5. C | 6. A |
| | | 3. laboratory |
| | | 4. software |
| | | 7. helpful |
| | | 8. Artificial |
| | | 3. C |
| | | 4. C |
| | | 7. B |
| | | 8. B |

III Grammar

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B |
| | 5. C | 6. C | 7. A | 8. B |
| 2 | 1. charging | 2. to look | 3. to store | 4. do / to do |
| | 5. To carry / Carrying | 6. to give | 7. using / to use | 8. learning |

3. 1. lived → have lived
 3. trying → to try
 5. recent → recently
 7. for remove → to remove

2. did → doing
 4. during → for
 6. Design → Designing / To design
 8. has met → met

IV Reading

- 1 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B
 2 1. self-driving 2. Sensors 3. disabled 4. some
 5. Arizona 6. challenges 7. safety 8. unemployed

V Speaking

- 1 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A

2 Sample answer:

I'd like to talk about touchscreens, which are used on many smartphones, laptops and tablets today. The touchscreen is a great invention because it allows people to use and interact with devices easily. They do not have to press complicated buttons but can control everything quickly and conveniently by touching the screen. Therefore, one of the main benefits of the touchscreen is reducing the number of buttons on devices, making them more compact and lighter. Besides, touchscreens can make devices look more attractive. I often use devices with touchscreens, such as my smartphone, and my father's laptop. I think touchscreens are becoming more and more popular in Viet Nam, because everyone, including me, enjoys using them.

VI Writing

- 1 1. ... taught English since 2000.
 2. ... very difficult but interesting to learn Japanese.
 3. ... us / people to make three-dimensional objects.
 4. ... for / in reducing road traffic accidents.
 5. ... opening the door at night / leaving the door open at night.
 6. ... the benefits / advantages of the Internet.
 7. ... us to exchange information conveniently.
 8. ... to reduce production costs / for reducing production costs / in the reduction of production costs.
- 2 1. It has just rained. The roads are still wet now.
 2. It is late now. How long have you waited / have you been waiting?
 3. Staying up / To stay up late is not good for your health.
 4. Everyone in my class likes learning / to learn English.
 5. It is difficult to learn Chinese well.
 6. Nam has already done his homework. He is watching football on TV now.
 7. This software has enabled more people to study online since its invention.
 8. We have tried / have been trying to solve this / the puzzle for an hour but we haven't found the answer yet.

3 Sample answer:

One of the inventions which may be helpful for everyone in my family is a robot maid. A robot maid could be useful in three main ways. First, it is useful for household chores. A robot maid can help my parents clean the house, cook meals, wash dishes, and do many other daily routines so that we could have more free time for one another. Second, one of the benefits of having a robot maid can be for entertainment, because a robot maid can also play music, sing songs, or play with children in the house. Finally, a robot maid can also be useful for people who just want to have a chat with someone. AI can enable the robot maid to talk and listen to us, and make people less stressed or lonely. In conclusion, a robot maid will make our life at home less tiring, more entertaining, and less stressful.

Test yourself

2

I Pronunciation

1. A (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
2. C (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
3. B (the stress on the third syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
4. C (the stress on the first syllable; other words: the stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary & Grammar

5. B (A laptop is a small computer that can be carried around easily.)
6. B (Experiments are scientific tests to study and to gain new knowledge.)
7. D ('generous' means 'kind and willing to help people'.)
8. C ('careless' means 'easy to make mistakes'.)
9. B ('to donate' means 'to give something to a charity'.)
10. D ('exciting' describes the characteristic of the trip.)
11. B ('benefits' means 'useful effects'.)
12. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now.)
13. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)
14. C (enjoy + V-ing)
15. D (decided + to V)
16. B (It is + adj + to V)
17. D ('was walking' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'started' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)
18. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)
19. C ('careful' means 'paying attention not to do something wrong'.)
20. C ('interesting' describes the characteristic of the story.)

- 21. D ('hopeless' means 'no use / pointless'.)
- 22. C ('excited' describes a feeling of the person.)
- 23. A. ('boring' describes the characteristic of the trip.)
- 24. C (to type → typing)
- 25. C (in → for)
- 26. C (use → using)
- 27. C (benefit → benefits)
- 28. A (used → are used)

III Reading

- 29. C ('to join' means 'to participate in an activity'.)
- 30. A ('litter' means 'rubbish or garbage'.)
- 31. B ('disabled' describes people who cannot use a part of their body completely or easily.)
- 32. A ('to benefit' means 'to become better because of something'.)
- 33. A ('to mean a lot' means 'to be very important'.)
- 34. B (Clue: Sometimes, accidents can lead to wonderful inventions ...)
- 35. D (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)
- 36. A (Clue: In 1968, Dr. Spencer Silver was trying to invent a super strong glue...)
- 37. B (Clue: ... he was not successful and could only invent a very weak glue ...)
- 38. B (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)
- 39. C (Clue: He was so annoyed that he decided to slice the potatoes as thin as possible ...)

V Speaking

- 40. A ('a little bit tired' means 'quite tired'.)
- 41. C ('to recommend something' means 'to suggest something'.)
- 42. C ('How can I help you?' is used to offer help.)
- 43. B ('Sure' is a reply to accept a request.)

V Writing

- 44. D (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now; 'to have' (this computer) is the state that started in the past and is still happening now.)
- 45. B (V-ing can be subjects of sentences.)
- 46. C ('disappointing' describes the characteristic of the results.)
- 47. B ('to allow somebody to do something' means 'to help / enable somebody to do something'.)
- 48. C ('was travelling' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'happened' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)
- 49. A (to be useful for V-ing)
- 50. D ('useless' is the 'opposite' of 'useful'.)

I Pronunciation

1. 'technical 2. de'velop 3. 'different 4. 'parachute
5. im'portant 6. dis'cover 7. 'celebrate 8. un'equal

II Vocabulary

1

1. equal
2. gender
3. kindergarten
4. officer
5. pilot
6. male
7. treat
8. surgeon



2

1. surgeon 2. male 3. treated 4. kindergarten
5. genders 6. pilot 7. officers 8. equal

- 3 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D

III Grammar

1

1. be provided 2. be promoted 3. not be treated 4. play
5. be downloaded 6. be given 7. not be forced 8. be judged

2

1. be worked → work 2. be asked → ask
3. be made → make 4. be stop → be stopped / stop
5. be faced → face 6. be led → lead
7. pay → be paid 8. find → be found

- 3 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A

IV Reading

- 1 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D
2 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C

V Speaking

- 1 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B

2 Sample answer:

I think girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18 for a number of reasons. Firstly, girls who get married early may become victims of domestic violence. They may also face serious health risks because young girls are not physically developed to give birth. Secondly, child marriage forces girls to leave school early. As a result, they won't get enough education or develop any job skills to earn good salaries. In short, getting married before 18 is not good for girls and governments and organisations should do something to end child marriage.

VI Writing

1

1. Cooking and home management classes should be taught at school to both boys and girls.
2. In some countries, women can be punished if they appear in public without covering their faces.
3. Men's career choices of becoming surgeons and airplane pilots may lead to high paying jobs.
4. In some cultures, girls are forced to become wives and mothers before the age of 15.
5. Child marriage should be stopped because many girls are forced to leave school and get married at an early age.
6. More and more women are becoming educated and participating in the labour market.
7. Although many people have admitted that men and women are equally intelligent, gender inequality still exists.
8. In many countries in the world, women face daily violence and unequal treatment at home and at work.

2

1. Their daughters mustn't be kept (by parents) at home to work.
2. Male and female employees shouldn't be treated (by employers) unfairly.
3. Girls should be encouraged (by governments) to join military forces.
4. Equal job opportunities ought to be promoted (by companies) for everyone.
5. Girls and women can be brought (by education) a bright future. / A bright future can be brought (by education) to girls and women.
6. These girls' homework might be finished in two hours.

7. Education in remote areas should be improved.

8. People could be given (by businesses) an equal job access. / An equal access could be given (by businesses) to people.

3 Sample answer:

Education is essential to everyone and girls must have the same right to education as boys. There are several benefits of girls' education. First of all, education can help girls make better choices. Girls who stay at school longer can learn more. With good job skills they can earn better salaries. If more women work, the country's economy can grow faster. Second, educated girls can become better mothers. They know how to take care of their children, how to help them succeed at school and how to build strong, caring and happy families. Finally, educated girls can give back to their communities. They can help improve educational and medical facilities, raise money for charities for the poor. An educated female population has positive impacts on the whole society. As a result, the country's future will be brighter. In conclusion, education allows girls to make better choices, become better mothers, and give back to their communities.

Unit 7

I Pronunciation

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D

II Vocabulary

1

↓ (Mystery word)

1	e	c	o	n	o	m	i	c	
2	p	r	o	m	o	t	e		
3		g	l	o	b	a	l		
4		a	i	m	s				
5		e	n	t	e	r	e	d	
6		c	o	m	m	i	t	s	
7	w	e	l	c	o	m	e	s	
8		a	d	v	i	c	e		
9		c	r	e	a	t	e		
10	e	s	s	e	n	t	i	a	l
11		p	o	v	e	r	t	y	
12		b	e	n	e	f	i	t	s

- 2 1. participant 2. investors 3. poverty 4. economic
5. activities 6. global 7. created 8. responsibility

III Grammar

1

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. the more → more | 2. larger → largest | 3. the least → less | 4. more → most |
| 5. the more → more | 6. more → most | 7. the cheaper → cheaper | 8. a → the |

2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. more crowded | 2. more practical | 3. the most basic | 4. the best |
| 5. bigger | 6. more competitive | 7. the most effective | 8. the most attractive |

3

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d | 6. h | 7. f | 8. g |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

IV Reading

1

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A | 6. C | 7. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

2

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. for lasting peace | 2. peace agreements |
| 3. police officers | 4. global activities |
| 5. UN peacekeeping activities | 6. through peacekeeping activities |

V Speaking

1

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
|------|------|------|------|

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to talk you about UNICEF. UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund. It is responsible for helping children worldwide. UNICEF helps improve children's health, helps children and mothers affected with HIV, helps create a cleaner living environment, promotes education and so on. Since UNICEF started its activities in Viet Nam, it has run a lot of projects and programmes to help improve children's lives. More children, especially those living in disadvantaged areas, can get vaccinated thanks to the UNICEF vaccination programme. The organisation has also created more educational opportunities for Vietnamese children. The UNICEF's activities are very practical and meaningful. I really want to have an opportunity to work for this organisation to help children have a better life.

VI Writing

1

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. gained numerous advantages | 2. actively participates |
| 3. attracts a lot of foreign businesses | 4. an increase in the number |
| 5. a great improvement | 6. a variety of job opportunities |
| 7. get access to better services | 8. have imported our Vietnamese goods |

2

1. People in Viet Nam have gained numerous benefits since it joined different international organisations.
2. Viet Nam has attracted a lot of businesses who want to invest in the country.
3. The number of foreign visitors to our country has been increasing.
4. Opportunities to travel abroad are also open to more people in Viet Nam.
5. A lot of Vietnamese goods have been exported abroad.
6. More foreign businesses have opened their offices in Viet Nam since 1995.
7. Opportunities to work in international companies are available to many people.
8. More young people from / in Viet Nam can go abroad to study or work.

3 Sample answer:

Vietnamese young people have gained three main benefits of Viet Nam becoming a member of different international organisations. First, they get better health care now. UNICEF, for example, has a lot of programmes to make sure all children get vaccinated to avoid some diseases. Second, standards in education have also improved. Now Viet Nam has a lot of education programmes which are equal in value to regional and international ones. This gives teenagers opportunities to get access to advanced knowledge or exchange education programmes in other countries. Finally, various career choices are also open to teenagers these days. They are no longer limited to only state-owned organisations or family-owned businesses. Instead, they may choose to work for global, local or private companies, depending on their abilities and preferences. In short, international organisations really bring more advantages to young people in member states.

Unit

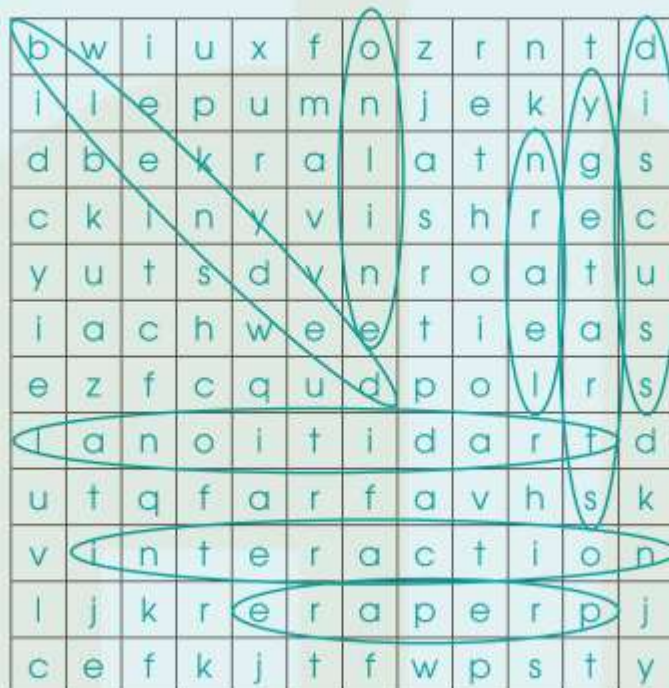
8

I Pronunciation

1. This 'video is about air pol'lution.
2. We are 'doing a 'project on edu'cation.
3. This way of 'learning is 'really 'interesting.
4. 'Students should 'finish their 'homework before class.
5. 'Online 'courses are be'coming more and more 'popular.
6. This app has 'helped me im'prove my pronunc'i'ation.
7. Tech'nology has 'brought new ex'periences to 'language 'learners.
8. They have 'bought their 'daughter a new 'laptop which can sup'port her 'online 'learning.

II Vocabulary

1



2. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. C
3. 1. classrooms 2. real 3. teamwork 4. projects
5. students 6. traditional 7. skills 8. prepare

III Grammar

1

1. which 2. which / that 3. whose 4. who / that 5. which / that
6. who / that 7. whose 8. whose 9. which 10. who / that

2

- The student who / that sits next to me in the English class is from China.
- Thank you very much for your email, which was very interesting.
- Smartphones which have a lot of storage space can store audio books.
- I talked to the girl whose bicycle broke down in front of the shop.
- What did you do with the money that / which your mother gave you?
- We really love participating in discussions which helps us share our ideas and learn from others.
- The children who / that were playing in the playground are not from our school.
- My classmate, whose father is a musician, has won the 1st prize in the singing competition.
- Science teachers who / that use 3D projectors and other devices can easily explain the topics.
- Mr Minh has created a list of the most useful apps for his classrooms, which is available on his blog.

3

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. who → which / that | 2. what → which / that | 3. her → whose |
| 4. can read → can be read | 5. that → who | 6. whom → who / that |

IV Reading

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. A | 6. B | 7. D | 8. B |
| 2 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C | 7. A | |

V Speaking

- 1 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. d

2 **Sample answer:**

Face-to-face learning has some benefits. First, in a traditional classroom, students can concentrate better on their learning because there are fewer distractions than when they are studying from home. Moreover, whenever they have questions or need help, they can communicate with their teacher or classmates immediately. Finally, students can work in teams or groups more easily to solve problems or do projects. This can also help them build up their teamwork skills. I believe that face-to-face learning has many benefits to offer to students and should not be replaced by online learning.

VI Writing

1

1. watching the videos uploaded
2. be allowed to bring
3. be better schools than this
4. was taught to read music
5. must be paid in full
6. who the papers belonged to
7. were told about Eclass
8. shouldn't / should not copy
9. will be completed by students
10. is happy with

2

1. Many teachers have understood the benefits of mobile devices.
2. Mobile learning devices are different in size, weight and functions.
3. Small children who have special needs can take advantage of this new application.
4. How do you practise listening with your smartphone?
5. Students can download information and store it in their laptop for later use.
6. Flipped classroom gives students more control over their study.

3 Sample answer:

Using electronic devices in studying is becoming more and more popular, but this can bring some disadvantages. First, learners have to depend on the Internet to search for information or look up new words. Access to Wi-Fi is not always stable and available. Second, electronic devices can easily distract students from their studies. There are too many types of entertainment programmes on the Internet. For example, students may use mobile phones to play games, text and chat during lessons. Third, there are some viruses that can attack students' devices. This may lead to the loss of personal data and documents. In short, to avoid these problems, it is necessary for schools and parents to consider and set certain rules for using electronic devices in studying.

Test yourself

3

I Pronunciation

1. B (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
2. C (the stress on the fourth syllable; other words: the stress on the third syllable)
3. A (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the third syllable)
4. D (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. A ('access' goes with the preposition 'to'.)
6. D ('gender' goes with 'equality' to make a compound noun which means 'people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities'.)
7. B (need an adjective before the noun 'experience')
8. A ('new' is the most suitable answer as teachers want to 'encourage learning and improve their teaching methods'. Other options are not suitable: 'Traditional' means 'old', 'usual' means 'that happens or is done most of the time or in most cases', and 'shocking' means 'that offends or upsets people; that is morally wrong'.)
9. D (the correct phrase 'a member of many international organisations')
10. D ('equal rights' means 'the same rights'.)
11. C ('disadvantaged' means 'not having the things, such as education, or enough money, that people need in order to succeed in life', so the disadvantaged teenagers need help to continue their education.)
12. equality (to make a compound noun 'gender equality')
13. prepare (need a verb after 'to')
14. Education (a noun which stands at the beginning of the sentence as the subject)
15. participant (need a noun after the adjective 'active')
16. economy (need a noun after the adjective 'national')

III Grammar

17. who → that / which ('who' replaces a person or people. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace things – 'flowers')
18. faster → faster than (The sentence uses the comparative structure 'adjective + er + than' but lacks 'than'.)
19. to wrap → to be wrapped (use the passive voice to match with the other clause 'before it is mailed')
20. whose → which / that ('whose' replaces a possessive adjective. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace a thing – 'an old photo album')
21. could polluted → could be polluted / is polluted (The sentence uses the passive voice but lacks 'be'. Passive voice: S + modal verb + be + PII / S + be + PII.)
22. that → whose (need the relative pronoun 'whose' to replace a possessive adjective and connect two nouns 'country' and 'economy')
23. important → more important (The sentence uses the comparative with a long adjective but lacks 'more'.)
24. should be provided (The sentence needs to use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should'.)
25. easier (the structure: 'make + object + adjective')
26. more popular (The sentence has 'than'. → need to use the comparative structure 'more + long adjective + than')
27. whose (The sentence needs the relative pronoun 'whose' to go with the noun 'injury'.)
28. may face (The sentence needs to use an active verb.)

IV Reading

1

29. C (United Nations is an international organisation.)
30. D ('keep' means 'to continue to have'.)
31. B ('belong' is followed by 'to'.)
32. A ('meet' means 'to come together formally in order to discuss something'.)
33. B ('security' means 'the activities involved in protecting countries against attack, danger...'.)
34. C ('of particular concern' means 'important and special matters'.)

2

35. F (Clue: 'continue to find it hard to balance work and family' (paragraph 1, line 2))
36. T (Clue: 'Many women think they have to be the best at everything.' (paragraph 1, lines 2 – 3))
37. F (Clue: 'a lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress' (paragraph 1, lines 5 – 6); cause sb stress = cause stress to sb)
38. T (Clue: 'Employees lose interest and leave their jobs quickly.' (paragraph 1, lines 8 – 9); leave jobs = quit jobs)
39. T (Clue: 'offer suitable working hours, ... let their female staff work from home, ... build up a healthy workplace ...' (paragraph 2, lines 11 – 12))

V Speaking

- 40. A (make a suggestion: 'Do you want to + do sth'; B. 'What about + V-ing'; C. 'Do you feel like + V-ing')
- 41. C (express disagreement)
- 42. B (give instructions: 'Turn it off' → 'Wait' → 'Turn it on again')
- 43. C (make a suggestion: 'Let's + verb'; respond to the suggestion: 'I don't think it's a good idea ...')

VI Writing

- 44. must be stopped because it limits children's access to education and training (The object 'child marriage' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'must' (S + must + be + Pl))
- 45. blended learning wasn't so / as popular as it is now / blended learning was less popular than it is now (use the structure 'S + not be so / as + adjective + as' or comparative with less 'S + be + less + adjective + than')
- 46. attractive job offer I have ever received (the structure: 'This is the most + adjective + S + has / have ever + Pl')
- 47. should be provided for women to reduce gender inequality (The object 'more job opportunities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should' (S + should + be + Pl))
- 48. computer skills are very poor may not want to use electronic devices (The relative pronoun 'whose' goes with the noun phrase 'computer skills'.)
- 49. the boy who sat next to me at Nam's birthday party (use a relative clause with 'who' to replace the reduced relative clause using the present participle phrase – 'sitting next to me at Nam's birthday party')
- 50. of the meeting will have to be changed again (The object 'the date' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verbs 'will have to' (S + will have to + be + Pl))

Unit

9

I Pronunciation

- 1. Cars are not all'owed in the park.
- 2. We learn about the 'natural world' in the Ge'ography class.
- 3. 'Many en'dangered 'animals are 'threatened due to 'habitat loss and il'legal 'hunting.
- 4. The presen'tation 'focuses on the environ'mental pro'tection.
- 5. 'Illegal 'hunting is more and more 'serious and a'larming.
- 6. You should 'never buy 'products made from en'dangered 'animals.
- 7. I 'really like the docu'mentaries of 'animals, plants and re'mote places.
- 8. Defore'station is a 'serious environ'mental 'problem.

II Vocabulary

1

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deforestation | 2. Extreme weather | 3. Global warming |
| 4. Air pollution | 5. Endangered animals | 6. Natural habitat |
| 7. Balance of an ecosystem | 8. Biodiversity | |

2

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. protect | 2. global | 3. serious | 4. deforestation |
| 5. parts | 6. balance | 7. habitats | 8. damages |

3

1. environmental → environment
2. Deforest → Deforestation
3. endanger → endangered
4. pollute → pollution
5. practice → practical
6. globe → global
7. biodiversity → biodiversity
8. pollution → pollute

III Grammar

1

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. A | 8. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

2

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. how much | 2. what | 3. the following week | 4. tomorrow |
| 5. whether | 6. where | 7. yesterday | 8. the previous day |

3

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. C | 6. B | 7. B | 8. C |

IV Reading

- | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C |
| 2 | 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C | |

V Speaking

- | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. A |
|---|------|------|------|------|

2 Sample answer:

There are several things that we can do to save endangered animals. First, I think we should educate people about the importance of wildlife. Once they understand it, they will not do things which harm the animals. Second, introducing strict laws can really help endangered animals because this prevents people from illegal hunting. Last but not least, we should avoid products which are made from endangered animal parts. This helps to save animals from being killed for commercial products.

VI Writing

- 1
 1. Many endangered animals have been saved thanks to community efforts.
 2. The habitats for endangered animals were being damaged by human activities.
 3. She wanted to know if giant pandas were still endangered.
 4. We should take different actions to protect endangered animals.
 5. My friend said she would take part in a go-green event the following week.
 6. Scientists think that wild animals must be kept in the natural habitats.
 7. Research has found that some sea animals have disappeared due to ocean pollution.
 8. The organisation focuses on protecting the natural habitats of rare animals.
- 2
 1. Mr Minh said (that) he was doing a project on different environmental organisations.
 2. My teacher said (that) he / she would continue to help me with the project.
 3. My mother told me (that) she would take me to the wildlife park the following week.
 4. The students said they were discussing ways to stop illegal hunting and wildlife trade.
 5. Mai asked Mr Nam how long he had worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature.
 6. My friend asked me whether / if I liked watching TV programmes about wild animals.
 7. He asked whether / if she was going to take part in the Earth Hour event the following day.
 8. My teacher said I could get lots of information about endangered animals on that website.

3 Sample answer:

The Saola Working Group (SWG) was set up in 2006. It is a non-profit organisation whose aim is to save the saola from extinction in Laos and Viet Nam. Much of the work of SWG focuses on raising funds for saola protection projects and working with local governments so that they have greater political support for saola protection. SWG also works to make people around the world know about saolas and the threats to their existence. Furthermore, SWG develops research and protection centres in the region to protect saolas. With the support of SWG, research and protection centres have been developed to raise awareness about the conservation of rare and endangered species including saolas.

Unit 10

I Pronunciation

1. ↗
2. ↗
3. ↗
4. ↗
5. ↗
6. ↗
7. ↗
8. ↗

II Vocabulary

1

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. damage | 2. explore; learning | 3. crafts | 4. follow |
| 5. Sustainable; profits | 6. hunt | 7. cultures | 8. Responsible |

2

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1. responsible | 2. for | 3. aware | 4. of |
| 5. impact | 6. of | 7. litter | 8. on |

3. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D

III Grammar

1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. B |

2

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. were / was; would start | 2. vote; will go | 3. would buy; had |
| 4. talk; will be | 5. had; would save | 6. were / was; would go |
| 7. will be; knows | 8. would be; knew | |

3. 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A

IV Reading

- 1 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

- 2 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B

V Speaking

- 1 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

2 Sample answer:

There are many things we should do to become ecotourists. First, we should travel more on foot or by bike. We should take showers instead of baths whenever possible to avoid wasting water. Besides, one of the things we could do to become more eco-friendly is to buy local products and respect local cultures wherever we go. There are certain things we should not do as ecotourists. First, we should not use foods and products with lots of packaging. This way will avoid leaving too much waste behind. It will also be better if we turn off air-conditioners when leaving hotel rooms. I also suggest that when we buy souvenirs, we should not buy products made from animal body parts. This will help save endangered animals and local wildlife.

VI Writing

- 1 1. ... around the country for (its) handmade products. / for (its) handmade products around the country.
2. ... three hours travelling to Ho Chi Minh City.
3. ... to put your rubbish in the bins.
4. ... not to feed the animals.
5. ... following / we (should) follow the paths.
6. ... if tourists buy more local products.
7. ... were you, I would travel by bike.
8. ... don't you go on an eco-friendly tour instead?
- 2 1. If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go on an ecotour.
2. If there were two summers every year, I would / could have more time to travel.
3. My home town is popular for (its) beautiful views and delicious food.
4. Tourists can enjoy sunbathing on the beach.
5. Tourists are recommended to follow the path during the trip.
6. Favourite leisure activities in this city include going shopping and going sightseeing.
7. If tourists enjoy going out at night, they can visit the night market.
8. Your eyes will get tired if you spend too much time watching TV.

3 Sample answer:

Welcome to Hon Tam, Nha Trang – the most beautiful place in Viet Nam!

Hon Tam is famous for its clean, long beaches with white sand. It attracts thousands of tourists every year, who come to see the beautiful coral reefs.

Here in Hon Tam, you can spend all day swimming. Favourite leisure activities include sunbathing, kayaking, or diving in the sea. You can never feel bored!

We offer ecotours to Hon Tam, Nha Trang, but tourists are advised not to damage the coral reefs when diving. You can also buy local products to help develop the local businesses and bring home beautiful souvenirs!

Call us at 0929292929 and book your tour today!

Test yourself

4

I Pronunciation

1. C (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
2. B (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
3. D (the stress on the second syllable; other words: the stress on the first syllable)
4. B (the stress on the first syllable; other words: the stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. B ('balance' means 'equal chance to live and interact'.)
6. A ('banned' means 'not allowed to do something'.)
7. C ('ecosystem' means 'all the plants and animals in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment'.)
8. A ('negative' means 'bad or harmful'.)
9. D ('mass' means 'a large amount of something'.)
10. A ('responsible' means 'having a duty of taking care of something'.)
11. B ('culture' means 'the way of life including customs and beliefs of a particular group of people'.)
12. B ('natural' is an adjective that goes with 'habitat'.)
13. C ('illegal' means 'without permission, not allowed by law'.)
14. C ('organisation' is a noun referring to a group of people who work together for a common purpose.)
15. B ('tourist attraction' is a place that attracts a lot of visitors.)
16. A ('environment' is a noun that goes with 'the'.)

III Grammar

17. B (In reported speech with yes-no questions, use *S + asked + sb + if / whether + ...*.)
18. C (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)
19. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would + verb* in the main clause.)
20. D (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)
21. D (In reported speech with statements, change 'tomorrow' to 'the following day'.)
22. A (In conditional sentences type 2 with *wish*, use *wish + past tense*.)
23. D (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple tense in the conditional clause.)
24. B (will → would)
25. A (have → had)
26. B (will → would)
27. A (is → were)
28. A (asked to me → asked (me))

IV Reading

29. B ('popular' means 'liked or enjoyed by many people'.)
30. A ('attract' means 'to make someone interested in and want to visit a place'.)
31. A ('economy' refers to the system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.)

32. C ('introduce' means to make somebody learn about something for the first time.)
33. C ('damage' means 'to harm something'.)
34. A ('traditions' means 'ways of living and behaving that people in a society continue to follow for a long time'.)
35. B (The main idea is taken from all two paragraphs.)
36. D (Clue: About 13 million people across the world have a job in the forest industry ...)
37. A ('absorbing' means 'taking in a liquid or a chemical')
38. D (Clue: However, deforestation has put forests in many parts of the world at risk. This is mostly caused by human activities.)
39. C (Clue: ... because people cut down trees to make room for more farms. Besides, wood trade is another direct cause of deforestation ... Climate change is also responsible for this problem.)

V Speaking

40. C ('If I were you, ...' is used to give advice.)
41. B ('had better' is used to give advice and it is grammatically correct.)
42. A ('That's all right' is used to respond to an apology.)
43. B ('I'm so sorry, Mum' is used to make an apology.)

VI Writing

44. B (In reported speech with yes-no questions, use *S + asked (sb) + if / whether + clause* (one tense back in time). 'whether I had had a good time ...')
45. A (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple in the conditional clause and option A makes sense in the sentence.)
46. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would + verb* in the main clause.)
47. D (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use *S + wanted to know + wh + clause* (one tense back in time: '... would start'.)
48. A (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use *S + asked (sb) + wh-question + clause* (one tense back in time: '... hadn't taken ...')
49. B (In conditional sentences type 1, use *If S + do, S + will do* (take steps – will not). Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)
50. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *If S + did, S + would do* (had enough money – would go). Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)

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