

Unit 1: A VISIT FROM A PEN PAL (TC)

I. LISTEN: listen to the CD (Text books) and decide whether the statements are True or False. (1.0 pt)

A

1. If they go through the parking lot, they can catch a bus on Ocean Drive.
2. There are trees and flowers and a lake in the middle.
3. They want to catch the bus with the number 103.
4. Carlo loves American food.

B

1. This was the first meeting between Maryam and Lan in Malaysia.
2. Maryam was impressed because Ha Noi people were friendly.
3. They didn't go to see a place of worship.
4. Maryam wanted to invite Lan to Kuala Lumpur.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (1.5 pts)

1. Malaysia is divided _____ 2 regions
A. to B. on C. in D. into
2. Maryam was really _____ by the beauty of Ha Noi.
A. impressed B. impress C. impression D. impressive
3. _____ Kuala Lumpur, Ha Noi is a busy modern city
A. As B. Such as C. Like D. Similar
4. Long ago people used to _____ the sun, the stars and the moon.
A. hate B. worship C. love D. dislike
5. I wish I _____ his name.
A. knew B. know C. will know D. would know
6. Minh's father often takes him _____ the park every summer.
A. on B. to C. in D. after
7. Lan _____ the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying.
A. enjoying B. has enjoyed C. enjoyed D. enjoy
9. The United States has a _____ of around 250 million.
A. population B. separation C. addition D. introduction
10. Vietnamese people are very _____.
A. friend B. friendless C. friendly D. friendship
11. We were having dinner _____ the telephone rang.
A. when B. while C. until D. since
12. I _____ call you as soon as I come back home.
A. have B. will C. am D. is going
13. Would you mind _____ the door?
A. open B. opened C. opening D. to open
14. That teacher is a (n) _____ one. His pupils like his sense of humor.
A. amusing B. amused C. amusement D. self- amused
15. The children are playing _____ in the schoolyard.
A. happy B. happiness C. happier D. happily
16. Mrs. White is very _____. She goes to church every day.
A. religion B. regional C. religious D. region
17. What's the _____ of Malaysia? Is it the ringgit?
A. currency B. money C. unit D. money symbol

18. The living room and the dining room are _____ by a short wall where there are many decorative plants.

- A. broken B. divide C. parted D. separated


19. "Excuse me; can I book a ticket for Paris?" " _____ "

- A. Hurry up B. Thank you C. Never mind D. Certainly




20. "So how are things at school, Tim?" " _____ "

- A. Oh, pretty good, actually. B. Well, I can't agree with you.
C. It's my pleasure. D. I was not very good at it

III. CAUTION SIGNS – WARNINGS: (0.5 pt)

1. What does the sign say?		A. No jumping B. No chasing C. No pushing D. No running
2. What does the sign say?		A. No high heels B. No expensive shoes C. No worn-out shoes D. No open footwear
3. What does the sign say?		A. People are working here B. Safe road C. No animal-drawn vehicles D. No humans or animals
4. What does the sign say?		A. No goods vehicles B. No motorcycles C. No agricultural vehicles D. No motor vehicles
5. What does the sign say?		A. No goods vehicles B. No cyclists C. No trains D. No agricultural vehicles

<p>6. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Maximum length limit B. Maximum width limit C. Maximum weight limit D. Maximum height limit</p>
<p>7. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Roadworks B. Traffic signals ahead C. Swing bridge ahead D. Slippery road</p>
<p>8. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Other danger B. Traffic queues C. Human queues D. Stop ahead</p>
<p>9. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Other danger B. Free water C. Don't touch the glass D. Don't drink water</p>
<p>9. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. No smartphone use B. No texting C. No talking D. No dialing</p>
<p>10. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Alcohol is allowed in this area B. Get free alcohol in this area C. Alcohol is disallowed in this area D. Buy recyclable bottles in this area</p>
<p>11. Which country is this?</p> 	<p>A. Malaysia B. Indonesia C. The Philippines D. Singapore</p>
<p>12. Which country is this?</p> 	<p>A. Malaysia B. Indonesia C. The Philippines D. Singapore</p>

13. What does the sign say?		A. No touching B. No paper C. No littering D. No picking
14. What does the sign say?		A. No giving flowers B. No cutting grass C. No littering D. No picking flowers
15. What does the sign say?		A. No shoes B. No barefoot C. Don't touch the flowers D. Keep off the grass

IV. CLOZE TEXT: (1.5pts)

1. Malaysia is a country in Southeast Asia. It borders Thailand and is surrounded by the sea. Malaysia became an independent nation in 1963 after (1)_____ by Great Britain for many years. It has a very strong economy that (2)_____ tourism and trade. (3)_____ its location in the South Pacific ocean, the (4)_____ of Malaysia is tropical. This means that is very hot and humid. Also, the temperature does not change much throughout the year. Malaysia's general weather conditions make (5)_____ a wonderful place for many plants and animals to live. In fact, Malaysia is one of the world's most diverse ecosystems. In 2001, Malaysia was ranked as one of the top 12 diverse countries in the world in terms of biology (plants and animals). It is believed that over 170,000 different kinds of plants and animals live in Malaysia. In fact, scientists think that nearly 20% of the world's animals (6)_____ in Malaysia now. Malaysia is home to tigers, elephants, rhinos, turtles, and many different kinds of monkeys including Orangutans.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. having ruled | B. ruled | C. being ruled | D. ruling |
| 2. A. composes of | B. comprise | C. consists | D. includes |
| 3. A. As | B. In spite of | C. Therefore | D. Because of |
| 4. A. weather | B. climate | C. temperature | D. condition |
| 5. A. it | B. they | C. that | D. them |
| 6. A. lives | B. live | C. lived | D. living |

2. Singapore is a country in Southeast Asia. Until 1965, Singapore was ruled by the United Kingdom. In 1965, they gained their (1)_____ and established their own government. Singapore's economy is very strong in a number of different areas. (2)_____ its large and centrally located port, import and export is an important part of Singapore's economy. "Import" means bringing items into the country and "export" means sending items out of the country. Many of the goods imported and exported are electronics and technology or are related to chemical, oil, or medical supplies.

Another area that is important to Singapore's economy is finance. Singapore is the world's (3)_____ financial center after New York, London, and Tokyo.

Over 10,000 companies from around the world have offices in Singapore. As a result of having so many multi-national companies, nearly half of the people who work in Singapore are from other countries.

Singapore is (4)_____ for being a clean and safe country that has many interesting sites to see.

Thanks to its diverse economy, Singapore is a very wealthy nation. In fact, it is one of the top ten richest (5)_____ in the world. Many people in Singapore are millionaires

(6)_____ some are very poor. It is a small country, but serves as a model for other nations when looking at their own economics.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. dependence | B. correspondence | C. free | D. independence |
| 2. A. Despite | B. Due to | C. Because | D. In spite of |
| 3. A. four-largest | B. largest-fourth | C. fourth-largest | D. forth-largest |
| 4. A. well-known | B. considered | C. impressed | D. dangerous |
| 5. A. nation | B. continents | C. countries | D. provinces |
| 6. A. so | B. because | C. however | D. but |

V. READING COMPREHENSION: (1.5 pts)

A. Reading plays an important role in our lives. Not only is it the fastest way to reach for new information and new knowledge, but it is also useful in building maturity and widening awareness of contemporary issues. Besides, reading gave human the ability to think deeply and seek for changes, which is especially important for people in Malaysia which has the vision of becoming an advanced country in 2020. However, despite being one of the countries in South-East Asia with the highest literacy rate (93.2%), Malaysia is still far behind developed countries like Japan, United States and Britain, which have a literacy rate of 99%.

Malaysia is suffering a poor reading culture among the citizens. It was found that Malaysians are only keen on reading books that are related to their work field or of light genre. They opined that reading things that are not to their interest is a waste of time and will not contribute to self-development, in which such mindset had prevented them from reading to expand knowledge. Also, most Malaysians were not **inculcated** to read since they were young, and they are less willing to spend money to buy quality books.

True or False

1. Reaching for new information and knowledge is the only benefit we gain from reading.
2. Malaysia is the country with the highest literacy rate in the world.
3. Citizens in Malaysia love reading books which are related to their work field or of light genre.
4. Most Malaysians were taught to read since they were young.

Read the text again and choose the best answer for these questions

5. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The reasons why Malaysia has the highest literacy rate in South-East Asia.
 - B. The benefits of reading and ways to encourage reading in Malaysia.
 - C. The importance of reading to Malaysians and their reading culture.
 - D. The difference in reading culture between Malaysia and other countries.
6. The word '**inculcated**' in the paragraph means:

A. ordered	B. learned	C. taught	D. told
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B. The historic summit between the United States and North Korea will take place next month in Singapore, about 5,000 kilometers south of the North Korean capital, Pyongyang. Some reasons the tiny city-state was chosen as the site.

Security:

Singapore is well-known for putting together top-level international gatherings at short notice. Since Singapore gained independence in 1965, it has become one of the safest countries in the world.

Past experience:

Singapore also hosted a historic meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and then-Taiwan President Ma Ying-jeou in November 2015. That meeting — the first between the leaders of the governments in Beijing and Taipei since the civil war ended seven decades earlier — was arranged secretly.

Diplomatic ties:

Singapore is a large trading partner with the U.S., the second-largest Asian investor, and a longtime supporter of its military presence in the Asia-Pacific region. It is also the regional headquarters of large U.S. companies including Google, Facebook and Airbnb.

Singapore is one of about four dozen countries in the world where North Korea has an embassy. North Korea's state-owned companies have, in the past, conducted legal and illegal business dealings with Singapore businesses. The city-state officially cut off trade relations with North Korea in 2017 to obey international **sanctions**.

True or False

1. Singapore has never held any top-level international gatherings at short notice before.
2. Since gaining independence, Singapore has become a dangerous place.
3. The United States is no longer the second-largest Asian investor.
4. North Korea only opens embassies in about 48 countries across the world.

Read the text again and choose the best answer for these questions

5. Topic of the text may be:

- A. The historic meeting between the United States and North Korea.
- B. The successful meetings Singapore has held so far.
- C. The diplomatic ties between Singapore and the U.S..
- D. The reasons why Singapore is a perfect place for US-North Korea meeting.

6. The word '**sanction**' in the paragraph means:

- A. disagreement
- B. prevention
- C. law
- D. approval

VI. WORD FORMS: (1.5 pts)

1. Numerous items of _____ have been received on this subject.
(CORRESPONDENT)
2. Her sudden _____ towards him was suspicious. (FRIEND)
3. Their _____ were answered and the child was found safe and well. (PRAY)
4. _____ between the rich and the poor seem to grow ever wider. (DIVIDE)
5. There are no _____ on students to attend classes. (COMPEL)
6. Space travel is one of the wonders of _____ science.(MODERNIZE)
7. That was an _____ performance from such a young tennis player.
(IMPRESSION)
8. The teams are playing a _____ match on Sunday. (FRIEND)
9. I need a _____ baby-sitter. (DEPEND)
10. They proposed making secondary education _____ up to the age of 18.
(COMPEL)

11. Much of the house has been _____. (MODERN)
12. She likes to spend time _____ her home. (BEAUTY)
13. He tried to _____ me with his extensive knowledge of wine. (IMPRESSION)
14. Let us _____ for the victims of this terrible disaster. (PRAYER)
15. The law can _____ fathers to make regular payments for their children.
(COMPULSORY)
16. The scores of those students are always _____ high. (IMPRESS)
17. He was back in her arms and she could once again sleep _____. (PEACE)
18. The two departments work _____ of each other. (DEPEND)
19. The evening passed _____. (ENJOY)
20. Their house is _____ decorated. (BEAUTY)

VII. WRITE: (2.5 pts)

A. TRANSFORMATION:

1. Thousands of people have to build that castle for him for years.
→ That castle
2. She doesn't send me her recent photos.
→ I wish
3. He failed in the examination last year.
→ He did not
4. I haven't eaten this kind of food before.
→ This is the first
5. His parents made him study for his exam.
→ He was made
6. I don't really want to go to the museum.
→ I'd rather
7. The fire has destroyed many houses.
→ Many houses
8. May I borrow your pen?
→ Would you mind?
9. I started to work for the company a year ago.
→ I've
10. She didn't say a word as she left the room.
→ She left
11. I don't find it difficult to get up early in the morning.
→ I am used to
12. Robinson doesn't find it easy to live alone on this island.
→ Robinson doesn't
13. He always goes swimming after finishing his work.
→ He is used to
14. My father used to play football when he was young.
→ My father doesn't
15. They used to make these vases by hand
→ These vases
16. His father no longer goes fishing with him.
→ His father used to
17. Please keep quiet in the classroom
→ I'd rather you

18. "Would you mind not smoking in here?"
 → I'd rather
19. Don't tell anyone what I said.
 → I'd rather you
20. It is high time we went home.
 → It is high time
21. You really should be able to dress yourself by now
 → It's high time
22. It is high time for you to go to school.
 → It's about

B. REARRANGEMENT:

1. give robots/ themselves/ the jobs they can't / Americans / want to do/ do or don't
 → Americans
2. robot-loving people/ The Japanese/ the most /in the world/ are probably
 → The Japanese
3. very eager/ with robots/ In the USA,/ are not/ to interact/ people
 → In the USA,
4. see their robots/ get emotional/ Japanese people/ as companions / that they can/ support from
 → Japanese people
5. at home when/ leave their phones/ that students should /Many people believe/ they go to school
 → Many people believe
6. walking to or/ feels threatened, / call for help/ If a student is / from school and/ he or she can
 → If a student is
7. spend their time/that some students/ listening in class/ Teachers say/ texting instead of
 → Teachers say
8. make rules for/ to use their phones/ students are allowed / Schools should/ when and where/
 → Schools should
9. advanced robot / is the/ in the world/ Asimo/ most technologically/
 → Asimo
10. get them/ their mobile phones/ to come and / Students use/ to call their parents
 → Students

WORD FORMS - Unit 1:

	VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	
1	Arrive	Arrival			Đến
2	Beautify	Beauty	Beautiful	Beautifully	Làm đẹp
3	Compel	Compulsion	Compulsory	Compulsorily	Bắt buộc
4	Correspond	Correspondence Correspondent ☺			Trao đổi thư

5	Depend	(in) dependence	(in) dependent	(in) dependently	Phụ thuộc
6	Differ	Difference	Different	Differently	Khác
7		Peace	Peaceful	Peacefully	An bình
8	Divide	Division	Divisive	Divisively	Chia
9		Fame / famousness	Famous	Famously	Nổi tiếng
10		Friendliness ≠ unfriendliness Friendship Friend ☺	Friendly ≠ unfriendly Friendless	Friendly	Sự thân thiện ≠ sự ko thân thiện Không có bạn
11	Impress	Impression	Impressive	Impressively	Ấn tượng
12	Industrialize	Industry	Industrial	Industrially	Công nghiệp hóa
13	Interest	Interest	Interesting Interested	Interestingly Interestedly	Làm cho thích thú
14	Instruct	Instruction Instructor ☺	Instructive	Instructively	Chỉ dẫn
15		Office	Official	Officially	Chính thức
16	Opt	Option	Optional		Không bắt buộc
17		Region	Regional	Regionally	Vùng, miền
18		Religion	Religious	Religiously	Tôn giáo
19	Separate	Separation	Separative		Tách rời
20	Visit = Pay a visit to....	Visit + to ... Visitor ☺	Visiting		Thăm viếng

UNIT 2: CLOTHING **(HHT)**

I. LISTEN: *Listen to the CD (text books) and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.*

Exercise 1:

1. This is a public announcement about a lost little girl called Mary.
2. She was last seen 30 minutes ago.
3. She's wearing blue shorts and a sleeveless white blouse.
4. Please bring Mary to the Information Desk if you see her.

Exercise 2:







1. A lost little girl was last seen near the main entrance to the Car Fair.
2. She is 3 years old with long dark hair.
3. She's wearing a pair of brown shoes.
4. Her mother is waiting for her at the Information Desk.





II. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. This is a very popular TV program. Every week, it _____ by millions of people.
A. has been watched B. is watched C. watches D. was watched
2. The sweater is designed without sleeves. It is _____.
A. sleeved B. short-sleeved C. long -sleeved D. sleeveless
3. Miss Nga designs clothes for ladies. She is a _____.
A. fashion clothes B. clothing C. cloth maker D. fashion designer
4. Poets are usually inspired with beauty. They write _____ to show their feelings.
A. novels B. poems C. text reading D. essays
5. Since 1960 jeans have become more and more _____ with students.
A. common B. popular C. familiar D. famous
6. Designers made different _____ of jeans to match the 1960s' fashions.
A. form B. appearance C. modals D. styles
7. The number of people who wear jeans is increasing; that's why sales of jeans are _____ up.
A. raising B. running C. pulling D. going
8. That is the third time he's phoned her _____.
A. last night B. for two hours C. yesterday D. this evening
9. The design and material used _____ men were different _____ those used for women
A. for / from B. for / to C. from / for D. by / on
10. _____ clothes do you prefer, T-shirt or pullover?
A. What B. How C. Which D. Where
11. He's a choreographer who has drawn _____ from Javanese dance.
A. inspired B. inspires C. inspiration D. inspire
12. These clothes need _____ immediately
A. washed B. be washed C. to wash D. washing
13. In 1886, Levis sewed a leather label _____ their jeans.
A. in B. on C. above D. at
14. The word "Jeans" comes from a kind of _____ that was made in Europe.
A. substance B. material C. cloth D. clothing
15. As she arrived at the theatre, she remembered that she _____ to meet a friend somewhere else
A. promised B. had promised C. has promised D. promised
16. He finds his new shirt very _____. It will be his favorite one.

- A. comfortable B. comfortably C. uncomfortable D. uncomfortably
17. – “The maintenance people didn’t remove the chairs from the ballroom.”
 – “Don’t worry. They _____ them soon.”
 A. will be moved B. will move C. were moved D. moved
18. – “What a beautiful dress you are wearing!”
 – “Thank you. It _____ especially for me by a French tailor”
 A. is made B. has made C. made D. was made
19. “We’re still looking for Thomas.” - “Hasn’t he _____ yet?”
 A. been found B. to find C. found D. being found
20. – “Those eggs of different colors are very artistic.”
 – “Yes, they _____ in Russia.”
 A. were painted B. were paint C. were painting D. painted

III. CAUTION SIGNS – WARNINGS:

	<p>1. What does this sign symbolize?</p> <p>A. No passing B. Road closed ahead C. No parking during daylight hours D. No parking</p>
	<p>2. What does this sign represent?</p> <p>A. No trucks allowed B. No passing zone for trucks C. Trucks must yield to other vehicles D. Hill ahead</p>
	<p>3. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. Construction zone ahead B. Hospital ahead C. Roundabout ahead D. Railroad crossing ahead</p>
	<p>4. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. Sharp right turn ahead, 25 mph speed limit B. Winding road ahead, 25 mph speed limit C. Hill ahead on right, 25 mph speed limit D. Rough road ahead, 25 mph speed limit</p>
	<p>5. What does this sign symbolize?</p> <p>A. Divided highway ahead B. Traffic moving in both directions C. One-way road ahead D. Passing zone ahead</p>
	<p>6. The yellow sign means</p> <p>A. You are approaching a school or school crosswalk B. Slow down, drive with caution and watch for children</p>

	<p>C. All of above</p> <p>D. All are not correct</p>
	<p>7. This sign means</p> <p>A. Stop sign ahead</p> <p>B. Rail road crossing ahead</p> <p>C. Construction ahead</p> <p>D. Divided highway ahead</p>
	<p>8. This sign means</p> <p>A. No left turn can be made here.</p> <p>B. A left turn can be made only stopping</p> <p>C. All traffic must turn right at next intersection</p> <p>D. All are correct</p>
	<p>9. What does this sign mean?</p> <p>A. Playground</p> <p>B. No outlet</p> <p>C. Speed advisory</p> <p>D. Clearance</p>
	<p>10. This sign says</p> <p>A. Caution! Stone Falling</p> <p>B. Caution! Chemical</p> <p>C. Caution! Wet Floor</p> <p>D. Caution! Angry Dog</p>

IV.CLOZE TEXT: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Reading 1:

For many years (1) _____ and quality of cloth were dependent (2) _____ social status and wealth. Before medieval times (3) _____ people in Britain wore plain woolen clothes. The main garment was a long (4) _____ fastened by belt and covered in cold weather by a cloak. In the 11th and 12th centuries differences in clothing between nobles and the common people became more noticeable. Women's dresses began to have more shape and style. They reached the ground and often had long hanging (5) _____. Rich people lined their cloaks with fur. When knights returned from the Crusades they brought new fashions and (6) _____ from the Middle East. Men began to wear colored tunics and stockings, and long pointed shoes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. style | B. stylish | C. stylist | D. stylistic |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 3. A. most | B. most of | C. mostly | D. almost |
| 4. A. unique | B. tunnel | C. tunic | D. stockings |
| 5. A. sleeveless | B. sleeve | C. sleeved | D. sleeves |
| 6. A. material | B. materials | C. materialism | D. materially |

Reading 2:

The Ao Dai is a (1) _____ Vietnamese cloth and it also means “long dress”. It is also like a sacred cloth. The other name for the Ao Dai is "**cover everything but hide nothing**". It will (2) _____ fit into a Vietnamese woman and accentuates their lithe long body.

With my interaction with Vietnamese friends, they do respect the Ao Dai and when a lady is putting (3) _____ the Ao Dai, they are expecting her to be on her best behavior.

Aodai comes in different colors, the color is an indicative of the age of the person wearing it. Its white color signifies purity and it's always (4) _____ by young girls, fully lined beauty. Unmarried girls wear different Ao Dai with different colors, pattern, or design. Only married women wear strong, rich colors over white on black panties.

Also the Ao Dai is also (5) _____ for men, but it is not as popular as the Ao Dai for ladies. For visitors or Tourist, getting the Ao Dai is easy as most local (6) _____ will design to fit a nice and fine-looking Ao Dai at a very affordable price. To the lot of Vietnamese people, the Ao Dai is synonymous with beauty and grace. It remains the national dress for men and women in Vietnam

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|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. traditional | B. traditionally | C. tradition | D. traditionalist |
| 2. A. perfectionist | B. perfection | C. perfectly | D. perfect |
| 3. A. out | B. on | C. away | D. off |
| 4. A. wear | B. wearing | C. wore | D. worn |
| 5. A. available | B. famous | C. suitable | D. popular |
| 6. A. sailors | B. tailors | D. bachelors | D. mayors |

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant from Germany, arrived in San Francisco in 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of men were coming to California to dig for gold. And Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is a heavy fabric. So Strauss thought the miners could use the canvas for tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn't find clothes strong enough for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of his canvas and made it into pants. These pants were what the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.

Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought a fabric that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This fabric came from Nimes, a city in France, and was called *serge de Nimes*. The miners like this fabric. They called it “denim” from (de Nimes) and bought even more pants from Strauss.

However, denim had no color. Because of this the denim pants did not look very interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim blue.

Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today the company he started is known around the world. And Jeans are considered not just practical but very fashionable as well.

True or False?

1. Levi Strauss was the first person to make blue jeans.
2. Blue jeans got dirty easily.
3. Strauss made his first jeans from a fabric called *serge de Nimes*.
4. Nimes is a city in France.

Questions

5. What could be the best title of the passage?

A. A Young Immigrant From Germany	B. The History of Blue Jeans
C. Serge de Nimes	D. The Gold Rush

6. Why did Levi Strauss come to California?

- A. to dig for gold B. to sell pants C. to buy denim D. to sell canvas

Reading 2

During World War I many women had jobs, and their clothes needed to be more practical. They began wearing shorter skirts and bared their legs. Soon they began wearing trousers. The lively outrageous flapper style of the 1920s included lower waistlines, long necklaces and short hair. Men's **suits** became looser and were worn with a long tie.

During the 1960s, women wore miniskirts, and jeans and T-shirts became popular with both sexes. Women's shoes appeared in many colors and styles, including sandals and flat forms (shoes with a thick sole and high heel). Since then, fashion have continued to change rapidly, and young people, especially, are quick to wear the latest style.

True or False?

1. During 1960s, men and women liked to wear T-shirts.
2. Women wore jeans in the sixth decade of the 20th century.
3. During World War I, women needed useful clothes.
4. Young people are quick to wear the latest styles.

Questions

5. Why did women begin wearing trousers?

- A. They wanted to look lively and outrageous.
B. They were fighting for greater equality between the sexes
C. They wanted to wear clothes that are useful for their work.
D. They didn't like wearing short skirts.

6. What does the word "suit" in the first paragraph mean?

- A. fashion B. style C. dresses D. pieces of clothing

VI. WORD FORMS

1. _____ have mentioned the Ao Dai in many songs. (music)
2. The Vietnamese women are _____ of the Ao Dai. (pride)
3. The Ao Dai is the _____ dress of Vietnamese women. (tradition)
4. We must arrange a _____ time and place for the meeting. (convenience)
5. _____ have printed flowers on the Ao Dai. (design)
6. She lives in a very _____ part of London. (fashion)
7. Her work lacks _____. (inspire)
8. Some traditional _____ have been added to the Aodai. (designer)
9. The company is investing \$9 million to _____ its factories. (modern)
10. He spent five years in Paris, with _____ visits to Italy. (occasion)
11. The _____ of the employees have university degrees. (major)
12. It's not _____ to wear short skirts at the moment. (fashion)
13. What are you going to do this _____. (week)
14. Two million people in the country live in _____. (poor)
15. The children had an _____ about what game to play. (argue)
16. Do sit down and make yourself _____. (comfort)
17. I'd prefer not to work but I don't have many _____. (choose)
18. Is there any _____ to reply to her letter? (necessary)
19. Everyone should be allowed _____ of choice. (free)
20. I don't know why he's always _____ to me. (friend)

VII. WRITE:

A. TRANSFORMATION:

1. People speak English in almost every corner of the world nowadays.
→ English
2. Huong spends a lot of money on advertising every year.
→ A lot of money
3. John is doing his homework in his room now.
→ John's homework is
4. Nga is flying the kite on the paddy field at the moment.
→ The kite
5. Mrs. Smith didn't send that letter yesterday.
→ That letter
6. The police arrested a robber in the forest yesterday.
→ A robber
7. You have to finish this work on time.
→ This work
8. The council will not make an important decision until the next meeting.
→ An important decision
9. Somebody was recording our conversations.
→ Our conversations
10. They have discovered oil at the North Pole.
→ Oil
11. Nam's father has just bought another villa.
→ Another villa
12. They have studied English for three years now.
→ They started
13. My father began to give up smoking last year.
→ My father has
14. I last read War and Peace in 2005.
→ I haven't
15. He hasn't written to me for two months.
→ The last time
16. When did you first know Maryam?
→ How long
17. How long is it since Peter began swimming in the pool?
→ How long has
18. How long have Emily and Molly known each other?
→ When
19. I have never eaten this kind of pie before.
→ This is the first time
20. This is the first time Jenny visited this village.
→ Jenny hasn't

B. REARRANGEMENT:

1. on it / Some designers/ lines of poetry/ have modernized/ by printing/ the Aodai.
→ Some
2. the 1960s' fashions / Designers/ styles of jeans / to match/ made different /.
→ Designers
3. feel equal / Wearing / helps students /in many ways/ uniforms/.
→ Wearing

4. ethnic minorities / Some/ Vietnam's/ designers/ inspiration from / have taken/.
→ Some
5. modern clothing /The majority/ to wear/ of Vietnamese people / at work/ prefer/.
→ The majority
6. Wearing / their school / uniforms/ to be proud of/ encourages students /.
→ Wearing
7. What/ the Aodai / have fashion designers/ to modernize/ done?
→ What
8. wear out /The material/ did not/ was very strong / easily/ and /.
→ The material
9. The beauty/ leaves a deep impression on/ of women dressed in "Ao Dai"/ foreign visitors/ always /to Vietnam/ .
→ The beauty
10. Our form / every student / teacher/ to treat / always tries/ equally /.
→ Our form

WORD FORMS - Unit 2: Clothing

	VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	
1		Culture	Cultural	Culturally	Văn hóa
2		(in) Convenience	(in) convenient	(in) conveniently	Thuận lợi
3		Comfort	(un) comfortable	(un) comfortably	Thoải mái
4	Clothe	Clothes quần áo Clothing y phục Cloth vải			Mặc quần áo
5	Design	Design Designer ☺			Thiết kế
6	Embroider	Embroidery Embroiderer ☺	Embroidered		Thêu
7	Encourage ≠ (dis)courage	Encouragement Encourager ☺	Encouraging ≠ discouraging	Encouragingly ≠ discouragingly	Khuyến Làm nản chí
8	Equalize	Equality	Equal	Equally	Trở nên bằng

9	Economize tiết kiệm	Economy Economizer ☹	Economic kinh tế Economical tiết	Economically	
10	Fashion	Fashion	Fashionable	Fashionably	Làm ra (thời
11	Free	Freedom	Free	freely	Trả tự do
12	Inspire	Inspiration	Inspirational		Truyền cảm
13	Modernize	Modernization	Modern	Modernly	Hiện đại hóa
14		Music Musician ☹	Musical		Nhạc
15	Need	Necessity	(un) necessary	(un) necessarily	Cần
16		Poet ☹ Poetry: thơ ca,thơ Poem: bài thơ	Poetic		
17		Pride (in)	Proud (of)	Proudly	Tự hào
18	Practice	Practice	(un) practical	Practically	Luyện tập
19		Sleeve	Sleeved/ sleeveless		Tay áo
20		Tradition	Traditional	Traditionally	Truyền thống

UNIT 3 : A TRIP TO THE COUNTRYSIDE (AL)

I. LISTEN: Listen and answer True or False

A.

1. The bus collected Ba from his home at half past six.
2. On the way to Ba's village, the bus had to stop to get some more fuel at the gas station.
3. The people on the bus could see a lot of birds and butterflies on their way to the village.
4. The parking lot is 10 kilometers from a big old banyan tree.



B.



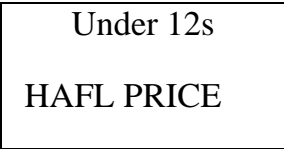


1. Ba's village is to the south of Ha Noi.
2. There is a small old Banyan tree at the entrance to the village.
3. Liz had lunch at Ba's uncle's house.
4. Everyone left the village early in the evening.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Linh was out when we came; _____ we left a message.
A. so B. as C. because D. but
2. We started to walk to the village. The _____ to the village was tiring but very fun.
A. voyage B. travel C. going D. journey
3. Van is a (n) _____ student in the USA.
A. bright B. foreigner C. exchange D. intelligent
4. Mr. Brown does farming work, while Mrs. Brown works at a grocery store in a _____ town.
A. near B. nearly C. nearby D. nearside
5. Since Van arrived, he _____ a lot about life on a farm.
A. learns B. is learning C. learned D. has been learning
6. There is a river _____ across the village.
A. flowing B. running C. lying D. reaching
7. They put _____ the blanket and laid _____ food.
A. in / on B. down / over C. down / out D. on / in
8. People go to the countryside to have a _____ after a hard working week.
A. break B. rest C. trip D. tour
9. It is an _____ journey. Nobody feels _____.
A. interested / bored B. interesting / bored
C. interested / boring D. interesting / boring
10. Mr. Parker, a farmer _____ maize on his farm.
A. makes B. keeps C. grows D. takes
11. My village is about 80 kilometers _____ the west of HCM City.
A. in B. at C. to D. for
12. We hired a canoe and went _____ in the river.
A. working B. playing C. boating D. swimming
13. _____? – It's about 15 kilometers.
A. Where is your home village B. How far is it from here to your home village
C. How long does it take to get there D. A & C are correct.
14. My father used to work _____ here, but now he is a full-time worker.
A. part- time B. park- time C. sometime D. long time
15. _____? - They plant rice and vegetables.
A. What do your uncles do for a living B. When do your uncles arrive
C. What is their work D. How do they do
16. Tom is older than Alice but his cousin is _____ as her.
A. the same age B. the same old C. as age D. older
17. Van helped the Parkers with _____ the chickens and collecting eggs.
A. eating B. feeding C. looking D. catching
18. She wishes she _____ a lot of homework today.
A. don't have B. doesn't have C. didn't have D. hasn't had
19. Ba and his friends were tired, so they rested _____ 5 pm.
A. at B. until C. on D. in
20. How can you get to school? - _____.
A. two days B. by foot C. by bicycle D. on bus

III. CAUTION SIGNS – WARNINGS:

<p>1. Where can you see this?</p> 	<p>A. At the police station</p> <p>B. At a gas station</p> <p>C. At a supermarket</p> <p>D. At a parking lot</p>
<p>2. What does this sign mean?</p> 	<p>A. Lane reserved for pedestrians</p> <p>B. Bicycles ahead, proceed with caution</p> <p>C. Lane reserved for motorcycles</p> <p>D. Lane reserved for bicycles</p>
<p>3. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Camping area</p> <p>B. Sport center</p> <p>C. Dangerous area</p> <p>D. No skateboard/ roller skate</p>
<p>4. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Train station</p> <p>B. Parking lot</p> <p>C. Bus station</p> <p>D. There's a highway ahead.</p>
<p>5. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. You can climb trees.</p> <p>B. You can pick up the fruit.</p> <p>C. You can't enter this area.</p> <p>D. You can't take photos here.</p>

<p>6. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. You mustn't pay with cash. B. You must pay by cheque. C. They don't want any money. D. They don't take cheques or credit cards.</p>
<p>7. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. There are not dogs here. B. Dogs aren't allowed in this area. C. Be careful. Dogs are running loose here. D. You can't take your dogs here.</p>
<p>8. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. Children are free. B. Children pay less than adults. C. Children under 12 don't have to pay. D. Children can come in without money.</p>
<p>9. What does the sign want us to do?</p> 	<p>A. Come in this place. B. Do not wear shoes. C. Do not walk. D. Do not stand here.</p>
<p>10. What does the sign say?</p> 	<p>A. You can't drive. B. You can't drink wine. C. You can't drink wine while driving. D. A and B are incorrect.</p>

IV. CLOZE TEXT: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

1. Ba's village lies next to a river and a mountain. After resting (1) _____ lunch, they visited Ba's uncle in the village. Liz had a chance to enjoy (2) _____ tea and fruits here. Then They walked up the mount to visit a (3) _____ on the top. (4) _____ in the afternoon, they walked down and went (5) _____ on the bank and boating in the river. They (6) _____ a lot of pictures before going home.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. from | D. since |
| 2. A. fresh | B. new | C. peaceful | D. enjoyable |
| 3. A. blanket | B. airport | C. temples | D. shrine |
| 4. A. So | B. Late | C. Soon | D. First |

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 5. A. to relax | B. to picnic | C. picnicking | D. relax |
| 6. A. made | B. take | C. took | D. show |

2. People in the country enjoy some advantages that people in the city cannot enjoy. Firstly, the country has space for people to do things. Actually, they have space to plant flowers and space (1)_____ animals. That is why it is easy for them to get fresh vegetables, fruit, and milk (2)_____ low prices. Secondly, they are always in close contact with nature. They often make friends with trees, soil, cows, and dogs. They (3)_____ fresh air. They fight against strong winds. Thirdly, they get a lot of (4)_____ when they work on the land. They can listen to the song of birds while working. This contact with nature is good for their health. Finally, they can save a lot of money because everything is always cheap in the countryside.

Living in the countryside brings a lot of (5)_____ things. Elderly people are (6)_____ fond of its life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. keep | B. kept | C. to keep | D. keeping |
| 2. A. in | B. by | C. from | D. at |
| 3. A. get | B. breathe | C. relax | D. rest |
| 4. A. exercise | B. games | C. cattle | D. snack |
| 5. A. boring | B. difficult | C. peaceful | D. useful |
| 6. A. special | B. especial | C. especially | D. specialty |

V. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. To me, vacation is the best time of year, and planning a trip is part of the enjoyment. Before the trip, I always check me budget and all the fares and expenses because they are my most concern. I love the countryside, so my favorite destination is my home village with vast rice paddy fields and a clear, peaceful river. I book the express bus in advance and come to the travel office an hour before the start as I always feel tense before each trip home.

This year, I intend to be with my grandma for a week. She must be very happy to see me. During my stay last year, I did not have time to visit my old friends; therefore, I will do that this time. I am going to take a lot of pictures about my village and film the country life. They must be very useful for my master thesis. In addition, having my family house thoroughly repaired is another purpose of my trip. I want to contribute my small part to the conservation of our traditional value.

True or False

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The author likes planning a trip. | _____ |
| 2. He never visits his home village. | _____ |
| 3. He always nervous before the trip. | _____ |
| 4. He intends to stay with his grandmother less than a week this year. | _____ |

Questions

5. He always checks _____ before the trip.
 A. his budget B. all the fares and expenses C. his phone D. A& B are correct
6. The author is going to visit his _____ during his stay.
 A. old friends B. old teachers C. old neighbors D. relatives

2. It was an unforgettable 3-day trip to the countryside to visit my grandparents last summer holiday. My family decided to go by bike on this trip because we all wanted to enjoy the atmosphere there. As expected, the air was so great and clear. We felt very excited about this place. After having lunch at my grandparents' house, we took a short nap and made all

preparation to go fishing with grandparents in the afternoon. The lake beside the house has many fishes and we had a joyful fishing and a lot of dishes cooked in the evening. It was our first day.

On the second day, we got up early and drove bicycle around the village. The traffic was not heavy of course. We went along the small roads, had lunch under the shade of an old tree and saw the children play with kites in the afternoon. The wind made us feel relaxed and peaceful.

On the third day, dad and mom allowed my sister and I to help my grandparents with the work on the fields. The summer comes, either the harvest does. People are more busy to collect all corns and rice. We had a hard- working day. We went to sleep early and the village at night was so silent.

It was such a memorable travel of mine, we felt very happy during the after time of that summer, and all sorrow was disappeared!

True or False

1. The author plans to visit his grandparents this summer. _____
2. On the first day, they went to the restaurant for dinner. _____
3. They felt comfortable because of the traffic was not heavy. _____
4. The author and his parents helped with the work on the fields. _____

Questions

5. They decided to go to the countryside by bike because:
A. Traveling by car cost a lot. B. The road is too narrow.
C. They wanted to enjoy fresh air. D. The countryside is not far from their house.
6. The author and his family felt _____ after the trip.
A. disappointed B. tired C. contented D. bored

VI. WORD FORM:

1. _____ is necessary after hard working. (relax)
2. Don't be _____ about your coming graduation exam. Just take it easy. (worry)
3. We _____ meet for a drink after work. (occasion)
4. Mr Pike drove _____ so he caused an accident last week. (care)
5. _____ should make their camping sites clean when they leave. (picnic)
6. _____ stamps is one of my hobbies. (collect)
7. She speaks English _____. (fluent)
8. _____, I know her father. (interest)
9. She got up so late this morning that she didn't have time to make up, _____ got dressed and rushed to the office. (hurry)
10. He is considered one of the greatest _____ of the country. (heroic)
11. The _____ have to move away because of a hug storm. (village)
12. She doesn't live in Hanoi. She settles down in Ha Dong, a _____ town. (near)
13. This athlete has had _____ achievements. (admire)
14. There are a lot of _____ at tourist attractions in HCMC. (sightsee)
15. She is such a good teacher. Her lessons are _____ explained so we love her a lot. (enjoy)
16. Peter's opinion wasn't practical so we were in _____ with him. (agree)
17. Banyan tree _____ the Vietnamese country. (symbol)
18. We'll wait for you at the main _____ to the market. (enter)
19. Games can make learning more _____. (enjoy)
20. We have lived in a hotel with a _____ atmosphere. (rest)

VII. WRITE:

A. TRANSFORMATION:

1. The house is too expensive for them to buy.

→ The house is so _____

2. It is difficult for me to learn English grammar.

→ I have _____

3. It was raining, so he took his umbrella.

→ He _____

4. My grandfather cannot work very hard because of his age.

→ My grandfather is _____

5. He will be absent from the class discussion tomorrow.

→ I wish _____

6. It would be nice to travel to Dalat by train.

→ I wish _____

7. He typed her lesson plan in 20 minutes.

→ It took _____

→ He spent _____

8. She likes to wear modern clothing at work.

→ He's fond _____

9. It's not easy to do this exercise.

→ Doing _____

10. My father no longer works for this company.

→ My father used _____

11. I hate staying in a noisy room.

→ If only _____

12. Nga is sick today, so she can't go to school.

→ Because _____

13. I can't do the test because it is difficult.

→ It is such _____

14. The flight from HCMC to Singapore only takes three hours.

→ It only takes _____

15. Travelling abroad gives him pleasure.

→ He enjoys _____

16. I think these exercises are easy to do.

→ I think it _____

17. I'm sorry I can't come to your wedding party.

→ I wish _____

18. Minh used to study the best in this class.

→ No one in _____

19. It's impossible to change the situation.

→ We wish _____

20. We hope to come back home soon.

→ We look _____

B. REARRANGEMENT:

1. usually / The family / on Saturday afternoon / relaxes

→ _____

2. won't go / Nga / today / so she / to school / is sick

→ _____

3. took it back / The new camera / so I / to the shop/ didn't work
→ _____
4. a lot of photos / to her parents / Liz took / to show the trip
→ _____
5. the foot of a mountain / The village / and by a river /lies near
→ _____
6. on weekends / Many people / to have a rest /go there / after a hard working week
→ _____
7. There is /at the entrance /a small bamboo forest /to the village
→ _____
8. near Ba's village / There is / on the mountain / of a Vietnamese hero / a shrine
→ _____
9. for a living / in my home village / People / and raise cattle/ plant rice
→ _____
10. is living / A Vietnamese boy /with the Parker family /named Van /in the American state of Ohio
→ _____

WORD FORMS: Unit 3: A trip to the countryside

	VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	
1	Admire	Admiration	Admirable	Admirably	Khâm phục
2	Agree ≠ Disagree	Agreement ≠ Disagreement			Đồng ý
3	Appoint	Appointment			Hẹn
4	Collect	Collection Collector ☺	Collective	Collectively	Thu gom
5	Complete	Completion	(in) complete	(in) completely	Hoàn tất
6		Difficulty	Difficult	Difficultly	Khó khăn
7	Enjoy	Enjoyment	Enjoyable	Enjoyably	Vui thích
8	Enter	Entrance			Đi vào
9	Entertain	Entertainment Entertainer ☺	Entertaining	Entertainingly	Giải trí
10	Educate	Education Educator ☺	Educational	Educationally	Giáo dục

11		Foreigner ☺	foreign		Người nước ngoài
12	Heroify	Hero ☺ Heroine ☺	Heroic	Heroically	Anh hùng (nữ)
13	Hurry	Hurry	Hurried	Hurriedly	Vội vã
14	Invite	Invitation	Invitational		Mời
15		Mountain	Mountainous		Núi
16		Nearness	Nearby	Nearby	Vị trí gần
17		Occasion	Occasional	Occasionally	Dịp, cơ hội
18	Recreate	Recreation	Recreational		Tiêu khiển
19	Relax	Relaxation	Relaxed		Nghỉ ngơi
20		Village Villager ☺			Làng quê

UNIT 4: LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TB)

I. LISTEN:

1. Listen to the CD and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE

1. The questions were very hard.
2. The examiners asked Lan's name, address and the reason she learned English.
3. Lan must pass all written examination before attending the course
4. Paola thinks she can pass the examination.

2. Listen to the CD and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE




1. Nga is studying English in Vietnam.
2. She needs to improve her Writing and Listening skills.
3. Her listening is excellent.
4. She hopes to understand her favorite songs in English.



II. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. This restaurant has the _____ for serving some of European food.
A. repute B. reputation C. reputed D. reputable
2. If you want to _____ your English, we can help you.
A. improve B. attend C. take D. give
3. We often take part in many cultural _____.
A. acts B. actions C. activity D. activities
4. Could you please send me the details of courses and _____?
A. money B. fares C. fees D. tickets

5. The examination is coming, _____ we are very busy.
A. because B. so C. though D. but
6. If you study at The Brighton Language Center – UK, you can live in a(n) _____ on campus.
A. dormitory B. apartment C. mobile home D. shelter
7. Cong Phuong seems to be well-qualified _____ the position of a central forward.
A. in B. of C. by D. for
8. They asked me who the editor of this book _____?
A. is B. are C. was D. were
9. The first edition of the novel was _____ ten years ago.
A. taken B. exchanged C. published D. qualified
10. This car _____ if it is cheap.
A. buys B. will buy C. will be bought D. bought
11. I am studying hard _____ get a place at good high school in Ho Chi Minh City.
A. so that B. because of C. so as D. in order to
12. I'm sure you will succeed _____ the entrance examination.
A. in B. between C. on D. of
13. Have you read the article _____ Time magazine _____ Google?
A. on/ by B. in/ on C. on/ in D. at/ on
14. We received our first _____ a few days ago.
A. paper B. passage C. book D. Report
15. He decided to _____ a course in art and design.
A. make B. do C. take D. write
16. What aspect of _____ English do you find the most difficult?
A. study B. studied C. learnt D. learning
17. "Congratulations on your exam result" – "_____."
A. You're welcome B. Thanks a lot C. That's good D. All right
18. "Mary got the job even though she wasn't qualified" – "_____."
A. That's good news B. There are good news C. There's good news D. This is a good news
19. That day was the sixteenth _____ November.
A. in B. on C. of D. at
20. The examination will be held _____ June 2nd, 2018.
A. in B. on C. of D. at

III. CAUTION SIGNS – WARNINGS:

4.	What does the sign say? 	A. No horn B. No music C. No noise D. No instrument
7.	What does the sign say? 	A. It is easy to catch the fire. B. It is firing here. C. You can smoke here D. It is dangerous to play with the fire
8.	What does the sign say? 	A. Dogs are not good friends B. Dogs are not allowed to walk here. C. Killing dogs is illegal. D. Dogs should not walk alone.

9.	What does the sign say? 	A. Anybody can park here. B. You can park here if you are not visitors. C. Only the visitor living in this country can park here. D. Parking in this space for visitor only
10.	What does the sign say? 	A. Watch out for falling bricks. B. Avoid this doorway. C. Remember to cover your head. D. Remember to lower your head

IV. CLOZE TEXT:

1. English is one of the most popular languages (1) _____ the world. It comes second in the number of speakers after Chinese. In Viet Nam, more and more people are studying English, considering it a key to (2) _____. However, not everyone knows how to learn English effectively.

The best way to improve the four skills, speaking, listening, reading and writing, is (3) _____ regularly. You should make use of every opportunity to speak English with friends in class or at English speaking clubs or even with yourself in front of the (4) _____. Learning by heart all the words (5) _____ much if you do not read a lot because you will easily forget what you have learnt. Reading books, listening to radio or watching films are better ways to memorize words. Besides, English learners should not be so shy because making mistakes is (6) _____ in learning foreign languages. Practicing speaking a lot is a good way to correct your mistakes.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. over | D. to |
| 2. A. succeed | B. success | C. successful | D. successfully |
| 3. A. practice | B. practiced | C. practicing | D. to practice |
| 4. A. room | B. table | C. mirror | D. book |
| 5. A. help | B. don't help | C. helps | D. doesn't help |
| 6. A. avoidable | B. unavoidable | C. important | D. unimportant |

2. Where, when and how languages began is still (1) _____ mystery. Many people think that language grew from human beings (2) _____ animal sounds and that they learned to use these sounds to communicate with each (3) _____. Probably the language of primitive people consists (4) _____ a complicated system of sounds. However we can only trace the history of languages to the time (5) _____ they were first written and by then they (6) _____ well-developed.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. one |
| 2. A. trying | B. imitating | C. speaking | D. listening |
| 3. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. ones |
| 4. A. for | B. on | C. of | D. to |
| 5. A. when | B. where | C. which | D. that |
| 6. A. seem | B. are | C. was | D. were |

V. READING COMPREHENSION:

1. More than 400 million people speak English as their mother tongue. Another 400 million speak it as a second language. No one know how many people speak it as a foreign language. Chinese is the language with more speakers than English, but it is only the language for more than one billion Chinese people. English is the official language on one-fifth of the land area in the world. It is spoken in North America, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. In South

Africa and India, it is one of the official languages. In many countries, the textbooks in universities are written in English. More than three-fourths of the world's mails are composed in English. More than three-fifths of the radio stations broadcast programs in English. English is the language of international communication.

Answer True or False

1. Chinese has more speakers than English.
2. More than 60% of the world's mails are in English.
3. People in New Dehli cannot speak English.
4. There are more than one billion Chinese people.

Choose the best answer

5. What is the language compulsorily spoken in Canberra, the capital of the Australia?
A. Chinese B. English C. Australian D. American
6. How many people speak English primarily?
A. Three-fifth of the world population. B. One-fifth of the world population.
C. Four hundred million people. D. One billion people.

2. Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I have seen your advertisement for summer language courses and I am thinking of attending one for two or three weeks. Could you please send me some information and details of prices?

I would particularly like to know how many students attend the schools, their ages and how many students there are in a class. Also, can you explain what is included in the sports program and what amenities there are near the school? For example, is there a cinema or swimming-pool in little Bonnington? Could you tell me something about your staff? Are they all qualified teachers?

Lastly, as I am a music student, I wish very much to stay with a family who have a piano that I can practice on. Do you think it would be possible to arrange this?

I look forward to receiving your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Rovetta

Answer True or False

1. Daniel wants to attend the spring language courses.
2. Daniel wants to know the number of students of that school.
3. He wants to know the age of the teaching staff.
4. He has a piano and wants to bring there.

Choose the best answer

5. The word "amenities" in line 5 mostly means _____.
A. humanities C. universities B. facilities D. capacities
6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Daniel would like to know the number of students in a class.
B. This is a formal letter.
C. Daniel doesn't care about the school fees.
D. Daniel is excited about the reply to her interests.

VI. WORD FORMS:

1. The restaurant is _____ for its Western meals. (fame)

2. Have you seen the new _____ for Double Rich shampoo? (advertise)
3. Janet has earned a good _____ for herself in school. (repute)
4. She has just got some _____ about her family. (inform)
5. I need only one volume to _____ my set of Dicken's novels (completion)
6. The _____ asked her a lot of questions. (examine)
7. We need further details but we are _____ about anything. (inform)
8. I wonder if this morning is _____ for you to make a speech at our school. (convenience)
9. We have many well- _____ teachers in our school. (qualify)
10. He is an _____ of this newspaper office. (edit)
11. They are studying hard for their coming _____. (examine)
12. Tom was very excellent. He _____ answered all the questions. (exact)
13. We often take part in many _____ activities at school. (culture)
14. He is a young teacher, but he is very _____. (experience)
15. The course is suitable for both _____ and advanced students. (begin)
16. I watch the news every day because it is very _____. (inform)
17. Ton works for an _____ bank in Ho Chi Minh City. (nation)
18. She wants to go abroad, so she study English very _____. (good)
19. The song seemed _____ to me, so I turned off the hi-fi system. (interest)
20. He will _____ his spoken test next week. (completion)

VII. WRITE:

1. Rearrangements

1. village / to the west / is / home / the city / his / of / about thirty kilometers

2. the entrance / is / big old banyan tree / at / there / the village / to / a

3. me / twenty minutes / my house / to walk / it / to the park / from / took.

4. the examination / she was / that / said / ready for / Lisa

5. she / the following week / said to / Mary / would / study English / me

6. I / was / the last time / went / six years ago / to the park

7. a nearby town / works / a grocery store / part- time / in / she / at

8. his family / has been / the first time / to / he / with / London / this is

9. his brother / saw / since / nearly twenty years / Mr. Brown / last / it's

10. drama group / interested in / you / are / joining / our / local / ?

2. Transformations

1. "Don't drink any milk today", the doctor said to Jenny.

→ The doctor asked

2. "Are you free this Sunday morning, Peter?"

→ Peter's father asked

3. "How many schools are there in your city?", he said to me

→ He asked

4. Mary told me, "My house is being built this week"
→ Mary told me
5. Lisa said to me, "Do you want me to buy a magazine for you?"
→ Lisa asked me
6. The bank clerk said, "Would you mind signing the back of the cheque?"
→ The bank clerk asked me
7. "I can't explain this rule to you", Miss While said to me
→ Miss While told me
8. Mr. Black asked his secretary, "Do you happen to see my report anywhere?"
→ Mr. Black asked his secretary
9. "Who puts salt in my cup of coffee?"
→ He asked
10. Mary said, "What can I do to help you with your homework, Tom?"
→ Mary asked
11. "I will repaint my house for Tet", my friend said to me.
→ My friend said to me that his house
12. Ba said, "I am going to meet your sister in front of the station, Liz"
→ Ba told
13. He said, "Why don't we stop eating chicken to avoid being infected with bird flu?"
→ He suggested that chicken shouldn't.....
14. "I'm sorry I didn't phone you last night", Tim said to his father.
→ Tim apologized.....
15. John said to me, "Let's have dinner out this evening"
→ John suggested that.....
16. "You have done excellent work this month", the manager said to the workers.
→ The manager congratulated the workers.....
17. "Don't forget to do all your homework, David"
→ I reminded David.....
18. "Would you like a cup of coffee, Nam?"
→ John offered
19. He asked me, "Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?"
→ He suggested that.....
20. My friend said to me, "Thank you very much for helping me with these assignments"
→ My friend thanked me.....

WORD FORMS: Unit 4: Learning a foreign language

	VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	
1	Advertise	Advertisement - mẫu quảng cáo Advertising – sự quảng cáo Advertiser ☺			quảng cáo

2	Attend	Attendance Attender ☺	Attendant		Tham dự
3	Compare	Comparison	Comparative	Comparatively	So sánh
4	Describe	Description	Descriptive		Mô tả
5	Detail	Detail	Detailed		Chi tiết
6	Edit	Editor ☺ Edition (bản in)			Xuất bản
7	Examine	Examination Examiner (giám khảo) Examinee (thí sinh)	Examinational		Kiểm tra, thi
8		Expensiveness	(un) expensive	Expensively	Sự đắt đỏ
9	Excel	Excellence	Excellent	Excellently	Xuất sắc hơn
10		Nation	National International	Nationally Internationally	Quốc gia Quốc tế
11		Native ☺	Native	Natively	Người bản xứ
12	Improve	Improvement Improver ☺			Tiến bộ
13	Persuade	Persuasion	Persuasive	Persuasively	Thuyết phục
14	Repute	Reputation – danh tiếng			Đồn là ...
15		(im) politeness	(im) polite	(im) politely	Sự lễ phép
16	Qualify	Qualification	Qualified		Có đủ khả năng
17	Succeed	Success	(un) successful	(un) successfully	Thành công
18	Speak	Speaking Speaker ☺	Speaking Spoken		Nói
19	Terrify	Terror	Terrible	Terribly	Khủng khiếp
20	Wonder	Wonder	Wonderful	Wonderfully	Kỳ diệu

UNIT 5: THE MEDIA (LTK)

I. LISTEN: Listen and choose TRUE or FALSE

A.

1. Chau is doing homework about the important inventions of the media. _____
2. The first printed newspaper appeared in China. _____
3. Television became commercially viable in the 1940s. _____
4. Radio became the major force in journalism in the mid and late 1990s. _____

B.

1. A town crier was a person who went through city streets ringing the bell and shouting the latest news. _____
2. People of different ages don't like reading newspapers and magazines. _____
3. People can get the latest information and enjoy interesting programs in an expensive and inconvenient way. _____
4. Now, interactive TV is available. _____

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The Internet has _____ developed and become part of our everyday life.
A. increase B. Increasing C. Increasingly D. increased
2. The President's speech was broadcast _____ on TV yesterday.
A. live B. alive C. lively D. immediately
3. Do you _____ the Internet useful?
A. Think B. guess C. find D. wish
4. "Let's go to Vung Tau on the weekend" " _____ "
A. That's a fine day B. That's a good tri
C. Yes, please D. Yes, let's
5. Nobody understands what he says, _____?
A. does it B. doesn't it C. do they D. don't they
6. TV, radio, newspapers are _____.
A big medium B. big media C. mass medium D. mass media
7. You need a password to get _____ to the computer system.
A. access B. information C. programs D. connection
8. She spends hours every day just _____ the Net.
A. making B. breaking C. surfing D. looking
9. What **benefits** does TV bring about to people's life.
A. event B. advantages C. Programs D. information
10. Some people think using the Internet is very _____ because it takes a lot of time
A. convenient B. informative C. interesting D. time-consuming
11. Nobody understands what she says, _____?
A. does it B. doesn't it C. do they D. don't they
12. The woman seldom writes poems or stories, _____?
A. does she B. doesn't she C. does he D. doesn't he
13. Going swimming in the summer is never boring, _____?
A. isn't it B. is it C. aren't they D. are they
14. When I came, I saw _____ in the kitchen
A. she cooking B. she cooks C. her cooking D. her cooks
15. What do you feel like _____ when you have free time?
A. to do B. lock C. locked D. locking

16. Excuse me. Do you allow _____ in this area?
 A. to smoking B. smoke C. smoking D. to smoke
17. TV, radio, newspapers are _____
 A. big medium B. big media C. mass medium D. mass media
18. It's time you _____ to your home now
 A. not only B. both C. returning D. returned
19. Viewers are _____ to ask questions about shows on TV by using their remote controls
 A. capable B. possible C. enable D. able
20. Do you _____ the Internet useful?
 A. think B. guess C. find D. wish

III .CAUTION SIGNS – WARNINGS:



- 1.What does this sign represent?
 A.Four-way intersection ahead B. Two-way intersection ahead
 C.Road ends, be prepared to turn D.Winding road ahead



- 2.What does this sign represent?
 A. School zone ahead B. Construction zone ahead
 C. Railroad crossing ahead D. .Rough road ahead



3. What does this sign symbolize?
 A. Traffic moving in both directions B. Divided highway ahead
 C. One-way road ahead D. .Passing zone ahead



- 4.What does this sign represent?
 A. No trucks allowed B. No passing zone for trucks
 C. Trucks must yield to other vehicles D. Hill ahead



5. What does this sign mean?
 A. Merging traffic coming from the left B. Right lane closed ahead
 C. Merging traffic coming from the right D. Yield to oncoming traffic

IV. IV. CLOZE TEXT:

READING 1

Nowadays, informatics is one of the compulsory subjects in many large schools in our city. My school is among (1)..... that have just equipped with a rather modern computer (2)..... It consists of 30 machines (3)..... to the internet and run by Window XP. All the students in my school like doing this new object because it (4)..... us in learning other ones, besides English. By using (5)..... devices on the Internet like Google, we can easily find data (6)..... to do a better job in our study.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. this | B. that | C. those | D. it |
| 2. A. system | B. purpose | C. pity | D. difficulty |
| 3. A. polluted | B. linked | C. transformed | D. pointed |
| 4. A. had helped | B. helped | C. has helped | D. is helped |
| 5. A. industrial | B. chemical | C. harmful | D. effective |
| 6. A. on purpose | B. by chance | C. in time | D. on time |

READING 2

The Internet has (1) _____ developed and become part of our everyday life. Everybody can (2) _____ from the use of the Internet in life. The Internet is a source of information. It is really a very fast and (3) _____ way to get information. You can get the latest local or global news easily. Internet is a very fast and cheap way to communicate (4) _____ your friends or relatives by means of email, chatting, web cam. Besides, the Internet is a source of entertainment, you can listen to all kinds of music, the radio, watch videos. We use the Internet not only to play games but also to read novels or do virtual sightseeing. The Internet is also a rich source of (5) _____ courses. We can learn English through many interesting programs. We can look up a dictionary, take a training or learning course on the internet. The Internet is a wonderful invention of modern life. And it makes our world (6) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Increasingly | B. Increasing | C. increased | D. increases |
| 2. A. get | B. benefit | C. enjoy | D. take |
| 3. A. inconvenient | B. inconveniently | C. Convenient | D. conveniently |
| 4. A. to | B. with | C. From | D. of |
| 5. A. educational | B. education | C. Person | D. personal |
| 6. A. small village | B. a village small | C. a small village | D. small a village |

V. READING COMPREHENSION:

Reading 1:

Advertisements are very important in the modern world. Often your T- shirt or jeans show the name of the company that made them . This is a popular form of advertising. A special picture or symbol, called **logo**, is sometimes used. You see logos on many different products. The idea of a logo is that whenever you see it, you think of that product or company.

Many people like to buy a product because is it made by a certain company. Some people only buy a product that is made by a famous company. People wear clothes and carry bags that have a famous label to show that they are fashionable and have good taste.

It is very common to see advertisements on TV and hear them on the radio. Most advertisements are only a few seconds long but very attractive. Sometimes, the advertiser uses a slogan because it is easy to say and easy to remember.

The idea of advertisements is to try to make you buy the product. They sometimes show rich and famous people using that product. The message is, if you want to feel rich and famous, and then buy this product.

True or False:

1. The main purpose of an advertisement is to make people buy the products. _____
2. Your T-shirt or jeans show the name of the company that make them. _____
3. Most advertisements is time-consuming but very attractive. _____
4. A good slogan is easy to remember. _____

Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space

5. The word “**logo**” in line 3 refer to:
A. picture or symbol B. kinds of clothes C. products D. company
6. The main idea of the passage is:
A. the advertising effects B. a piece of advertisement
C. the idea of advertisement D. the advertiser

Reading 2:

Computerization in high schools in the US has a good effect on students’ learning. Students today learn quite differently from in the past. Firstly, computers can help teachers explain the lessons interestingly in the classroom, which allows students to get a clearer idea about what is being taught. Secondly, CD-ROM and the internet can provide students a lot of data resources that can be got by simple keystrokes or mouse-clicks. This increase the speed at which students learn by minimizing the time spent on searching for information. To sum up, computerization has enabled high school students to learn in faster, easier and more easier and **efficient** ways.

True or False:

1. According to the writer, computers are helpful to both teachers and students. _____
2. Computers help teachers explain the lessons differently _____
3. Computerization helps students learn faster, easier and more efficient. _____
4. Students can get a lot of data from CD-ROM and the Internet _____

Choose the word/phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space:

5. Thanks to the Internet, students can _____
A. get information quickly B. study at home
C. learn differently D. have more time to play
6. The word “**efficient**” can be best replaced by which of the following ?
A. comfortable B. effective C. interesting D. useful

VI. WORD FORMS

1. I watch the news every day because it’s very ----- (inform)
2. I enjoy the constant ----- with students from other classes. (interact)
3. The show brought ----- to millions of viewers. (enjoy)
4. You’d better put an ----- in the local paper to sell your house. (advertise)
5. Nowadays, the Internet is ----- used. (commerce)
6. Although this laptop was a bit -----, I still bought it yesterday. (cost)
7. ----- is a very attractive job today. (advertise)

8. Computers are becoming ----- popular. They make everything faster.
(increase)
9. There is a ----- of local and international programs on TV. (vary)
10. I'm looking forward to seeing your ----- (respond)
11. By learning English, we can get access to the world's ----- (develop)
12. It's ----- trying to talk to her because she never listens (use)
13. They walked ----- to the room. (purpose)
14. Alexander G. Bell was one of the greatest ----- . (invent)
15. These mountain villages are completely ----- in winter. (access)
16. I found the talk both informative and ----- . (entertain)
17. The Internet is becoming a ----- tool for teachers. (use)
18. For most people a good ----- helps them get a better job. (educate)
19. He was good at making up funny stories . He has an ----- mind (invent)
20. We should try to reduce ----- in the street (violent)

VII. WRITE:

A. TRANSFORMATION:

1. That's the last time I go to that restaurant.
→ I certainly
2. If you don't rest yourself, you really will be ill.
→ Unless
3. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.
→ Martin's poor
4. I can't believe that he passed the exam.
→ I find.....
5. This is the fastest way to get to the city center.
→ There
6. If anyone succeeds in solving the problems, it will probably be him.
→ He is the most
7. We arrived too late to see the first film.
→ We didn't.....
8. "Would you mind not smoking in here?"
→ I'd rather.....
9. I haven't been to the dentist's for two years.
→ It's
10. I spent seven years at secondary school and then I went to university.
→ After.....
11. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
→ It's better to avoid
12. It is wrong of you to allow a 4-year-old child to walk home alone.
→ You should
13. Reading newspapers in the morning gives him pleasure.
→ He is
14. Does your brother use the internet every day?
→ Your brother..... ?
15. I'm quite happy to look after the baby for you.
→ I don't
16. She dances beautifully and she sings sweetly, too.

- Not only
17. Have Tom and Betty written this letter to their mother?
→ This letter ?
18. Mrs. White ate a lot of fish yesterday, didn't she?
→ Were a lot of ?
19. It's good to visit other places
→ I enjoy
20. The girl hated smoke of the car so she wanted to walk to the park to breath fresh air.
→ The girl preferred

B. REARRANGEMENT:

1. quite boring to me. / watching sports, / seem / / I love / and documentaries /
→ I love
2. has increasingly developed / and become / The Internet / part of our everyday life. /
→ The Internet.....
.....
3. with my friends / by means of e-mail or chatting. / can also communicate/ I / and relatives
→ I
4. easily get access to it./therefore / The Internet /only in cities, /I cannot / is available
→ The Internet.....
.....
5. because of / The Internet / but also dangerous /viruses and bad programs./ / is not only time-consuming and costly
→ The Internet.....
.....
6. is / in your free time?/ Which of these/ your favorite activity
→ Which of these
7. on the website, / You /this article / haven't you? / have read /
→ You
8. before going camping, / on the internet / fishing or outdoors.../ can check weather conditions / We
→ We.....
.....
9. with a rich source of / The internet / educational materials and courses. / provides us
→ The internet.....
.....
10. Television viewers/ by selecting the right channels . / various interesting programs / can enjoy
→ Television viewers

WORD FORM: Unit 5: The media

	VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	
--	-------	-------	------------	---------	--

1	Access	Access	(in)accessible		Truy cập
2	Benefit	Benefit	(un)beneficial	Beneficially	Làm lợi cho
3	Commercialize	Commerce Commercial	Commercial	Commercially	Thương mại hóa
4	Communicate	Communication Communicator ☺	Communicative	Communicatively	Liên lạc
5	Cost	Cost	Costly		Tồn kém
6	Develop	Development	Developed Developing		Phát triển
7	Explore	Exploration Explorer ☺	Explorative		Thám hiểm
8	Govern	Government	Governmental	Governmentally	Cầm quyền
9	Interact	Interaction	Interactive		Tương tác
10	Invent	Invention Inventor ☺	Inventive		Phát minh
11	Increase	Increase Increaser ☺	Increasing	Increasingly	Tăng lên
12	Inform	Information	(un)informative		Thông tin
13	Limit	Limitation	Limited	Limitedly	Giới hạn
14	Popularize	Popularity	(un) popular	(un) popularly	Phổ biến
15		Purpose	Purposeful ≠ Purposeless	Purposefully ≠ Purposelessly	Mục đích
16	Respond	Response	Responsive	Responsively	Phản hồi
17	Use	Usefulness ≠ uselessness	useful ≠ useless	usefully≠ uselessly	Sử dụng
18	Vary	Variety – đa dạng	Various		Biến đổi
19		Violence	Violent	Violently	Bạo lực
20	Wander	Wander; Wanderer ☺	Wandering		Lang thang

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