**WEEK 1 – REVISION**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**I. Choose the word A, B, C or D which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A .brave B. dairy C. way D. stay

2. A. generate B. celebrate C. decorate D. describe

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

3. A. harmful B. slowly C. unique D. cloudy

**­**4. A. heritage B. museum C. decorate D. blackberry

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.**

**­**5. An activity that we do for pleasure when we are not working.

A. relax B. leisure C. hobby D. interest

6. I detest................so early in the morning.

A. get up               B. gets up C. to get up               D. getting up

7. The girl was crying when a fairy...............

A. appears             B. appeared               C. was appearing     D. is appearing

8. You should buy the blue sweater. It suits you ...........than the red one.

A. good                   B. better                              C. well                 D. the best

9. Thach Sanh was so……….that he could push back the troops with his magical guitar and rice pot.

A. kind B. fast C. hard-working D. clever

10. When you want to express your disagreement politely, you say:

 A. I am afraid I don’t agree. B. No, I don’t like your idea.

 C. No, I do not listen to you. D. No, your idea is so bad.

11. You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about a custom or tradition.

A. finds B. found C. finding D. find

12. A custom is something that has become an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of doing things.

A. to be accept       B. to accept       C. accepting                 D. accepted

13. In the UK, there are lots of customs for table manners. For example, We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use a knife and fork at dinner.

A. have to B. are having C. has to D. having to

14. In Viet Nam, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use only the first name to address people older than you.

A. should B. must C. shouldn’t D. have to

15. At the Mid-Autumn Festival, kids can sing, dance, and enjoy moon-cakes; \_\_\_\_\_, every child likes it very much.

A. However B. Moreover C. Because D. Therefore

16. In 2010, Ha Noi\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its 1000th anniversary.

A. celebrated B. commemorated C. worshiped D. remembered

17. Tet is an occasion for family\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.

A. visiting B. Meeting C. reunions D. seeings

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring comes, many Vietnamese villages prepare for a new festival season.

A. While B. When C. Nevertheless D. However

**IV. Verb form /Word form:**

19. While Mr Brown (work)………..…….….. in the garden, his wife was cooking

20. He (be) ………………..….very successful in his business since he came here .

21. My close friend gave me a ......................... present on my birthday. I like it so much. (wonder)

22. The Tay people live mostly in the ….....………… regions in the north of Viet Nam (mountain)

**C. READING:**

**Le Mat Snake**

Over the years, Le Mat Village in Long Bien District, Hanoi has been famous nationwide for not only snake catching and breeding, but also its unique festival. The festival is annually held on March 20-24 of the lunar calendar to worship the village’s tutelary god of the Hoang Family.

 Legend told that one day while the daughter of King Ly Thai Tong (1072-1127) was boating with her maids on the Duong River, a big snake, which was considered a water monster, overturned the boat and caught the princess. The crew could do nothing to protect the princess. But a young man in the Hoang Family from Le Mat Village dove into the water, fought against the monster and, in the end, succeeded in killing it and saving the princess. King Ly Thai Tong was deeply impressed by the young man’s feat and gave him a reward in gold and court titles. But the hero graciously rejected the reward and, instead, requested the King to allow him and a number of poor people to reclaim land in the areas west of the capital in Thang Long. When the man passed away, the locals honored him as the village’s tutelary god and every year organize a festival to commemorate him.

 Le Mat Village Festival consists of many unique rituals and folk activities, such as the water offering ceremony, the snake-killing dance, one of the ten ancient dances in the imperial capital of Thang Long and the ritual of catching carp in the village well. With many ancient cultural features, Le Mat Village Festival is one of the unique festivals in our country, attracting a large number of tourists.

**I. Find the words in the passage that have similar meaning to these phrases:**

23. unusual or special in some way = ………………………..……..

24. people who visit a place for pleasure and interest = ………………………………

**II. Answer the questions:**

25. What is Le Mat snake festival well-known for?

🖎 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

26. Was the monster who caught the princess a dragon?

🖎 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. List the activities you can see at the festival.

🖎 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28. Why is Le Mat festival considered one of the most unique festival in our country?

🖎 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**D. WRITING:**

**I. Complete each sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.**

29. What is the price of a dish of five – coloured sticky rice?

🖎 How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

30. The girl worked hard. Her stepmother wasn't happy .

🖎 Although\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31. Would you please change this T-shirt for me?

🖎 Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

32. A lion can run 100km/hr while a horse can run 80km/hr.

🖎 A lion can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Identify a mistake in each sentence, underline the mistake , and correct it.**

33. In Australia, you mustn’t to comment on a person’s accent.

34. In my family, children has to get permission before leaving the dining table.

35. When I came, the whole family is having dinner around a big dining table.

36. Lang Lieu couldn’t buy any special food while he was very poor.

**VII. Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence, using the words given in brackets.**

37. Lang Lieu couldn’t buy any special food . He was very poor. (BECAUSE)

……………………………………………………………………………………

38. During Tet, Vietnamese people buy all kinds of sweets. They make Chung cakes as well.(SO)

……………………………………………………………………………

39. The Hung King Temple Festival was a local festival. It has become a public holiday in Viet Nam since 2007. (HOWEVER)

………………………………………………………………………………………

40. At the Mid-Autumn Festival, kids can sing, dance, and enjoy moon-cakes. Every child like it very much. (THEREFORE)

………………………………………………………………………………

**WEEK 1 – REVISION**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence:**

1. The students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to do the homework. It helps them to revise the lessons.

A. don’t have B. have C. must D. should

2. Your English is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is better and more fluent.

A. worsening B. providing C. deteriorating D. improving

3. There is no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water in this village. The villagers go to the river to get water everyday.

A. driving B. riding C. running D. walking

4. Tradition\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an important role in the culture of each country.

A. plays B. has C. takes D. brings

5. The Viet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for about 86% of the population.

A. account B. have C. create D. make

6. This room is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decorated but it is very nice and cozy.

A. simply B. simple C. complicated D. badly

**II. Give the correct form of the given words to complete the sentences:**

7. I often go out and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in my free time. SOCIAL

8. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to live without electricity. CONVENIENCE

9. The singer smiled\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when she finished her performance. PRETTY

10. The tourists want to visit\_\_\_\_\_areas in Vietnam to see the\_\_\_\_fields. MOUNTAIN /TERRACE

**III. Choose the words that have the bold part has different pronunciation from the others.**

11. A. s**ch**ool B.ar**ch**itect C. **ch**ange D. **ch**emical

12. A. buffal**o** B. min**o**rity C. g**o**ld D. cl**o**se

**IV. Reading comprehension:**

1. **Read the following passage then answer the questions:**

 Gong culture in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam has been recognized by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Gong culture covers five provinces of the Central Highlands: Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Lam Dong. The masters of gong culture are the ethnic groups of Bahnar, Sedang, Mnong, Coho… The Gong Festival is held annually in the Central Highlands. In the festival, artists from these provinces give gong performances, highlighting the gong culture of their own province. For the ethnic groups of the Central Highlands, gongs are musical instruments of special power. It is believed that every gong is the symbol of a god who grows more powerful as the gong gets older. Therefore, gongs are associated with special occasions in people’s lives, such as the building of new houses, funerals, crop praying ceremonies… The gong sound is a way to communicate with the gods.

**Answer the questions:**

13.Where does Gong culture exist?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

14.How often is the Gong Festival held?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

15.What do artists do in the Gong Festival?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

16. Is the gong sound a way to communicate with the ancestors?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

**B**. **Read the passage about different customs for greetings around the world, and do the tasks that follow.**

**Greeting Customs Around the World**

**USA**

It is normal for men to shake hands when they meet, but it is quite unusual for men to kiss when they greet each other. Greetings arc casual - a handshake, a smile and a ‘hello’ will do just fine.

**UK**

The British often simply say ‘hello’ when they meet friends. They usually shake hands only when they meet for the first time. Social kissing is common in an informal situation between men and women and also between women who know each other very well.

**France**

The French, including children, shake hands with their friends and often kiss them on both cheeks, both upon meeting and leaving.

**Arab countries**

In Arab countries, close male friends or colleagues hug and kiss both cheeks. They shake hands with the right hand only, for longer but less firmly than in the West. Contact between the opposite genders in public is considered obscene. Do not offer to shake hands with the opposite sex.

**Hungary**

Hungarians like to use the friendly greeting form of kissing each other on the cheeks. Themost common way is to kiss from your right to your left. When men meet for the first time,the casual greeting is a firm handshake.

**Belgium**

People kiss on one check when they meet, regardless of the gender or how well they know each other.

**China**

Chinese people tend to be more conservative. When meeting someone for the first time, they usually nod their head and smile, or shake hands if in a formal situation

**Russia**

The typical greeting is a very firm handshake while maintaining direct eye contact. When men shake hands with women, the handshake is not firm. It is considered gallant to kiss women three times while alternating checks, and even to kiss hands.

***Task 1: Match a word in column A with its definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **A** | **B** |
|  | 17. hug18. obscene19. conservative20. eye contact21. alternating | **A.** not liking change, traditional**B.** happening one after the other**C.** looking directly at catch other**D.** to put your arms around somebody to show that you love or like him/her**E.** shocking and annoying |

***Task 2: Read the passage again, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F)***

 **T F**

22. People in China and Arab countries seem to be more careful when greeting people for 🞏 🞏

thefirst time or the opposite sex.

23. Shaking hands is the most popular greeting in Britain. 🞏 🞏

24. Kissing is considered a popular way of greetings in France, Hungary, and Belgium. 🞏 🞏

25. In Russia, you should shake hands with your friend but never look into his/her eyes 🞏 🞏

**VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first by using given words**

26. Keeping the environment clean is very important.

- It’s ………………………………………………………………………………..

27. The film was so interesting that we watched it several times

- It was ……………………………………………………………………………..

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

- He was delighted that ……………………………………….……………………

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

- People ……………………………………………………………………………..

30. People think that computer games are harmful

 -It is ………………………………………………………….…………………….

31. It’s three years since I last spoke to her.

- I haven’t ……………………………………………………………………………

32. Tam doesn’t type as fast as she used to.

- Tam used …………………………………………………………………………..

33. “ Please turn down the radio for me”, said my father.

- My father asked ……………………………………………………………………

34 “Why don’t we go to Huong pagoda this weekend?” he said.

- He suggested ……………………………………………………….……………..

35. How long is it since you used the pen?

- When ……………………………………

36. She is a careless driver. CARELESSLY

………………………………………………………………………………………

37. Ondra is a more skillful dancer than Eva.

Ondra………………………………………………………………………………………

38. Anita doesn’t play the piano as well as Manel.

Manel plays………………………………………………………………………………………

39. Are you fond of studying science? ADORE

………………………………………………………………………………………

40. Life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city. AS

………………………………………………………………………………………

**WEEK 2 – REVISION**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

* A. minority b. ethnic c. tradition d. religion
* A. education b. question c. pollution d. collection
* A. recognized b. designed c. displayed d. entered
* Community b. computer c. museum d. curious
* A. honey b. donkey c. money d. survey
* Stripe b. string c. spring d. trip
* Youth b. cloth c. bathe d. month
* A. washed b. handed b. laughed d. helped
1. **USE “have to/ has to or had to” to complete sentence:**
* Bill started work at 6 a.m

-> he/ get ………………………………………………………..up at 5

* Kate can’ t stay for the whole meeting

-> she/ leave …………………………………early

* I don’t have much time

- > I/ hurry ………………………………………………………….

* I broke my arm last week

 -> you/ go ………………………………………………………. to the hospital?

* There was a lot of noise from the street

-> We/ close ……………………………… the window

1. **Finish the sentences by using *should / shouldn’t*:**
* You and your friend are in a pagoda. He’s laughing loudly.

-> You shouldn’t ………………………………………..

* A friend of yours is going to take a photo in a private house.

-> You should …………………………………………

* A friend of yours is going to visit the US. It’s winter there now.

-> ……………………………………………….………

* A friend of yours forgot to take off his shoes before entering a temple.

 -> ……………………………………………….………

* Your neighbor is having a party at 11 p.m. They are playing loud music.

 -> ……………………………………………….………

1. **Rewrite the sentences by using the given words.**
* I like traditional dances more than modern ones -> prefer

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

* Traditional dances are not as difficult as modern ones -> easy

…………………………………………………………………………………………

* Students find listening English difficult -> think

……………………………………………………………………………………………..

* I love to watch Spanish dancers performing Flamenco -> watching

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

* Never talk with food in your mouth -> mustn’t

………………………………………………………………………………………………

* Never pick food out of your teeth with your fingernails -> shouldn’t

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

* The workers in Viet Nam have to work more hours than the workers in England -> less

………………………………………………………………………………………

 **V. Write questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences:**

25. It is about seven kilometers from the centre to the Museum of Ethnology.

⮱………………………………………………………………………………………?

26. The Tay People have the second largest population in Viet Nam.

⮱………………………………………………………………………………………?

 27. The Yao people are famous for their elaborate costumes.

⮱………………………………………………………………………………………?

**VI.Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

28. His car runs fast but a race car runs faster. (as … as)

 → …………..…………………………….………………………….………….……

29. He likes to listen to pop music than to watch TV after school.

 → He prefers ….……….……….……….……….......................................................

30. No one in my group is more intelligent than Long.

 → Long……….……….…….……….……….……………….….……….………….

 **VII. Read the articles about the two famous festivals in Viet Nam, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

**Nha Trang Sea Festival**

 Nha Trang Sea Festival takes place every two years for a week in around June in Nha Trang City,Khanh Hoa Province. This is a colorful and dynamic sea festival which honors natural beauty of Nha Trang - the charming cityoverlooking the sea.The first Nha Trang Sea Festival was held in 2003 when Nha Trang Beach was proclaimed as a member of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World Club. Coming to Nha Trang at the time of festival, visitors will be able to take part in various cultural and recreational events. First of all is an abundant opening ceremony by Vietnamese and international art groups. Besides, many interesting activities also take place during the festival like seafood competition, wine festival, beach volleyball, art kite flying festival, underwater group wedding, etc. The festival is also a great chance for tourists to know more about Viet Nam through special events. Nha Trang Sea Festival will definitely give you an unforgettable impression about Viet Nam's charming beauty as well as time-honored traditional values.

**Ha Long Carnival**

****** The festival is joined by thousands of actors, dancers, singers, musicians as well as students. Most of them are the local residents of Ha Long Bay. The highlight of Ha Long Carnival is street parades with variety of colorful costumes and dance on wide streets along the coast. Moreover, a laser, sound and water performance combining with a sparkling aerial firework show is an amazing party of light and color with tourists shouldn’t miss at the festival. Ha Long Carnival is the heart of the series of events within theschedule of Ha Long Tourism Week - a tourism promotional celebration which has been held yearly for six years. It's usually taken place in a week in late-April to early-May. On the occasion of the 6th celebration in 2012, Ha Long Bay was officially recognized as one of New 7 Wonders of Nature of the world by the New 7 Wonders Organization. **T F**

31.Both festivals are held yearly at the two famous sea cities in Viet Nam. 🞏 🞏

32.Coming to the two festivals, visitors can take part in various cultural and recreational 🞏 🞏

 events.

33.Only professional actors or actresses can take part in Ha Long Carnival. 🞏 🞏

34.Nha Trang and Ha Long are internationally well known for their natural beauty. 🞏 🞏

 35.Ha Long Carnival is held in a week (late-April to early-May), and Nha Trang Sea 🞏 🞏

 Festival in June.

36.Weddings can be held in both festivals. 🞏 🞏

37.Ha Long Carnival is older than Nha Trang Sea Festival. 🞏 🞏

38.There are several sports events held in both festivals. 🞏 🞏

39.Both festivals have the same purpose of promoting tourism. 🞏 🞏

 40.Ha Long Bay was officially recognized as one of New 7 Wonders of Nature of the 🞏 🞏

 world on its first celebration.

**WEEK 2 – REVISION**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**I. Circle the word whose underlined part pronounced differently from that of others.**

1. A. ar*ou*nd B. h*ou*se C. y*ou*th D. s*ou*nd

2. A. v*i*rus B. mar*i*ne C. sc*i*ence D. l*i*festyle

3. A. *u*niversity B. *u*nit C. disc*u*ss D. comp*u*ter

4.A. want*ed* B. rais*ed* C. need*ed* D. wait*ed*

**II. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.**

5. A. harmful B. slowly C. cloudy D. unique

6. A. cooperation B. activity C. mechanic D. provide

7. A. performance B. procession C. damage D. musician

8. A. invention B. musician C. education D. arrangement

**III. Choose the best answer.**

9. The left hand is customarily used for cleaning, \_ Indian people never eat with their left hand.

 a. so b. but c. however d. therefore

10. The girl was crying when a fairy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 a. appear b. appearing c. appears d. appeared

11. Tam is a beautiful girl; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she‘s kind- hearted.

 a. therefore b. however c. moreover d. otherwise

12. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we give lucky money to children at Tet.

 a. custom b. table manners c. customs d. traditions

13. Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the God including incense, fruit and cakes.

 a. ceremony b. ritual c. offerings d. worship

 14. I don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you with this assignment.

 a. help b. to help c. helping d. helped

15. If the teacher were here now, we’d ask him the difference………… ‘science’ and ‘technology’.

 a. of b. among c. for d. between

 16. In my family, all the traditions of our ancestors are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ followed.

 a. strict b. strictly c. strictured d. strictness

**IV.** **Match the words on the right with the explanations**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | KEYS |
| 1. to do something differently
 | 1. cutlery
 | 1- |
| 1. knives, forks and spoons you eat with
 | b-tradition | 2- |
| 1. something you do in a particular society because it is traditional
 | c- to break with tradition | 3- |
| 1. a way of doing something existing for a long time
 | d- custom | 4- |

**V. Give the correct form of the verbs.**

 21. The lights ( go ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out while we ( have ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

 22. He (read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_two books recently.

 23. You shouldn’t ( break )\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ your promise to the children.

 24. The Hung King Temple Festival ( take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place from the 8th to 11th  day of the third Lunar month in Phu Tho.

 25. Duy wants (become)………………………a chemist when he grows up.

 **VI. Read the passage carefully. Then answer True(T) or False (F)?**

The Hung Temple is on the top of Nghia Linh mountain in Phu Tho province. The Festival makes it possible for Vietnamese people to visit their land of origin. A day before the festival, you can see ancient and modern flags along the road from Viet Tri to Hung mountain. On the day before the festival, people let 100 sky lanterns fly into the sky. The main worship service is held the following morning. A flowers ceremony starts the festival. In the upper Temple, there is a ceremony of offering a five-fruit tray, banh chung ( square cakes ) and Banh day ( circle cakes) to the 18 th  Hung King. Also, there is an elephant march followed by the cross- bow shooting, rice- cooking, swinging contests, cockfights and dragon dances.

1. The Hung Temple is at the bottom of Nghia Linh mountain. \_\_\_\_\_\_
2. About 100 sky lanterns fly into the sky on the day before the festival. \_\_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a buffalo march during the festival. \_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A flower ceremony starts the Festival. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Circle the best option A, B, C, D to complete the following passage.**

Vu Lan Festival takes (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on 15 th  of the seven lunar month. It is one of the largest festivals of Viet nam. Vietnamese people consider that it is an occasion for family gatherings as (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as expressing love and gratitude to ancestors and parents. Vu Lan festival is known as Mother’s Day in Viet Nam. First, in the morning of that day, a lavish tray with various (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dishes is set on the altar, and the householder will burn incense and invite ancestor to come back home and celebrate with family. Then, at night the Vietnamese hold a ceremony of releasing lighted lanterns on the river, they believe by doing that their wishes for parents will come true. They also go to the pagoda, wearing either a red rose if their mothers are (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or white rose if their mothers have passed away.

 30. A. away B. part C. much D. care

 31. A. good B. bad C. soon D. well

 32. A. terrible B. delicious C. tasty D. B & C are correct

 33. A. dead B. lived C. alive D. old

**VIII. Rewrite the sentences as directed.**

34. Lan started studying English five years ago and she still studies it.

-> Lan has………………………………………………………………………...

35. The sun was shining. It wasn’t very warm.

-> Although………………………………………………………………………………..

36. Nam doesn’t live with his parents any more.

-> Nam used …………………………………………………………………….

37. Never talk with food in your mouth.

-> You ……………………………………………………………………………………..

38. I like traditional dances better than modern ones.

-> I prefer………………………………………………………………..

39. Our grandmother usually tells us folk tales.

-> We…………………………………………………………………………

40. Lucy told the truth last night.

-> The truth…………………………………………………………………

**Week 3: Unit 7 POLLUTION**

**WORKSHEET 1**

1. **VOCABULARY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **affect** | (v) | /əˈfekt/ | ảnh hưởng, tác động |
| **aquatic** | (adj) | /əˈkwætɪk/ | sống/ mọc ở nước |
| **billboard** | (n) | /ˈbɪlbɔːd/ | biển quảng cáo ngoài trời |
| **blood pressure** | (n) | /blʌd ˈpreʃə(r)/ | huyết áp |
| **cause** | (n, v) | /kɔːz/ | nguyên nhân, gây ra |
| **cholera**  | (n) | /ˈkɒlərə/ | bệnh tả |
| **come up with** | (v) | /kʌm ʌp wɪð/ | nghĩ ra |
| **contaminate** | (v) | /kənˈtæmɪneɪt/ | làm bẩn |
| **contaminant** | (n) | /kənˈtæmɪnənt/ | chất gây ô nhiễm |
| **dump** | (v) | /dʌmp/ | vứt, bỏ, đỗ thành đống |
| **earplug** | (n) | /ˈɪəplʌɡ/ | cái bịt lỗ tai |
| **effect** | (n) | /ɪˈfekt/ | kết quả |
| **fine** | (v) | /faɪn/ | phạt tiền |
| **float** | (v) | /fləʊt/ | nổi  |
| **groundwater** | (n) | /ˈɡraʊndwɔːtə(r)/ | nước ngầm |
| **hearing loss** | (n) | /ˈhɪərɪŋ lɒs/ | mất thính lực |
| **illustrate** | (v) | /ˈɪləstreɪt/ | minh họa |
| **litter** | (n, v) | /ˈlɪtə(r)/ | rác vụn (mẩu giấy, vỏ lon...),vứt rác |
| **measure** | (v) | /ˈmeʒə(r)/ | đo |
| **poison** | (n, v) | /ˈpɔɪzn/ | chất độc, làm nhiễm độc |
| **pollutant** | (n) | /pəˈluːtənt/ | chất gây ô nhiễm |
| **radioactive** | (adj) | /ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv/ | thuộc về phóng xạ |
| **radiation** | (n) | /ˌreɪdiˈeɪʃn/ | phóng xạ |
| **untreated** | (adj) | /ˌʌnˈtriːtɪd/ | không được xử lý |

**B. GRAMMAR REVIEW**

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Câu điều kiện)**

**1. Các cách dùng cơ bản (Usage)**

**a. Loại 1: Diễn tả điều có thật ở hiện tại:**

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 còn có thể được gọi là câu điều kiện hiện tại có thể có thật. Ta sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1 để đặt ra một điều kiện có thể thực hiện được trong hiện tại và nêu kết quả có thể xảy ra.

**If + S + V (present simple), S + will + V (inf)**

***Note:* V + ............ + or + S + will/won’t + V + ............**

 **=> Unless S + V + ............ , S + will/ won’t + V + ............**

 **=> If S don’t/ doesn’t + V, S + will/ won’t + V + ............**

**Eg:** Study hard *or* you will fail the exam.

 => *Unless you* study hard, you will fail the exam.

 => *If you don’t* study hard, you will fail the exam.

***Ghi chú*:** - Sau mệnh đề If hoặc mệnh đề Unless phải có dấu phẩy (,)

 - Sau Unless không được dùng dạng phủ định

**b. Loại 2: Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại:**

- Câu điều kiện loại 2 diễn tả sự việc, hiện tượng không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

**If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V (inf)**

\*Note: ***Động từ “to be” phải chia là were ở tất cả các ngôi***

Eg: - If I **were** rich, I **would travel** around the world.

 - If I **had** money, I **would buy** the car.

**c. Loại 3: Câu điều kiện loại 3 là câu điều kiện không có thực trong quá khứ.**

Điều kiện không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ, chỉ mang tính ước muốn trong quá khứ, một giả thiết trái ngược với thực trạng ở quá khứ.

**If + S + had + P.P (quá khứ phân từ), S + would + have + P.P**

Eg: If I hadn’t been absent yesterday, I would have met him. (Nếu hôm qua tôi không vắng mặt thì tôi đã gặp mặt anh ta rồi.)

**C.PRONUNCIATION**

**Stress in words ending in –*ic* and *–al***

\*Ask Ss to look at the rules in the box and the examples. Go through the rules with them. For the more able class, have Ss give some more examples.

- Adding the suffix –ic changes the stress of a word. Stress the syllable immediately before the suffix.

Ex: ‘atom – at’omic

-Adding the suffix –al to a word doesn’t change its stress.

Ex: ‘nation – ‘national

Note: If the word can take both suffixes: one ending in –ic and the other ending in –al, both words have the tress on the same syllable:

Ex: e’conomy- eco’nomic- eco’nomical

**PRACTICE :**

**I. Choose the best answer to finish the sentence:**

*1. Noise pollution can lead to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_loss.*

A. looking B. hearing C. listening D. reading

2. If I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a millionaire now, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_travel around the world. But in fact, I am very poor and have no money.

A. were/ would B. am/ will C. were/ will D. am/ would

3. We should wear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when you go to concerts or other loud events to reduce the effect of noise pollution.

A. earphones B. earrings C. earplugs D. ear drops

4. What is the main\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of visual pollution? - Because there are too many advertising billboards.

A. effect B. affect C. result D. cause

5. Many animals eat the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and become sick.

A. litter B. energy C. aqua D. temperature

6. Ships spill oil in oceans and rivers. This results\_\_\_\_the death of many aquatic animals and plants.

A. to B. in C. from D. at

7. The acid rain has caused\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the trees in this area.

A. damage B. advantage C. pollutant D. environment

8. Households\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waste into the river so it is polluted.

A. damage B. lead C. lose D. dump

9. We have to pay a huge amount of money - three million dong for electricity a month\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we turn on the heater all the time.

A. because of B. due to C. although D. since

10. Have you come\_\_\_\_\_\_\_solutions to this problem?

A. up to B. up with C. to with D. on to

**II. Give the correct form of the given words to complete the sentences:**

11. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fish are floating in the water. DIE

12. Do you know what\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cause air pollution? POLLUTE

13. The river is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the dumping from nearby factories. CONTAMINATE

14. Noise pollution can also lead to headaches and high blood\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. PRESS

**III. Rewrite sentences by combining two sentences into one sentence and using suggested clues:**

15. The air is so dirty. I sneeze so much. Conditional sentence TYPE 2

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

16. Their children have birth defects. The parents were exposed to radiation. BECAUSE

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

17. The air pollution causes breathing problems. LEADS

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

**IV. Choose the answer.**

18-Lan is……..beautiful……..clever.

a-so / that b-enough / to c-both / and

19-What do you intend………..?

a-to buy b-bought c-buying

20-My grandfather stopped………..cigarette.

a-to smoke b-smoked c-smoking

21-Tim is old enough……….with machines.

a-work b-working c-to work

22-I wish I…………play football like Ronaldo.

a-can b-could c-am able to

23-How many people took part……….the contest.

a-at b-in c-on

24-The village…………….noisy.

a-is become b-is becoming c-are becoming

25-She told me……..these books to her house.

a-to take b-take c-taking

26-Mary is looking………her school bag.

a-for b-of c-with

27-Susan has worked for that company………..4 years.

a-Since b-during c-for

**V. Write the correct of each verb in the brackets to complete the following sentences.**

28. We all adored (1.do)\_\_\_\_\_ aerobics when we were young.

29. 30 years ago, we (2.not have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone.

30. The girl (3.cry)\_\_\_\_\_ when a fairy (4.appear)\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Rewrite or combine the sentences, using the suggested words.**

31.Vinh really loves to hang out with his friends.

=> Vinh really enjoys………………………………………………………………

32. Playing beach games is very interesting.

=> It is……………………………………………………………………………

33. Most ethnic peoples in Vietnam speak their own languagues ( Make question)

=>………………………………………………………….

34. The girl worked hard. Her step mother wasn’t happy ( use Although) =>………………………………………………………………..…..

**VII.Match each type of pollution with its definition, writing the answer in each blank.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **Types of pollution** | **Definitions** |
|       | 35. Air pollution36. Land pollution37. Light pollution 38. Noise pollution39. Thermal pollution40. Visual pollution41. Water pollution42. Radioactive pollution | **A.** the increase of temperature caused by human activity**B.** the contamination of any body of water, such as lakes, groundwater, oceans, etc.**C.** the contamination of air by smoke and harmful**D.** the release of unwanted radioactive material into environment**E.** the brightening of the night sky preventing us from seeing stars by improper lighting of communities**F.** the destruction of the earth's surface caused by the misuse of resources and improper dumping of waste**G.** anything unattractive or visually damaging to the nearby landscape**H.** any loud sounds that are either harmful or annoying to humans and animals |

**Week 3: Unit 7 POLLUTION**

**WORKSHEET 2**

1. **PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. paddy B. sand C. travel D. tribal

2. A. buffalo B. photo C. limestone D. botanical

3. A. jungle B. luggage C. sunbathe D. sugar

4. A. around B. various C. sound D. mountains

5. A. heritage B. giant C. garden D. village

**II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.**

6. A. definition B. electricity C. contaminate D. radiation

7. A. dramatic B. overhead C. century D. groundwater

8. A. thermal B. beneath C. rubbish D. earplug

9. A. affect B. billboard C. visual D. substance

10. A. aquatic B. behavior C. pollution D. permanent

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Correct the verbs form to complete the sentences.**

11. If you **(go)** away, please write to me.

12. If he **(eat)** another cake, he will be sick.

13. I **(not do)** that if I **(be)** you.

14. If he **(take)** my advice, everything can go well.

15. He never does homework. If he **(do)** his homework, he **(not worry)**  about his exam.

16. What you **(do)** if she refuses your invitation?

17. If today **(be)** Sunday, we **(go)** to the beach.

18. Unless they **(pass)** their examinations, they would join the army.

19. You **(be)** ill if you drink that water.

20. If Tom **(go)** to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.

21. If it’s raining heavily, we **(not go)** for a donkey ride.

22. If he **(try)** hard, he’ll pass the examination.

23. I could understand the French teacher if she **(speak)** more slowly.

24. If I **(finish)** the work in time, I **(go)** to the football game.

25. If you **(see)** Mary today, please **(ask)** her to call me.

**C. READING**

**I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the correct words.**

 Environmental pollution is a term that (26) to all the way by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke, (27) the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the soil with (28) many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (29) various other ways for (30) , people run natural be run natural beauty by scattering little on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motor vehicles that fill the air with disturbing (31) pollution.

 Environmental pollution (32) one of the most serious (33) feeing mankind today. Air, (34) and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly - polluted air can cause illness, and (35) death. Polluted water kills and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man’s naturally beautiful world.

**II. Read the passage and complete the sentences. True (T) or false (F).**

 Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so much air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the health of the people who live in cities. City wastes cause water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and make some areas unfit for swimming. In addition, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their garbage. The amount of garbage grows each year, but places to put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways to gradually reduce pollution. For example, most cities have introduced recycling programmes.

🞎 36. Motor vehicles and factories are among some sources of air pollution.

🞎 37. Air pollution doesn’t endanger people’s health in some cities.

🞎 38. Air pollution is the only problem of the environment mentioned in this passage.

🞎 39. Garbage disposal is a problem in many large cities.

🞎 40. Everyone must cooperate to reduce pollution.

**Week 4: Unit 7 POLLUTION (Cont)**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**A. PHONETICS**

**Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. | terrific | B. | Arabic | C. | statistic | D. | cosmetic |
| 2. | A. | arithmetic | B. | geographic | C. | energetic | D. | economic |
| 3. | A. | linguistic | B. | classical | C. | phonetic | D. | romantic |
| 4. | A. | fantastic | B. | historic | C. | comic | D. | symbolic |
| 5. 6. 7. | A. A. A. | oceaniceconomicaltypical |  B. B. B. | specificphysicaltropical | C. C. C. | ceramicmedicallogical | D. D. D. | aquaticchemicalbotanical |

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

8. People believe that the water has brought cancer to the local residents. **(pollute)**

9. Light pollution make us to see the stars in the sky. **(able)**

10. Noise is considered as pollution. **(environment)**

11. habitats have been destroyed in recent years. **(nature)**

12. A number of cleaning products contain chemicals. **(harm)**

13. Water samples collected at these villages were seriously with bacteria. **(contaminate)**

14. An of agrochemicals is pesticides. **(illustrate)**

15. Contaminants are usually to aquatic plants. **(poison)**

**II. Correct the verbs form to complete the sentences.**

16. If you **(go)** out, please turn off all the lights.

17. If he **(be)** you , he (not, go) out now.

18. I **(not tell)** lies if I **(be)** you.

19. If John **(take)** my advice, everything can go well.

20. This girl never does homework. If she **(do)** her homework, she **(not worry)**  about this exam.

21. What you **(do)** if you don’t go to school ?

22. Factories **(not dump)** waste into rivers if the government **(fine)** them heavily.

23. We **(travel)** to work by bus, there (be) fewer car fumes.

24. If Lucy **(try)** hard, she’ll pass the examination.

25. My students could understand the French teacher if she **(speak)** more slowly.

**C. READING**

 **Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.**

The natural world is under violent assault from man.

The seas and rivers are being poisoned by radioactive wastes, by chemical discharges and by the dumping of dangerous toxins and raw sewage. The air we breathe is polluted by smoke and fumes from factories and motor vehicles; even the rain is poisoned.

It's little wonder forests and lakes are being destroyed and everywhere wildlife is disappearing. Yet the destruction continues.

Governments and industries throughout the world are intensifying their efforts to extract the earth's mineral riches and to plunder its living resources. The great rainforests and the frozen continents alike are seriously threatened. And this despite the warnings of the scientific community and the deep concern of millions of ordinary people.

Despite the fact, too, that we can create environmentally-clean industries, harness the power of the sun, wind and waves for our energy needs and manage the finite resources of the Earth in a way that will safeguard our future and protect all the rich variety of life forms which share this planet with us.

But there is still hope. The forces of destruction are being challenged across the globe - and at the spearhead of this challenge is Greenpeace.

Wherever the environment is in danger, Greenpeace has made a stand.

Its scientific presentations and peaceful direct actions at sea and on land have shocked governments and industri1es into an awareness that Greenpeace will not allow the natural world to be destroyed. Those actions, too, have won the admiration and support of millions.

Now you can strengthen the thin green line; you can make your voice heard in defence of the living world by joining Greenpeace today. Thank God someone's making waves.

1. Which of these statements is not made?

A. Drinking water is polluted. B. Radioactive waste poisons the sea.

C. Sewage isn't processed. D. Cars and factories poison the air.

1. The writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is surprised that the rain is poisoned.

B. is unsured why the air is polluted.

C. wonders why the natural world is being destroyed.

D. understands why forests and lakes are being destroyed.

1. Rainforests are being destroyed because governments and industries \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are unaware of what they're doing wrong. B. are rich and powerful.

C. choose to ignore criticism. D. basically care about the environment.

1. The earth's resources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. should only be for people B. can be made to last longer.

C. will last forever. D. belong to just humans and animals

1. Governments and industries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. don't know what Greenpeace thinks. B. are forced to understand the problems by Greenpeace.

C. can easily ignore Greenpeace. D. misunderstand what Greenpeace thinks.

**D. WRITTEN PART:**

**\* Make conditional sentences type 1:**

31.Light polution happens. Animals change their behavior patterns→ If ………………………….……..

32. Noise pollution happens regularly. It causes stress or nuisance. -> If………………………………………

33. We use compact light bulbs. We save a lot of energy. -> If………………………………………………

**\* Make conditional sentences type 2:**

34.There are so many billboards in our city. People cannot enjoy the view.

->If…………………………

35. Robert gets a bad cough because he smokes lots of cigarettes. -> If………………………………….

36. My mom has a headache after work every day because she works in a noisy office. →………..……

**\*** **Combine each pair of sentences, using the words/ phrases in brackets. You can make some changes.**

1. We are unable to see the stars in the sky. Light pollution occurs.**(makes)**

 …………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Glass panels, windows, lawns and roofs make light pollution worse. They reflect artificial and sun light. **(because)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. More and more noise is created by modern civilization. It has now become a major environmental pollutant, especially in urban areas. (**so)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Aquatic life suffers or dies because there is thermal pollution.**(because of)**

………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Week 4: Unit 7 POLLUTION (Cont)**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. **A.**terrific **B.**Arabic **C.**statistic **D.**cosmetic

2. **A.**arithmetic **B.**geographic **C.**energetic **D.**economic

3. **A.**linguistic **B.**classical **C.**phonetic **D.**romantic

4. **A.**fantastic **B.**historic **C.**comic **D.**symbolic

5. **A.**oceanic **B.**specific **C.**ceramic **D.**aquatic

**II. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

6. habitats have been destroyed in recent years. **(nature)**

7. A number of cleaning products contain chemicals. **(harm)**

8. Water samples collected at these villages were seriously with bacteria. **(contaminate)**

9. People believe that the water has brought cancer to the local residents. **(pollution)**

10. Light pollution make us to see the stars in the sky. **(able)**

11. Noise is considered as pollution. **(environment)**

**III. Fill in each blank with the correct preposition.**

12. Thousands of people were exposed radiation when the nuclear plant exploded.

13. Waste water from many factories which is dumped water bodies directly causes water pollution.

14. Land pollution is responsible for damage done natural habitat of animals.

15. Americans throw twenty-eight and a half million tons of plastic in landfills

16. Scientist have come up new ways of saving energy.

**IV.Circle the mistake in each sentence, and then correct it.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 17. Long exposure to loud noise results permanent hearing loss. |  |
| 18. The misuse of resources and improper dumping of waste make land pollution. |  |
| 19. The soil becomes contaminated because the use of so many pesticides and other farming chemicals. |  |
| 20. Oil slicks from boats or ships pollute the sea, because many fish and sea birds die. |  |
| 21. In many developing countries, water pollution is usually a leading cause of death if people drink from polluted water sources. |  |
| 22. We should plant trees in our neighbourhood so trees help cool the planet. |  |

**V. Choose the word or phrase among A B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Have a walk (23) a beach, listen to the sound of the sea waves, and suddenly you see a lot of rubbish on the beach. Pollution takes away all the (24) of out beaches. I feel really very annoyed (25) I see plastic lying on the sand, cigarette ends buried in the sand, and soda cans floating in the sea.

There are a lot of things that we can do. (26) we see rubbish, we should do our part in the protecting the land (27) picking it up and throwing it in dust bins. (28) , we can form some kind of organization that helps (29) the beaches. If everyone does their part, the beach will be a wonderful and beautiful place. We need to start now (30) the beaches are damaged beyond repair.

23. **A.** at **B.**in **C.**on **D.**over

24. **A.** beauty **B.**beautiful **C.**beautifully **D.**being beautiful

25. **A.**before **B.**after **C.**When **D.**While

26. **A.**While **B.**If **C.**Unless **D.**Soon

27. **A.**by **B.**with **C.**of **D.**in

28. **A.**Nevertheless **B.**Therefore **C.**However **D.**Moreover

29. **A.**cleaning up **B.**clean up **C.**cleaning up **D.**clean off

30. **A.**before **B.**after **C.**until **D.**when

**VI. Read the passage, and do the tasks that follow.**

***Bike Capital of the World***

Copenhagen has over 390 kilometers of bike lanes and is widely regarded as the bike capital world. The Danes are well-known for their love of cycling, and Copenhagen's network of bike lanes is studied by other cities.

Cyclists in Copenhagen are saving the city 90,000 tons of CO2 emissions annually. Every day, about 789,000 miles are cycled in Copenhagen. Thirty-six percent of the city's residents bike to school or work. The city is looking to increase that number to 50% by building more bike lanes, widening existing lanes, creating biking-only bridges over the city's waterways, providing more space for parking bikes, and improving safety along existing bike routes.

The city of Copenhagen clearly understands the value of biking-friendly cities. They are healthier, more environmentally-friendly, and allow for better quality of life.

***Task 1: Match a word in column A with its definition in column B, writing the answer in each blank.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **A** | **B** |
|  | 31. regarded32. well-known33. annually34. space35. quality | **A.** once every year**B.** thought of in a particular way**C.** how good or bad something is**D.** known by a lot of people; famous**E.** an area that is empty or not used |

***Task 2: Read the passage again, and then answer the following questions.***

36.

Why is Copenhagen regarded as the bike capital of the world?

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

37.

What are the Danes well-known for?

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

38.

How many miles are cycled in Copenhagen everyday?

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

39.

What is the city going to do?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
40.

What are the benefits of biking-friendly cities?

**Week 5 : Unit 8 ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**A. VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **aborigines** | (n) | /ˌæbəˈrɪdʒəniz/ | thổ dân |
| **absolutely** | (adv) | /ˈæbsəluːtli/ | tuyệt đối, chắc chắn |
| **accent** | (n) | /ˈæksent//ˈæksent/ | giọng điệu |
| **awesome** | (adj) | /ˈɔːsəm/ | tuyệt vời |
| **cattle station** | (n) | /ˈkætl ˈsteɪʃn/ | trại gia súc |
| **ghost** | (n) | /ɡəʊst/ | ma |
| **haunt** | (v) | /hɔːnt/ | ám ảnh |
| **icon** | (n) | /ˈaɪkɒn/ | biểu tượng |
| **kangaroo** | (n) | /ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/ | chuột túi |
| **koala** | (n) | /kəʊˈɑːlə/ | gấu túi |
| **kilt** | (n) | /kɪlt/ | váy ca-rô của đàn ông Scotland |
| **legend** | (n) | /ˈledʒənd/ | huyền thoại |
| **loch** | (n) | /lɒk/ | hồ (phương ngữ ở Scotland) |
| **official** | (adj) | /əˈfɪʃl/ | chính thống/ chính thức |
| **parade** | (n) | /pəˈreɪd/ | cuộc diễu hành |
| **puzzle** | (n) | /ˈpʌzl/ | trò chơi đố |
| **schedule** | (n) | /ˈʃedjuːl//ˈskedʒuːl/ | lịch trình, thời gian biểu |
| **Scots/ Scottish** | (n) | /skɒts/ /ˈskɒtɪʃ/ | người Scotland |
| **state** | (n) | /steɪt/ | bang |
| **unique** | (adj) | /juˈniːk/ | độc đáo, riêng biệt |

**B. GRAMMAR REVIEW**

**I. Present simple tense**

**Form: Positive: S + V (He/ She/ It + Vs/ Ves/ Vies)**

**- Spelling**

General rule: In the third person singular we add ***–s*** to the infinitive.

Exceptions: When the verb ends in -ss, -sh, -ch, -z, -o, we add –es

 miss – misses wash –washes catch – catches

 buzz – buzzes go – goes

When the verb ends in consonant +y, we change the ***-y*** to ***–ies***

 hurry/ hurries marry/ marries

**Negative: S + don’t/ doesn’t + V (infinitive)**

***Note: don’t = do not/ doesn’t = does not***

**Questions: Do/ Does + S + V (infinitive)?**

**Short answers: - Yes, S + do/ does. - No, S + don’t/ doesn’t.**

***Note: In negatives and questions we use the infinitive forms of the verb.***

 *She doesn’t like wine.* *NOT* *~~She doesn’t likes wine.~~*

 *Does he play football?* *NOT* *~~Does he plays football?~~*

**Use:** We use present simple tense to:

*- Describe regular events.*

**Ex:** *I get up at seven o’clock (everyday).*

*- Describe regular truths and states.*

**Ex:** *The Earth goes around the Sun.*

*- Describe future events; something considered as a fact, an agreement or a plan*

**Ex:** *Tet holiday this year lasts up to 9 days.*

**II. Present continuous tense**

**(+) S + am/ is/ are + V-ing**

**(-) S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing**

**(?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing?**

 *🡺 Yes, S + am/ is/ are.*

 *🡺 No, S + am/ is/ are + not.*

**Usage**

*+ To talk about the temporary situations:*

**Ex:** My cousin **is living** in America at the moment.

***Adverbs of time are often used: at the moment; currently; now; this week/ month/ year***

*+ To talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking*

**Ex:** I **am waiting** for my friends.

*+ To talk about trends or changing situations*

**Ex:** The internet **is making** it easier for people to stay in touch with each other.

**III. Present perfect tense**

*+ Talk about an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past. We don’t state when it happened.*

*+ Talk about an action that has just or already happened. (The results related to present or in the future)*

***Adverbs of time are often used: just; already; for; since; ever; never; not .. yet.***

**Ex:** *I’ve collected plenty of information.*

**C.PRONUNCIATION:**

For words ending in ***-ee, -eer, -ese, -ique, -esque, -ain,*** the stress is often placed on the final syllable.

Ex: ag'ree, volun'teer, Vietna'mese, re'tain, main'tain, u'nique, pictu'resque, engi'neer…

Except:  com'mittee, 'coffee, em'ployee…

***PRACTICE:***

**A. PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. vanilla B. vacuum C. add D. facsimile

2. A. whiten B. fiber C. zipper D. conveyor

3. A. remove B. wrote C. mold D. cocoa

4. A. follow B. powder C. show D. borrow

5. A. wood B. thousand C. procedure D. hairdryer

**II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.**

6. A. iconic B. monument C. territory D. difficulty

7. A. Singapore B. Philippines C. Canada D. India

8. A. native B. perhaps C. whisky D. accent

9. A. official B. excursion C. Thanksgiving D. spectacle

10. A. festive B. Arctic C. unique D. speaker

**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Choose the right word in brackets to fill in the blank.**

11. Last night I watched the movie Romeo and Juliet. At last they killed **(together/ each other/ themselves/ them)**.

12. **(What/ Do/ Would/ Will)** you like to come? – I’d love to.

13. We must be there **(at/ before/ between/ after)** 7.30 and 8.15.

14. When my grandmother was young, she used **(sing/ to sing/ sang/ sung)** very well.

15. Don’t go **(outside/ inside/ into/ away)**. It’s too cold.

16. Our team played well **(too/ that/ so/ enough)** to win the gold medal.

17. Don’t let your child **(play/ to play/ playing/ plays)** with matches.

18. How long will he **(must/ should/ have to/ has to)** stay there?

19. Our team won the game because we played very **(good/ well)**.

20. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me **(perfect/ perfectly)**.

21. He had an accident because he was driving too **(fast/ fastly**).

22. Tom is a driver **(careful/ carefully)**. He is driving along the narrow road. **(careful/ carefully)**

23. Do you usually feel **(nervous/ nervously)** before examination?

24. She speaks English **(fluent/fluently)**.

25. He hurt himself **(bad/badly)**.

26. He looked me when I interrupted him. **(angry/ angrily)**

27. I always feel when the sun is shining. **(happy/ happily)**

28. Lan worked very for the exam. **(hard/ hardly)**

29. I am not at Math. **(good/ well)**

30. My aunt speaks English very **(good/ well/ goodly/ best)**.

31. We have math on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; it means we have math **(once/ twice/ three times/ four times)** a week.

32. Lan promises to **(try/ make/ work/ learn)** her best in learning English.

**II. Read the passage and answer these questions below:**

England is not a large country. No town in England is very far from the sea, and many English families spend their summer holidays at the seaside. There are no high mountains in England, no very long rivers and very large forests.

There are many towns in England. No town is very far from another. The English countryside between the towns is like a carpets of many colors.

In Spring and summer, the fields, meadows and forests are light green or dark green, and the gardens are green , red, blue, yellow and white with flowers.

**Questions**

33.Is England a large country?

..................................................................................................................................................

34. Where do many English families spend their summer holidays?

..................................................................................................................................................

35. Are there many towns in England?

..................................................................................................................................................

36. What is the English countryside like?

..................................................................................................................................................

**III. Rewrite the sentences below without changing their original meaning.**

37. Mary has learnt English since she was 10. [English]

38. We did not go to school. It rained heavily . [**because**]

39. I don’t have much money now, but I want to buy a new computer.

If

40. Acid rain is dangerous. Trees’ leaves are damaged. [**because of**]

**Week 5 : Unit 8 ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**I. Do the quiz and choose the correct answers.**

1. Another name for Wales is .

 A. Saxon B. Celtic C. Cymru D. Galle

2. You can see on the Canadian national flag.

 A. the maple leaf B. the red leaf C. the rose D. the oak tree

3. In 1893, became the first country in the world to give all women the right to vote.

 A. Canada B. New Zealand C. America D. Singapore

4. has a unique culture with traditions such as bagpipes, kilts and highland dancing.

 A. England B. Wales C. Scotland D. Northern Ireland

5. The name “Australia” comes from the Latin word “australis”, meaning .

 A. northern B. southern C. eastern D. western

6. The tallest mountain the US is Mt McKinley, located in the state of . It reaches 20,320 feet (6,194 m) above the sea level.

 A. Alaska B. California C. Florida D. Washington

7. The Lord of the Rings movies were filmed in .

 A. England B. Australia C. Canada D. New Zealand

8. Scotland only shares a border with .

 A. Wales B. Northern Ireland C. England D. Britain

9. The name Canada comes from the word “kanata” which means “settlement” or “ ” in the language of the St Lawrence Iroquoians.

 A. country B. village C. town D. nation

10. The world’s largest reef system, the Great Barrier Reef, is found off the north-eastern coast of .

 A. Canada B. America C. New Zealand D. Australia

**II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present tense of the verbs in brackets.**

11. Each of the 50 states an official state flower so far. **(adopt)**

12. Since 1965, the maples tree with the leaves the most well- known Canadian symbol. **(become)**

13. At present, the National Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C. to celebrate spring’s arrival. **(occur)**

14. Maori recognized as an official language of New Zealand since the Maori Language Act of 1987. **(be)**

15. Canada made up of 10 provinces and 3 territories. **(be)**

16. Australia a range of different landscapes, including urban areas, mountain ranges, desert and rain forests. **(have)**

17. Annually, the National Eisteddfod festival of Wales place for eight days at the start of August. **(take)**

18. The Statue of Liberty over 12 million immigrants entering the USA through New York Harbor since 1900. **(welcome)**

**C. READING**

**I. Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

**THE CAMEL**

 The camel can go without water for a long time. Some people think it stores water in its hump. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel’s body changes the food into fat. Then it stores the fat in its hump. It cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal’s body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the desert. They do not want to be warm during the day.

 The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

 The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long, thick hair because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

 There is a lot of sand in the dessert. The camel has long eyelashes. Then sand cannot go into the camel’s eyes.

 Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Arabs need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

**Questions**

19. Where do camels live?

20. What does a camel store in its hump?

21. The camel doesn’t store fat all over its body. Why?

22. Why does it store heat during the day?

23. Why does a Bactrian camel have long thick hair?

**II. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the suitable words.**

 The English language is the most widely spoken language in the world. It is used as either first or second language .................... (24) many countries.

 During the 16th century, only about two million people spoke English. All .................... (25) them lived in what is now the United Kingdom. Over the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English has spread throughout .................... (26) world. Today, about 400 million people speak English as their native .................... (27). Most of them live in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, .................... (28) the Unites States.

 About 100 million people, chiefly living in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and in many African .................... (29), speak English in addition to their own language. An additional 200 million people in the world probably know .................... (30) least some English. English is really an international language.

**III. Read the following passage and then answer the questions below it.**

 In the world today there are 5,000 to 6,000 living languages, of which English is the most widely used. As a mother tongue, it ranks second only to Chinese, which is little used outside China.

 English is the most international of languages. It is used as the language of aviation, international sport and pop music. Sixty percent of the world’s radio stations broadcast in English, and more than half of the world’s scientific papers are printed in English.

 It is true that a great number of people are involved in the use of English. To people in Africa, Asia, and South America, English is an important foreign language to master. In most countries in the world, the English language is used as the language of business, commerce, and technology. English is now an effective medium of international communication. However, it is the written English which is not systematically phonetic, that causes difficulties to non-native speakers.

31. Which language is used as the language of aviation, international sport and pop music?

32. Why is English an important foreign language used in many countries?

33. What difficulties may learners of English be confronted with? Why?

34. Name three countries in which English is spoken as a first language.

35. As a mother tongue, why does English rank second only to Chinese?

**D. WRITING**

**I. Reorder the words to make the sentences.**

36. is/ but/ not/ Canberra/ the/, / is/ Australia/ capital/ of/ Sydney.

37. Maori/ native/ of/ New Zealand/ people/ the/ are/ the/ Island/ in/ North.

38. Washington D.C/ opens/ Museum/ a.m./ at Children’s/ in/ 10.00/ National/ The.

39. monument/ San Francisco/ Bridge/ of/ The/ an/ iconic/ Gate/ is/ Golden.

40. its/ years/ language/ for/ considered/ Malaysia/ as/ has/ official/ English.

**Week 6 : Unit 8 ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES (Cont)**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**I. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. payee B. Chinese C. coffee D. trainee

2. A. jubilee B. guarantee C. Japanese D. referee

3. A. refugee B. Taiwanese C. absentee D. committee

4. A. Viennese B. Maltese C. Burmese D. Chinese

5. A. reindeer B. volunteer C. mountaineer D. engineer

**II. Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

6. Charlie Chaplin was born in London, England. **(legend)**

7. In Canada, there are a lot of from various countries. **(refuge)**

8. Lake Wanaka is a scenery in New Zealand. **(spectacle)**

9. The Sydney Opera House is an monument of Australia. **(icon)**

10. The originates in Ireland and its associated islands. **(Ireland)**

11. The Canadians are native of English. **(speak)**

12. English is an language of France. **(official)**

13. Thuy loves the koala in Australia. **(absolute)**

14. The violation of that company was yesterday. **(exposure)**

15. Do storm water and the atmosphere bring non- point source ? **(pollution)**

**III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present tense of the verbs in brackets.**

16. Since its beginning more than a century ago, the slouch hat one of the most distinctive items of Australian clothing. **(become)**

17. For over 130 years, Akubra hats its legendary stories in Australia. **(make)**

18. Aberdeen in Scotland an important centre for the oil industry since the finding of oil in the North Sea. **(become)**

19. Canada the longest land border in the world with the United States. **(share)**

20. Ireland the Eurovision Song Contest seven times. **(win)**

21. In Canada you should maintain eye contact while you hands. **(shake)**

22. In Canada, New Year’s Day a long tradition of celebration. **(have)**

23. First names used more frequently in Australia than in other countries. **(be)**

24. Recently, many places in New Zealand called with two names – one English, and one Maori. **(be)**

25. Maori people the hongi – touching noses – to greet people they safe and familiar with. **(use - feel)**

**IV. Read the passage and answer the questions below.**

**ENGLISH IS CONFUSING**

 “Good evening, everybody!” said the teacher, Donna. “Where is everybody?” That was sort of a daily joke by Donna. Usually the class started with only two or three students present, and then filled up as the minutes went by. It was summertime. Summer school was only eight weeks long. Class attendance was always smaller than during fall and spring semesters.

 “I don’t know, teacher. Maybe they late or no come,” said one student. “Maybe watching TV football tonight.”

 “Is there a soccer game tonight? It seems like there’s a soccer game every night. Oh, well. Let’s get started, okay? We’re on page 36 in the workbook. Tonight we’re studying participles as adjectives. Students are always confused when they learn about the present and past participles, so we will practice this a lot. Tonight, we’re just going to practice the present participle.

 “The present participle tells us what emotion or feeling the subject is causing. For example, ‘Grammar is boring’ means that the subject – grammar – causes an emotion of boredom. If we say, ‘The movie is interesting,’ we are saying that the movie causes a feeling of interest. If we say, ‘The roller coaster is exciting,’ we are saying that the roller coaster causes a feeling of excitement. Any questions so far? Am I confusing you? Is everyone confused?”

 The classroom was quiet. Donna looked at blank faces. They were confused. She knew this would take a while. But eventually, the faster students would grasp it, and then they would help the slower students. By the end of the evening, most of the class would feel comfortable using the present participle.

 Donna erased the board and put some new examples on it. She loved guiding her students through difficult topics like this one. She always felt a little bit thrilled when the look of understanding came to their faces.

26. What was Donna’s daily joke?

27. How many students were usually present when class started?

28. Which season was it?

29. How long did summer school last?

30. What was always smaller in the summer?

31. What were some absent students doing, perhaps?

32. What was tonight’s subject?

**V. Fill in the blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word.**

 English is the (33) language of the Philippines. English- medium education (34) in the Philippines in 1901 after the arrival of some 540 US teachers. English was also chosen for newspapers and magazines, the media, and literary writing.

 The latest results from a rent survey suggest that about 65 percent of the (35) of the Philippines has the (36) to understand spoken and (37) English, with 48 percent stating that they can write standard English.

 The economy is based on English, and successful workers and managers are fluent

(38) English. (39) , many schools know that their (40) must be fluent in English to be successful.

**Week 6 : Unit 8 ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES (Cont)**

**WORKSHEET 2**

1. **Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

1. **A.** coffee **B.** Chinese **C.** payee **D.** trainee

2. **A.** referee **B.** guarantee **C.** Japanese **D.**jubilee

3. **A.** refugee **B.** committee **C.** absentee **D.** Taiwanese

4. **A.**Viennese **B.** Chinese **C.** Burmese **D.** Maltese

5. **A.** engineer **B.** volunteer **C.** mountaineer **D.** reindeer

**II. Do the quiz and choose the correct answers.**

6. Another name for Wales is .

 **A.** Saxon **B.** Celtic **C.**Cymric **D.** Galle

7. You can see on the Canadian national flag.

 **A.** the maple leaf **B.** the red leaf **C.** the rose **D.** the oak tree

8. In 1893, became the first country in the world to give all women the right to vote.

 **A.** Canada **B.** New Zealand **C.** America **D.**Singapore

9. has a unique culture with traditions such as bagpipes, kilts and highland dancing.

 **A.** England **B.** Wales **C.** Scotland **D.** Northern Ireland

10. The name "Australia" comes from the Latin word "australis”, meaning .

 **A.** northern **B.** southern **C.** eastern **D.** western

11. The tallest mountain the US is Mt McKinley, located in the state of . It reaches 20,320feet (6,194 m) above the sea level.

 **A.** Alaska **B.** California **C.** Florida **D.** Washington

12. The Lord of the Rings movies were filmed in .

 **A.** England **B.** Australia **C.** Canada. **D.** New Zealand

13. Scotland only shares a border with .

 **A.** Wales **B.** Northern Ireland **C.** England **D.** Britain

14. The name Canada comes from the word 'kanata' which means "settlement" or “ ” in the language of the St Lawrence Iroquoians.

 **A.** country **B.** village **C.** town **D.** nation

15. The world's largest reef system, the Great Barrier Reef, is found off the north-eastern coast of .

 **A.** Canada **B.** America **C.** New Zealand **D.** Australia.

**III. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.**

 *quality sincere diverse native unique*

 *wealthy resources accents official symbol*

16. English and Welsh are the two languages of Wales.

17. Canada is rich in such as zinc, nickel, lead and gold.

18. Australia is home to a variety of animals, including the koala, kangaroo, emu, kookaburra and platypus.

19. Australia is a relatively country with a high life expectancy.

20. The US is a country with a multicultural society.

21. In Canada, the handshake should be firm and accompanied by direct eye contact and a smile.

22. In Quebec, if you give wine, make sure it is of the highest you can afford.

23. The American bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the United States in 1782.

24. Australian do not vary from area to area like in many other countries.

25. In Singapore, the number of speakers of English is still rising.

**IV. Fill in each blank of the passage with the words in the box.**

 *allows gives takes wheel icomic close high symbol*

***The London Eye***

******At 135 metres, the London Eye is the world’s tallest observation (26) . It has become the modern (27) representing the capital of England and a global icon.

The gradual rotation in one of the 32 high-tech glass capsules (28) about 30 minutes and (29) you a view of London. Within each capsule, the interactive guide (30) you to explore the capital's (31) landmarks in several languages.

An experience on the London Eye will lift you (32) enough to see up to 40 kilometres on a clear day and keep you (33) enough to see the spectacular details of the city beneath you.

**V. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present tense of the verbs in brackets.**

34. In Canada, New Year's Day a long tradition of celebration. (have)

35. First names used more frequently in Australia than in other countries. (be)

36. Recently, many places in New Zealand called with two names - one English, and one Maori (be)

37. Maori people the hongi- touching noses - to greet people they safe and familiar with. (use - feel)

38. Since its beginning more than a century ago, the slouch hat one of the most distinctive items of Australian clothing. (become)

39. For over 130 years, Akubra hats its legendary stories in Australia. (make)

40. Aberdeen in Scotland an important centre for the oil industry since the finding of oil in the North Sea. (become)

**WEEK 7: UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**I. Vocabulary:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - accommodation (n) /əˌkɒm.əˈdeɪ.ʃən/ | Chỗ ở |
| - bury (v) /ˈber.i/ | Chôn vùi, vùi lấp |
| - collapse (v) /kəˈlæps/ | Đổ, sập, sụp |
| - damage (n) /ˈdæm.ɪdʒ/ | Sự thiệt hại, sự hư hại |
| - disaster (n) /dɪˈzɑː.stər/ | Tai họa, thảm họa |
| - drought (n) /draʊt/ | Hạn hán |
| - earthquake (n) /ˈɜːθ.kweɪk/ | Trận động đất |
| - erupt (v)  /ɪˈrʌpt/ | Phun (núi lửa) |
| - eruption (n) /ɪˈrʌp.ʃən/  | Sự phun (núi lửa) |
| - evacuate (v) /ɪˈvæk.ju.eɪt/ | Sơ tán |
| - forest fire (n)  /ˈfɒr.ɪst ˌfaɪər/  | Cháy rừng |
| - homeless (adj)  /ˈhəʊm.ləs/ | Vô gia cư |
| - mudslide (n) /ˈmʌd.slaɪd/ | Lũ bùn |
| - put out (v)  /pʊt aʊt/ | Dập tắt (lửa….) |
| - rage (v) /reɪdʒ/ | Diến ra ác liệt, hung dữ |
| - rescue worker (n) /ˈres.kjuː ˈwɜː.kər/ | Nhân viên cứu hộ |
| - scatter (v)  /ˈskæt.ər/ | Tung, rải rắc |
| - shake (v) /ʃeɪk/ | Rung, lắc, làm rung lắc |
| - tornado (n) /tɔːˈneɪ.dəʊ/ | Lốc xoáy |
| - trap (v) /træp/ | Làm cho mắc kẹt |
| - tsunami (n) /tsuːˈnɑː.mi/  | Sóng thần |
| - typhoon (n) /taɪˈfuːn/ | Bão nhiệt đới |
| - victim (n)  /ˈvɪk.təm/ | Nạn nhân  |
| - volcanic (adj)  /vɒlˈkæn.ɪk/ | Thuộc núi lửa |
| - volcano (n) /vɒlˈkeɪ.nəʊ/ | Núi lửa |
| - severe (adj) /səˈvɪr/ | Mãnh liệt, dữ dội |
| - injured (adj) /ˈɪn.dʒəd/ | Bị thương |
| - shelter (n) /ˈʃel.t̬ɚ/ | Chỗ ẩn náu |

**II. Grammar:**

**A. Passive voice:**

**1. Form:**

**-** Be + past participle ( PII)

- PII: + V- ed

 + V(BQT): learn by heart.

- CĐ: S + V + O

- BĐ: S + Be + PII + by O

Ex: I teach English

->English is taught by me

Ex; I wrote English.

->English was written by me

**2. Tenses:**

**2.1. Present simple:**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex:People speak English all over the world.

 ->English is spoken all over the world

Ex: does she teach English?

 ->Is English taught by her?

=> S + am/ is/ are + PII + …by 0

**2.2. Past simple:**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex: He cleaned the room.

->The room was cleaned by him

=> S + was/ were + PII +….by 0

**2.3. Future simple.**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex: I will go to Ha Noi next Sunday.

->Ha Noi will be gone by me next Sunday.

=>S + will be + PII +….by 0

**2. 4. Present perfect.**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex: People have bought some new machines.

->Some new machines have been bouhgt.

=>S + have/ has + been +PII +…+ by O

**2.5. Present continous.**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex: They are building a new school in this town.

-.> A new school ia being built in this town.

=> S + am/is/ are + being + PII+.. +by 0

**2.6. Past continous.**

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex:They were watching TV at 8 o’clock

Yesterday.

->TV was being watched at 8 o’clock yesterday.

=>S + was/ were +being + PII +.. +by 0

**2.7. Modal verbs.**

**-** T gives an example for ss.

Ex: I must study English.

->English must be studied by me

- Yêu cầu học sinh rút ra cấu trúc ngữ pháp

=>S + must + be + PII +… +By 0

 have to

 can

 should

 may

 might

 ought to

**2.8. Be going to.**

- T gives the form for ss.

=> S+ am/ is / are + going to + be + PII + by O

- T gives an example for ss.

Ex: They are going to build a new supermarket next year.

-> A new supermarket is going to be built next year.

**3. Note:**

- Nếu chủ ngữ câu chủ động là tên riêng thì câu bị động bắt buộc phải có by+ tên riêng.

- Nếu chủ ngữ câu bị động là các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ bất định( someone, somebody, everyone) , people thị không cần “by”

- Nếu chủ ngữ câu chủ động có phó từ chỉ thời gian thì đặt chúng sau *by + tân ngữ bị động*

- Nếu câu bị động có phó từ chỉ nơi chốn thì đặt chúng trước *by + tân* *ngữ bị động.*

**2. Past perfect:**

**A. Usage:** To describe an action before a started time in the past.

**B. Structure:**

(+) S + had + past participate

(-) S + had not/ hadn’t + past participate

(?) Had + S + past participate?

 Haddn’t + S + past participate?

\* Short answer to Yes/ No questions:

(+) Yes, S + had

(-) No, S + hadn’t

**C. Examples:**

(+) By the end of last semester, we had finished book IV.

(-) Before his mother came back, he had tiddied up the whole room.

(?) Had he left when she came?

**3. Pronunciation: Stress in words ending in –logy and –graphy.**

- For words ending in ***–logy and –graphy***, place the stress on the third syllable from the end.

- Examples: bio’logy, techno’logy, pho’tography, ge’ography.

**EXERCISE**

**Ex1: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D):**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. psychology | B. biography | C. telegraphy | D. historiography |
| 2. A. ecology | B. sociology | C. biography | D. photography |
| 3. A. methodology | B. microbiology | C. audiology | D. musicology |
| 4. A. biology | B. zoology | C. bacteriology | D. astrology |
| 5. A. geology | B. volcanology | C. bibliography | D. futurology |

**Ex2: Match the natural disaster in column A too its definition or meaning in column B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| 1. snowstorm | a. a very large wave |
| 2. earthquake | b. a storm with a lot of rain, tthunder anf lightning |
| 3. volcanic eruption | c. a sudden, violent shaking of the earth’s surface |
| 4. typhoon | d. a storm with a lot of snow and strong wiinds |
| 5. thunderstorm | e. a violent tropical storm with very strong wind |
| 6. tidal wave | f. a very strong wind that goes quickly around in a circle. |
| 7. tornado | g. the flames, burning rocks and lava are thrown out from a volcano |
| 8. flood | h. the sudden fall of a mass of earth rocks…Down the side of a mountain |
| 9. drought | i. a large amouunt of water that covers an area that was dry before |
| 10. landslide | k. a long period without rain |

**Ex3: Write the passive sentences.**

1. The waiter brings me this dish.

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

2. Our friends send these postcards to us.

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

3. Their grandmother told them this story when they visited her last week.

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

4. Tim ordered this train ticket for his mother.

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

5. She showed her ticket to the airline agent.

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

6. Jim baked this cake yesterday.

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

7. They are going to buy a new apartment next year.

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

8. The shop assistant handed these boxes to the customer.

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

9. The board awarded the first prize to the reporter.

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

10. Have you sent the Christmas cards to your family?

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

11. The committee appointed Alice secretary for the meeting.

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

12. Tom will give Anna a ride to school tomorrow.

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

13. They keep this room tidy all the time.

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

14. We gave Ann some bananas and some flowers.

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

15. They moved the fridge into the living room.

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

16. When will you do the work?

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

17. How are you going to deal with this problem?

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

18. How do you spend this amount of money?

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

19. I wonder whether the board of directors will choose Susan or Jane for the position.

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

20. How did the police find the lost man?

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

**Ex4: Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the past perfect.**

1. The tornado destroyed the tent that we (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. She (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Hanoi before 2018.
3. When he went out to play, he (do / already) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
4. My sister ate all of the cake that our mum (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The nurse took off the plaster that she (put on) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ six weeks before.
6. The waitress brought a drink that I (not / order) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
7. I could not remember the song we (learn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three week before.
8. The children collected mangos that (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the tree.
9. (she / phone) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nam before she went to see him in Laos?

10. He (not / ride) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a elephants before that day.

**Ex5: Reorder the sentences and write correct form of the verb (if necessary).**

1. The/they/get/had/off/before/of/the/turn/light/office/out.

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

1. By/begin/time/I/my/she/,/had/leave/the/quickly/work.

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

1. After/finish/my/,/we/back/father/his/home/work/come.

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

1. Before/go/had/an/novel/my/to/brother/read/interesting/he/bed.

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

1. When/her/in/,/he/had/join/Linh/best friend/Bangkok/the/Ever/meet.

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

1. Cuong/this/before/last night/had/text/he/went/translate/out.

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

1. Hung/your/before/meet/had/email/he/use/you?

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

1. When/I/arrive/had/hadn’t/my/lunch/parents.

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

1. They/before/had/to/the meeting/speak/her.

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

10. I/that/hadn’t/see/before/was/the man/sure/I

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

**Ex6: Find and correct the mistake.**

1. I had finished lunch before my parents come.
2. By the time I had found the key, I hadn’t got into the house.
3. Up until that moment, my younger sister never believed in love.
4. Sunny ate dinner so she wasn’t hungry.

5. When Bob graduated in university, he was in New York for 5 years.

**WEEK 7: UNIT 9 (CONT)**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**Ex1: Choose the word in each line that has different stress pattern.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. ecology | B. environment | C. autography | D. residential |
| 2. A. physiography | B. alternatively | C. criminology | D. unsuccessfully |
| 3. A. temporary | B. geology | C. emergency | D. logography |
| 4. A. astrology | B. unnatural | C. medication | D. demography |
| 5. A. voluntary | B. apology | C. television | D. nationalize |

**Ex2: Complete the sentences with words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **lightning** | **eruption** | **volcano** | **landsliide** | **avalanche** |
| **flood** | **sandstorm** | **draught** | **earthquake** | **typhoon** |

1. I saw on TV that yesterday there was an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on an island in the Pacific and hot lava came down the volcano.

2. My little sister is afraid of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so when there is a bad sstorm she always hides.

3. Last Sunday, we wanted to go skiing, but we couldn’t because in the mountains there was an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. All people in the village rushed into the public shelters as soon as the\_\_\_\_\_erupted.

5. Several people were going along when suddenly there was a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_crashing down the hillside and blockedd the road in front of them.

6. Thankers full of water were sent, but it was too late to save maany of the animals and crops there. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_made the whole area like a vast desert.

7. When the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_happened last year, the river overflowed in several places and huge area of farming were several meters under water. Boats were being used to recue people in nearrby villages.

8. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_swept onwards, covering everrytthing in its path. The travelers had to get off their camels and lie down until it had passed.

9. Suddenly the ground shook beneath our feet and tall buildings opposite my college began to sway, I realized that it was an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_already strengthened and the sea as very rough.

## Ex3: Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Anita said she was very sorry for what she (do)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. When Sam (pay)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bill, we felt the restaurant and went home.
3. It wasn’t surprising that she was tired – she (not sleep)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two days.
4. The road was blocked because a lorry (break down) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. My mother felt very nervous on the plane because she (not fly) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they/go) home when you arrived?
7. I (hear)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story before, so I didn’t find it very interesting.

8. After she (try on)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the dresses in the shop, she bought the most expensive one.

9. They (not have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast when I got up.

10. The children were very excited because they (not see)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a tiger before.

**Ex4: Write sentences from these words. Use the correct passive of the verbs.**

1. The classroom/ clean/ everyday.

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

2. English/ understand/ by everybody.

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

3. I/ surprise/ this now.

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

4. Glass/ make/ from/ sand.

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

5. When/ this bridge/ build?

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

6. How/ these windows/ break?

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

7. that/ was terrible/ earthquake/ but/ quickly/ we/ survied/.

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

8. Where/ you/ when/ the earthquake/ began/ yesterday?

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

## Ex5: Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

 The large movement of the earth under the water causes a very large and powerful tsunami. That tsunami was called the Asian Tsunami in most of the world. It was called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England, Australia, South Africa and Canada because it happened on the holiday which they call Boxing Day. The tsunami caused a lot of damage to countries such as the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

 Waves as high as 30 meters killed many people and damaged or destroyed a lot of buildings and other property. Over 225,000 people died or they were not found after the tsunami. The waves traveled as far away as South Africa (8,000 kilometers) where as many as 8 people died because of high water caused by the waves. Because of how much damage was caused and the number of people the earthquake affected, over $7 billion was donated to help the **survivors** and rebuild the areas damaged.

1. Why was the tsunami called the Boxing Day Tsunami in England?

1. Because it happened when people were boxing.
2. Because it happened when people were collecting boxes
3. Because it happened on Boxing Day
4. Because it destroyed a lot of boxes

2. How high were the waves?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. thirteen meters | B. eighteen meters | C. thirty meters | D. two hundred meters |

3. What were some people in South Africa killed by?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. earthquake | 1. high water
 | C. high wind |  D. volcano |

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

1. Only in Asia the tsunami was called Asian Tsunami
2. The tsunami caused a lot of damage to Indonesia
3. Many people died because of the high waves
4. A lot of money was raised to help people

5. What does the word **‘survivors”** in the last sentence mean?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Houses that aren’t destroyed
 | 1. Offices are being rebuilt
 |
| 1. People who were dead
 | 1. People who are left alive
 |

**WEEK 8: UNIT 9 (CONT)**

**WORKSHEET 1**

**Ex1: Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. | rescue | B. | supply | C. | erupt | D. | damage |
| 2. | A. | mudslide | B. | earthquake | C. | typhoon | D. | debris |
| 3. | A. | hurricane | B. | tornado | C. | volcano | D. | eruption |
| 4. | A. | disaster | B. | injury | C. | tsunami | D. | provision |
| 5. | A. | tropical | B. | natural | C. | terrible | D. | destructive |

**Ex2: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

1. An example of a natural disaster is a\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. snowfall | B. tornado | C. thunder | D. rainbow |

2. A severe topical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is called a typhoon.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. drought | B. rain | C. flood | D. storm |

3. Dozens of buildings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale hit the city.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. destroyed | B. collapsed | C. buried | D. damaged |

4. Hundreds of people were made\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after the flood.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. homeless | B. helpless | C. careless | D. endless |

5. We cannot prevent natural disasters but we can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for them.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. defeat | B. invent | C. struggle | D. prepare |

6. No one wws killed in the forest fire two days ago. -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Oh dear | B. That’s shocking | C. That’s relief | D. How terriible |

7. Thousands of people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by natural disasters every year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. are affected | B. are affecting | C. have affected | D. were affected |

8. The roof of the building\_\_\_\_\_\_in a storm a few days ago.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. damaged | B. was damaged | c. has damaged | D. has been damaged |

9. All the villages\_\_\_\_\_\_to safe areas before last night.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. evacuated | B. were evacuated | C. had evacuated | D. had been evacuate |

10. As soon as the floodwaters\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_down, people\_\_\_\_\_\_their houses.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. went - cleaned | B. had gone - cleaned | C. went – had cleaned | D. had gone – had cleaned |

**Ex3: Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.**

1. The mudslide buried five houses in a village in the eastern region.

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

2. The volunteers have rescued three cats.

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

3. The are cutting dead trees on some streets to prepare for the storm.

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

4. We should move the furniture to higher places because of the flood.

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

5. They had prepaired their house before ttyphoon came.

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

6. What kind of injuries do earthquake cause?

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

7. The government didn’t warn the people about the possibility of a tsunami.

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

8. Have the workers restored the damaged bridge yet?

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

9. I hadn’t put the car into the garage before the thunder occurred.

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

10. We will send rescue workers to the flooded villages.

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

**Ex4: Given the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. All people (go)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_down into the cellar for protection by the times the tornado (sweep)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through the town yesterday.

2. Hundreds of trees on streets in Ha Noi (fall)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a sudden storm.

3. I (not seen)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a more horrible flood than this since I (live)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in this area.

4. The tourists (camp)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_near a peacefful river, when all of a sudden, the river (flood)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_its banks and almost (destroy)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their campsite.

5. When the volcano (erupt)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people living nearby already (move)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to safe places.

6. Would you go to his party if he (invite)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you?

7. Where would you live if you (have)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the choice?

8. I (can/ help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you translate this text into French if we had a dictionary.

**Ex5: Read the passage and write true (T) or false (F).**

Earthquakes are among the deadliest natural disasters, causing the largest numbers of casualties, the highest death tolls, and the greatest destruction. In 1556 in China, the deadliest earthquake in history killed 830,000 people. But many other earthquakes have caused the deaths of more than 100,000 people, and it is not unusual, even in modern times, for an earthquake death toll to reach 20,000 to 30,000 people with hundreds of thousands left homeless and with countless injured. The floodwaters of the 2004 tsunami in Sumatra, which killed over 200,000 people, were caused by a catastrophic earthquake.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Earthquakes are one of the deadliest natural disasters. |
| 2. In modern times, the number of deaths caused by an earthquake is limited. |
| 3. China is the country with the deadliest earthquake in history. |
| 4. Earthquakes cause lots of death toll, homelessness and injuries. |
| 5. Earthquakes do not cause tsunamis at all. |

## Ex6: Read the passage, and write the correct form of each verb in brackets. Use the *past perfect,* or the *simple past* (active or passive).

**Typhoon Linda in Viet Nam**

During the night of November 2, 1997, Typhoon Linda (44. hit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_South Viet Nam, and (45. affect)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the Southwestern provinces. Before the disaster (46. occur)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Government of Viet Nam (47. warn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populations in the areas. Moreover, the government (48. instruct) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the provinces to combat the effects of the typhoon. Thanks to these efforts, more than 3,500 fishermen (49. rescue)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, 464 people (50. kill) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, over 3,000 boats (51. sink)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and about 100,000 houses (52. destroy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Government also (53. take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all measures to provide health and other services to the affected population.

**WEEK 7: UNIT 9 (CONT)**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**Ex1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. natural | B. disaster | C. damage | D. grandma |
| 2. A. weather | B. reach | C. leak | D. between |
| 3. A. thunder | B. result | C. erupt | D. volume |
| 4. A. watched | B. collapsed | C. caused | D. laughed |
| 5. A. typhoon | B. cyclone | C. sky | D. sunny |

**Ex2: Choose the ord whose main stress pattern is placed differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. natural | B. disaster | C. volcano | D. typhoon |
| 2. A. earthquake | B. thunderstorm | C. temperature | D. experience |
| 3. A. erupt | B. collapse | C. gather | D. occur |
| 4. forecast | B. tornado | C. hurricane | D. tropical |
| 5. extensive | B. dangerous | C. furrniture | D. carriage |

**Ex3: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

1. A forest fire\_\_\_\_\_\_valuuable wood, widlife and good soil.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. is destroyed | B. destroying | C. destroying | D. being destroyed |

2. Because of the drought, many people starved to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. death | B. dead | C. deadly | D. die |

3. The hurricane was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it knocked down all the houses on its way.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. destructive | B. destroy | C. destruction | D. destroying |

4. During a long drought, farmers had to crops.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. save | B. cook | C. raise | D. set |

5. We have to suffer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of floods due toour serious destruction of forests.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. on | B. with | C. from | D. to |

6. A heavy storm swept tthrough the village and many people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. kill | B. are killed | C. were killed | D. killed |

7. There was\_\_\_\_\_\_rain yesterday that several roads were flooded.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. too much | b. so much | C. too many | D. so many |

8. The heavy rain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_floods in the houses by the river.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. caused | B. made | C. did | D. resulted |

9. Areas of Africa were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by drought.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. done | B. affecteed | C. suffered | D. caused |

10. The hurricane took several days to blow itself\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. in | B. out | C. down | D. off |

**Ex4: Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.**

1. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_turns out to be correct. **(predict)**

2. Volcanic eruptions are one of the most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_natural disasterrs. **(destroy)**

3. It was the biggest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Vesuvius for some years. **(erupt)**

4. Tsunamis can be generated wheen the sea floor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_deforms. **(erupt)**

5. Their stated aim was to free women from domestic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(salve)**

**Ex5: Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

**Water Pollution in India**

 Contamination of water from any external source that makes it (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to life is known as water pollution. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the fast industrial development and modern civilization, the problem of water pollution is (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_day by day. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources of water pollution are domestic wastes, agricultural wastes, sewage disposal, industrial wastes, radioactive wastes and oil leakages.

 All the Indian rivers, including the holy river Ganga, have become highly polluted today. However, the Ganga Action Plan to control its water from pollution has not been proved (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Oil is the main pollutant of the sea water. Huge tankers often dump oil into the sea. This act of dumping (51)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_kills sea plants and animals.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | A. | Harm | B. | harmful | C. | harmless | D. | unharmed |
| 2. | A. | At | B. | Of | C. | In | D. | With |
| 3. | A. | increase | B. | increasing | C. | increased | D. | to increase |
| 4. | A. | most | B. | more | C. | major | D. | hard |
| 5. | A. | success | B. | successful | C. | unsuccessful | D. | succeeded |

**Ex6: Read and answer the questions below.**

Super Typhoon Haiyan is one of the strongest tropical cyclones ever observed. It ripped through the Philippines, and the destruction across the islands was disastrous and widespread. Houses and buildings were leveled by the storm's powerful winds. Trees fell down and neighborhoods were under flood water. One CNN reporter, upon seeing the hard-hit city of Tacloban, said: “It is like a tsunami has hit here.” About 9.5 million people have been affected by the typhoon. Typhoon Haiyan weakened to a tropical storm, but at least five people died in Vietnam when Haiyan hit the country. Recovery from the monster typhoon, locally known as Yolanda, would be long and difficult.

1. What is Super Typhoon Haiyan considered?

2. What is another name for Typhoon Haiyan?

3. How was the destruction in the Philippines caused by Typhoon Haiyan?

4. How many people have been affected by Typhoon Haiyan?

5. How many people in Viet Nam died when the typhoon hit the country?

**Ex7: Complete the second sseentence so that it has simillar meaniing to the first sentence.**

1. Powerful tsunami waves carried ships many kilometres inland.

-> Ships\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Many natural disasters have been global warming.

-> Global warming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. They provided food then cleared up the debris.

-> After they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Tornadoes can move objects as big as a car.

-> Objects\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The northen part of the city wasn’t struck by the typhoon.

-> The typhoon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_