**REVISION**

**Unit 9: A FIRST AID COURSE**

**VOCABULARY**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| first aid | /fəːst eɪd/ | n | sơ cứu |
| course | /kɔːs/ | n | cách giải quyết |
| cut | /kʌt/ | n | vết đứt |
| bleed | /bliːd/ | n, v | sự chảy máu, chảy máu |
| bee | /biː/ | n | con ong |
| sting | /stɪŋ/ | n | vết cắn (của ong, rắn) |

**2. LISTEN AND READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| emergency | /ɪˈməːdʒ(ə)nsi/ | n | tình trạng khẩn cấp, cấp cứu |
| ambulance | /ˈambjʊl(ə)ns/ | n | xe cứu thương |
| calm | /kɑːm/ | v | bình tĩnh lại |
| conscious | /ˈkɒnʃəs/ | adj | tỉnh táo |
| handkerchief | /ˈhaŋkətʃɪf/ | n | khăn tay |
| wound | /wuːnd/ | n | vết thương |
| pressure | /ˈprɛʃə/ | n | sức ép |
| tight | /tʌɪt/ | adj, adv | chặt |
| lane | /leɪn/ | n | đường hẻm |
| promise | /ˈprɒmɪs/ | v, n | hứa, lời hứa |

**3. SPEAK**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| request | /rɪˈkwɛst/ | v | lời yêu cầu |
| offer | /ˈɒfə/ | n | lời đề nghị |
| bandage | /ˈbandɪdʒ/ | n, v | băng, băng bó |

**4. LISTEN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| crutch | /krʌtʃ/ | n | cái nạng |
| stretcher | /ˈstrɛtʃə/ | n | cái cáng |
| scale | /skeɪl/ | n | cái cân |
| wheelchair | /ˈwiːltʃɛː/ | n | xe lăn |
| eye chart | /ʌɪ tʃɑːt/ | n | bảng đo thị lực |
| paramedic | /ˌparəˈmɛdɪk/ | n | người hộ lý |
| wheel | /wiːl/ | v | đẩy xe |
| treat | /triːt/ | v | chữa, điều trị |
| push | /pʊʃ/ | v | đẩy |
| towards | /təˈwɔːdz, twɔːdz/ | prep | về phía |
| eyesight | /ˈʌɪsʌɪt/ | n | thị lực |
| consist | /kənˈsɪst/ | v | gồm có |
| bottom | /ˈbɒtəm/ | n | đáy |
| cry | /krʌɪ/ | v | la, hét |
| lean against | /liːn əˈgɛnst, əˈgeɪnst/ | v | dựa vào |

**5. READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| fainting | /feɪntɪŋ/ | n | cơn ngất |
| shock | /ʃɒk/ | n | cú sốc, choáng |
| force | /fɔːs/ | v | bắt buộc |
| elevate | /ˈɛlɪveɪt/ | v | nâng lên |
| feet | /fiːt/ | n | bàn chân (số nhiều) |
| lower | /ˈləʊə/ | v | hạ thấp |
| level | /ˈlɛv(ə)l/ | n | mức |
| heart | /hɑːt/ | n | trái tim |
| victim | /ˈvɪktɪm/ | n | nạn nhân |
| revive | /rɪˈvʌɪv/ | v | tỉnh lại |
| overheat | /əʊvəˈhiːt/ | v | làm cho nóng quá |
| blanket | /ˈblaŋkɪt/ | n | chăn, mền |
| coat | /kəʊt/ | n | áo khoác |
| alcohol | /ˈalkəhɒl/ | n | rượu, cồn |
| cool | /kuːl/ | v | làm mát, làm nguội |
| minimize | /ˈmɪnɪmʌɪz/ | v | giảm đến mức tối thiểu |
| tissue | /ˈtɪʃuː, ˈtɪsjuː/ | n | mô (sinh học) |
| tap | /tap/ | n | vòi nước |
| if | /ɪf/ | prep | nếu |
| ease | /iːz/ | v | làm giảm đau |
| pack | /pak/ | v | túi, gói |
| sterile | /ˈstɛrʌɪl/ | adj | vô trùng |
| dressing | /ˈdrɛsɪŋ/ | n | đồ băng bó |
| treatment | /ˈtriːtm(ə)nt/ | n | cách điều trị |
| wine | /wʌɪn/ | n | rượu vang |
| beer | /bɪə/ | n | bia |

**6. WRITE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| phone | /fəʊn/ | v | gọi điện thoại |
| occasion | /əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n/ | n | dịp |
| present | /ˈprɛz(ə)nt/ | n | món quà |
| somewhere | /ˈsʌmwɛː/ | adv | nơi nào đó |

**7. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| anxiety | /aŋˈzʌɪəti/ | n | sự lo lắng |
| inform | /ɪnˈfɔːm/ | v | thông báo |
| pass | /pɑːs/ | v | thi đậu |
| entrance | /ˈɛntr(ə)ns/ | n | sự gia nhập |
| airport | /ˈɛːpɔːt/ | n | sân bay |
| pour | /pɔː/ | v | rót |
| hang | /haŋ/ | v | treo (v2: hung. v3: hung) |

**UNIT 9: A FIRST-AID COURSE**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **In order to/ so as to/ To + infinnitive:** (để mà)

In order to/so as to là những cụm từ chỉ mục đích, chúng thường được dùng với động từ nguyên mẫu (bare infinitive).

Cấu trúc: S + V + **in order to/ so as to** + V (bare)

Ví dụ:

She had to work full-time in order to earn a living for herself and her children.

(Cô ấy đã phải làm việc toàn thời gian để kiếm tiền trang trải cuộc sống cho bản thân và con của mình.)

I have to do another part-time job so as to be able to pay school fee.

(Tôi phải làm thêm một công việc bán thời gian nữa mới có thể đóng tiền học phí đủ)

1. **Simple Future (Thì tương lai đơn)**

 **S + Shall/Will + V + O**

 - Will trong câu đề nghị, lời hứa và gợi ý.

Ex: - Will you come to my house tonight to pick me up please ?

 - I won’t tell her about that.

 - Shall we go to the cinema?

* **Exercises:**

***I.Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence***

1. If a victim has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, take off all tight socks and shoes as quickly as possible.

 a. sprained ankle b. limp c. sore throat d. big foot

2. When you have a fainting, sit down, put your head between your knees and have a \_\_\_\_\_

 a. wine drink b. a soft drink c. a sweet drink d. brandy drink

3. When a person had a poisoning, Find out what he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

 a. take b. swallow c. ate d. get

4. If a person has a \_\_\_\_\_, describe the snake to the doctor. It may be poisonous or it may not.

 a. bee sting b. insect bite c. earache d. snake bite

5. When a person gets a sunburn, move him into a cool, shaded area and \_\_\_ him with wet towel

 a. put on b. cover c. wraps d. take off

6. For \_\_\_\_\_\_and stings, use Anti-sting on the skin where the sting is. Rub gently on the skin two or three times a day.

 a. headache b. toothache c. sore throat d. insect bites

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you come and see me after class? I want to discuss your work with you.

 a. Will b. Should c. May d. Might

8. It’s a long time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I had a good meal.

 a. for b. since c. from d. after

9. I’ve come out without any money. \_ Never mind, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some money.

 a. lend b. am lending c. am going to lend d. will lend

10. You left your English book here last night. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I post it to you?

 a. Will b. Shall c. Must d. May

11. I’m going to Nha Trang \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_ Tom. Would you like to come?

 a. in/ by b. on/ by c. on/ with d. in/ with

12. Don’t make a sound or you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the baby.

 a. wake b. will wake c. are waking d. must wake

13. Can you tell me what time the doctor’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opens?

 a. office b. surgery c. hospital d. ward

14. The doctor will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, then give you some medicines and advice.

 a. look for b. examine c. take care d. check

15. No, it’s for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cough.

 a. bad b. poor c. strong d. difficult

16. The teacher explained the lesson carefully \_\_\_\_\_ every student can understand it clearly.

 a. so that b. in order that c. so as to d. both a and b

17. There was an accident \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the crossroads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ midnight last night.

 a. at/ on b. on/ at c. at/ at d. in/ at

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not to make mistakes, type slowly and carefully.

 a. So as b. In order c. So that d. both a and b

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year we haven’t been allowed to park here.

 a. For b. Since c. By d. From

20. The air in the city is not good for your health. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. expensive b. pure c. polluted d. fresh

 **II.** ***Rearrange the words to make complete sentences:***

1. cover / Use / handkerchief / a / a / to / the /towel / or / wound

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the / part / under / affected / Put / tap / running / a / cold

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. burned / with / thick / dressing / Cover / the / area / a / sterile

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Cool / burns / so / to / tissue / the / immediately / as / minimize / damage

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. on / Will / come / to / place / my / you / over / weekend / the ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***III. READING***

***Part A: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage***

**Reading 1**

This is the (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ room in a large hospital. A paramedic is pushing a patient on a stretcher to the emergency room where a doctor is waiting (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the patient. He doesn’t look well. His head is bandaged and his eyes are closed.

 The (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall is used to check people’s eyesight. It consists of about 28 letters ranging (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ size from about 5 centimeters in (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the top of the chart to about 1 centimeter at the bottom. A doctor is trying to weight a crying baby on the scale. The baby’s (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is standing nearby. She’s trying to stop her child from crying. The crutches, (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are for someone with a broken leg, are leaning (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

 1. A. ambulance B. emergency C. instruction D. permanence

 2. A. to treat B. treating C. treated D. treats

 3. A. eyes B. eyesight C. eye chart D. eye charts

 4. A. in B. on C. at D. of

 5. A. high B. tall C. length D. height

 6. A. nurse B. fathers C. mother D. paramedic

 7. A. where B. which C. that D. when

 8. A. from B. of C. against D. again

***Part B: Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False.***

**Reading 2.**

Yesterday, on the way home from school, Hung saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding. The boy’s leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A woman covered the wound by her handkerchief. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service.

1. Hung saw an accident when he went to school. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. The boy’s head was bleed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. A woman used her handkerchief to cover the wound. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. A man telephoned for help. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***IV. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.***

1. Give the victim a cup of tea when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . ( revival)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any buttons when you want to use this machine.( pressure)
3. They found him lying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the floor. Perhaps he fell off while climbing this ladder. (conscious)
4. Smoking often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.( elevation )
5. Let’s follow these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the packets carefully. ( instruct)
6. Write soon and confirm your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (arrive)
7. Put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the cut then hold it tight. (press)
8. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of blood sugar level. (elevate)
9. It’s on the fifth floor, so we had better take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (elevate)
10. The class needs a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of six students to continue. (minimize)
11. The heart pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the body. (bleed)
12. Could you describe the condition of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person? (injure)
13. Make sure that the bandage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (sterilize)
14. I took the pills as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (instruction)
15. The work was carried out at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost. (minimize)
16. Try to stop the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bleed)
17. They want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answers. (immediately)
18. She mustn’t fall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)
19. His speedy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the operation amazed all the doctors. (revive)
20. His hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ painfully around her wrist. (tight)

**V. *Rewrite eachof the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.***

1. The Browns go to work by bus. They want to save natural resources.

🡪 In order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I took off my shoes. I didn’t want to make any noise.

🡪 I took off my shoes in order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mr. Dean is learning Vietnamese. He wishes to read Kim Van Kieu. (so as to)

🡪 Mr. Dean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The police came here because they wanted to investigate the causes of the accident.

🡪 The police came here so as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Because my children don’t want to be late for school, they get up early. (in order not to)

🡪 My children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. She wants you to help her clean the windows.

🡪 Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_

7. I learn English so that I can communicate with foreigners.

🡪 I learn English so as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. I want you to give me a bandage.

🡪 Could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

9. I want you to help me move this wardrobe.

🡪 Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

10. Turn down the TV, please.

🡪 Will you

**Unit 10: RECYCLING**

**VOCABULARY**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| reduce | /rɪˈdjuːs/ | v | giảm, cắt giảm |
| reuse | /riːˈjuːz/ | v | tái sử dụng |
| wrap | /rap/ | n, v | gói, bọc |
| fertilizer | /ˈfəːtɪlʌɪzə/ | n | phân bón |
| matter | /ˈmatə/ | n | chất, vật chất |

**2. LISTEN AND READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| representative | /rɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv/ | n | người đại diện |
| protect | /prəˈtɛkt/ | v | bảo vệ |
| resource | /rɪˈsɔːs, rɪˈzɔːs/ | n | tài nguyên |
| overpackage | /ˈəʊvə ˈpakɪdʒ/ | v | đóng gói quá nhiều |
| sock | /sɒk/ | n | vớ ngắn |
| package | /ˈpakɪdʒ/ | v, n | gói, đóng gói |

**3. SPEAK**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| leather | /ˈlɛðə/ | n | da thuộc |
| cloth | /klɒθ/ | n | vải |
| fabric | /ˈfabrɪk/ | n | vải |
| compost | /ˈkɒmpɒst/ | n | phân xanh |
| fertilize | /ˈfəːtɪlʌɪz/ | v | bón phân |

**4. LISTEN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| record | /rɪˈkɔːd/ | v | ghi, thu (âm, hình ảnh) |
| grain | /greɪn/ | n | ngũ cốc |
| heap | /hiːp/ | n | đống |
| shade | /ʃeɪd/ | n | bóng mát |
| shell | /ʃɛl/ | n | vỏ |
| rat | /rat/ | n | chuột |
| attract | /əˈtrakt/ | v | thu hút, lôi cuốn |
| sunlight | /ˈsʌnlʌɪt/ | n | ánh sáng mặt trời |
| pick | /pɪk/ | n | cuốc chim |
| shovel | /ˈʃʌv(ə)l/ | n | xẻng |
| moisture | /ˈmɔɪstʃə/ | n | hơi ẩm |
| condensation | /kɒndɛnˈseɪʃ(ə)n/ | n | sự ngưng tụ (hơi nước) |
| sheet | /ʃiːt/ | n | tấm, tờ |
| pile | /pʌɪl/ | n | đống |
| gazette | /gəˈzɛt/ | n | công báo |

**5. READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pipe | /pʌɪp/ | n | ống |
| covering | /ˈkʌv(ə)rɪŋ/ | n | vật che phủ |
| nowadays | /ˈnaʊədeɪz/ | n, adv | ngày nay |
| milkman | /ˈmɪlkmən/ | n | người bán sữa |
| refill | /riːˈfɪl/ |  | làm cho đầy lại |
| melt | /mɛlt/ | v | nấu chảy |
| glassware | /ˈglɑːswɛː/ | n | đồ thuỷ tinh |
| billion | /ˈbɪljən/ | n | tỉ |
| law | /lɔː/ | n | luật |
| deposit | /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ | n | tiền đặt cọc |
| dung | /dʌŋ/ | n | phân động vật |
| thought | /θɔːt/ | n | sự suy nghĩ |
| ton | /tʌn/ | n | tấn |
| delight | /dɪˈlʌɪt/ | v | làm vui thích |
| reader | /ˈriːdə/ | n | người đọc |
| fax | /faks/ | v | gửi bằng máy fax |
| waste | /weɪst/ | n | rác |

**6. WRITE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| instruction | /ɪnˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n/ | n | sự hướng dẫn |
| soak | /səʊk/ | v | ngâm, nhúng |
| dry | /drʌɪ/ | v | làm cho khô |
| mix | /mɪks/ | v | trộn |
| press | /prɛs/ | v | ép |
| bucket | /ˈbʌkɪt/ | n | thùng, xô |
| wooden | /ˈwʊd(ə)n/ | adj | làm bằng gỗ |
| mash | /maʃ/ | v | tán nhuyễn |
| wire | /wʌɪə/ | n | dây kim loại |
| mesh | /mɛʃ/ | n | lưới |
| mixture | /ˈmɪkstʃə/ | n | hỗn hợp |
| firmly | /fəːmli/ | adv | vững chắc, kiên quyết |
| mosquito | /mɒˈskiːtəʊ/ | n | muỗi |
| scatter | /ˈskatə/ | v | rải, rắc |
| pot | /pɒt/ | n | bình |
| leaves | /liːvz/ | n (pl) | lá (số ít: leaf) |
| tray | /treɪ/ | n | khay |

**7. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| passive | /ˈpasɪv/ | adj | thụ động |
| noun | /naʊn/ | n | danh từ |
| clause | /klɔːz/ | n | mệnh đề |
| rewrite | /riːˈrʌɪt/ | v | viết lại |
| detergent | /dɪˈtəːdʒ(ə)nt/ | n | chất tẩy rửa |
| liquid | /ˈlɪkwɪd/ | n | chất lỏng |
| completely | /kəmˈpliːtli/ | adv | hoàn toàn |
| certain | /ˈsəːt(ə)n, -tɪn/ | adj | một chút |
| specific | /spəˈsɪfɪk/ | adj |  riêng biệt |
| dip | /dɪp/ | v | nhúng |
| blow | /bləʊ/ | v | thổi |
| intend | /ɪnˈtɛnd/ | v | dự định |
| project | /ˈprɒdʒɛkt/ | n | công trình |
| believe | /bɪˈliːv/ | v | tin |
| mankind | /manˈkʌɪnd/ | n | loài người |
| moon | /muːn/ | n | mặt trăng |
| stir | /stəː/ | v | khuấy |
| relieved | /rɪˈliːvd/ | adj | cảm thấy bớt căng thẳng |
| congratulation | /kəngratjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ | n | sự chúc mừng |
| scarf | /skɑːf/ | n | khăn quàng |
| wrong | /rɒŋ/ | adj | sai |
| confirm | /kənˈfəːm/ | v | xác nhận |

**UNIT 10: RECYCLING**

* **Grammar**
* **Passive Voice (Câu bị động)**

**1. Cấu trúc biến đổi từ câu chủ động sang câu bị động**

**Chủ động: S + V + O**

**Bị động: S + be + V3 / Ved + (by** + O)

-  Chủ động: They **will sell** their house next year.

            **S           V             O**

-> Bị động: Their house **will be sold** by them next year.

                        **S        be + V3    by + O**

**2. Cấu trúc câu bị động với các thì trong tiếng anh**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Các thì** | **Chủ động** | **Bị động** |
| 1. Hiện tại đơn | **S + V(s/es) + O**Ví dụ:- Mary studies English every day. | **S+ is/am/are + V3 / Ved + (by + O)**Ví dụ:- English is studied by Mary everyday. |
| 2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn | **S + is/am/are + V-ing + O**Ví dụ:- He is planting some trees now. | **S + is/am/are + being + V3 / Ved + (by + O)**Ví dụ:- Some trees are being planted (by him) now. |
| 3. Quá khứ đơn | **S + V-ed + O**Ví dụ:- She wrote a letter yesterday. | **S + was/were + V3 / Ved + (by + O)**Ví dụ:- A letter was written (by her) yesterday. |
| 4. Quá khứ tiếp diễn | **S + was/were + V-ing + O**Ví dụ:- They were buying a car at 9 am yesterday. | **S + was/were + being + V3 / Ved + (by + O)**Ví dụ:- A car was being bought at 9 am yesterday. |
| 5. Hiện tại hoàn thành | **S + have/ has + V3/Ved + O**Ví dụ:- My parents have given me a new bike on my birthday. | **S + have/ has + been + V3 / Ved + (by + O)**Ví dụ:- A new bike has been given to me by my parents on my birthday. |
| 6. Tương lai đơn | **S + will + V + O**Ví dụ:- She will do a lot of things tomorrow. | **S + will + be + V3 / Ved + (by O)**Ví dụ:- A lot of things will be done tomorrow. |

* **Exercises:**

***I.Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence***

1. Farmers collect household and garden waste to make...................

 A.glassware B. compost C. fabric D.floor coverings

1. There will be a football match ……………… Sunday.

 A.in B. on C. at D. for

1. Milk bottles can be …………………………..after being cleaned

 A. recycled B. recycling C. to recycle D. to recycling

4. I don’t know how…………………… the game.

 A. playing B. plays C. play D. to play

5. French........................in many Francophone countries.

 A. be spoken B. speaks C. speaking D. is spoken

6. She is....................... to hear about that news.

 A. pleasure B. pleasant C. pleased D. pleasing

7. Contact an organization......................Friends of the Earth.................. information.

 A. like/for B. with/for C. as/like D. for/as

8. Millions of old car tires are thrown...............every single year.

 A. off B. away C. afar D. out

9. We make vegetable matter.....................compost and fertilise our fields.

 A. in B. on C. into D. onto

10. I am looking forward to.................you again tonight.

 A. see B. seeing C. be seen D. be seeing

11. The environmental project............................next month.

A. will soon be carried out B. is soon carried out

C. is soon being carried out D. was soon carried out.

12. It is.....................that people are trying to protect trees.

 A. interested B. interesting C. uninterested D.uninteresting

13. We’d better use cloth bags instead..............plastic bags.

 A. on B. from C. off D. of

14. What did the government do to prevent people...................littering?

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

15. Is the rubbish....................everyday?

 A. collected B. collecting C. collects D. collect

16. Be careful! Don’t wear precious jewelries or it.........................

 A. jack B. is jacked C. jacks D. will be jacked

17. Try to use environmentally friendly products...................our beautiful environment.

 A. to protect B. in order to protect C. so as to protect D. All are correct

18. Farmers use animal dung for.........................their fields.

A. making B. developing C. fertilizing D.improving

19. The sea and the rivers are too....................to swim.

 A. clean B. clear C. dirty D. stinky

20. It’s...................to walk alone at night.

 A. danger B. dangerous C. dangerously D.dangered

**II.** ***Rearrange the words to make complete sentences:***

1. coverings / and / make / recycled / can / Tires / be / to / pipes / floor

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What / to / glass / / it / sent / happens / the / when / is / to / factories ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. vegetable / to / animal / We / matter / should / make / food / use

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***III. READING***

***Part A: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage***

**Reading 1.**

Garbage is a serious problem in the US. Every year, Americans (1)....................308 billion pounds of garbage. (2)....................garbage goes into (3)..................., but there are not many of them for all the garbage. One answer to the garbage problem is (4)................... About half of all the garbage in the USA can (5).................... and (6).............. Recycling helps people solve the landfill problem and save energy.

1. A. appear B. give C. produce D. proceed
2. A. many B. a lot of C. a few D. a little
3. A. wastelands B. parks C. streets D. landfills
4. A. reconstructuring B. recycling C. reusing D. rebuilding
5. A. be recycled B. recycle C. is recycled D. are recycled
6. A. reuse B. reused C. reuses D. reusing
7. A. new tires B. floor coverings C. compost D. fertilizer

***Part B: Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False.***

**Reading 2.**

Do you know how to start a compost heap? First of all you must use only vegetable matter, which includes tea leaves, egg shells – but wash the shells first – and tissue. Don’t use any meat or grain products because this attracts rats. The best place for a compost heap is a place that gets a few hours of sunlight each day and remember to turn the compost regularly so it gets plenty of air. We should not water the compost. Because it will get moisture through condensation. After six months, the compost will be ready to use as fertilize.

1. Vegetable matter, plant and glass are used to make compost. ……………
2. The compost including meat or grain products attracts rats. ……………
3. Compost is a good fertilizer. …………
4. The compost can be used after about six months. ……………

***IV. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.***

1. Contact an organization like Friends of the Earth for …………(inform)
2. We should do more to save ………resources. (nature)
3. Farmers often use dung for …………their fields. (fertilizer)
4. Every milk bottle can be …………… thirty times. (use)
5. The milkman often ………………. the empty bottles of milk. (collection)
6. Tires can be recycled to make pipes or floor …………. (cover)
7. Linda is one of the ……………from Friends of the Earth. (represent)
8. It’s ……………… to cross the avenue. (danger)
9. Compost is a wonderful ………… It helps plants grow. (fertilize)
10. Share your ……………. story with our readers! (recycle)
11. Do you know how to protect the ………… ? (environmental)
12. One ton of recycled paper saves ………………. eight trees. (approximate)
13. The country’s ……….resources include forests, coal and oil (nature)
14. These products are ………………………….friendly (environment)
15. My friend Tom has a great ………………..of coins. (collect)
16. Reduce means not buying products which are ……………….. (over package)
17. They talk about their plan ……………….. (happy)
18. She is very ………………….from her sister. (difference)
19. I’m ………………in collecting waste paper. (interest)
20. The most ………………………. natural fertilizer is compost (wonder )

**V. *Rewrite eachof the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it***

1.Keeping the environment clean is very important.

→It's …………………..………………………

2. They will show the time machine to the public when they finish

→The time machine ……………………..……………………

3. He was delighted to receive his aunt’s letter.

→ He was ……………………………

4.Old car tires are recycled to make shoes and sandals.

→ People …………………………………………….

5. I'm very sad that I wasn't accepted in that group

→I'm very sad…………………………………………

6. We can use the garbage to make fertilizer.

→ The garbage………………………………………………

7. We should reuse plastic bags.

→ Plastic bags …………..………………………………

8. People speak English all over the world.

→ English ………………………………………

9. We should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags.

→ Cloth bags…………..…………………………………………

10. Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

→The telephone……………………………………………

**Unit 11**: **TRAVELLING AROUND VIET NAM**

**VOCABULARY**

**1. GETTING STARTED**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| place of interest | /pleɪs ɒv ˈɪnt(ə)rɪst/ | n | danh lam thắng cảnh |
| harbor | /ˈhɑːbə/ | n | cảng |

**2. LISTEN AND READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mind | /mʌɪnd/ | v | cảm thấy phiền lòng |
| taxi | /ˈtaksi/ | n | xe tắc xi |
| corn | /kɔːn/ | n | bắp |
| sugar cane | /ˈʃʊgə keɪn/ | n | mía |
| luggage | /ˈlʌgɪdʒ/ | n | hành lý |
| past | /pɑːst/ | prep, adv | qua |
| farmland | /ˈfɑːmland/ | n | đất nông nghiệp |

**3. SPEAK**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| reply | /rɪˈplʌɪ/ | n, v | sự trả lời, trả lời |
| go ahead | /gəʊ əˈhɛd/ | v | bắt đầu làm cái gì không do dự |
| would rather | /ˈ wʊd rɑːðə/ | v | thích hơn |
| officer | /ˈɒfɪsə/ | n | nhân viên |
| approx | /əˈprɒks/ | adv | khoảng (viết tắt của approximately) |
| vegetarian | /vɛdʒɪˈtɛːrɪən/ | adj | chay, ăn chay |
| revolutionary | /rɛvəˈluːʃ(ə)n(ə)ri/ | adj | cách mạng |
| botanical | /bəˈtanɪkl/ | adj | (thuộc) thực vật học |

**4. LISTEN**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| highway | /ˈhʌɪweɪ/ | n | đường cái, quốc lộ |
| starve | /stɑːv/ | v | chết đói |
| book | /bʊk/ | v | đặt chỗ trước |
| bridge | /brɪdʒ/ | n | cầu |

**5. READ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| seaside | /ˈsiːsʌɪd/ | adj | bên bờ biển |
| sight | /sʌɪt/ | n | thắng cảnh |
| oceanic | /ˌəʊsɪˈanɪk, -ʃɪ-/ | adj | (thuộc) đại dương |
| institute | /ˈɪnstɪtjuːt/ | n | học viện |
| giant | /ˈdʒʌɪənt/ | adj | khổng lồ |
| Buddha | /ˈbʊdə/ | n | Đức Phật |
| offshore | /ˈɒfʃɔː, ɒfˈʃɔː/ | adj, adv | ngoài khơi |
| island | /ˈʌɪlənd/ | n | đảo |
| accommodation | /əkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n/ | n | chỗ ở |
| flight | /flʌɪt/ | n | chuyến bay |
| southern | /ˈsʌð(ə)n/ | adj | (thuộc) phía nam |
| eternal | /ɪˈtəːn(ə)l, iː-/ | adj | vĩnh viễn |
| waterfall | /ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/ | n | thác nước |
| railway | /ˈreɪlweɪ/ | n | đường xe lửa |
| mountainous | /ˈmaʊntɪnəs/ | adj | có núi, nhiều núi |
| tribal | /ˈtrʌɪb(ə)l/ | adj | (thuộc) bộ lạc |
| slope | /sləʊp/ | n | sườn núi |
| jungle | /ˈdʒʌŋg(ə)l/ | n | rừng nhiệt đới |
| stream | /striːm/ | n | suối |
| recognize | /ˈrɛkəgnʌɪz/ | v | công nhận, nhận ra |
| UNESCO | /juːˈnɛskəʊ/ | n | tổ chức GD, KH & VH của LHQ |
| heritage | /ˈhɛrɪtɪdʒ/ | n | di sản |
| magnificent | /magˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt/ | adj | lộng lẫy, đầy ấn tượng |
| cave | /keɪv/ | n | hang, động |
| limestone | /ˈlʌɪmstəʊn/ | n | đá vôi |
| sand | /sand/ | n | cát |
| mini | /ˈmɪni/ | adj | nhỏ |
| various | /ˈvɛːrɪəs/ | adj | nhiều thứ khác nhau |
| low | /ləʊ/ | adj | thấp |
| topic | /ˈtɒpɪk/ | n | chủ đề |
| coming | /ˈkʌmɪŋ/ | adj | sắp tới |
| tribe | /trʌɪb/ | n | bộ lạc |
| climb | /climb/ | v | trèo |
| sunbathe | /ˈsʌnbeɪð/ | v | tắm nắng |
| florist | /ˈflɒrɪst/ | n | người bán hoa |
| import | /ɪmˈpɔːt, ˈɪm-/ | v | nhập khẩu |

**6. WRITE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| paddle | /ˈpad(ə)l/ | v | chèo xuồng |
| canoe | /kəˈnuː/ | n | ca nô |
| cloud | /klaʊd/ | v | mây |
| hire | /ˈhʌɪə/ | v | thuê |
| chronological | /krɒnəˈlɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ | adj | theo trình tự thời gian |
| rescue | /ˈrɛskjuː/ | v | cứu |
| lean | /liːn/ | v | ngả người |
| pick | /pɪk/ | v | lượm, nhặt |
| overturn | /əʊvəˈtəːn/ | v | lật úp |
| stumble | /ˈstʌmb(ə)l/ | v | vấp |
| rock | /rɒk/ | n | cục đá |
| realize | /ˈrɪəlʌɪz/ | v | nhận ra |
| alarm clock | /əˈlɑːm klɒk/ | v | đồng hồ báo thức |
| go off | /gəʊ ɒf/ | v | phát ra tiếng động lớn, bất chợt |
| strangely | /streɪn(d)ʒli/ | adv | kỳ lạ |
| pool | /puːl/ | n | vũng nước |

7. LANGUAGE FOCUS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| schoolyard | /ˈskuːljɑːd/ | n | sân trường |
| sale | /seɪl/ | n | sự bán hàng |
| participle | /ˈpɑːtɪsɪp(ə)l/ | n | động tính từ, phân từ |
| put out | /pʊt aʊt/ | v | bỏ, vứt đi |
| cigarette | /sɪgəˈrɛt/ | n | điếu thuốc lá |

**UNIT 11: TRAVELING AROUND VIETNAM**

* **Grammar**
* **The participles (Phân từ)**

**1. Cấu trúc câu: Phân từ có hai loại:**

+ **Hiện tại phân từ** (Present participle) **Verb + ing**

Ví dụ:

* She was crying when I saw her. (Khi tôi thấy cô ấy thì cô ấy đang khóc.)
* Who's the man talking to Nga? (Người đàn ông đang nói chuyện với Nga là ai vậy?)

+ **Quá khứ phân từ** (Past participle) **Verb + ed**

* It was broken on the storm. (Nó bị gãy trong trận bão.)
* You' re fired. (Anh bị sa thải.)

**2. Áp dụng:**

+ Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ có thể đi với nhau để thành lập **dạng tiếp diễn** và **dạng hoàn thành.**

Ví dụ:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***being employed*** | ***having arrived*** | ***having been invited*** |

+ Phân từ được dùng với trợ động từ **be** và **have** để thành lập dạng tiếp diễn, hoàn thành và dạng bị động của động từ.

Ví dụ:

* It's was raining when I got home. (Khi tôi về nhà thì trời đang mưa.)
* I've forgotten your name. (Tôi quên tên bạn mất rồi.)

+ Phân từ có thể được dùng như tính từ.

Ví dụ:

* I love the noise of falling rain. (Tôi yêu tiếng mưa rơi.)
* She says she's got a broken heart. (Cô ấy nói trái tim cô ấy tan nát.)

+ Đôi khi phân từ có thể được dùng như trạng từ.

Ví dụ:

* She ran screaming out of the room. (Cô ấy vừa thét vừa chạy ra khỏi phòng.)

+ Phân từ có thể kết hợp với những từ khác để tạo thành mệnh đề.

Ví dụ:

* Who's the man sitting in the corner? (Người đàn ông đang ngôi ở góc phòng là ai?)

+ Hiện tại phân từ có thể được dùng để thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể chủ động (active).

Ví dụ:

* Students who attend this school have to wear uniform.

-> Students attending this school have to wear uniform. (Học sinh học trường này phải mặc đồng phục.)

* The man who is standing over there is my teacher.

-> The man standing over there is my teacher. (Người đàn ông đứng ở kia là thầy giáo của tôi.)

+ Quá khứ phân từ có thể được dùng để thay cho mệnh đề quan hệ khi động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ ở thể bị động (passive).

Ví dụ:

* Most of the people who were invited to the party didn't turn up.

-> Most of the people invited to the party didn't turn up. (Phần lớn những người được mời đến dự tiệc đã không đến.)

* The toys which were made in China are cheap.

->The toys made in China are cheap. (Đồ chơi được sản xuất tại Trung Quốc thì rẻ.)

* **REQUEST WITH WOULD/ DO YOU MIND …?**

1- Để yêu cầu ai làm việc gì một cách lịch sự ta thường dùng cấu trúc dạng verb-ing:
**[ Would you mind + verb-ing …? ]**
**[ Do you mind + verb-ing …? ]**

Ex: Would/ Do you mind helping me for a few minutes? *(Bạn có phiền giúp tôi ít phút được không?.)*
Would/ Do you mind not smoking? (= Please don’t smoke.) *(Xin đừng hút thuốc)*

Would/ Do you mind opening the window? (= Please open the window) *(Phiền bạn mở dùm cửa sổ./ Vui lòng mở dùm cửa sổ.)*

1. Để hỏi xin phép một cách lịch sự ta thường dùng cấu trúc dạng ‘If’.

**[ Do you mind + if-clause (present tense)…? ]**
**[ Would you mind + if-clause (past tense)…? ]**

Ex: Do you mind if I smoke? *(Anh có phiền không nếu tôi hút thuốc?)*
Would you mind if I opened the window? *(Bạn có phiền không nếu tôi mở cửa sổ?)*

+ Lưu ý rằng câu trả lời ‘No’ (không) hoặc ‘Not at all‘ (không có gì) được dùng để cho phép trong cấu trúc Would/ Do you mind if… ? (nhưng chúng ta thường thêm vào những từ khác nữa để cho ý nghĩa rõ rằng.)

Ex: Do you mind if I look at your paper? *(Bạn có phiền không nếu tôi xem nhờ báo của bạn?)*
No, please do. *(Không, xin cứ xem.)*
Would you mind if I used your hand-phone? *(Bạn có phiền không nếu tôi dùng điện thoại cầm tay của bạn?)*
No, please do. *(Không, xin cứ tự nhiên.)*
**Lưu ý:** Hai cấu trúc đưa ra lời đề nghị này có sự khác nhau về mức độ lịch sự: Would you mind có phần lịch sự hơn Do you mind. Tuy nhiên, sự khác biệt này rất nhỏ nên hai cấu trúc này có thể được sử dụng như nhau trong các tình huống giao tiếp trang trọng.

* **Exercises:**

***I.Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence***

1.Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for just a minute?

 a. to wait b. waiting c. about waiting d. waited

 2. My sister enjoyed sweets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from chocolate.

 a. make b. made c. making d. to make

3. When the boat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .They fell into the water.

 a. stop b. dropped c. overturned d. appeared

4. There are many places of interest worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.

 a. see b. to see c. seeing d. saw

5. Can we travel across the river in this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 a. bicycle b. canoe c. truck d. stick

6. The young lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of that shop is Mai’s sister.

 a. standing b. stood c. stand d. is standing

7. “Would you mind closing the window?”. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

a. No, I’m afraid not b.No, of course c. No,I can’t d. I’d rather you didn’t

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano.

a. Limestone b. Marble c. Ice d. Lava

9. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I borrowed your dictionary?

 a. if b. when c. that d. where

10. There is a big , well-known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institute in Nha Trang.

a. sea b. oceanic c. marine d. ocean

11. My mother decided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anywhere this summer.

a. don’t go b. not go c. not to go d .not going

12. There are flights daily to Ho Chi Minh City \_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday

a. besides b. on c. after d. except

13.Passengers should check in at least one hour before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. departure b. department c. departed d. depart

14. I have see Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he got married.

a. since b. before c. by d. for

15. Donna works in a shop that sells flowers and plants ; she’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. baker b. florist c. gardener d. farmer

16.We finally arrived , at our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late that evening.

a. destination b. arrival c. departure d. journey

17 Would you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your car?

a. to move b. moving c. moved d. move

18. She cried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news .

a. excited b. excitedly c. excite d. exciting

19. Will you pick me \_\_\_\_\_ after the party?

a. on b. up c. over d. in

20. Sydney Opera House in Australia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1973.

a. completed b. has completed c. were completed d. was completed

**II.** ***Rearrange the words to make complete sentences:***

1.Would / sitting / front / you / in / seat / mind / the ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.about / drive / the / center / It’s / 40-minute / a / from / city

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Would / mind / I / you / question / you / if / asked / a ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.wants / travel / train / see / much / the / as / She / to / by / to / as / of / country / possible

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.Can / wait / after / we’ve / the / you / until / pagoda / seen ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***III. READING***

***Part A: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage***

**Reading 1**.

Viet Nam is my homeland. Have you ever come to this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1)? It’s in the south east Asia. There are a lot of sights that attract millions of tourists every year.

 The most beautiful place that I think you should come first is Ha Long Bay. It is recognized by UNESCO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2) a world Heritage Site. Tourists can go there by buses or trains from HaiPhong and Hanoi. When you come there, you may enjoy the beauty of magnificent caves, as well as the limestone island. You can also enjoy swimming and sunbathing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(3) quiet sand beaches. You can stays in hotels, mini-hotels or on various island. If you are interested in mountain-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4), you should go to Sapa where there are very beautiful mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(5) and jungle streams. A visit to some tribal villages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(6) us feel comfortable.

1 A. hometown B. countryside C. country D. homeland

2. A. so B. as C. at D. for

3. A. in B. at C. for D. on

4. A. picking B. climbing C. seeing D. talking

5. A. caves B. slopes C. stops D. ports

6. A. sends B. gives C. tells D. makes

 ……**…**..

**Reading 2**.

 Last summer Mary went to Ho Chi Minh with her parents. Their flight lasted over twelve hours. They stayed in a big hotel. It was clean and comfortable.

On the first day, they visited NhaRong Port, Thong Nhat Palace and some other places of interest. On the second day, they visited Cu Chi Tunnels where they were amazed by hundreds of underground defense works used during the war. Finally, they went to VinhNghiem pagoda and the Notre Dame Cathedral and they were interested in the special atmosphere of peace and dignity there. After three days in Ho Chi Minh City, they went to Hue to visit some citadel there. They really enjoyed their stay in Viet Nam.

1.Mary and her family went to Ho Chi Minh City by train. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.They visited Cu Chi Tunnels on the last day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.They stayed in Ho Chi Minh City for three days. \_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

4.They liked the journey in Vietnam. \_\_**\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. *Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentence.***

1. Who’s the girl ***(****talk)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to William?
2. Most of the people *(invite)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the party didn’t turn up.
3. She wore a skirt *(make)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of cotton.
4. The singer *(perform)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV last night is my favorite one.
5. The boys *(play)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_soccer in that field are our friends.
6. Dairy products *(sell)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in this shop are safe for our health.
7. The old lady *(stand)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in front of our house is our grandmother.
8. The cars *(make)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Japan are very economical.
9. A person *(watch)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_television is called a television viewer.
10. The students discussed the problems *(cause)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by pollution.
11. Do you mind if I *(take)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a photo?
12. Would you mind *(buy)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me some vegetables for dinner?
13. Do you mind *(open)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the window?
14. Would you mind if I *(stay)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with you for a week?
15. Do you mind *(help)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her to finish her work?
16. Would you mind if I *(turn)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the television?
17. Would you mind *(leave)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us alone?
18. Would you mind if I (*give*)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her your book from the shelf?
19. Do you mind *(take)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these books home?
20. Would you mind if I (*sit*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here?

***V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Uyen had enough time to finish the exam. (luck)
2. Sapa is a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resort in viet nam. (mountain)
3. My uncle likes to visit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_villages in highlands. (tribe)
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dark clouds soon appeared and it began to rain. (fortunate)
5. Oceania hotel in phan thiet is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comfortable. (wonderful)
6. Why don’t you join the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (compete)
7. Da lat is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for its waterfalls, lakes and flower garden. (fame)
8. We are waiting for your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decide)
9. Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (inform)
10. It is difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ba na hill at busy time. (accommodate)
11. Donna is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in los angeles. (flower)
12. Everyone fell into the deep and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water. (danger)
13. There are many buses to lao cai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (day)
14. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_visit ha long everyday. (tour)
15. Would you make me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about some interesting places to visit? (suggest)
16. Our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is at 8 o’clock today. (arrive)
17. Ha long bay was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by unesco as a world heritage site. (recognition)
18. Every week, there are two\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from hanoi to nha trang. (fly)
19. The train made a late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (depart)

20.Tim and shannon want to visit an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_institute in vietnam. (ocean)

**VI. *Rewrite eachof the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.***

1. I don't understand the words. They are written on the envelope.

=> I don’t………………………………………………………..

2. People often like cars. The cars are made in Japan.

=> People often ………………………………………………….

3. They enjoy dinner. It was served by the swimming pool.

=> They enjoy ……………………………………………………

4. The tourists wanted to stay in mini- hotel. The mini- hotels were built along the beach.

=> The tourists …………………………………………………..

5. The man wants to buy the book. It was published last year.

=> The man ……………………………………………………

6. They are rebuilding the houses. The houses were destroyed in a fire last month.

=>. They are ……………………………………………………

7. Do you know the woman? The woman is talking to Tom.

=> Do you…………………………………………………….

8. The girl is reading a book. She is my younger sister.

=> The girl ……………………………………………………

9. The flowers are from Dalat. They are sold in those flower shops.

=> The flowers ……………………………………………..

10. The pagoda was a large one. It was built on the top of the hill.

=> The pagoda ……………………………………………..