

Bài tập BỔ TRỢ TIẾNG ANH

- Luyện kỹ năng làm bài trắc nghiệm tiếng Anh.
- Ôn tập và củng cố kiến thức từ cơ bản đến nâng cao.

Lớp
8

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI



Bám sát
chương trình
tiếng Anh mới
của Bộ GD & ĐT

**BÀI TẬP BỒ TRỢ TIẾNG ANH 8
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI**

BÀI TẬP BỔ TRỢ TIẾNG ANH LỚP 8 CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MỚI

UNIT 2.

VIII/ Put these words into groups of the same topics (Hãy xếp các từ cùng chủ đề thành một nhóm):

Football, swimming, hairdresser`s, ruler, pupil, student, baker`s, horse-racing, boxing, coffee shop, inn, refreshment bar, liquor store, restaurant, nightclub, volleyball, basketball, badminton, stationer`s, grocer`s, tennis, pen, pencil, book, notebook, chalk, blackboard, table tennis, hockey.

IX/

1/ dancer	A/ a person who is trained and qualified to advise people about the law and to represent them in a court of law, and to write legal documents
2/ athlete	B/ a person whose job is to translate what somebody is saying into another language
3/ lawyer	C/ a person who performs on the stage, on television or in films/movies, especially as a profession
4/ actor	D/ a person who operates the control of an aircraft, especially as a job
5/ singer	E/ a person whose job is teaching, especially in a school
6/ pilot	F/ a person who dances or whose job is dancing
7/ driver	G/ a professional cook, especially the most senior cook in a restaurant, hotel, etc
8/ interpreter	H/ a person who is good at sports and physical exercise
9/ chef	I/ a person who drives a vehicle
10/ teacher	J/ a person who sings, or whose job is singing, especially in public

X/ Complete the sentences, using the appropriate words in the list below (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với những từ phù hợp trong danh sách sau): inside, outside, here, there, up, down, upstairs, downstairs, in, out.

- 1/ There are 31 days..... May.
- 2/ seemed to be no doubt about it
- 3/ The cat belongs to the people who live I live on the floor and she lives on the 2nd floor.
- 4/ She bent to pick up her glove
- 5/ Mr Green is of town this week
- 6/ Wait in the hall
- 7/ Let's get out of.....
- 8/ I didn't go into the church – I only saw in from the.....
- 9/ most of us is a small child screaming for attention\
- 10/ I stayed late last night.

XI/ Write the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy viết dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

- 1/ What (be)..... today ? Today (be)..... Monday
- 2/ Elvis (Be)..... Here next month
- 3/ What Trang and Mai (do) at the moment?
- 4/ My brother always (do)..... His homework at nine o'clock
- 5/ I (not get)..... up late tomorrow morning.
- 6/ Her granddad usually (have)..... a cup of milk in the morning
- 7/ What Vinh and Khoa (do)..... next Saturday evening?
- 8/ How many tables there (be)..... in the classroom?
- 9/ What they (do)..... now
- 10/ His mother (be)..... Here tomorrow

XIII/ Read the text, then say if statements are true (T) or (F) (Hãy đọc bài đọc sau và cho biết những câu phát biểu sau đúng hay sai):

MY NEIGHBORS

I have many neighbors. Some of them are teachers, some are work-ers and some are officials.

My neighbors are very friendly. They do not quarrel with one another. Most of them are educated and rich. They do not like to talk against one another. They do not like to disturb others. They speak softly so that others may not get angry

My neighbors are also helpful to one another. If someone is ill, they call a doctor attend to him or take him to the hospital as quickly as possible

I am indeed very happy to live with such neighbors.

- 1/ He has few neighbors
- 2/ The neighbors have many different careers
- 3/ They often have quarrels
- 4/ They are poor and ill-educated
- 5/ They do not speak aloud to annoy others
- 6/ They often assist one another
- 7/ It's lucky for him to live in such a neighborhood

UNIT 3

I/ Combine the two sentences into one, using the word in brackets: (Kết hợp các câu sau đây bằng các từ cho trong ngoặc):

- 1/ She's feeling very tired. She's feeling very hungry. (and)
- 2/ My father eats this food. He gets better quickly. (if)
- 3/ Quang has to go to the dentist's. He has a toothache. (because)
- 4/ They'll come late tonight. Don't worry. (if)
- 5/ Minh and Thu can't go out. They're having flu. (because)
- 6/ Vinh wants to go to school. He has a cold. (but)
- 7/ The woman's going to wear warm clothes. She doesn't want to catch cold again. (because)
- 8/ My uncle is very ill. The doctor can visit him

9/ Linh is young. She is lovely. (not only...but also)

10/ I study hard. I can pass the exams.(if)

II/ Complete the sentences using “can” or “(be) able to” (hãy hoàn thành những câu này, sử dụng “can” hoặc “(be) able to”:

1/ Jack has traveled a lot. He Speak six languages.

2/ I haven't..... sleep very well recently

3/ Anna..... drive but she hasn't got a car

4/ I can't understand Michael. I've never..... Understand him

5/ He used to stand on his head but he can't do it now.

6/ I can't see you on Saturday but I meet you on Sunday morning

7/ Ask John about your problem. He might help you.

8/ I'm afraid I not come to your party next week.

9/ I come and see you if you like.

10/ Tom mightcome tomorrow.

III. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences : (sắp xếp lại những từ sau tạo thành những câu có nghĩa):

1.home / be / we / tonight / going / late / are /to.

2. am / I / sorry / have / have / but / yourself / will / by ./ you / to / dinner.

3. beside/ is/ the/ the/ book / pens

4. meet / ask / to / me / her / the / in / hall

5. do / friend / with / your / and / work / assignments / the

6. a / a / says / kitchen / he / is / play / to / suitable

7 . so / that/ exercises / the / are / them / difficult / we / can't

8. not / but/ only / also / Hanh / clever / pretty / is

9. toys / where / children's / are / the / ?

10. me /tell / you / get / can / to / how / there / ?

IV. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc) :

1. The government has plans to help me (home)
2. Remember to use this (cook) Oil to make the fried fish better .
3. I'll be in a (meet) all morning . Can you take me calls?
4. He's more a (talk) than a doer .
5. The inn is (picture)..... situated on the banks of the river.
6. Tree (soft) the outline of the house.
7. My brother is an (electric)
8. Luis Figo is a famous midfield (play)
9. The health of our children is being (danger) by exhaust fumes
- 10.The form should be singed by a person who is (medicine)qualified

V. Translate the following sentences into English (Dịch những câu sau sang tiếng anh):

1. Xin lỗi nhé , nhưng mà em phải nấu cơm trưa một mình.
2. Không có nhiều đồ đạc trong phòng ngủ của tôi.
3. Trẻ em có thể ăn và uống những thức ăn, thức uống mà chúng thích
4. Anh của bạn tôi rất thích đọc sách báo.
5. Trong một góc phòng,có một chiếc ghế dựa và một cái bàn.

VI. Write conditional sentences with “if” (Hãy viết câu điều kiện 5với “if”):

1. I / have time / go to the cinema / you tonight .
2. Linh / not get up early / be late for school.
3. Khang / study hard / pass the fina examination.
4. You / go with us / the famous singer.
5. The store / not be closed / we/ buy some new notebooks.
6. I / have money / buy a new school bag next week.
7. They go on holiday / they have free time.
8. He not ill / he not go out to late.
9. You feel happy / you join with us.
- 10.You let her home alone / she feel unhappy.

VII. Write a correct tense of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy viết thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc đơn):

1. If she (have)enough money , she (buy) That new mobile phone.
2. I (write) An invitation letter to my friends tomorrow.
3. You (feel) healthy again if you (drink)this.
4. They often (stay) at home on Saturdays and Sundays.
5. What your roommates usually (do) In the evening ?
6. What she (do).....as she (have)spare time?
7. His mother (read)a novel now.
8. If Tam (not study) Hard , he (fail) in the next exam.
9. Khanh's mother wants her (stay)..... in bed.
10. We (be)late for school if we (not get) up early.

VIII. Write questions , using the underline phrases as suggestions (Hãy viết câu hỏi, sử dụng các nhóm từ được gạch dưới):

1. The boy is playing computer games.
2. Danh has to take a panadol because he is having a headache.
3. Her English teacher is thirty – two years old.
4. Hoa Nam can't go to the get – together because he's having a cold.
5. I'll have bacon , eggs and milk for breakfast .
6. Yes, I'll come to the meeting on time tomorrow.
7. No, the woman can't swim.
8. Sang will see a dentist because he is having a decaying tooth.
9. They are my brother's gloves.
10. Nhi's pen is on the chair.

IX. Choose the proper words to fill in the spaces in this paragraph (Hãy chọn những từ thích hợp để điền vào các chỗ trống): take , everyone, members , indeed, four, sometimes , old , younger, mother , lot

MY FAMILY

My family is small . There are only four (1) in my family. They are my father , my (2) my sister and me.

My father is a teacher . He's about forty-six years (3) My mother works at home . She's a few years (4) than my father . My sister goes to school . She is seventeen years old . I am (5)years younger than my sister.

(6).....than my family is good and happy. My father and my mother love my sister and me and (7)They buy many things for us .Sometimes they (8) us to the zoo.They also tell us many interesting stories .(9).....they help us in your studies .

(10)..... , I love my family very much.

X. Combine these sentences or exchanges into complete ones (Hãy kết hợp những câu sau đây thành những câu hoàn chỉnh):

A	B
1. What's they to tomorrow?	A. he'll be late for school
2. "Time is gold " ,	B. because he's having a cold
3. I'll buy some some pencils	C. No, we won't
4. Shall I open the door for you	D. if I go to the stationer's
5. Why doesn't Trang come ?	E. Grate . That's a good idea.
6. If have free time	F. No, thank. It's my duty.
7. Shall we go to the beach this weekend?	G. I'll come to see my old teachers
8. If he doesn't get up early,	H. so try to save it.
9. Rember not to come late next time.	I. they'll stay at home to help their parents

10. Chung has to take a decogel	
	J. because her grandma gets ill at home.

XI. Put in “must” or “can’t” (hãy điền “must” hoặc “can’t” vào):

1. They’ve been traveling all day. They be very tired.
2. That restaurant be very good. It’s always full people.
3. This restaurant be very good. It’s always empty.
4. We’re going on holiday next week. We be looking forward to it.
5. It rained every day during their holiday, so they have had a very nice time.
6. Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
7. They got here very quickly. They have walked very fast.
8. Peter and Tom go away on holiday very often, so they be short of money.
9. Tommy get very bored in his job. He does the same thing every day.
10. They haven’t lived here for very long. They Know many people.

XII. Translate into English (hãy dịch sang tiếng Anh):

1. Tại sao chị ấy không đi làm?
- Bởi vì chị ấy bị bệnh nhức đầu.
2. Có vấn đề gì với bạn vậy?
- Tôi muốn gặp bác sĩ bởi vì tôi bị đau lưng.
3. Tại sao Nhung không được cho phép đi học?
- Nếu cô ấy đi học cô ấy sẽ lây bệnh cúm cho người khác.
4. Chuyện gì đã xảy ra với anh ấy vậy ?
- Tôi e rằng anh ấy bị đau bao tử.
5. Các bạn sẽ làm gì vào ngày mai ?
- Chúng tôi sẽ đi picnic.

XIII. Complete these sentences, using ‘because’ or ‘because of’ (hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sử dụng ‘because’ hoặc ‘because of’):

1. I was worried Mai was late.
2. I was tired, I went home.
3. We were late the rain.
4. I can't buy that house I don't have enough money.
5. his laziness, he couldn't pass the exam.
6. He didn't get married to her he didn't love her.
7. Hoa can't go to the party her being very busy.
8. They didn't come to the meeting in time the traffic jam.
9. Trinh couldn't do the test well she didn't learn the lesson carefully.
10. He didn't dare to enter my house He was afraid of the dog's barking.

XIV. Read the reading below, say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) (Hãy đọc bài đọc sau và cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng hay sai):

HELPING MOTHER AT HOME

Every child should love his mother. A girl or boy learns many good things from mother. Mother teaches us to be obedient, helpful and friendly to others.

Ever since my young days I have always helped my mother in the kitchen. I get up early in the morning and help my mother prepare breakfast. Then I clean the kitchen and sweep the floor. I also help mother wash the pots and pans.

On Sunday I follow my mother to the market and help her to carry vegetables and fish back home. Some times my mother asks me to cut vegetables. I readily do I wash vegetables. I like to give small help whenever I am free from school work.

One day when my mother was sick, I cooked dishes for lunch. My mother is always happy and tells me that I should be good to everyone.

Every mother will be happy if her children help her at home.

1. It's a useful lesson for children to love their parents.
2. Children can learn a lot of good things from their mother.
3. The writer seldom helps her mother at home.

4. She gets up late and does nothing in the morning.
5. On Sunday she goes shopping alone.
6. She helps her mother to cut vegetables now and then.
7. She is helpful to her mother.
8. She knew how to cook a few dishes.
9. She learns to be unfriendly to others from her mother.
10. You'll make your mother happy if you spend your spare time helping your housework.

XV. Complete the selection below with the words given (Hãy hoàn thành bài đọc sau với những từ cho sẵn): be, was, we, such, home, should, where, quite, Christmas, famous, however, puddings, completed, indeed, department.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING WITH MOTHER

Shopping with my mother has been (1) fun for me. Though weeks before Christmas, mother had (2) All the shopping, a few important items had to (3) bought on Christmas eve.

My mother and I left (4) in the morning. First we visited Plaza Singapura in Orchard Road, (5) We bought frozen meat. Then visited a (6) Singapore confectionery. Here we bought cakes, (7) and ice-creams.

(8), the final shopping was done at midday in one of the leading (9) shops. Though we had already a (10) tree at home, I was enchanted by another in the store and insisted that my mother(11) buy that, too. She bought it and (12) returned home.

It was (13) a very fascinating experience. I can't not easily forget (14) an important occasion. The experience I gained (15) valuable.

Unit 4

I. put these words in their correct order to make meaningful sentences. (Hãy sắp xếp các từ này để tạo thành những câu có nghĩa).

1. school / to / didn't / go / he / because / home / he/ had / stay / to/ to / after / look / mother / sick / his.

2. chil / was / I / a / when / I / football / play / to / use.
3. Minh / did / what / ask / him / help / sister / his / to / do / to ?
4. had / do / to / mother / his / everything / equipment / modern / without / of / help / the.
5. foolish / is / man / the / to / too / lesson / the / understand.
6. not / sister / her / is / enough / old / married / get / to.
7. not / get / to / use / we / did / up / morning / early / the / in.
8. book / of / kind / what / you / looking / are / for ?
9. sister / younger / his / is / not / intelligent / also / but / only / pretty.
10. often / you / do / how / cinema / to / go / the?

II. Pick out the word that does not belong to the others (hãy chọn ra một từ không thuộc nhóm với những từ còn lại)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1/ a.listen | b. read | c.clean | d.equipment |
| 2/ a.young | b.modern | c.grandma | d.immediate |
| 3/ a.nice | b.ugly | c.pretty | d.beautiful |
| 4/ a.tack | b.job | c.work | d.career |
| 5/ a.father | b.mother | c.sister | d.festival |
| 6/ a.teacher | b.king | c.queen | d.prince |
| 7/ a.weekly | b.quickly | c.sadly | d.highly |
| 8/ a.duty | b.rain | c. snowy | d.cluody |
| 9/ a.in | b.of | c.and | d.with |
| 10/ a.gold | b.water | c.silver | d.bronze |

III. Match the sentences in column A with suitable ones in column B (Hãy ghép các câu ở cột A với những câu phù hợp ở cột B).

A	B
1. How old is he ?	A. It's about three hundred meters
2. Why don't you go to school ?	B. He's fourteen years old.

3. How long is that river ?	C. No, I won't.
4. Shall I answer the phone ?	D. No, thank. It's my duty.
5. What's the height of that tree?	E. It's about twenty-two meters.
6. There are only some loaves of bread here. Will that do ?	F. It's about twenty kilometers.
7. Don't go out too late.	G. because I have a sore throat.
8. What're you doing ?	H. Yes, of course. Here you are.
9. How far is it from your house to the shopping center?	I. I'm writing a letter.
10. Will you please get me the tea cup?	J. well, I think there is enough.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English (Dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Anh).

1. Anh của tôi được sinh ra vào năm 1968.
2. Họ đã đến ăn ở nhà hàng đó cách đây hai ngày.
3. Bạn đã làm gì vào tối hôm qua.
4. Chúng tôi đã từng chơi bóng đá dưới trời mưa khi còn bé
5. Tuần trước họ đã về quê thăm ông bà.
6. Tôi cảm thấy rất đói bụng và khát nước.
7. Xin vui lòng kể cho tôi nghe quá khứ của ông bạn.
8. Nào hãy cho thầy biết sự khác nhau giữa từ “nice” và từ “handsome”.
9. Đã từng có một ngôi chợ gần nhà của tôi.
10. Hãy nhớ đến đây trước 7 giờ sáng mai nha!

V. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the meaning is unchanged, beginning with the words given (Viết lại các câu sau đây bằng từ cho trước sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi) :

EX: How high is that bulding?⓪What

What is the height of that bulding?

1. What's his age ?

⓪How

.....

2. What is the depth of this lake?

⓪How

.....

3. How long is your ruler ?

⓪What

.....

4. How heavy is his brother?

⓪What

.....

5. This year is 2004 and he is fifteen years old.

⓪He

.....

6. My father is five year older than my mother.

⓪

My

mother

.....

7. There is a man sitting in front of a woman.

⓪There

is

a

woman

.....

8. Playing chess was my hobby when I was a small boy.

⓪I

.....

9. April comes before January in the dictionary.

⓪January

.....

10. The film interested me a lot.

⑩

I

.....
VI. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences, if any (Chữa lỗi sai trong các câu sau, nếu có):

1. We used to playing marbles much years before.
2. He didn't used to staying up late night.
3. On the dictionary Friday comes after Wednesday .
4. What do you do yesterday night?
5. We go swimming on the river on last week.
6. My sister is born on 1970.
7. Childs often receivetoys and cakes from Santa Claus on Christmas.
8. They usually get up soon at the morning.
9. How do you often take a nap on noon?
10. It is often rains on summer.

VII. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks (Chọn đáp án thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống):

1. His siste was born 1992.
a. in b. on c. at d. by
2. My birthday is May 28th.
a. in b. at c. on d. by
3. They came here 8a.m. and 9a.m.
a. at b. before c. after d. between
4. Springs come Summers.
a. at b. before c. after d. between
5. When he say young, he fishing with his brother.
a. uses to go b. used to go
c. was used to go d. is used to going

3. They came to live in Paris a few years ago. They in Lion.
4. We really eat ice cream now but we it when we were small boys.
5. Lan my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
6. It only takes me about 30 minutes to get to work since the new row was opened. It more than an hour .
7. There a hotel opposite the train station but it closed a long time ago.
8. When you lived in Ho Chi minh city, to the cinema very often?
9. They boating when they came back to their village.
10. I coffee but now I don't drink it any more.

X. Practise writing sentences (Luyện tập viết câu):

Kaka changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

- He stopped studying hard / going to bed early / running three miles every morning / reading books / listening to the radio
- He started smoking / going out in the evening / spending a lot of money / playing computer games / watching films

Write sentences about Kaka with “used to” and “didn't use to”

Ex: 1. (He stopped studying hard) ① He used to study hard.

2. (He started smoking) ① He didn't use to smoke.

3. He stopped going to bed early ①
4. He started going out in the evening ①
5. He stopped running three miles every morning ①
6. He started spending a lot of money ①
7. He stopped reading books ①
8. He started playing computer games ①
9. He stopped listening to the radio ①
10. He started watching films ①

XI. Compare what Tommy said five years ago and what he says today (Hãy so sánh những gì Tommy đã nói cách đây 5 năm với những gì anh ta nói ngày nay):

FIVE YEARS AGO

I travel a lot. / I play the piano. / I'm very lazy. / I don't like cheese. / I've got a dog. / I'm a hotel receptionist. / I've got lot of friends. / I never read newspapers. / I don't drink tea. / I go to a lot of parties.

TODAY

I eat lots of cheese now. / I work very hard these days. / I don't know many people these days. / I work in a bookshop now. / I don't go away much these days. / My dog died two years ago. / I read a newspaper every day now. / I haven't been to a party for ages. / I haven't played the piano for years. / Tea's great! I like it now.

Now write sentences about how Tommy has changed. Use "used to / didn't use to / never used to" in the first part of your sentence.

1. He used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.
2. He but
3. He.....but
4. Hebut
5. Hebut
6. Hebut.....
7. Hebut.....
8. Hebut.....
9. Hebut.....
- 10.Hebut.....

XII. Translate into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Việt):

1. My brother's wedding party will be on May 28th.
2. We didn't use to eat fried fish.
3. What did they do at home last night?
4. Do/ Can you see Minh sitting between two girls over there?
5. In the past they didn't have a happy life.
6. In (the) Summer it's often very hot and rainy.

7. We used to learn / study English, Geography and Maths on Monday.
8. He used to play table-tennis very well, didn't he ?
9. Remember to come back home before 8 p.m !
10. His sister used to be a good pupil.

XIII. Put the following sentences in their correct order to make a meaningful passage (Hãy sắp xếp những câu sau theo đúng thứ tự để thành lập một đoạn văn có nghĩa):

YOUR SCHOOL LIFE

1. They long to be grow ups.
2. At home they have to obey their parents.
3. But the students generally hold quite a different view.
4. They think that they have to follow some hard and fast rules in schools.
5. They have to work hard to pass examinations, if not they get scoldings.....
6. School life is the most interesting in one's intire life.
7. This, they greatly dislike.
8. They're tried of the cares and worries of their life.

XIV. Complete the following selection (Hãy hoàn thành bài đọc sau) : duty, me, proud, love, angle, behaviour, have, take, and, teachers.

YOUR SCHOOL LIFE (cont.)

.... But I look at things from quite a different (1) I'm a student and as such (2) some duties and responsibilities. I have to do as my parents bid (3) to do. I hve to learn something and to read (4) write a lot. I have to please my teachers by conduct and (5) I have to work hard. If I do my (6) diligently I have nothing to be afraid of. I know that my parents at home and the (7) at school are all my wishers.

I feel very (8) of myself when I see that my parents (9) Care of me. The love of teachers is a rate ting I know all (10) be very much.

XV. pick out the words that should not be in the letter below (Hãy chọn ra những từ không nên có trong lá thơ sau):

Lines	The letter	The word
00	10, Newcome Road,	
01	Kians, Selangor,	
02	2 nd May, 2004	
03	Dear Sam,	
04	We both have a holiday on next	
05	Friday. If you have not made any	
06	other plans, what do you say of your	
07	spending together with the day in the	
08	jungle near by my aunt's house? I feel I	
09	want to get away from the noise and	
10	smoke of the town, and to breathe some	
11	fresh country air.	
12	Do not come if you possibly can. There	
13	is an early bus at six o'clock p.m. in the	
14	morning: and we could get back to	
15	before eight o'clock at night. I have	
16	been written to my aunt telling her that	
17	we might pay for her a visit. Drop me a	
18	line to say you will go, and that I will	
19	make all the preparations.	
20	Yours sincerely,	
21	Tom	

Unit 5

I. For each situation write a sentence with “should” or “shouldn’t” + one of the following (Với mỗi tình huống sau, hãy viết câu với “should” hoặc “ shouldn’t” với một trong những cụm từ sau):

“ go away for a few days, go to bed so late, look for another job, put some pictures on the walls, take a photograph, use her car so much”

Ex: 1. (John needs a change.)

①He should go away for a few days.

2. (My salarys has difficulty getting up.)

①You

3. (Tom always has difficulty getting up.)

①He

4. (what a beautiful view!)

①You

5. (Daisy drivers everywhere. She never walks.)

①She

6. (Peter’s room isn’t very interesting.)

①.....

II. Read the situations and write sentences with “ I think / I don’t thinkshould” (Hãy đọc những tình huống sau và viết câu với “I think / I don’t think should”):

Ex: 1. Nam and Dao are planning to get married. You think it’s a bad idea.

(get married)① I don’t think they should get married.

2. you don’t like smoking, especially in restaurants,

(be banned)① I think

3. I have a very bad cold but I plan to go out this evening. You don’t think this is a good idea.

You say to me: (go out) ①.....

4. You are fed up with the government. You think they have made too many mistakes.

(resign) ①.....

5. Huy is studying worse and worse. You advise him.

(study harder) ②.....

III. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. She sat smoking her (habit) Cigarette.
2. In (report) Speech, 'I'll come later' become ' He said he'd come later'.
3. The (real) is that there is not enough money to pay for this project.
4. We expect to see further (improve) over the coming year.
5. That sentences is not (grammar)
6. She's struggling to combine (mother) and a career as a lawyer.
7. His (behave) towards her was becoming more and more aggressive.
8. Only later did she discover a talent for (write)
9. He was attacked for having put his (sign) to the deal.
10. There are no significant (different)..... between the education systems of the two countries.

VI. Complete the sentences with “ should (have)” + the verb in brackets (Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau với “should (have)” với động từ trong ngoặc):

Ex: 1. Mai should pass the exam. She's been studying very hard. (pass)

2. You missed a very exciting film last night. You should have come to see it. (come)
3. I don't see you enough. You (come) and see me more often.
4. He's in a difficult position. What do you think he (do) ?
5. We're sorry that we didn't take your advice. We (do) What you said.
6. I'm playing badminton with Phong tomorrow. He (win) They were the better team.
8. “ It Jack here yet?” “Not yet, but he (be) here soon.”
9. I posted the letter two days ago, so it (arrive) by now.

10. Oanh is very lazy. She (study) harder and harder.

V. Read the situations and write sentences with “should/shouldn’t”. Some of the sentences are past and some are present (Hãy đọc những tình huống sau và viết câu với “should/shouldn’t”. Một số câu ở thì quá khứ và một số câu ở thì hiện tại) :

1. Long’s feeling sick. He ate too much. He shouldn’t have eaten so much.

2. That woman on the motorbike isn’t wearing a helmet. That’s dangerous. She should be wearing a helmet.

3. When they got to the restaurant, there was no free tables. They hadn’t reserved one.

① They

4. The notice says that the store is open every day from 7.30. It’s o’clock now but the store isn’t open yet.

①

5. The speed limit is 40 miles an hour, but Sam is doing 50 .

① You

6. Sanh to Hai Phong. A friend of his lives in Hai Phong but he didn’t go to see his friend while he was there. When he saw his friend later, his friend said:

① You

7. We were driving behind another car. Suddenly, the driver in front stopped without warning and we drove into the back of his car. It wasn’t our fault.

①

8. Trung walked into the wall. He wasn’t looking where he was going.

①

VI. Change what Ann said into indirect speech (Hãy đổi những câu nói của Ann sang gián tiếp):

*Here are some things Ann said to you:

- I’ve never been to Ennland.

- I can’t drive.

- John is a friend of mine.

- I’m working tomorrow evening.

- I don't have any brothers or sisters.
- I don't like meat.
- Daisy has a very well-paid job.
- Kaka is lazy.

*But later Ann say something different to you. What do you say?

ANN	YOU
1. Kaka works very hard.	But you said he was lazy
2. Let's have meat for lunch.	
3. I'm going to drive a car.	
4. Daisy is always short of money.	
5. My brother lives in paris.	
6. I think London is a good place.	
7. Let's go out tomorrow evening.	
8. I've never spoken to John.	

VII. Rearrange the words in correct sentences (hãy sắp xếp các từ hoàn thành câu đúng):

1. school/ my / to / went / mother / my / yesterday / Miss hoa / and / her / gave / card / report / my.
2. know / his / parents / he / hard / really / studied / school-year / this.
3. her / did / what / father / her / give / a / as / present / birthday / at / her ?
4. much / how / time / spend/ does / he / English / on / learning ?
5. tell / you / would / please / you / how / me / words / learn / new ?

6. learners / many / language / not / try / to / do / learn / new / all / words / they / across / come.
7. do / didn't / Danh / well / the test / because / was / he / class / from / absent / weeks / for.
8. your / you / and / did / what / sister / at 8.p.m. / do / night / last ?
9. learners / do / some / why / write / sentences / example / words / with / new ?
10. Ha Noi / to / going / are / they / week / next / to / the / celebrate / with / festival / friends / their.

VIII. Change these sentences into indirect (reported) speech (Hãy đổi những câu sau sang gián tiếp):

1. The manager said, "Come into my office, please."
2. The teacher said to us, "Don't make so much noise."
3. Mr. White said, "Please come to our dinner tonight, Sheva."
4. "Don't call me again at this late hour!" Sam said to Susan.
5. "Hurry up if you want to go out with me," Mother said.
6. The driver said, "don't get off the bus while it's going."
7. "Show me what you have in your hand ." He told the girl.
8. "Stay where you are and don't touch anything!" ordered the policeman.
9. "Do what you're told or you'll get into trouble," She warned the man.
10. "Ring my boss and tell him I won't be back till tomorrow," she said.

IX. Translate the following sentences into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Việt):

1. How many subjects do you have to study at school?
2. Yesterday morning he didn't go to work because he was sick.
3. He studies hard and gets many good marks.
4. How often do you go to the theater?
5. Get up early and go to school in time.
6. You should study harder if you want to pass the next exam.
7. She told me that she would be present at 2 p.m. the following day.

8. He was late for school this morning. He shouldn't have stayed up so late last night.
9. Before going to school, Tom usually goes over his lessons carefully.
10. If you have free time, come to visit Miss Huong.

X. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy điền hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. The driver of the red care was (serious)..... injured.
2. He had (serious) injures after the accident.
3. We think he behaved very (self)
4. Danny is (terrible) upset about losing his job.
5. There is a (sudden) change in the weather now.
6. That girl is (colour) dressed.
7. Do you like wearing (colour) Clothes?
8. The boy fell and hurt himself quite (bad)
9. She says she didn't do well at school because she was (bad) taught.
10. Don't enter that room. It doesn't look (safe)

XI. Complete each sentence using a word from the list (Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng một trong những từ sau):

1. She'd like to buy a car but it's impossible for her at the moment.
2. Do they usually feel before examinations?
3. He tired on the jeans and they fitted him
4. Everything was vey quiet. There was silence.
5. She cooked this meal for you, so she hopes you like it.
6. Frank's French is veryalthough he makes quite a lot of mistakes.
7. Sam and Tommy are very married.
8. Michael works He never seems to stop.
9. Ronaldo doesn't take risks when he driving. He's always
10. The holiday was too short. The time passed very

XII. Correct the mistakes (Hãy sửa những lỗi sai):

1. His father said him don't stay up so lately.
2. To turn left, then to go straight ahead along with the street in front of.
3. Yesterday night he stays home to look at his sick father.
4. Years before Rivaldo is very well footballer and he played so good.
5. Before go to school, I often view the lessons very careful.
6. You should to practice to read newspapers and magazines on English.
7. We spend many time in practicing our music lessons.
8. Can you to help Jill in England pronunciation?
9. How usually do you go to zoo?
10. There used to have a supermarket nearly my schooling.

XIII. Read the passage carefully, then say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) (Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng hay sai):

THE SUBJECT I ENJOY LEARNING

I learn many subjects in school. But the one I enjoy learning is History. History tells us how people lived along time ago. IT also tells us how men had to struggle to make the world a better place to live in.

Many pupils, however, do not like to read History. They say that there are too many names and dates to remember. But they do not understand that if we do not know about the past, we can not understand the present properly. For example, if we wish to know how men did in the past to travel at night or to keep themselves warm. In fact, only a student of History will make us realize that everything that we do today is the result of what our grandfathers and others before them did in the past, so, History is the long story of men's struggle through the ages. As we read this story, we learn many interesting things.

I love history so much that I have a lot of history books in my house. Some day, I might even write a history book myself.

1. History is the writer's favourite subject.
2. Learning History, we can know how people lived a long time ago.
3. Many students like to study History.

4. If you want to study History well, you have to be good at remembering many names and dates.

5. History tells us all the events that happened in the past.

We can learn a lot of interesting thing as we read the historical story.

8. The writer just has few history books.

XIV. complete the spaces with the words provided (hãy hoàn thành những khoảng trống với những từ đã được cung cấp sau) : season, countries, pupils, means, from, these, best, more, Ge-ography, only, and, about, also, what, Mount, who.

MY INTERESTING SUBJECT IN SCHOOL

The subject I like (1) in school is geography and the subject I hate is arithmetic. Even (2) my younger days, I've been longing to know more (3) other countries and the people (4) live there.

Geography teaches me about not (5) My own country but all the neighbouring (6) and the world in general. From (7) York (8) Tokyo. I hve heard much about fuji-san or (9) want to see Japan during the cherry-blossom (11) I also want to see New York and its sky-scrapers.

(12) interests me because without visiting these places I know much about them and for (13) like me who are poor and who can not visit (14) places, the knowledge of geography is (15) than enough. It is perhaps the second best (16) of knowing more about other countries.

XV. Read the passage below carefully, then practice asking and answering questions (Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau, sau đó luyện tập đặt câu hỏi và trả lời):

MY SCHOOL FUN FAIR

Last year when I was in primary six, our school had a fun fair to raise funds for bulding an assembly hall. Months before the fun sld the coupons in church compounds and streets, some had to pay from their own pockets while some others had to return a few coupons back.

The day before the fun fair, we decorated the school premises and put up stalls for games and sheds for selling food and drinks.

The fun fair was declared open by a Member of Parliament of the Kallang constituency amidst applause and cracker firing. From early morning students of the school were pouring in and the compound was crowded. It was an interesting sight to see the various games in progress. I was assisting a food stall and had a good turn over.

**Question:*

1. When / fun fair / ?
2. What / you / do / months / fun fair / ?
3. You / fortunate / ?
4. What / happen / others / ?
5. you / anything / do / day / before / fun fair / ?
6. who / decorated / fun fair / ?
7. compound / crowded / ?

Unit 6

I. supply the correct tense, Simple Present or Present Continuous of the verbs in parenthese (Hãy cung cấp thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc, hiện tại đơn hay hiện tại tiếp diễn):

1. Jack (watch) TV every evening.
2. It's said that the earth (revolve) around the sun.
3. Remember to shut the windows. The rain (come) in now.
4. Minh goes to sleep easily when the radio (play)
5. My family (leave) for Nha Trang next month.
6. We know that the sun (not rise) in the west; it (rise) In the east.
7. –Where the Greens usually (stay) when they (come) to town?
- At a hotel. But tonight they (stay) with me.
8. My mother (cook) in the morning.
9. His sister usually (not quarrel) With anyone.
10. Be careful! Mr. Nam (look) At us!

II. Supply the correct verb tense (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ):

1. Are you hungry? (you / want) something to eat?
2. Shaha is interested in politics but he (not / belong) to a political party.
3. Don't put the dictionary away. I (use) it.
4. Don't put the dictionary away. I (need) it.
5. Who's that girl ? What (she / want)?
6. Who's that girl ? Why (she / look) at me.
7. Lilian says she's 40 years old but nobody (belive) her.
8. He told me his name but I (not / remember)it now.
9. I (think) he should sell his cr. He (not / use) it very often.
10. Tam (think) of selling his car.

III. Complete the sentences tith “can't / can / could / couldn't” + one of the verbs below (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với “can't /can / could / couldn't” va một trong những động từ sau): beat, come, hear,wait, find, run, eat, sleep, speak, persuade.

1. We're afraid we to your wedding party next month.
2. When Johny was 15; he was a fast runner. He 100 meters in 11 seconds.
3. “Are you in a hurry?” No, I have plenty of time. I”.
4. Thanh was feeling sick yesterday. He anything.
5. Can you speak up a bit? We you very well.
6. – “You look tired.” – “Yes, I last night.”
7. Micheal has traveled a lot. He speak five languages.
8. She look everywhere for the pen but she find it.
9. We tried hard and finally we them to come with us.
10. Ann played well but she Mary.

IV. Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của động từ):

1. Jordan's lost one of his gloves. He must it somewhere.
2. We haven't lived here for long. We can't many people.
3. Jimmy isn't at work today. He must sick.
4. Tommy wasn't at work last week. He must ill.
5. (*The door bell rings*) I wonder who that is. It can't Britney. She still at work at this time.
6. Michael knows a lot about films. He must to the cinema a lot.
7. Look Jill is putting on his hat and coat. He must out.
8. She left her bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn't there anymore. Someone must it.
9. Juliet was in a difficult situation. It can't easy her.
10. There is the woman walking behind us. She has been walking behind us for the last 15 minutes. She must us.

V. Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with “must have” and “can't have” (Hãy đọc những tình huống sau và sử dụng những động từ trong ngoặc để viết câu với “must have” và “can't have”):

1. The phone rang but we didn't hear it. (we / asleep)
2. Tony walking past me without speaking. (he / see / me)
3. The handbag you bought is very good quality. (it / very expensive)
4. We haven't seen the people next door for months. (they / go away)
5. Huy can't find his wallet. (he / leave / the restaurant/ last night)
6. Susan passed the exam without studying for it. (the exam / very difficult)
7. Inzaghi knew everything about our plans. (he / listen / our conversation)
8. Fiore did the opposite of what I asked him to do. (he / understand / what I said)
9. When we woke up this morning, the light was on. (we / forget / turn it off)
10. The lights were red but the taxi didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)

VI. Correct the mistakes (Hãy chữa các lỗi sai):

1. I can cook when I am six year old.

2. – Must I go out for a minute, sir?
- All right. Remember coming back here for five minutes.
3. – I'm doing exercises. They were difficult. Would you help me now?
- Sorry. I was very busy then.
4. Hello everybody. My name was Nam and this was my friend, Tom.
5. It was sure that two plus three made five.
6. – What do you do next weeken?
- We hold a party as planned.
7. Do you mind to open the windows by me?
8. You knew that the earth went around the sun, don't you?
9. We're looking for the hear from you.
10. I'd like buying for you a new present.

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. The regrets that she spent her (young)..... traveling and not studying.
2. Jackson can't see anything because of his (blind)
3. Before our morden age, people had a more physical and (act) lifestyle.
4. There were over 500 (apply) for the job.
5. He was attacked for having put his (sign) To the deal.
6. How much (teach) do you actually do?
7. The explosion (complete) destroyed the building.
8. Maybe one of our (assit) Can help you make your choice?
9. I want to treat him with (kind) and consideration.
10. I should have got a better price for the car, but I'm not much of a (busy)

VIII. Supply the correct form of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

1. Forgive my (ring) you up so late, but I couldn't allow your victory (pass) without (congratulate) You.
2. We appreciate your (want)..... (help) our brother, but it's time the learnt (practise) (do) his work alone.
3. We remember (hear) Her (say) the grass needed (cut)
4. I consider (give) him a new shirt for his birthday, but couldn't help (buy) him a watch, too.
5. My doctor advised (go) to bed early, so he really can't understand my (want) (stay) up late.
6. I couldn't resist (ask) her why she was trying (avoid) (meet) me.
7. There is nothing like (walk) as a means of (keep) fit.
8. His aunt used to (show)him where (go)and what (buy)
9. We like (come) to school by bus, but we hate (stand) and (wait) in the rain.
10. He's too young (start) giving up (build) a career.

XI. Complete each sentences with one of these verbs (Hãy hoàn thành mỗi câu sau với một trong những động từ sau): write, work, use, see, make, listen, be, apply, answer.

1. Tony tried to avoid my question.
2. Could you please stop So much noise?
3. We enjoy to that music.
4. We considered for the job but in the end we decided against it.
5. Have you finished your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the street without looking, you risk Knocked down.
7. Andrei is 66 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on

8. We don't mind you The phone as long as you pay for all your calls.

9. Hello! Fancy you here ! What a nice surprise!

10. She's put off the letter so many times. She really must do it today.

X. Complete the following sentences so that the meaning is similar to the first sentence (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau để cho nghĩa của câu tương tự như nghĩa của câu trước):

1. My uncle said I could use his car.

① My uncle allowed

2. We were surprised that it rained.

① We didn't expect

3. Don't stop her doing what she wants.

① Let

4. You look older when you wear glasses.

① Glasses make

5. We think you should know the truth.

① We want

6. Don't let me forget to phone my mother.

① Remind

.

7. At first he didn't want to apply for the job but Sony persuaded him.

① Sony persuaded

.....

8. We were told that we shouldn't believe everything she says.

① We were warned

.

9. Her lawyer said she shouldn't say anything to the police.

① Her lawyer advised

.

10.If I've got a car. I'm able to travel round more easily.

①Having a car enables

XI. Complete the sentences, using “a/ an/ the/ this/ that/ those/ one/ ones/ it/ they” where necessary (Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau, dùng “a/ an/ the/ this/ that/ those/ one/ ones/ it/ they” nơi cần thiết):

1. There is apple on desk.

2. Is your suitcase? – No, isn't.

- Oh, is your suitcase over there? – Yes, is.

3. Are your cases here? – No, aren't.

- Are your cases over there? – Yes, are.

4. I've got dog dog is very nice.

5. Which class is yours? - over there is mine.

- Which ? -empty

6. Now, which hats are yours? – Oh , hats over here are ours.

- Which ? – black and gray

7. He can play violin very well.

8. We know that earth goes around sun.

9. Is there park near here?

10 It took me Hour to fly to Hongkong.

XII. Complete the following passage with the words provide (Hãy hoàn thành bài đọc sau với những từ cho sẵn): indeed, end, transformation, parents, agree, produced, various, students, wonderful, posses, heartily, flying, laughter, worried.

THE MOVIE I LIKE BEST

Many of my friends do not (1) With me when I say that the movie I like best is “Aladin and the (2) lamp”. They may call this an old-fashioned movie but I am not (3) about their judgement.

I like this movie for (4) reasons. Firstly, it is full of magical thrills and secondly, the (5) it produces is much. From the very beginning to the (6) I, not only enjoyed the magical thrills but also laughed (7)

Out of nothing there appears a city, the (8) of various persons including Aladin and a man (9) on magic carpet, all these are really wonderful. The effect (10) by the magic lamp is great and I wish I could (11) one like that. That is impossible. The whole show was (12) thrilling for me .

It is better for (13) to see movies like this rather than see those that spoil our morality. (14) should be careful in this matter.

XIII. Read the following selection carefully, then say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) (Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng hay sai):

MY MOST INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

I had a strange experience yesterday evening while returning home from school. I was attracted by a big crowd and when I reached it, I found that there was a magician who was giving some wonderful performances.

When I went up there, I saw him taking off his hat elegantly and showing the lining inside to the audience to prove that there was nothing inside. He took back the hat and put it again on his head. A minute later, he took it off and strange to say, a rabbit jumped out. The crowd cheered a lot and put coins into the hat. He next took out of a bag three small rubber balls, threw them up in the air and caught them up in his hands. He showed his hands and the rubber ball to the crowd. But to our surprise when he next threw the balls in the air, the three balls became five balls and soon there were seven of them.

It was indeed a marvelous experience for me.

1. The writer (She) had a strange experience this morning.
2. She saw a magician surrounded by a big crowd of people.
3. The magician performed the show with a hat and balls.
4. Lookers-on gave him money after the show.
5. Suddenly, a rabbit ran into the crowd.

6. After the magician's show the balls became rabbits.

XIV. Translate the following passage into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch bài đọc sau sang tiếng Việt):

MY FIRST VISIT TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY

My grandfather who owns a chain of factories in Ho Chi Minh City, took me along with him during his recent visit to Thailand. We traveled by air and after an hour of uninteresting and uneventful flight, we reached Bangkok.

Everything there looked strange to me and I could not even understand the language spoken by the people there. As soon as we came out of the customs shed, we were brisked away in a Toyota driven by my uncle.....

XV. Translate the following passage into English (Hãy dịch đoạn văn sau sang tiếng Anh):

ĐI THAM QUAN THƯ VIỆN QUỐC GIA

Tuần rồi tôi đi cùng với anh lớn của tôi tham quan thư viện quốc gia. Chúng tôi đã đến đây vào sáng sớm, và thư viện rất đông học sinh. Đó là buổi sáng thứ 7. Trước khi đất nước tôi được giải phóng đó là thư viện "Raffles". Người ta nói đó là một trong những thư viện hiện đại nhất Châu Á.

Thư viện nằm trên đường Stamford bên cạnh viện bảo tan quốc gia. Có hàng trăm ngàn quyển sách trong thư viện bao gồm cả những quyển sách tham khảo có giá trị dành cho sinh viên đại học. Hầu hết tất cả các học sinh cấp II đều là thành viên và họ được phép mượn bốn quyển sách một lần.

Unit 7

I. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. they're living in a (neighbour)..... house.
2. He is British football's most (market) commodity.
3. They do a (live) trade in souvenirs and gifts.
4. She's struggling to combine (mother) and a career as a lawyer.
5. The cream felt (delicious) cool on my hot skin.
6. It was very (thought) of you to send the flowers.

7. It give me great (please) to introduce our guest speaker.
8. It is about 76 kilos in (weigh)
9. A good (advertise) Campaign will increase our sales.
10. Can you tell me the (culture) differences between the two communities.

II. Complete the sentences using a comparative form (older / more important)
(Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau , sử dụng hình thức so sánh):

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere ?
2. This coffee is very weak. He likes it a bit
3. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. We expected it to be
4. That hotel was surprisingly cheap. We expected it to be
5. The weather is too cold in here. I'd like to live somewhere
6. She looked a bit depressed last week but she looks today.
7. He's standing too near the camera. Please ask him to move a bit away!
8. You hardly ever phone her. Why don't you phone her?
9. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit ?
10. We were surprised they got here so quickly. We expected the journey to take

III. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use THAN where necessary (hãy hoàn thành những câu sau. Mỗi lần sử dụng hình thức so sánh của một trong những từ sau. Sử dụng THAN nơi cần thiết):
 thin, simple, serious, reliable, peaceful, interested, big, crowded, early, high, important.

1. In some parts of the country, prices are in others.
2. You'll find your way around the town if you have a good map.
3. We like living in the countryside. It's living in a town.
4. There are a lot of people on the bus. It was usual.
5. Don't you think that instructions were very complicated?
 They could have been

6. We all know that health and happiness are more money .
7. She doesn't study hard. She's in having a good time.
8. We want a flat. We don't have enough space here.
9. They look Have they lost weight?
10. Unfortunately his illness was we thought at first.

IV. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use MUCH / A BIT a comparative form. Use THAN where necessary (Hãy sử dụng những từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau. Sử dụng MUCH / A BIT với hình thức so sánh ..Sử dụng THAN nơi cần thiết):

1. We thought they were younger than us but in fact they're (slightly / old).....
2. It's (a lot / easy) to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken.
3. You're driving too fast. Could you drive (a bit / slowly)
4. He enjoyed his visit to the museum. It was (far / interesting) he expected.
5. Mai looked sad this morning but she looks (a bit/ happy) now.
6. We're afraid the problem is (much/ complicated) seem.
7. That bag is too small. We need something (much / big)
8. His illness was (much / serious)we thought at first.
Let's go by car. It's (much/ cheap)
10. Could you speak (a bit/ slow)?

V . complete the sentences using the double comparative "...and..."(hãy hoàn thành những câu sau ,sử dụng hình thức so sánh kép):

1. As the conversation went on ,she became (talkative).....
2. Since she has been in Britain , his English has got (good).....
3. Traveling is becoming (expensive).....
4. As the day went on ,the weather got (bad).....
5. As he waited for his interview ,he became(nervous).....

6. Her bags seemed to get (heavy) as she carried them.

7. The hole in his shirt is getting (big)

8. It's becoming (hard) To find a job.

9. Her French is improving. It's getting (good)

10. These days (many) people are learning English.

VI. Choose the most suitable answer (Chọn đáp án thích hợp):

1. They don't want to start

- a. neither b. already c. too d. yet

2. David spent much time novels every day.

- a. to read b. reads c. read d. reading

3. Remember not to drink much coffee. It's not good your stomach.

- a. in b. for c. on d. to

4. We're not sure where we may go this weekend. the end, we decided to go to the discotheque.

- a. in b. by c. at d. on

5. Their teacher is going away for a few days the end of this month.

- a. in b. on c. by d. at

6. Let's go to the mountain, ?

- a. will we b. do we c. shall we d. don't we

7. We know that in the mountains can be slow and dangerous.

- a. go traveling b. travel
c. traveler d. travels

8. Because I don't have enough money to buy a new flat, I must make up my here.

- a. mind staying b. minds to stay
c. minds to staying d. mind to stay

9. Do you have pens and pencils than him.

a. more or fewer

b. many or less

c. more or less

c. many or fewer

10. How do you go to the concert?

a. often

b. sometimes

c. always

d. usually

VII. Complete the sentences using “as as” (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng “asas”):

1. He was a bit nervous before the interview but usually he’s a lot more nervous. He wasn’t

2. We’ve lived here for quite a long time but they’ve living here longer. We haven’t

3. Henry still feels a bit tired but he felt a lot more tired yesterday.

He doesn’t

4. The weather is still cold but it was colder yesterday evening isn’t

5. Jack knows a bit about cars but Tom knows more. Jack doesn’t

6. His salary is high but her is higher. His salary isn’t

7. Thanh’s quite tall but Cao is taller. Thanh’s not

8. Peter isn’t he looks. He look older than he is.

9. Ricky isn’t Bill Gates is richer than Ricky is.

10. I don’t knows people you do.
You know more people.

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English (Dịch nhữg câu sau sang tiếng Anh):

1. Chị của cô ấy cao hơn và to hơn cô ấy.

2. Chúng tôi bị lạc đường. Xin vui lòng chỉ cho chúng tôi đường đi đến nhà g axe lửa.

3. Họ đã sống ở đây từ năm 1986.
4. Tôi đã học tiếng Anh được 6 năm.
5. Tommy có nhiều tiền, nhưng anh ấy không giàu như Martin.
6. Giống như chúng tôi, họ cũng rất thích đọc sách.
7. Chiếc áo đầm của Marry trông giống chiếc áo đầm của bạn gái của Peter.
8. Chiếc xe hơi của John cũng màu đỏ nhưng nó khác với xe của Michael.
9. Ngày càng có nhiều người theo học ngoại ngữ và vi tính.
10. Quần jeans của Nam 30 bản Anh, quần của khoa 25 bản. Quần của Nam đắt hơn.

IX. Complete the sentences, using the “since” or “for” (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng “since” hoặc “fore”):

1. Lost of tings have happended I last wrote to you.
2. I’m hunrry. I haven’t eaten anything breakfast.
3. It’s nice to see you again. We haven’t seen each other along time.
4. – How long has it been raining two hours.
- It has been raining two hours.
5. – Wher have you been?
- I’ve been looking for you the last half hour.
6. Pete Sampras is very good tennis player. He’s been playing he was eight.
7. Every morning they meet in the same café. They’ve been going there years.
8. The snow started twos hours ago. It’s still snowing now. It’s been snowing two hours.
9. We have known each other A long time.
10. – Marry is in hospital, isn’t she ?
- Yes, she has been in hospital Monday.

X. Complete the sentences, using “like, as, same, different, than, since, more, most, better, less” (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng “like, as, same, different, than, since, more, most, better, less”):

1. There is room for no there cars.
2. She doesn't playwell her sister.
3. American English is significantly from British English.
4. He was advised to smoke fewer cigarettes and drink beer.
5. He's been working in a bank leaving school.
6. It's just her to tell everyone about it.
7. You should know to behave that.
8. We have lived in the house for twenty yers.
9. She had the money of all of them.
10. We're hoping for weather tomorrow.

XI. Correct the mistakes (Hãy chữa những lỗi sai):

1. I like her fewer than her husband.
2. I'm warning you since the last time-stop talking.
3. He saw he was no same than anybody else.
4. Less and less people are using the Internet.
5. For the party she had only spoken to him once.
6. The like thing happended to me last week.
7. We'll be there in more than no time (= very soon).
8. They were all dressed look like clowns.
9. There's nothing good than a long soak in a hot bath.
10. The rooms were awful and the food was better.

XII. Complete the sentences, choosing the most proper words (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, chọn từ thích hợp nhất):

1. It's the world's Computer company.
 a. big b. bigger c. biggest d. bigness
2. Students were angry at being treated Children.
 a. alike b. likely c. like d. likeness

3. My teaching style is to that of most other teachers.
 a. similar b. similarity c. similarly d. same
4. This room is twice the Of the kitchen.
 a. long b. length c. lengthen d. longer
5. Unfortunately we lack the resources to
 a. modern b. modernize c. modernism d. modernity
6. I'm sure I could buy this more somewhere else.
 a. cheap b. cheaper c. cheaply d. cheapness
7. There's no in the results.
 a. differ b. difference c. different d. differential
8. Communities on island depended on whaling for their
 a. live b. lively c. likeable d. livelihood
9. 'Are you free tonight?' She asked
 a. hope b. hopeless c. hopeful d. hopefully
10. We grew up in the same
 a. neighbourhood b. neighbour
 c. neighbourly d. neighbouring

XIII. Read the following passage carefully, then fill in the blanks with the words provided (Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau , sau đó điền vào khoảng trống những từ cho sẵn):
 board, Authority, Organization, government, officials, local, United, including, addition, Neighbourhood.

NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD SYSTEM

There are several semiautonomous (1) agencies in Honolulu,(2) the Board of Water Supply and the Public Transit (3) The Oahu Metropolitan Planning (4), which coordinates some federal, state, and (5) transportation programs, is also located in Honolulu. In (6), Honolulu is one of the few cities in the (7) States to have an extensive(8)..... Board system. Under this system, elected

(9)..... members advise city and state (10) on public policy issues.

XIV. Read the following reading carefully, then say wheter the statements are true (T) or false (F) (Hãy đọc bài đọc sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau la đúng hay sai):

THE PERSON WHOM I LIKE BEST

The person whom I like best is Mr. Danh. He is a neighbor of mine and known to my family ever since we setted down in our present abode.

He is an add-job man having no permanent job to earn a steady income. He earn little. He is still a bachelor, though he is nearly fifty-five years old. His only pleasure is derived from helping those who need help. He can paint, whitewash,mow the lawn, trim the plants, wash clothes and do carpentry.

I like him, for one day he gave me a dollar when I had no bus fare. On another day it was raining car and dogs and Mir.Danh who happened to pass that way sheltered me in his umbrella and took me home.

He is a good Christian and seldom misses his Church attendance. He is considered a good neighbor.

- 1.Mr. Danh is the writer's (her) teacher.
2. They live in the same neighbourhood.
3. He has a permanent jod.
4. His income is very high.
5. He is at the age of fifty-five.
6. He can do a lot of different work.
7. She like Mr. Danh because she was given lot of cakes.
8. On one rainy day she gave him umbrella.
9. Then she was taken home (by him).
10. He always goes to church on Sundays.

XV. Read the following sentences carefully, then put them into their correct order to make a meaningful reading (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sau đó xếp chúng thành một

bài

đọc

có

nghĩa): HELPING MOTHER AT HOME

1. Mother teaches us to be abedient, helpful and friendly to others.
2. One day when my mother was sick I cooked dishes for lunch.
3. Then I clean th kichen and sweep the floor.
4. Every child should love his mother.
5. I readily do and wash vegetables.
6. A girl or boy learns many good things from mother.
7. My mother is always happy and tells me that I should be good to everyone.
8. I get up early in the morning and help my mother prepare breakfast.
9. On Sunday I follow my mother to the market and help her to cary vegetables and fish back home.
10. I like to give small help whenever I am free from school work.
11. I also help mother wash the pots and pans.
12. Every mother will be happy if her children help her at home.
13. Sometimes my mother asks me to cut vegetables.
14. Every since my young days I have always helped my mother in the kitchen.

Unit 8

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (Hãy chia thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

a. Albert Maltz was a progressive American writer. He (be) born in 1980. He (write) His first play "Peace on Earth" in 1943. It was against wars, so the American police (arrest) him and (put) him in prison in 1950.

b. Ha (come) back a moment ago and (turn) the TV on very loudly. My son (sleep) then, so I (tell) her to turn if off.

c. Last Friday was a holiday. I didn't have to go to school. I (sleep) a little later than usual. Around ten, may friend Harry (come) over to my

apartment. We (pack) a picnic basket and then (take) the bus to Forest Park. We (spend) most of the day there.

II. Use the present or the present continuous tense (Hãy sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn hoặc thì hiện tại tiếp diễn):

- a. It's 6.00 p.m. Mary is at home. She (have) dinner. She always (have) dinner with her family around six o'clock.
- b. Jang (speak) Chinese. Chinese is his native language, but right now he (speak) English.
- c. Tom is very untidy. He always (leave) his things all over the place.
- d. The train is never late. It always (leave) on time.
- e. (at a party) usually I (enjoy) Parties but I (not/ enjoy) this one very much.
- f. "What your mother (do) ?" "She a doctor but she (not/ work) at the moment."

III. Read the reading below carefully, then supply the correct tense of the verbs (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau và cung cấp thì đúng của những động từ):

Dennis Heal is a politician. He (go) V to Oxford University in 1950 and (become) a member of parliament for the Labour Party in 1957. He (be) an MP since then. He (write) three story books including his autobiography. He is married to the artist, Ann Heal, and they (have) two children. They (live) in Oxford for 15 years, then (move) to London in 1970. They now (live) in Cadogan Square in central London.

IV. Put these verbs into the correct form, present continuous or present simple (hãy điền hình thức đúng của những động từ sau, thì hiện tại tiếp diễn hay hiện tại đơn):

1. Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
2. Hanh used to drink a lot of coffee but these days she (prefer) tea.
3. We (think) you should sell your car. You (not/ use) it very often.

4. He (think) of selling his car. Would he be interested in buying it?
5. She told us her name but we (not/ remember) It now.
6. John say he's 70 years old but nobody (believe) him.
7. Who is that woman ? Why she (look)..... at me?
8. Who is that girl? What she (want)?
9. Don't put that dictionary away. We (need) It.
10. Don't put those dictionaries away. We (use) them.

V. Supply the correct form of the words (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của từ):

1. Even after thirty years living in the country, I fear I am not a proper (country)
2. Her hair was (life) and uncombed.
3. It's all working out (beaty)
4. Hundreds more people were waiting outside the (jam) stadium.
5. The walls need (fresh) up with a bit of white paint.
6. Your (friend) is very important to me.
7. The office was light and (air)
8. Some of the (village) Have lived here all their lives.
9. The short story is often considered to be a sort of poor (relate)to the novel.
10. The (real) is that tere is not enough money to pay for this project.

VI. Complete the sentences below, using the correct form of the words in brackets (hãy hoàn thành nhữgn câu sau, sử dụng hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. The spoken word is immediate but lacks (permanent).....
2. The weather is very (change) At this time of year.
3. The church is (remote)..... situated on the north coast of the island.
4. The talk was both (inform) and entertaining.

5. In spite of his (educate) and travels, he has remained very provincial.
6. It's a matter of personal (prefer)
7. I hope his appointment will (simple) matters.
8. The company is investing \$9 million to (modern)its factories.
9. We applogize for the late (arrive) of the train.
10. It gives me great pleasure to introduce our guest speaker.

VII. Read the sentences below , then choose the best option (hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sau đó chọn câu trả lời phù hợp nhất):

1. She's very – she write poetry and paints.
 a. create b. creative c. creation d. creature
2. Some people are obsessive about
 a. clean b. cleaner c. cleanly d. cleanliness
3. These statistics are not very
 a. mean b. meaning
 c. meaningful d.meant
4. Her explanation certainly sounded
 a. believe b. believer
 c. belief d. believable
5. The grey squirrel is now in Britain.
 a. nature b. natural
 c. naturalized d. naturally
6. Sugar is the of healthy teeth.
 a. destrouy b. destroyer
 c. destruction d. destructive
7., training is taking place in the office rather than outside it.
 a. increase b. increasing

c. increasingly

d. increased

8. The story was used to emphasize the of Jesus.

a.humanity

b. human

c. humanism

d. humanist

9. You will need to be able to deal with both customers and

a. supply

b. suppliers

c. supplication

d. advertising

10. Put an in the local paper to sell your car.

a. advertise

b. advertiser

c. advertisement

c. advertising

VIII. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning (hãy viết lại những câu sau để cho chúng đồng nghĩa):

1. There were fewer people at the meeting than at the last one.

There weren't

2. I know him better than you do. You don't

3. His hair isn't as long as it used to be. He used to

4. Huy goes out less than he used to. He doesn't

5. The computer didn't cost as much as we expected. The computer

6. The post office was nearer than I thought. The post office wasn't

7. He didn't spend as much money as you. You

8. Tommy is younger than he looks. Tommy isn't

9. I'm sorry I'm late. I got here I could.

10. There is plenty of food. You can have You like.

IX. Correct the mistakes (Hãy sửa lỗi sai):

1. Sally and Kate is both 18 years old. Sally is the familiar ages as Kte.

2. An unhappy home atmosphere can affect a children's behaviour.

3. She has decided to settle permanent in French.
4. The remote desert area is access only nwith helicopter.
5. Bank employers usually get preference rates of interest.
6. We leave here to Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow.
7. They became hungrily after a very hardly-working day.
8. Cao is the most tall boy in his class. Nobody is not as tall as him.
9. I've got less books than hers.
10. Hanh is more pretty than her friends. She's the most pretty.

X. Complete the following letter, using the words given (Hãy hoàn thành bức thư sau với những từ đã được cung cấp):

Complete the letter from a friend who has passed his examination:

25, Nguyen Hue Street

Ward II, Ben Tre town

28th May, 2004

Dear Minh,

I / gald /inform /I / pass /examination / I last /see / last year. Results / out / only morning.

I / get / distinctions / English, Mathematics, Geography / good points / other subjects. I really / happy . I / not expect / results . I hope / I do / well / next examination / too.

By / way, when / you / sitting / your examination? Do / let me / know / your studies / your reply. You / not tett / me / your examination / so far.

Your sincerely,

Nam

XI. Translate into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Việt):

1. Would you please tell me the difference between “childlike” and childish”?
2. What are you going to do tomorrow?
- We are going to hold a birthday party for Huy.
3. What did they use to do when they were young?

- They used to play a lot of computer games when they were young.

4. In your class, who is the best student ?

- None of our classmates study as well as Dung.

5. Among you , who has the most pens and pencils ?

- Thanh has more pens and pencils than anyone of us.

XII. Translate into English (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Anh):

1. Xin lỗi. Cô hãy vui lòng cho tôi biết bưu điện ở đâu.

- Rẽ trái, sau đó đi thẳng và ông sẽ thấy nó ở trước mặt.

2. Nào hãy cho tôi biết những sự khác nhau giữa H₂SO₃ và H₂SO₄.

3. Bà Loan vừa mới nói với tôi rằng bạn dự định đi Úc vào tháng tới.

4. Linda là hoa hậu Hongkong. Cô ấy xinh đẹp hơn các thí sinh khác.

5. Maradona đã từng là cầu thủ bóng đá xuất sắc nhất. Không ai chơi bóng kỹ thuật như anh ta.

XIII. Read the following the sentences carefully, then put them into their correct orders to make a logical letter (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau sau đó sắp xếp chúng đúng thứ tự tạo thành một lá thư): Dear Phong,

1. I'm sure that you will do very well, not only in your next examination but also in all the other examination that you might take in the future.

2. About myself, I have not thing much to say.

3. Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

4. Do right to me as often as you can.

5. I'm writing for my next examination at the end of this year.

6. I'm indeed delighted to learn that you have passed your examination with flying colours.

7. You are so intelligent and hard-working.

8. You are so much cleverer than I am.

9. But certainly I do not expect to do so well as you.

10. I wish I were like you.

11. I'm indeed proud to have a friend like you.

Yours sincerely,

Tam

XIV. Complete the letter below, using the most appropriate words (Hãy hoàn thành lá thư sau sử dụng những từ thích hợp nhất):

Dear Tony,

We both have a holiday next Friday.(1) you have not made any other plans, what do you say of our spending (2) the day in the jungle near my aunt's house ?. I feel I want to get (3) from the noise and smoke of the town, and breathe some (4) country air.

Do come if you possibly (5) There is an early bus at six (6) in the morning; and we could get back (7) eight o'clock at night. I have (8) to my aunt telling her that we might pay her a visit.

(9) me a line to say you will go, and I will (10) all the preparations.

Yours sincerely,

Anna

XV. Read the letter below, then answer the question (Hãy đọc kĩ lá thư sau, sau đó trả lời các câu hỏi):

Dear Sir,

In reply to your advertisement in the Saigon Times for a typist. I beg to apply for the post.

I'm nineteen years old, and I have passed my Form II examination. I have been attending a well-known commercial school for more than six month to learn Typewriting and Book-keeping. At the moment I can type thirty-five words per minute.

Before I left school, I was the editor of my class magazine for tow years. My teachers have spoken well about my knowledge of English. I therefore feel confident that I can carry out my dirties to your satisfaction,if you offer me the post.

I shall be grateful if you would appoint me to post.

Yours faithfully,

David Solary

1. Who wrote the letter above?
2. What did he write the letter for?
3. How old is he?
4. What about his study?
5. How fast can he type?
6. What did he do before he left school?
7. how will he feel if he gets the job?

Unit 9

I. Complete the sentences with “I’ll” + a suitable verb (Hãy hoàn thành những câu này với “I’ll” + một động từ phù hợp):

1. I’m too tired to walk home. I think a taxi.
2. “It’s a bit cold in this room”. “Is it ? on the heating then.”
3. “We haven’t got any bread and eggs.” “Oh, haven’t we? and get some”.
4. “Do you want me to do the cleaning ?”. “ No, it’s all right it”.
5. “ I don’t know how to fly a kite.” “Ok, you.”
6. “Would you like milk or orange juice?” “..... milk, please”
7. “Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.” “Thank you you some postcards.”
8. Thank you for lending me your camera it back to you to morrow, Ok?
9. “Are you coming with us?” “ No, I think..... here.”
10. Oh, I’ve let the door open and shut it.

II. Read the situations and write sentences with “I think I’ll” or “ I don’t think I’ll” (Hãy đọc những tình huống sau và viết câu với “I think I’ll” hoặc “I don’t think I’ll ...”):

1. It's very cold. You decide to close the window. You say : I think
2. You're feeling sleepy and it's quite late .You decide to go to bed. You say: I think
3. Someone offers you a lift on his bike but you decide to walk. You say: Thank you but
4. You arranged to play badminton today. Now you decide that you don't want to play. You say: I don't think
5. You're going to go swimming. Now you decide that you don't want to go. You say:
6. I feel a bit hungry. something to eat.
7. out tonight. I'm too tired.
8. There will be a test tomorrow. up late to watch TV.
9. home to visit grandfather right after work because he's getting ill.
10. Last week she went abroad. her next Sunday.

III. Translate the following sentences into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Việt):

1. Please send an ambulance to the Second Street. There is an accident there.
2. Use your handkerchief or a towel to cover the wound.
3. Would you please describe the condition of the injured person?
4. Please carry a stretcher over here and take the patient into the operation room.
5. The victim's head is bleeding and she cries a lot.
6. Elevate the patient's feet, or lower her head below the level of the heart.
7. Remember not to overheat the victim with blankets or coats.
8. You have to cool the burns immediately so as to minimize tissue damage.
9. Please help me to cover the burned area with a thick sterile dressing.
10. Excuse me, sir! Would you please show me the way to a drugstore?

IV. Which tense is correct? (Thì nào đúng?):

1. "Did you phone Jack?" "Oh no, I forgot. I phone / I'll phone him now."

2. We can't meet her tomorrow morning. I'm playing / I'll play table tennis.
3. "I meet / I'll meet them in my office in one hour, OK?" "yes, that's fine."
4. "We need some money." "Ok, I'm lending / I'll lend you some. How much do you want?"
5. We're having / We'll have a get-together next weekend. We hope you can come.
6. "Remember to take an umbrella with you when you go out." "Ok. I don't forget / I won't forget".
7. What time does your plane leave / will your plane leave tomorrow?
8. I asked John what happened but he doesn't tell / won't tell me.
9. "Are you doing? Will you do anything tomorrow afternoon?" "No, I'm free. Why?"
10. We don't want to go out alone. Do you come? Will you come with us?

V. Complete the sentences with "will" + one of these verbs (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với "will" + một trong những động từ sau): "pass, meet, look, like, get, come, be, phone, find, burn"

1. I haven't seen Hanh today. I expect she me this evening.
2. Tommy has been away a long time. When he returns he a lot of changes.
3. That pot is very hot. If you touch it, you yourself.
4. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you
5. Why don't you try on this new shirt? It nice on you.
6. You must meet Jackson sometime. I think you Him.
7. It's snowing. Don't go out. You Wet.
8. We've invited her to our house. We offended if she doesn't go.
9. Goodbye. We expect You again before long.
10. We've invited Rose to the party but we don't think she

VI. Read the situation and complete the sentences using "will" or "going to" (Hãy đọc ngữ cảnh sau và hoàn thành các câu với "will" hoặc "going to"):

1. Nam has to go to the airport to catch a plane tomorrow afternoon.

NAM. Hoa, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow afternoon.

HOA. That's no problem. (I /take) You.

What time is your flight?

NAM. 13.30

HOA. OK. (we / leave) at about 11 o'clock then.

Later that day, LINH offered to take NAM to the airport.

LINH. NAM, do you want me to take you to the airport?

NAM. No, thanks, Linh. (Hoa / take) Me.

2. You and your friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. He's noisy.

YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. (you / wake) everybody up.

3. There was a job advertised in the paper recently. At first your brother was interested but then he decided not to apply.

YOU: Have you decided what to do about that job that was advertised?

YOUR BROTHER: Yes, (I / not / apply) for it.

4. A friend of yours is worried because he has lost an important letter.

YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure (you / find) it.

YOUR FRIEND : I hope so.

5. It's a nice day. You've decided to sit in the garden. Before you go out, you tell your sister.

YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. (I / sit) in the garden.

YOUR SISTER: That's a good idea. I think (I join) you.

VII. Complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. Press firmly on the wound to stop the (bleed)

2. 'I'll call the doctor,' he said (calm)
3. I can't remember any more – I must have lost (conscious)
4. Please enter your (use) name.
5. He pulled the plastic (cover) off the dead body.
6. The rope holding the boat suddenly (tight) and broke.
7. She took (please) in shocking her parents.
8. The day began (promise) with bright sunshine.
9. The final team (select) will be made tomorrow.
10. Payment is (condition) upon delivery of the goods.

VIII. Match the sentences in column A with propose phrases in column B (Hãy ghép những câu ở cột A với những cụm từ chỉ mục đích ở cột B):

A	B
1. Mr Tam is going into hospital.	a. to keep it safe.
2. The firemen rushed into the burning house.	b. to learn what his wife did in the evenings.
3. Miss Linh disconnected the phone.	c. to have an operation.
4. He is learning skiing.	d. to see better.
5. The bank receives money.	e. to ski when he gets to Canada.
6. She stood up.	f. to save the child.
7. I left the message.	g. to go up the mountain.
8. Linda didn't have enough energy.	h. so as to be sure of contacting her.
9. Don't leave litter in the river.	i. so as to be disturbed.
10. He employed a detective.	j. so as not to pollute water.

IX. Combine these pairs of sentences, using adverbial clauses of purpose (Hãy kết hợp các câu sau lại, sử dụng mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích):

Model: Mai studied hard. She wanted to pass the exam.

©Mai studied hard so that she could pass the exam.

1. He went to the bookstore. She wanted to pass the exam.
2. I'll give you my address. I want you to be able to come with me.
3. The teacher spoke very slowly. He wanted his students to understand what he said.
4. She sent her children to their's house. She wanted to have some peace.
5. Her parents sent her to Canada. They wanted her to study economics there.
6. My sister is learning Chinese. She wants to get a good job.
7. The children get up early. They want to do morning exercises.
8. Loan telephoned me. She wanted to invite me to her birthday party.
9. Trinh went shopping early in the morning. She wanted to buy something.
10. Hoa goes to the post office. She wants to buy some stamps.

X. Combine these pairs of sentences, using phrases and adverbial clauses of purpose (Hãy kết hợp những câu này, sử dụng cụm từ và mệnh đề chỉ mục đích):

1. Mr. Pike is learning Vietnamese. He wishes to read Kim Van Kieu.
2. Please shut the windows and the door. I don't want the cat to go into the house.
3. The man built a high wall around his garden. The fruit wouldn't be stolen.
4. The policeman stopped the traffic every few minutes. The pedestrians might cross the road.
5. The notices are written in several languages. Everyone may understand them.
6. The little girl stood on the chair. She could see better.
7. He wishes he had enough money. He wants to buy a new house.
8. Britney is practicing the piano. She can play for the dance.
9. I need a job. I want to support my old teacher.
10. We moved to the front row. We could hear the speaker better.

XI. Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentences below (Hãy chọn từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành những câu sau):

1. This is an emergency. Please send To Tran Hung Dao Street.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. a tank | b. a cart |
| c. an engine | d. an ambulance |

2. We can use a to cover the wound.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a. blanket | b. net |
| c. handkerchief | d. pillow |

3. The doctor is asking about the of the injured person to know exactly how to cure her.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a. address | b. condition |
| b. health | d. appearance |

4. The victim's head should be below the level of the

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| a. feet | b. heart | c. hands | d. neck |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|

5. You should ease the pain with ice or water packs.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| a. cold | b. hot | c. cool | d. warm |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|

6. The victim should drink a cup of when reviving.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| a. beer | b. tea | c. coffee | d. wine |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------|

7. his broken legs, he couldn't go to work.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| a. because | b. because of | c. though | d. despite |
|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|

8. It's very kind you to help me.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| a. for | b. with | c. of | d. to |
|--------|---------|-------|-------|

9. You should the burns immediately.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. spoil | b. heat | c. fire | d. cool |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|

10. Would you mind the windows? It's too hot in here.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| a. closing | b. opening | c. to close | d. to open |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|

XII. Correct the mistakes (Hãy sửa những lỗi sai):

1. Warm down. May you please me what did happen?
2. The hospital will spend a police car to there into 10 minutes.
3. My finger is bleeding blood. Would you like to give me bandage?
4. The doctor allows the victim to drink wine and beer.
5. Thanks you very a lot by present you sent it to me.
6. Will you to come over to me home in the weeken?
7. The man said to me what is the name of that boy.
8. Although her legs were breaking, she can't go to the work.
9. You must to get up early so not as to be late for schooling.
10. Because the rain heavy, we don't want go out at night.

XIII. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words (Điền hình thức đúng của từ vào khoảng trống):

Pediatrics, branch of medicine, that comprises the care and (1) (treat) of the diseases o childhood and the study of normal (2) (grow) Pediatrics became a specialty in the 20th century. In 1980s some pediatricians began a subspecialty called adolescent (3) (medical) , which deals with the special (4) (medicine) and emotional needs of persons between the ages of (5) (approximate) 12 and 20 years.

Pediatricians are trained to recognize congenital defects (see Birth Defects) and to treat them when possible. One (6) (importance) Treatable class of these conditions is congenital heart malformations; sur-gical (7) (correct) of these defects has become increasingly (8) (success)

New words:

- Pediatrics (n): khoa nhi
- Comprise (v): gồm có, bao gồm
- Pediatrician (n): bác sĩ nhi khoa
- Adolescent (adj): đnag tuổi thanh niên, trẻ
- Congenital (adj): bẩm sinh

- Defect (n): nhược điểm, khuyết điểm
- Malformation (n): tật, dị tật

XIV. Put the following sentences into their correct order to make a meaningful reading (Hãy sắp xếp những câu sau thành một bài đọc có nghĩa):

1. In ancient India, the Hindus surgically treated bone fractures and removed bladder stones, tumors, and infected tonsils.
2. Operations such as castration (the removal of a male's testicles); lithotomy (the removal of stones from the bladder); and amputation (the surgical removal of a limb or other body part) are also believed to have been performed by the Egyptians.
3. Using skin flaps from the forehead, Hindu surgeons shaped new noses and ears for the punished criminals.
4. Trepanning, a procedure in which a hole is drilled in the skull to relieve pressure on the brain, may have been performed as early as 8000 BC.
5. They are also credited with having developed plastic surgery as early as 2000 BC in response to the punishment of cutting off a person's nose or ears for certain criminal offenses.
6. In the 4th century BC, the Greek physician Hippocrates published descriptions of various surgical procedures, such as the treatment of fractures and skull injuries, with directions for the proper placement of the surgeon's hands during these operations.
7. The first surgical procedures were performed in the Neolithic Age (about 10,000 to 6000 BC).
8. Ancient Egyptian medical texts have been found that provide instructions for many surgical procedures including repairing a broken bone and mending a serious wound.
9. In Egypt, carvings dating to 2500 BC describe surgical circumcision – the removal of foreskin from the penis and the clitoris from female genitalia.

New words:

- Neolithic Age (n): thời kì đồ đá mới
- trepan (v): khoan (xương sọ)
- carving (n): nghệ thuật khắc, chạm
- circumcision (n): sự cắt bao quy đầu

- foreskin (n): bao qui đầu
- castration (n): sự thiến
- testicle (n): tinh hoàn
- lithotomy (n): thuật cắt sỏi
- bladder (n): bàng quang
- amputation (n): thuật cắt cụt
- tumor (n): khối u, u , u bướu
- tonsil (n): amidan

Offense (n): sự vi phạm, sự phạm tội

XV. Read the reading below carefully and then translate it into Vietnamese (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, rồi dịch sang tiếng Việt):

HISTORY OF SURGERY

During the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, many discoveries in surgical practice took place. Much credit belongs to the French surgeon Ambroise Paré, often called the father of modern surgery. Paré successfully employed the method of ligating, or tying off, arteries to control bleed, thus eliminating the old method of cauterizing, or searing, the bleeding part with a red-hot iron or boiling oil. Discoveries about functions of the human body also helped make surgery a more accurate science during this period. For example, the English physical and anatomist William Harvey discovered the process of blood circulation and Italian anatomist Marcello Malpighi identified the existence of tiny blood vessels called capillaries that carry blood from the major blood vessels to the cells of the body. John Hunter, a British anatomist and surgeon, stressed the close relationship between medicine and surgery and performed many experimental operations that advanced the practice of surgery.

Unit 10

I. Write the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses (Viết thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

1. What you (do)next week?
2. Our roommates (travel)to Tokyo next June.
3. The girl (learn) Chemistry at the moment.

4. What the officers (do).....now?
5. If he (not get)up early, he (be)late for school.
6. Would you please (bring)me a cup of milk tea?
7. The little girl wants (buy)e few pens and pencils.
8. What should we (do)in the evening.
9. You may (stay)at home on weekends.
10. We (get)good marks if we (study).....hard.

II. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ, thì hiện tại tiếp diễn hay thì hiện tại đơn):

1. It's known that air (consist)mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
2. Minh used to drink a lot of milk but today she (prefer) Tea.
3. We (think)it necessary for you to sell your car.
You (not/use)it very often.
4. His brother (think).....of selling his motor. Would you be interested in buying it?
5. He told her his name but she (not / remember)now.
6. Duy says he's 60 years old now but no one (believe)him.
7. Who is the man over there? Why (he / look)at me?
8. Who is the girl sitting on that bench? What (she / want)?
9. Are you thirsty? (you / want)something to drink?
10. Kaka is interested in politics but he (not / belong)to a political party.

III. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong (Những động từ được gạch dưới đúng hay sai? Hãy sửa những câu sai):

1. Tony is very untidy. He is always leaving his things all over the place.
2. The bus is never late. It is always leaving on time.

3. (at a party) Usually Mary is enjoying parties but she does not enjoy this party a lot.
4. “What is your sister doing ?” “She is a worker but she does not work at the moment.”
5. Sopphia looks for a place to live. He is staying with his parents until he finds somewhere.
6. Her aunt lives in Thailand. She was born there and has never lived anywhere else. Where do her parents live?
7. Normsilly we are finish work at 5.15 but this week we work until 6.00 to earn a bit more money.
8. “Can you drive?” “I am learning. My brother is teaching me.”
9. Can I stop working now? I am starting to feel tired and thirsty.
- 10 Hanh is in Giong Trom at the moment. She stays with her mother. She is always staying there when she’s in Giong Trom.

IV. Supply the correct form of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

1. There has been some (reduce)in unemployment.
2. The child is the (produce) of a broken home.
3. Flowers are often (fertile)by bees as they gather nectar.
4. He was the Queen’s (represent)at the ceremony.
5. Workers should wear full (protect)clothing.
6. His father is an (environment) health officer.
7. A (nature)is a person who studies animals, planst, birds, and other living things.
8. He got into (difficult)while swimming and had to be rescued.
9. A service was held in (remember)of local soldiers killed in the war.
10. I can’t think of any possible (explain)for his absence.

V. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. These statistics are not very (mean)

2. She's been working there since the (begin)of last summer.
3. Modern computers can (organ)large amounts of data very quickly.
4. The talk was both (inform)and entertaining.
5. There are some obvious (practice).....applications of the research.
6. He was taken to the police station for (question)
7. A (collect)farm is a large farm, or a group of farms, owned by the government and run by a group of people.
8. He's (wonder)fit for his age.
9. Remove dead leaves to encourage new (grow)
10. The explosion (complete)destroyed the building.

VI. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau, sử dụng hình thức đúng của động từ): write, translate, cause, damage, hold, include, invite, make, overtake, show, bear.

1. A lot of accidents by careless drivers.
2. Do you know that cheesefrom milk?
3. The roof of that housein a storm a week ago.
4. There's no need to leave a tip. Servicein the bill. Don't you see it?
5. Khanh and youto the party. Why didn't you go?
6. People know that a cinema is a place where films
7. It's said that in France, elections for Presidentevery four years.
8. Originally these booksin Chinese and a few years ago theyinto Vietnamese.
9. They were driving along quite fast but theyby many other cars.
10. All of us know that Uncle Hoin Nam Dan, Nghe An in 1890.

VII. Supply the correct prepositions (Hãy cung cấp giới từ đúng):

1. The workers can't maketheir minds yet.

2. Nam, let's go somewhere a drink!
3. Her mother wants to goa trip to Paris.
4. Wine and beer aren't goodyou.
5. Are you sureyour plan, Minh?
6. Their aunt wants to stayhome.
7. The boys are goingthe school canteen, aren't they?
8. The girl would like to buy a barchocolate.
9. You'll be latethe meeting if you don't go to bed soon.
10. We aren't afraidsnakes and spiders.

VIII. Put these words in their correct order to make meaningful sentences (Hãy sắp xếp những từ sau thành các câu có nghĩa):

1. please / magazine / your / you / would / me / lend / fashion/ ?
2. white/ would / her / a / coffee / brother / like / cup / of/.
3. some / I / juice / have / may / more / orange ?
4. teachers /to / carefully / students/ their / the / should /listen.
5. get / by /o'clock/ sure / home / to / back/ ten / make.
6. wash / your / you / remember / to / meals / hands / to / have / before.
7. family / go / where/ you / picnic / your / for / the / did / a /and / ?
8. cinema / boy / often / the little / does / go / how / to / the ?
9. his / mother / him / his / gift / birthday / bought / sixteenth / for / that / on.
10. to / too / box / the / lift / woman / a / is / such / weak / big.

IX. Change these sentences into Passive voice (Hãy đổi những câu này sang thể bị động):

1. Somebody has cleaned the room.
2. They have postponed the correct.
3. They building a new ring road round the city.
4. We're going to hold a party this weekend.
5. Sir Thomas gave the package to Henry yesterday.

6. People believe that Long is still alive.
7. You should have your uncle mend the ball.
8. His fans call him Bati Goal.
9. I haven't finished the task yet.
10. She'll solve the problem soon.

X. Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown. Use the underlined word in your sentence (Hãy viết lại những câu này, bắt đầu như đã cho sẵn. Hãy sử dụng từ được gạch dưới trong câu của các em):

1. It is expected that the strike will end soon.
 ◎The strike.....
2. It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.
 ◎The weather is
3. It's believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.
 ◎The thieves
4. It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods.
 ◎Many people
5. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall.
 ◎The prisoner
6. It is alleged that the man drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.
 ◎The man is
7. It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by fire.
 ◎The building
8. It is said that the company is losing a lot of money.
 ◎The company.....
9. It is believe that the company lost a lot of money last year.
 ◎The company
10. It is expected that the company will lose money this year.

©The company

XI. Correct the mistakes (Hãy sửa các lỗi sai):

1. It don't look secondly-hand, it look brand-newly.
2. And the wine.... it taste sweetly, and I am asked for dry!
3. No, it sound perfectly... it sound better than me.
4. Yes, it smell terrifically. What kind is it?
5. I find it hardly to live on one of my salary.
6. The novel was interestingly enough for me to read it many times.
7. This raincoat is not too small for her to wear it.
8. The box was so heavily that the child couldn't carry.
9. They are said that Hanh and Nguyen is falling is loves.
10. They reported to be living into Vietnam.

XII. Translate the following sentences into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch những câu sau sang tiếng Việt):

1. It isn't difficult to remember because all the three words begin with the letter R.
2. People throw away billions of cans every year all over the world.
3. A representative from *Friends of the Earth*, Miss Blake, is talking to students of *Quang Trung School*.
4. We can reuse things like envelopes, glass and plastic bottles and old plastic bags.
5. But instead of reusing plastic bags, we shouldn't use them at all.
6. Contact an organization like *Friends of the Earth* for information, go to your local library, or ask your family and friends.
7. Why does Miss Blake tell Lan that we shouldn't use plastic bags at all?
8. How long does it take before you can use the compost?
9. Nowadays, many people wear shoes and sandals made from old car tires.
10. Farmers grow food for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields.

XIII. Read the reading below carefully, then complete the blanks with the words given (Hãy đọc bài đọc sau cẩn thận, sau đó điền vào chỗ trống những từ cho sẵn): make, mixing, and, melted, steel, produced, normally, method, materials, percent.

There are two methods of making (1)using recycled material: the basic oxygen furnace (BOF) (2)and the electric arc furnace (EAF) method. The BOF method involves (3)molten scrap steel in a furnace with new steel. About 28 (4)of the new product is recycled steel. Steel made by the BOF method typically is used to (5)sheet-steel products like cans, automobiles, and appliances. The EAF method (6)uses 100 percent recycled steel. Scrap steel is placed in a furnace and (7)by electricity that arcs between two carbon electrodes. Limestone and other (8)are added to the molten steel to remove impurities, steel (9)by the EAF method usually is formed into beams reinforcing bars, (10)thick plate...

XIV. Read the following passage carefully, then say whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or no information (No) (Hãy đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng (T), sai (F) hay không có thông tin trong bài (No)):

Paper products that can be recycled include cardboard containers wrapping paper, and office paper. The most commonly recycled paper product is newsprint.

In newspaper recycling, old newspapers are collected and searched for contaminants such as plastic bags and aluminum foil. The paper goes to a processing plant where it is mixed with hot water and turned into pulp in a machine that works much like a big kitchen blender. The pulp is screened and filtered to remove smaller contaminants. The pulp then goes to a large vat where the ink separates from the paper fibers and floats to the surface. The ink is skimmed off, dried and reused ink or burned as boiler fuel. The cleaned pulp is mixed with new wood fibers to be made into paper again.

Paper and paper products such as corrugated board constitute about 37 percent of the discards in the United States, making it the most plentiful single item in landfills. Experts estimate the average office worker generates about 5 kg (about 11 lb) of wastepaper per month. Every ton of paper that is recycled saves about 1.4 cu m (about 50 cu ft) of landfill space. One ton of recycled paper saves 17 pulpwood trees (trees used to produce paper).

XV. Read the sentences below carefully, then put them into their correct order to make a meaningful reading (Hãy đọc kỹ những câu sau, sau đó sắp xếp chúng theo

đúng thứ tự để tạo thành một bài đọc có nghĩa):

1. Typical materials recycled from the collection drives are motor oil, paint, antifreeze, and tires.
2. Although large quantities of chemical solvents are used in cleaning processes, technology has been developed to clean and reuse solvents that used to be discarded.
3. Most municipalities ban hazardous waste from the regular trash.
4. Business and industry have made much progress in reducing both the hazardous waste they generate and its toxicity.
5. Some processes that formerly used solvents no longer require them.
6. Household hazardous wastes include drain cleaners, oven cleaners, window cleaners, disinfectants, motor, oil, paints, paint thinners, and pesticides.
7. Even the vapors evaporated from the process are recovered and put back into the recycled solvent.
8. Periodically, citizens are alerted that they can take their hazardous waste to a collection point where trained workers sort it, recycle what they can, and package the remainder in special leak-proof containers called lab packs, for safe disposal.

Unit 11

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

1. Do you know the woman (talk) to Nga?
2. Police (investigate)the crime are looking for three men.
3. There was a bid red car (park)outside the house?
4. There were some children (swim)in the river.
5. I was woken up by a bell (ring)
6. The boy (injure)..... in the accident was taken to hospital.
7. Some of the people (invite)to the party can't come.
8. Most of the goods (make)in this factory are exported.
9. Can you think of the name of a follower (begin)with "T"?
10. The road (join)the two villages is very narrow.

II. Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của một trong những động từ sau): work, teach, sit, steal, ring, overbook, blow, call, invite, live, offer, read.

1. A bellwoke him up.
2. Some peopleto the wedding party didn't come.
3. It's said that life is very unpleasant for people.....bear busy airports.
4. Two day after the interview, he received a letterhim a job.
5. SomeoneKhanh sent you this box.
6. Can you see a treedown in the storm last night over there?
7. As we came into the room it was empty except for an old womanby the windowa fashion magazine.
8. Eric has got a sisterin a post office and a brotherEnglish at a high school.
9. We live in a pleasant roomthe garden.
10. The police never found the moneyin the robbery.

III. Choose the correct word (Hãy chọn từ đúng):

1. She was disappointing / disappointed with the play. She had expected it to be better.
2. Is he interesting / interested in tennis?
3. The volleyball match was quite exciting / excited. We enjoyed it.
4. Is it sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
5. Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
6. Mr Ba had never expected to get the job. He was really amazing / amazed when he was offered it.
7. Trinh was really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing / astonished progress.
8. We didn't find the situation funny. We were no amusing / amused.
9. It was really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everyone was very shocking / shocked.
10. Why does she always look so boring / bored? Is her life really boring/bored?

IV. Complete the sentences using one of the words in the list (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với một trong những từ sau): confusing / confused, disgusting / disgusted, exciting / excited, amusing/amused, annoying / annoyed, boring / bored, exhausting / exhausted, interesting / interested, surprising / surprised.

1. Daisy works very hard. It 's notthat she always tired.
2. Mai's got nothing to do. She's
3. Our teacher's explanation was Most of us didn't understand it.
4. Your room hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
5. They seldom visit art galleries. They're not particularlyin art.
6. There's no need to getonly because I'm a few minutes late.
7. His lecture was We fell asleep.
8. I asked Anna if she wanted to come out with me but she wasn't
9. Sheva's been working very hard all day and now he's
10. David's starting a new job next week. He's quiteabout it.

V. Supply the correct form of the words in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. She is a frequent (travel)to Belgium.
2. A few students go to university because of their (parent).....choice in education.
3. (sister)is the close loyal relationship between women who share ideas and aims.
4. I was (thank)to see they'd all arrived safely.
5. If you ask her (nice)she might say yes.
6. The (meet)will be held in the school hall.
7. It's natural to feel (help)against such abuse.
8. Bank employees usually get (prefer)rates of interest.
9. (Prevent)also plays central role in traditional medicine.

10. I don't like (sugar)drink because they are too sweet.

VI. Use the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy sử dụng hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. I'm (true)sorry that things had to end like this.
2. We'd like to test the truth or (false)of her claims.
3. It's pathetic that (grow)men have to resort to violence like this.
4. There is now no (possible)that she will make a full recovery.
5. Conflict between employers and (work)intensified and the number of strikes rose.
6. Findings suggest that while television is more (inform)than the press, it is less persuasive.
7. It can be (use)to write a short summary of your argument first.
8. I'd like to hear your (suggest)for ways of raising money.
9. You will have to be (select)about which information to include in the report.
10. At the age of five he showed (except)talent as a musician.

VII. Match the provinces or cities in column A with their towns or quarters in column B (Hãy kết hợp những tỉnh hay thành phố ở cột A với thị xã hay quận ở cột B):

A	B
1. Ho Chi Minh City	a. Buôn Mê Thuộc
2. An Giang	b. Plây Cu
3. Bình Dương	c. Sa Đéc
4. Bình Thuận	d. Nha Trang
5. Đắk Lắk	e. Long Xuyên
6. Đồng Nai	f. Rạch Giá

7. Đồng Tháp	g. Tân Bình
8. Gia Lai	h. Phan Thiết
9. Khánh Hòa	i. Biên Hòa
10. Kiên Giang	j. Thủ Dầu Một

VIII. Build the meaningful sentences, using the words given (Hãy thành lập câu có nghĩa, sử dụng những từ cho sẵn):

1. I / like / you / have / look / collection / stamps.
2. It / kind / you / show / us / way / train / station / sir.
3. you / mind / tell / me / play / instrument / music.
4. long / it / take / us / drive / airport?
5. no / problem / I / get / porter / carry / luggage / upstairs.
6. you / mind / if / have / you / take / photo / us?
7. look / information / your / role / use / make / requests / suggestions.
8. you / like / go / trip / Con Dao / us?
9. you / ever / to Sa Pa / family?
10. wish / I / have / good / opportunity / travel / Hawaii.

IX. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions (Hãy điền vào chỗ trống những giới từ phù hợp):

1. They often stayhomeSunday.
2. Her father nasks her not to staylate.
3. Don't waitthem. They can't gobecause thay're very busy.
4. You have to take your hat when you arethe house.
5. What is the lookingthe bed as he's kneeling down?

6. Why don't you sit? Do you want to standfor along time?
7. Are your children afraiddogs and mice?
8. Allus had a great loveour fatherland.
9. Lookher dress. It is differentyours.
10. The boys and girls are very excitedthe journey.

X. Correct the mistakes (Hãy sửa lỗi sai):

1. I'd want you will drive the children to home on your car.
2. It's very nicely of Henry to help us by these homeworks.
3. Would you mind to bring these chairs onto the room?
4. Could you like to go into the cinema beside us?
5. We go to have our room be decorated tomorrow.
6. How long it takes you to finish your houseworks?
7. Jack is boring because of his job is bored.
8. Everybody were surprising that he passes the exam.
9. The film is very interested. We're interesting in it.
10. I was disappointing by the play. I expected it to would be more better.

XI. Translate the following reading into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch bài đọc sau sang tiếng Việt):

Jack and Jill saw a lot of things on their trip to the old castle in North England. It was a long way, so when they came to the castle in the afternoon they were really tired. It was very hot but the scenery was very beautiful and the castle was ancient. They enjoyed their trip very much.

XII. Translate the following reading into English (Hãy dịch bài đọc sau sang tiếng Anh):

Ngành du lịch hiện đại đã bắt đầu ở Việt Nam trong thời thuộc địa, nhưng nó xuống dốc trầm trọng suốt nhiều năm dài xung đột sau Thế Chiến thứ hai. Với việc phát động cải tổ vào năm 1986, chính phủ đã mở cửa cho du khách nước ngoài và cố gắng có phối hợp để cải tiến những điều kiện thuận lợi thành phương tiện kiếm ra những đồng tiền mạnh.

XIII. Read the following reading carefully, then complete it with the words given (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, sau đó hoàn thành nó với những từ cho sẵn): Museum, which, National, situated, education, political, parks, century, Fine, University, and, museums.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Hanoi has long been the center of (1)in the north. From 1442 to the late 19th (2), the city was a major site of Vietnam's periodic civil service examinations, (3)tested knowledge of Confucianism, the foundation of the state's (4)system. Today the city is home to 19 universities (5)colleges, including the University of Hanoi (1956), the Hanoi (6)of Finance and Accounting (1963), and the Hanoi (7) Institute of Technology (1956). Hanoi's libraries and (8)include the National Library of Vietnam (1919), the Army (9)(1959), and the Vietnam Museum of (10)Arts (1966). Numerous pagodas and several (11)are located in the city. Thu Le Park, (12)in the Ba Dinh sector, contains a small zoo.

XIV. Read the sentences below carefully, then put them into their correct order (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sau đó sắp xếp chúng theo đúng thứ tự):

1. The Mekong follows an irregular path across Southeast Asia to its mouth at the South China Sea.
2. To combat this problem, the French installed dikes during the 20th century.
3. The Red River flows almost directly southeast from southern China into Vietnam's northwestern highlands.
4. Among Vietnam's noteworthy smaller rivers are the Huong River (Perfume River) at Hue and the Ka Long O River near Vinh.
5. Today, an intricate system of dikes and canals help prevent flooding of the Mekong and Red River deltas.
6. Vietnam's two major rivers are the Red River in the north and the Mekong River in the south, both of which are navigable for their entire lengths within Vietnam.
7. Farming in much of the Mekong Delta was once impossible because salt water from the South China Sea would periodically cover the low-lying land.

XV. Read the passage below carefully and then answer the questions (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, rồi trả lời câu hỏi):

LITERATURE

Before French colonial rule, literature in Vietnam was divided into two styles: a classical style based on the Chinese model and a vernacular one based on local themes and genres. Classical literature was written in literary Chinese and took the form of poetry, history, and essays. Vernacular literature was written in chu nom and took the form of poetry or verse novels. French colonial rule significantly influenced Vietnamese literature. Drama, poetry, and novels began to be written in quoc ngu and imitated Western models. This trend continued in the South after the country was divided in 1954. In the North, a new form of literature, called socialist realism, developed ...

1. How many styles of literature were there before French colonial rule?
2. What were they?
3. Which form did classical literature take ?
4. What about vernacular literature?
5. What was Vietnamese literature significantly influenced by ?
6. What began to be written in quoc ngu?
7. When did this trend continue in the South?
8. What developed in the North?

Unit 12

I. Put the verbs into the correct form, past continuous or past simple (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ, thì quá khứ tiếp diễn hay thì quá khứ đơn):

1. Jack (wait)for me when I (arrive)
2. ‘What (you / do)this time yesterday?’ ‘I was asleep.’
3. ‘(you / go)out last night?’ ‘No, I was too tired.’
4. ‘Was Linda at the party last night?’ ‘Yes, she (wear) a really nice dress.’
5. How fast (you / drive)when the accident (happen)?

6. Kahn (take) a photograph of me while I (not / look?
.....
7. We were in a difficult position. We (not / know)what to do.
8. I haven't seen David for ages. When I last (see)him, he (try)
.....to find a job in Paris.
9. I (walk)along the street when suddenly I (hear)
.....footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow)me. I
was frightened and I (start)to run.
10. When I was young, I (want)to be a bus driver.

II. Supply the correct tense, simple past or past continuous of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc, thì quá khứ đơn hoặc thì quá khứ tiếp diễn):

1. I (wake)up at 6 o'clock this morning.
2. While her boyfriend was in the army, Rose (write)to him once a week.
3. Phong (study)computer for two years, but he doesn't study it now.
4. 'What were you doing at 9 o'clock last night?'
- 'I (prepare)my math lessons.'
5. It still (rain)when you came in?
6. While I (stay)in this town, they (repair)the bridge.
7. We looked out of the window. Some children (play)in the yard.
8. You (not know)much about the regulation at that time, you (do)
.....?
9. When Huy was a boy, he often (go)fishing with his father.
10. Daisy (look)at the flowers when the thief (come)
.....up behind her and (snatch).....her handbag.

III. Write questions and answer them in short answers with the suggested words (hãy viết câu hỏi và trả lời chúng một cách ngắn gọn bằng các từ đã được gợi ý):

1. They / in Singapore / last summer ? (No).
2. Your aunt / here / tomorrow night? (Yes).

3. She / study French / the moment? (Yes).
4. His parents / in Sa Pa / 5 days ago? (Yes).
5. The schoolgirl / cut class / yesterday ? (No).
6. You / there / last month? (Yes).
7. They / leave / here / Hawaii / next Saturday ? (Yes).
8. Your sister / born / 1978 ? (No).
9. He / not go / work / yesterday afternoon? (No).
10. Linh / cook / the kitchen? (Yes).

IV. Put these words in their correct order to make meaningful sentences (Hãy sắp xếp các từ bị xáo trộn thành một câu):

1. to / our / pupils / attractive / make / his / wanted / more / grounds / school.
2. the / help / fresh / does / to / fridge / the / keep / vegetables?
3. to / clean / like / keep / our / would / we / tidy / rooms / and.
4. please / like / more / would / have / cakes / I / some / to .
5. our / of / what / school / do / new / think / you / ?
6. like / we / something / would / ! / drink / waiter / to .
7. did / sad / his / why / parents / Lan / make?
8. telling / I / Phong / doesn't / lies / either / like / and / don't.
9. you / go / would / where / vacation / to / on / like ?
10. and / do / they / doctor / as / brother / my / works / too / a .

V. Translate into English (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Anh):

1. Xin chào. Tôi tên là Peter. Tôi muốn nói chuyện với ông John.
2. Thật không may, anh ta có một cuộc họp vào buổi chiều nay.
3. – Anh có dự định làm gì vào tối mai không?
- Tôi dự định đi xem chiếu bóng với bạn thân của tôi.
4. Xin vui lòng cho tôi hỏi thăm chuyến bay số 717 sẽ cất cánh lúc mấy giờ?
5. Bạn có biết bay từ sân bay Tân Sơn Nhất đến Thái Lan mất bao lâu không?

VI. Translate into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Việt):

1. Where did you go this morning? When I came to your house no one was at home.
2. I went to the cinema with Daisy. That was an awful film. We hated it very much.
3. There was an exciting international football match on T.V last night but I couldn't see it because I had to do a lot of homework.
4. This morning Buffon got up late so he had no time for breakfast and he was late for school.
5. Three days ago we met Mr. Long at the school gate. He looked very tired and sick.

VII. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the printed ones (Viết lại những câu sau với nghĩa không đổi):

1. To do morning exercises every day is good for our health.
① It's good
2. To get a poor mark at any subject makes us unhappy.
① It
3. We have to keep our schoolyard green, clean and attractive.
① It's our duty
4. I could not go to work yesterday. I was ill.
① Because I
5. We don't want to go out at night and she doesn't want to go out at night.
① We don't
6. Loan likes to eat bananas and Thanh likes to eat bananas.
① Loan likes
7. The soup is very sour.
① It's
8. How much do the jeans cost?
① How much
9. They are making plans about their vacation.
① Plans

10. Because I am tired I can't finish the work in time.

⑩ Because of

VIII. Supply the correct word form (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của từ):

1. The plane was packed with Dutch (vacation)
2. There's no need to be so (friend)towards them.
3. (Surprise)....., he agreed straight away.
4. The hotel is (wonder)comfortable.
5. They are very (accommodate)to foreign visitors.
6. I should have got a better price for the car, but I'm not much of a (busy)
.
7. (Fortune)for him, the police had been informed and were waiting outside.
8. He wasn't badly hurt-that's something to be (thank) for.
9. This study represents a major (expense)of time and effort.
10. We met on a (fly)from London to Paris.

IX. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. Flights should be confirmed 48 hours before (depart)
2. We apologize for the late (arrive)of the train.
3. His (inform)were middle-class professional women.
4. The water looked (cloud)and not fit to drink.
5. These plants need heat and (humid)to grow well.
6. It's too (wind)to go out in the boat.
7. I have problems with my (low)back.
8. The table is available in several different (high)
9. Planes flew (head)constantly.
10. Thank you for your kind (hospitable)

X. There are ten mistakes in the reading below. Find and correct them (Có 10 lỗi trong bài đọc sau. Hãy tìm và sửa chúng):

After the lesson, Mary's classmates don't go home immediately yesterday. She stayed at school to beat volleyball. But Mary went home immediately to teach her mother with the housework. She cleaned the house also decorated the house with some trees because yesterday was her brother's birth. At 6 p.m they went out to dinner at New World Hotel. Her brother looked very unhappy when he received the souvenir. Everyone enjoyed the party a lot.

XI. Complete the postcard Hanh sent from Ho Chi Minh City (Hãy hoàn thành bưu thiếp Hạnh gửi từ Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh):

Dear Nam,

We are having a wonderful time (1)Ho Chi Minh City. The (2)are friendly and the (3)has been warm and sunny.

In Ho Chi Minh City, I (4)my friend, Mai and (5) family. It was (6)to see them.

I (7)a lot of souvenirs (8)the children. Nga is always complaining (9)the noise next door.

See you (10)

Love,

Hanh

XII. Imagine you are a tourist on vacation in a certain place / city in Viet Nam. Write a postcard to a friend about your trip. You need to cover the information about (Hãy tưởng tượng bạn là một du khách được đi nghỉ ở một nơi nào đó ở Việt Nam. Hãy viết một bưu thiếp đến một người bạn về chuyến đi của bạn. Bạn cần đề cập đến những thông tin về.....):

- place: name of place you visit.
- how you feel about the people: friendly, hospitable, helpful, ect.
- what the weather is like: warm, cold, windy, sunny, ect.
- who you meet / see: old friends, teachers, neighbors, relatives, ect.

- what you see: museums, libraries, parks, zoos, ect.
- what you buy: books photos, postcards, ect.

XIII. Read the following sentences carefully, then put them into their correct order to make a passage (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sắp xếp chúng theo đúng thứ tự):

AIR FARES

1. Airline fuel costs continued to climb, fostering cutthroat competition on major routes and leading to huge financial losses and to layoffs of some personnel.
2. The board also permitted unlimited reductions on all domestic fares.
3. Responding to the airlines' plight, the Civil Aeronautics Board voted in May to allow domestic fares to be increased by an unlimited amount on routes up to 200 miles, by up to 50 percent for routes up to 400 miles, and by as much as 30 percent on longer routes.
4. Air carries used the new freedom in different ways, with most announcing substantial rate hikes before the summer travel season.
5. After four years of increases amounting to 15 percent or more annually, domestic air travel recorded a drop in volume and had possibly its worst business year since the 1940's.
6. The result was to boost basic coach fares on domestic flights by an average of 33 percent over 1979 levels...
7. Industry operating losses for the first half of 1980 reached almost \$700 million, and in July airline passenger business showed a 7 percent decline, the largest monthly drop in more than five years.

XIV. Complete the following passage with the words given (Hãy hoàn thành bài đọc sau với những từ cho sẵn): nuclear, significant, spokesman, down, million, percent, who, Soviet, Travel, of, switching, estimated, that, industry, such, and, destination, plans, Greece, because.

EUROPEAN TOURISM DOWN

Many U.S. residents (1)made reservations early in the year to travel to Europe changed their (2), with most canceling their trips entirely or (3)to domestic destinations and others choosing a different foreign (4) According to the European (5)Commission, travel by U.S. citizens to Western Europe was (6)

.....25,4 percent in the period between January (7)
.....July from the same period in 1985.

Countries in the Mediterranean region, (8)as Greece and Italy,
were especially hard-hit, (9)they had been a focus of terrorist
activity. A (10)

.....for the Greek tourist agency projected that American tourism in (11)
.....for all of 1986 would be 70 percent below 1985 levels and (12)
..... that Greece would lose \$250 (13)as a result of
cancellations by U.S. travelers. In Italy, the tourist (14)termed
the season “tragic”, estimating (15) American tourism through
August was roughly 40 (16) below 1985 levels. The (17)
.....Union (and Poland) also saw a (18)decline in
tourism for a different reason – because (19) uneasiness in the wake of
the accident in April at the Chernobyl (20).....power plant.

**XV. Read the passage below carefully and then choose the most appropriate option to
complete it (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, rồi chọn từ thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành nó):**

U.S. TRAVEL UP

The Air Transport Association, (1)represents all major U.S.
airline, reported that, (2)the first nine months of 1986, total
traffic on member airlines was 9 percent (3)the previous year.
However, during that same time (4)international business was
down 3.3 percent, with (5) Sharpest drop-off on North Atlantic routes to
Europe. (6)increased availability of discounted air fares was a (7)
.....factor behind the strength of U.S. airline traffic. (8)
.....than 90 percent of all passengers flew with (9) priced
more than 60 percent off standard coachfares. (10), there were
predictions that the wide availability of low fares (11)be curtailed
in coming months, as the airline industry continued to consolidate.

The (12)Hotel and Motel Association was bullish about U.S. (13)
..... Prospects for 1986, projecting full-year occupancy rates exceeding 65
percent. (14) September, the year- to-date occupancy rate in the
association’s motels (15)hotels was 66.3 percent, down slightly from 1985,
(16)there were 70,000 more rooms available this (17)

. Resorts catering both to the (18)and leisure markets, as well as inner-city hotels that (19)special weekend packages, profited (20)the high occupancy rates.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. a. which | b. that | c. who | d. whom |
| 2. a. at | b. by | c. for | d. on |
| 3. a. over | b. above | c. in | d. by |
| 4. a. stage | b. age | c. time | d. period |
| 5. a. a | b. an | c. the | d. one |
| 6. a. the | b. an | c. these | d. those |
| 7. a. good | b. exact | c. famous | d. major |
| 8. a. better | b. more | c. less | d. fewer |
| 9. a. papers | b. bags | c. tickets | d. fares |
| 10. a. however | b. in addition | c. indeed | d. moreover |
| 11. a. would | b. might | c. should | d. will |
| 12. a. French | b. European | c. Canadian | d. American |
| 13. a. motel | b. hotel | c. tourism | d. restaurant |
| 14. a. by | b. in | c. through | d. next |
| 15. a. and | b. as well as | c. also | d. with |
| 16. a. for | b. and | c. although | d. but |
| 17. a. month | b. week | c. year | d. century |
| 18. a. work | b. business | c. job | d. task |
| 19. a. said | b. gave | c. had | d. offered |
| 20. from | b. to | c. by | d. at |

Unit 13

I. Change into the passive voice(Hãy đổi sang thể phủ định):

1. We haven't moved anything since they sent you away to cure you.
2. We are to pity rather than despise these homeless boys.

3. I can assure you I will arrange everything in time.
4. My parents did not let me go to school this morning because I was sick.
5. They say that he is the richest man in the town.
6. We say Dr. Johnson leave his office at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
7. Mother has promised me a bike if I pass the exam.
8. They awarded him the first prize for his good deed.
9. Scientists began to carry out researches on AIDS in 1980.
10. He ought to have finished the report yesterday.

II. Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của động từ, thì hiện tại đơn hay quá khứ đơn, chủ động hay bị động):

1. It's a big factory. Six hundred people (employ).....there.
2. Water (cover)most of the Earth's surface.
3. The park gates (lock).....at 7 p.m. every evening.
4. The letter (post)a week ago and it (arrive).....yesterday.
5. The boat (sink)quickly but fortunately everybody (rescue).....
6. Her mother (die).....when she was very young. She and her brother (bring)up by their grandparents.
7. Daisy was born in London but she (grow)up in the north of England.
8. While I was on holiday, my camera (steal).....from my hotel room.
9. Why (Peter/ resign)his job? Didn't he enjoy it?
10. The company is not independent. It (own)by a much larger company.

III. Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown (Hãy viết lại những câu sau, sử dụng cách đã cho sẵn):

1. They didn't give me the money.

①I

2. They asked her some difficult questions at the interview.

②She

3. Brown's colleagues gave him a present when he retired.

③Brown

4. Nobody told us that Jack was ill.

④We weren't

5. How much will they pay you?

⑤How much will you?

6. I think they should have offered Minh the job.

⑥I think Minh

7. Has anybody shown you what to do?

⑦Have you?

8. Who wrote this book?

⑧Who was?

9. Have you finished your work yet?

⑨Has your?

10. What is Hanh going to do?

⑩What is?

IV. Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Philip. Here are some of the things Philip said to you:

1. I'm living in Canada now.

2. My mother isn't very well.

3. Kahn and Anna are getting married next week.

4. Julie has had a baby.

5. I don't know what Britney is doing.

6. I saw Lily at a party in May and she seemed fine.

7. I haven't seen Tommy recently.
8. I'm not enjoying my job very much.
9. You can come and stay at my flat if you are ever in Canada.
10. My car was stolen a few days ago.

Later that day you tell another friend what Philip said. Use Reported speech: Philip said that...

V. Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said before. Write a suitable answer beginning 'I thought you said...' (Một người nào đó nói với bạn những điều trái với điều họ đã nói. Hãy viết một câu trả lời phù hợp, bắt đầu với 'I thought you said...'):

1. A: That restaurant is expensive.
B: Is it ? I thought you said it was cheap.
2. A: Daisy is going to the party tomorrow night.
B: Is she?
3. A: Nam like Dao.
B: Does he?
4. A: I know a lot of people.
B: Do you?
5. A: I'll be here next month.
B: Will you ?
6. A: I'm going to hold a party this evening.
B: Are you?
7. A: I can speak a little Chinese.
B: Can you?
8. A: We haven't been to the theater for months.
B: Haven't you?
9. A: My mother bought me a small gift two days ago.
B: Did she?

10. A: I hate ice cream a lot.

B: Do you ?

VI. Complete the sentences with “say” or “tell” (in the correct form) (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với “say” hoặc “tell” (trong hình thức đúng của nó)):

1. Linhgoodbye to him and left.
2.us about your vacation? Did you have a good time?
3. Don't just stand there!something!
4. I wonder where Son is. Hehe would be here at 7 o'clock.
5. Henryme that he was fed up with his job.
6. The doctorthat she should rest for a few days.
7. Don'tanybody what I It's secret just between us.
8. ' Did heyou what happened?' ' No, he didn'tanything to me.'
9. Micheal couldn't help me. Heme to ask Bush.
10. Micheal couldn't help me. Heto ask Bush.

VII. Put the words in brackets in the correct order. All the sentences are questions (Hãy sắp xếp những từ trong ngoặc theo đúng thứ tự. Tất cả những câu này đều là câu hỏi):

1. (house / when / was / built / this).
2. (made / how / cheese / is)
3. (computer / when / invented / the / was)
4. (why / Tom / working / isn't / to day)
5. (what / coming / your / time / friends / are)
6. (concert / why / was / cancelled / the)
7. (Where / your / born / was / mother)
8. (why / you / the / to / party / come / didn't)
9. (accident / how / the / happen / did)

10. (machine / why / this / work / doesn't)

VIII. Make a new sentences from the question in brackets (Hãy viết thành một câu mới từ câu hỏi trong ngoặc):

1. (Where has Hanh gone?)

① Do you know

2. (Where is the church?)

① Could you tell me

3. (What's the time?)

① I wonder

4. (What does this word mean?)

① I want to know

5. (What time did Nam and Loan leave?)

① Do you know

6. (Is Linda going out tonight?)

① I don't know

7. (Where does Mr. Cao live?)

① Have you any idea

8. (Where did we park the car?)

① We can't remember

9. (Is there a post office near here?)

① Can you tell me

10. (What do you want?)

① Tell me

IX. Match the words in column A with those ones in column B to form compound words (Hãy kết hợp những từ ở cột A với những từ ở cột B để thành lập những từ ghép):

1. Living	11. electric	a. day	k. board
2. writing	12. book	b. set	l. shelf
3. drinking	13. cup	c. form	m. player
4. black	14. mother	d. cooker	n. room
5. application	15. talking	e. desk	o. race
6. cooking	16. football	f. dictionary	p. tongue
7. child	17. swimming	g. pool	q. bearing
8. peace	18. horse	h. lover	r. ceremony
9. birth	19. return	i. store	s. oil
10. clothing	20. opening	j. ticket	t. water

X. Complete the sentences below, using the correct word form (Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng hình thức đúng của từ):

1. A (mountain)is a person who climbs mountains as a sport.
2. We need to work harder to remain (complete)with other companies.
3. He is one of the front (run)in the presidential election.
4. A (tradition)is a person who prefers tradition to modern ideas or ways of doing things.
5. He has been an active (participate)in the discussion.
6. They are semi-(final)for the fourth year in succession.
7. Why do you have to be so (tidy)?
8. They are famous Hollywood screenwriters, actors and (produce)
9. The story has attracted (world)attention.
10. Is it (custom)to tip hairdressers in this country?

XI. Correct the mistakes (hãy sửa những lỗi sai):

1. Thank to invitee me to the your birthday party.
2. The busy meeting is going to hold by manager.
3. She said to me that she will be the sixteen years old next Sunday.
4. His father said to him don't stay up too late in night.
5. She said to me what is my name.
6. I want know how long did the festival last.
7. He asked me who has been done all this.
8. They are said that Tam and Linh to be living in Can Tho.
9. Children are often received toys and sweets in Christmas.
10. How far is it taken to flight from here to Australia?

XII. Translate into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Việt):

1. Thank you very much for helping us to do this exercise.
2. We're going to have our house rebuilt next week.
3. They used to get their father to mend their ball.
4. Do you know when they will organize the festival?
5. Why did he urge all of his classmates to participate in the competition?
6. I want to know what time Mr. Pike will come to the meeting.
7. We wonder how activities were organized.
8. She asked me how to plant the Christmas tree.
9. The child asked his mother when Santa Claus would come.
10. Do you often send Christmas cards to your friends?

XIII. Fill in each blank with a word from the list (Hãy điền vào khoảng trống với từ cho sẵn): father, although, arranged, becoming, middle, interests, considered, celebration, extended, number, flowers, depends, economic, bride, have, around, vary, commonly, religious, generally

CUSTOMS OF INDIAN

Marriage and family

Many marriages are still (1)by parents; the degree to which the children are consulted (2)on the family. Marriage is sacred to most Indians and is (3) to endure beyond death. Weddings are times of great (4), expense, and feasting. Ceremonies are often elaborate and (5)widely from region to region. In many Hindu ceremonies, the (6)and groom exchange garlands and promise before they circle (7)a fire seven times to solemnize the marriage. Bright clothing, jewelry, and (8)are part of almost every type of ceremony. The bride's parents (9).....give a dowry, such as money or land, to the groom's family, (10)the practice is illegal...

XIV. Read the following sentences carefully, then put them into their correct order to make a meaningful reading (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sau đó sắp xếp chúng theo đúng thứ tự để thành lập một bài đọc có nghĩa):

CUSTOMS OF SINGAPORE

Marriage and Family

1. It had such success that the population growth rate slowed to that of many Western nations and the government began to worry that there would not be enough young people to support the increasing number of old people.
2. This created problems for many because of the limited living space, so in the 1970s the government launched a vigorous family-planning campaign.
3. It is against the law for couples to live together or have children without being married.
4. Today, although families are much smaller than they were a quarter of a century ago, the old values of cooperation, loyalty, mutual support, and respect for elders remain firmly entrenched.
5. The plan encouraged each couple to limit themselves to two children.
6. The government even instituted a policy involving social engineering by setting up a Social Development unit to encourage young people who had finished their education to meet and marry.
7. people choose their own spouses in Singapore.
8. Therefore, in the 1980s families were encouraged to have three or more children.

9. Traditionally, all three of the main ethnic groups in Singapore have encouraged large families.

XV. Read the following sentences carefully, then say if the statements are true (T), false (F) or no information (No) (hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, sau đó cho biết là những câu phát biểu sau là đúng (T), sai (F) hay không có thông tin trong bài (No)):

CUSTOMS OF SRILANKA

Marriage and Family

Marriage is an extremely important event in Sri Lankan life, and the ceremonies are often elaborate and costly. Although individual choice of marriage partner occurs among more Westernized circles, the traditional practice of arranged marriages still prevails in Sri Lanka. The timing of various wedding events, such as what time the wedding parties arrive, what time the ceremony begins and ends when the papers are signed, when they arrive at their new home, is governed by astrology. Each event is calculated to the minute so as to give the marriage the best possible start.

If a nuclear family has its own household, it will often live very close to relatives. Women have economic and political opportunities outside the home, but are expected to be able to maintain all household responsibilities as well. Parents expect to provide their children with all basic needs even into adulthood. The elderly receive deep respect, and younger family members often yield to their advice and counsel. Children expect to care for their elderly parents, if necessary.

1. people in Sri Lanka don't consider marriage as an important event.
2. And the ceremonies are often simple and cheap.
3. The traditional practice of marriages doesn't prevail in Sri Lanka any more.
4. Astrology governs the timing of various wedding events.
5. People can choose any date to celebrate their weddings.
6. If you are a member in nuclear family, you will often live very close to your relatives.
7. Men are expected to be able to maintain all household responsibilities.
8. Parents in Thailand expected to provide their children with all basic needs even into adulthood.
9. Old people receive deep respect, and young people often obey their advice.

10. Children have the duty to look after their elderly parents.

Unit 14

I. Change into the Passive Voice (Đổi sang thể bị động):

1. We paint our house every three years.
2. Years ago, people use oil lamps instead of electric lamps.
3. They're building several new schools in our town.
4. The boy knew that they were praising him.
5. We have set up a committee to investigate the matter.
6. I noticed that they had not yet taken the wrecked car away.
7. Can we use an Indefinite Article before an uncountable noun?
8. Someone must have dropped this watch in his hurry.
9. They promised the workers higher wages.
10. No one has ever asked me that question before.

II. Rewrite these sentences in the Active voice (Hãy viết lại những câu sau ở thể câu chủ động):

1. You can't be put in prison if you haven't been tried.
2. I was told that she was going to be appointed manageress of the company.
3. It was reported that fighting had started again in Pakistan.
4. The teacher must have been upset by what you said.
5. Wasn't that building built three months ago ?
6. His sister has been offered a well-paid job at a publishing house.
7. Your salaries will not be increased this year.
8. The problem might be discussed in the meeting if there is enough time.
9. The accident happened because the car has not been stopped in time.
10. You can see that the dishes haven't been washed.

III. Rewrite the sentences in the opposite voice (Hãy viết lại những câu sau ở thể ngược lại):

1. She could feel that they were not looking at her and it displeased her.

2. Tony wrote that books years ago, didn't he?
3. Somebody has just sent a box of flowers to you.
4. They still deny women the right to vote in some countries.
5. She wasn't introduced to any of the guests.
6. You should place that medicine out of reach of children.
7. A new bike will be sent to him on his birthday.
8. He wished everybody had been invited to his wedding.
9. Someone has broken the window.
10. Do you know that no one will meet you at the train station?

IV. Change the following sentences from direct to reported speech (Hãy đổi những câu sau từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp):

1. Henry said, "I want to buy a new schoolbag for my brother."
2. "They're going to build several schools in this city," the girl informed us.
3. Nam said, "I once traveled to Great Britain."
4. The students said, "We'll have a test tomorrow."
5. Oanh said to me, "I don't want to leave this town."
6. "If he knew the truth, he wouldn't be happy," Marry told me.
7. Long said to Quang, "I may come when I've finished to homework."
8. "This boy speaks English very well," the foreigner remarked.
9. The main said, "I think it won't rain tonight."
10. He said to us, "My sister's going to get married next Sunday."

V. Change the following sentences into indirect form (Hãy đổi những câu sau sang hình thức gián tiếp):

1. Miss Hoa said, 'Where are you going on your vacation this summer, Khoa?'
2. 'Have you finished repairing your car?' he said.
3. 'Why has Mike been looking so sad lately?' she said.
4. 'Was anyone hurt in the accident yesterday morning?' I said to my friend.

5. The boy said, ‘When will the show begin, Miss Hoa?’
6. The girls said, ‘Must we be here at five or can we come a little later?’
7. ‘Do you know that man’s name, Lan?’ Linh said.
8. ‘How often do you go to the cinema?’ Minh said to Giao.
9. ‘Did they build the villa two years ago?’ the boy said to his aunt.
10. ‘Which coat is yours, Nhung?’ the host said.

VI. Change these sentences into indirect speech (Hãy đổi những câu sau sang lời nói tường thuật):

1. The teacher said, “Come into my office, please.”
2. The speaker said to the audience, “Don’t make so much noise.”
3. Mrs. Pike said, “Please come to our party to night, Ben.”
4. “Don’t call me again at this late hour!” Mike said to Anna.
5. “Hurry up if you want to go to the opera with us,” Mother said.
6. The driver said, “Don’t get off the coach while it’s moving.”
7. “Show me what you have in your hand,” she told the boy.
8. “Stay where you are and don’t touch anything!” ordered the policeman.
9. “Do what you’re told or you’ll get into trouble,” the manager warned the girl.
10. Susan said, “Read my exercise, Michael, and tell me if it is correct.”

VII. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của những từ trong ngoặc):

1. She’s (wonder) fit for her age.
2. It is (question) whether this is a good way of solving the problem.
3. There have been strange (happen) here lately.
4. The results of the research are (summary) at the end of the chapter.
5. Do you have any (suggest) ?
6. Things seem to have (quite) down a bit this afternoon.
7. Her latest CD is a (compile) of all her best singles.

8. With a few (honour) exceptions, the staff were found to be incompetent.
9. The public have responded (magnificent) to our appeal.
10. The room still has many of its (origin) features.

VIII. Complete the sentences , using the suggested words (Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng từ gợi ý):

1. tell / what / happen / we / not guess / correct / answer.
2. he / explain / rules / then / competitors / start / play.
3. many people / claim / there / other / wonders, / ancient Greeks / know / nothing / about.
4. first / longest / section / Great Wall / China / construct ./ between / 221 / 204 BC.
- 5 Mike / leave / hotel / start / jog / along / river.
6. Mark / ask / wife / what/ she/ like/ her/. Birthday.
7. It / say / Jack / Joe/ good / friend.
8. father / tell / me / stay / home/ learn / lessons.
9. you / know / Ronaldo / consider / best / footballer / nowadays?
10. she / say / nothing / world / can / compare / her / love / her / fatherland.

IX. Complete the sentences with “tell, say, speak, talk, ask” and their correct forms (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với những từ “tell, say, speak, talk, ask” với hình thức đúng của chúng):

1. Be quite, I have something to
2. The President refused to to waiting journalists.
3. I had tothe teacher what to do next.
4. Are you me you didn't have any help with this?
5. Ann and Joe aren't to each other right now.
6. How old are you – if you don't mind my ?
7. He is.....to have been a brilliant scholar.
8. He..... everybody he saw the news.
9. We looked around the school and with the principal.
- 10 I've to the manager about it.

X. Translate the following reading into English (Hãy dịch bài đọc sau sang tiếng Anh):

Oanh đã trông có vẻ lo lắng bởi vì cô ấy đang tăng cân quá nhiều. Vừa rồi cô ấy cân 50kg và cao 160cm. Sau kì nghỉ hè cô ấy cân 60kg và cao 163cm. Áo sơ mi và quần tây của cô ấy trở nên quá ngắn và chật. Cô ấy nghĩ cô ấy đang trở nên quá mập.

XI. Translate the following reading into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch bài đọc sau sang tiếng Việt):

AT THE SEASIDE

Nam's family went to the seaside in July for their summer holidays. The train was full, but they all found seats. They stayed at Rang Dong Hotel, and went on the sand when the weather was good. There were many people there. Some were bathing, some fishing and others walking up and down or sitting reading. Nam like swimming, and so did his brother. But his sister liked looking for shells or digging in the sand. Nam, of course, couldn't go far, but he wanted to do everything and go everywhere with her brother and sister.

XII. Complete the following passage, using the words given (Hãy hoàn thành đoạn văn sau, sử dụng những từ cho sẵn): that, excluding, China, nor, become, Europeans, extended, myths, had, with.

THE MYTH OF THE GREAT WALL

Neither the Qin wall (1) the Ming fortifications were called the "Great Wall of (2) .." by their Chinese contemporaries. That label, and the (3) that have come with it, appear to have originated in the West.(4)..... who visited China in 17th and 18th centuries confused the Ming fortifications (5) the Qin wall or walls mentioned in dynastic histories. They also assumed incorrectly (6) ... impressive masonry walls like those surrounding Beijing at the time also (7)..... far the west. As a result, a description developed in the West of vast wall that (8) secured peace for the civilized Chinese for thousands of years by (9) the nomads. This idea captured the imagination of Westerners, and by the late 19th century a visit to "Great Wall of China" had (10) a staple of the Western tourist's itinerary...

XIII. Match the wonders of the world in column A with descriptions about them in column B (Hãy ghép những kỳ quan của Thế Giới ở cột A với những sự mô tả về chúng ở cột B):

A	B
1. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia	A. a monumental marble tomb in Asia Minor built of King Mausolus of Caria, who died in 353 BC
2. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus in Asia Minor	B. an ancient lighthouse located on an island in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt
3. The Mausoleum of Harlicarnassus	C. built after 365 BC, combined great size with elaborate ornamentation
4. The Colossus of Rhodes	D. perhaps built by King Nabuchadnezzar II about 600 BC, were a mountainlike series of planted terraces
5. The Pharos of Alexandria	E. built on the west bank of the Nile River at Giza during the 4 th Dynasty (about 2575 to about 2467 BC)
6. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon	F. carved in the mid-5 th century BC by the Greek sculptor Phidias
7. The Pyramids of Egypt	G. a huge bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios, was erected about 280 bc to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor

XIV. Read the reading below carefully, then fill in the blanks with the most suitable words (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, sau đó điền từ thích hợp nhất vào chỗ trống):

THE URBAN LANDSCAPE

(1) covers an area of 2146 sq km (829 sq mi). The city proper is divided into four administrative sectors: Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh, Dong Da, and Hai Ba Trung. (2)..... , the oldest and most densely populated sector, is located on the bank of the (3) This area is characterized by French colonial-style buildings and wide boulevards. Picturesque (4)

.....is located here, and (5) stands on one of the lake's two islands. Northwest of Hoan Kiem is the (6) sector, where the (7) the tomb of the 20th-century Vietnamese Communist leader (8) , is located. The National Assembly and Party Headquarters buildings and Tran Quoc Toan Pagoda, are also located in Ba Dinh. South of Ba Dinh is (9) , the largest sector of metropolitan Hanoi, noted for its hospitals and schools. The (10) sector lies east of Dong Da and south of Hoan Kiem along the Red River bank.

XV. Make questions to the underlined short answers (Hãy đặt câu hỏi cho những trả lời ngắn được gạch dưới):

Hai Phong, (1) city and seaport, (2) northern Vietnam, on the delta of the Red River, near the Gulf of Tonkin. The port has (3) modern facilities for handling waterborne freight and is visited by (4) ships from various countries. Hai Phong is linked to Hanoi by rail and to other inland points (5) by roads and waterways. The chief industrial enterprises in and near the city include (6) zinc and coal mines. Certain industrial and transportation facilities in and near the city were damaged (7) during the Vietnam War. Population (2000 estimate) (8) 1,679,000.

Unit 15

I. Write the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy viết thì đúng của động từ trong ngoặc):

1. What her roommates (do)..... last Sunday ?
2. Hinh (have)..... lost of good marks last week.
3. Their friends (not go) to the concert last night.
4. Trung (stay) up late tonight.
5. Where her family (be) last summer vacation?
6. How far it (be) from Ben Tre to Vinh Long?
7. His father (carry) it home by truck yesterday evening.

8. Ben (be) in Finland four months ago.
9. My sisters (water) the streets at the moment.
10. Where they (go)next Sunday afternoon?

II. Supply the correct tense, Present Perfect or Simple Past, of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp thì đúng của động từ, thì hiện tại hoàn thành hay thì quá khứ đơn):

1. When we last saw her, she (be) in good health.
2. He (do)a lot of work recently?
3. Mrs. Pike (be) with her company for twenty years now.
4. As soon as she (save) one hundred million dong, she will retire from work.
5. When she was a little girl, every weekend (seem) ideal.
6. Dr John's patient's condition (improve) considerably since yesterday morning.
7. I shall wait until they (finish) repairing their car.
8. His uncle (serve)..... in the army from 1975 to 1985.
9. Mickey (study).....computer for six months last year.
10. We ever (ask)..... ourselves what really makes life beautiful?

III. Supply the correct tense, Simple Past Continuous, of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp thì đúng của động từ, thì quá khứ đơn hay quá khứ tiếp diễn):

1. I saw Tim in the park. He (sit) on the grass and (read)..... a newspaper.
2. You (arrive) at the dicision at the party last Monday ?
3. The bus (not arrive) in time yesterday morning. It (be)fifteen minutes late.
4. The old man (fall) as he (get) into the coach.
5. Her was fond of her, but we (not believe) that he (love)her.
6. Miss Lee (type) Several letters in the office while Sir Thomas (talk)..... to Cantona.
7. Mike (wake) up at 7 o'clock this morning.

8. Jane (write) to her boyfriend once a week while he was in the army.
9. Trinh (study)..... Chinese for three years, but she doesn't study it now.
10. It still (snow).....when he came?

IV. Supply the correct tense, Past Perfect or Simple Past, of the verbs in parentheses (Hãy cung cấp thì đúng của những động từ trong ngoặc , thì quá khứ hoàn thành hay thì quá khứ đơn):

1. By the end of the summer, the farmers (harvest)..... the whole crop.
2. When we went back to the store, they (sell) the thing I wanted.
3. The manageress already (leave)the room by the time we got to the office.
4. Dung told us she (be) very ill since she returned from Hanoi.
5. Mrs. White (phone)us after we had sold our house.
6. How many cities and provinces you (visit) by May last year.
7. Giang (not finish) the report when his director came in .
8. Chinh was in An Giang last week; he (be) in Long An Giang two days earlier.
9. Three girls, none of whom we (see).....before, (come) into the hall.
10. They (live) through terrible times during the war years.

V. Combine the sentences or phrases in column A with those in column B into sentences (Hãy kết hợp những câu hoặc cụm từ trong cột A với những câu hoặc cụm từ trong cột B thành câu):

A	B
1. Where are you living?	a. Yes, I do.
2. Do you remember meeting him?	b. It is very cold.
3. What's his height?	c. My brother does.
4. How long will you stay with	d. In Ben Tre.

us?	
5. How much do they weigh now?	e. 172cm
6. How far is it from here to your office?	f. Yes, he does.
7. How does Trinh often go to work?	g. 56 kilos.
8. What is the weather like there now?	h. By bus.
9. Does Phong run fast?	i. For three weeks.
10. Who usually helps you to do the exercise?	j. It's about 2 miles.

VI. Read what Mike says about a typical working day (Hãy đọc những gì Mike nói về một ngày làm việc điển hình):

MIKE: I usually get up at 6 o'clock and have an enormous breakfast. I don't go to work by bus. I walk to work, which takes me about fifteen minutes. I start work at 7.30. I often have lunch in the canteen at 11.30. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 10.30. I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Mike. Write what he did or didn't do yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua là ngày làm việc điển hình đối với Mike. Hãy viết về những gì mà Mike đã làm hoặc không làm ngày hôm qua.)

VII. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của động từ ở thể khẳng định hay phủ định):

1. It was warm, so we (take)..... off our coats.
2. The play wasn't very good. He (enjoy).....it a lot.

3. We knew Susan was very busy, so we (disturb) her.
4. Mary was very tired, so she (go)to bed early.
5. The chair was not comfortable at all. I (sit) on it very comfortably.
6. Sarah wasn't hunry, so she (eat)any thing.
7. They went to Donald's house but he (be) at home.
8. It was really a funny situation but no one (laugh).....
9. The window was open and a bird (fly).....
.....into my room.
10. That hotel wasn't very expensive. It (cost) very much.

VIII. Comptele the sentences with “ago , yesterday, now, just, already, recently, since, for , yet, tomorrow” (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với những từ “ago, yesterday, now, just, already, recently, since, for, yet, tomorrow”):

1. Where are you living ?
2. We've lived here1994.
3.will be fine and dry according to the weather fore-coast.
4. Where were you morning?
5. I'm going awaya few days.
6. When you arrived he had only left.
7. She was here just a minute
8. Until.....they were living in York.
9. We got there early but Mike hadleft.
10. I haven't received a letter from him

IX. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy cung cấp hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. The firm has (computer) its records.
2. Buy three and make a (save) of 55p.
3. Scientists have established a (connect) between cholesterol levels and heart disease.

4. She couldn't hide her (amuse)at the way he was dancing.
5. He is the official (challenge) for the world championship title.
6. They have had several (agree) with their neighbours.
7. After a few minutes our eyes got used to the (dark) .. .
8. There are no (restrict) on the amount of money you can withdraw.
9. These documents are not (access)to the public.
10. Our immediate (require)..... is extra staff.

X. Translate into English (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Anh.):

Mai đã đến Hà Nội vào kì nghỉ hè vừa qua cùng với gia đình cô ấy. Hà Nội là thủ đô của nước Việt Nam. Họ đã viếng thăm nhiều di tích lịch sử và thắng cảnh. Họ đã nhìn thấy một tòa nhà hùng vĩ ở quảng trường Ba Đình . Họ đã giữ im lặng khi họ đến viếng thăm Bác Hồ. Bác Hồ là một vĩ nhân . Người đã hết lòng tận tụy cả cuộc đời mình cho cuộc đấu tranh giành độc lập cho dân tộc ta. Họ đã viếng thăm chùa Một Cột, Hồ Tây, Hồ Hoàn Kiếm và cầu Thăng Long. Cuộc viếng thăm đến Hà Nội đã gây ấn tượng lên cô ấy rất nhiều.

XI. Translate into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch sang tiếng Việt):

People use computers in many ways. In business, computers track inventories with bar codes and scanners, check the credit status of customers, and transfer funds electronically. In homes, tiny computers embedded in the electronic circuitry of most appliances control the indoor temperature, operate home security systems, tell the time , and turn videocassette recorders (VCRs) on and off. Computers in automobiles regulate the flow of fuel, thereby increasing gas mileage. Computers also entertain, creating digitized sound on stereo systems or computer-animated features from a digitally encoded laser disc.

XII. There are ten mistakes in the passage below. Find and correct them (Có 10 lỗi sai trong đoạn văn sau. Hãy tìm và sửa chúng):

The physical computer and its components are said as hardware. Computer hardware includes the remembrance that stores data and program instructions ; the center processing unit (CPU) that carries out program instructions; the input devices, as well as a keyboard or mouse, that allow the user to communication with the computer; the output devices, such as printers but video display monitors, that enable the computer to present information to the user; and buses (hardware lines or wires) who connect these and other computer components. The programs that run the computer are calling software. Software generally

is designed to perform a particular type of task – for exercise, to control the arm of a robot to weld a car's body, to talk a letter, to display and modify a photograph, or to direct the general operation of the computer.

XIII. Read the sentences below carefully, then put them into their correct order (Hãy đọc kĩ những câu sau, Sau đó sắp xếp chúng theo đúng thứ tự):
CPU FUNCTION

1. The main function of the CPU is to perform arithmetic and logical operations on data taken from memory or on information entered through some device, such as a keyboard , scanner, or joystick.
2. These instructions then pass into the computer's main random access memory (RAM), where each instruction is given a unique address, or memory location.
3. Software instructions entering the CPU originate in some form of memory storage device such as a hard disk, floppy disk, CD-ROM, or magnetic tape.
4. The CPU can access specific pieces of data in RAM by specifying the address of the data that it wants.
5. A CPU is similar to a calculator, only much more powerful.
6. The CPU is controlled by a list of software instructions, called a computer program.

XIV. Make questions to the short answers underlined (Hãy đặt câu hỏi cho những trả lời ngắn được gạch dưới):

The CPU is driven by (1) one or more repetitive clock circuits that (2) send a constant stream of pulses throughout the CPU's circuitry. The CPU uses (3) these clock pulses (4) to synchronize its operations. The smallest increments of CPU work are completed (5) between sequential clock pulses. More complex tasks take (6) several clock periods to complete. (7) Clock pulses are measured in Hertz, or number of pulse per second. For instance, a 100-mega-hertz (100-MHz) processor has (8) 100 million clock pulses passing (9) through it per second. Clock pulses are (10) a measure of the speed of a processor.

XV. Read the following reading carefully, then say if the statements are true (T), false (F) or no information (No) (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng (T) ,sai (F) hay không có thông tin trong bài (No)):

COMPUTER FAMILY

Computer Family, in computer science, a term commonly used to indicate a group of computers that are built around the same microprocessor or around a series of related microprocessors and that share significant design features. For example, the Apple Macintosh computers, from the original Macintosh to the Macintosh II, represent a family designed by Apple around the Motorola 68000, 68020, and 68030 microprocessors. Similarly, the IBM PC computers and the “second-generation” PS/2 models can be considered the IBM PC family of computers, all built by IBM around the Intel iAPx86 series of microprocessors. Depending on point of view, however, a computer family can also be considered as encompassing any machines that share the same microprocessor. In this sense, the IBM models and compatible machines built by other manufacturers can be considered part of a larger grouping, the iAPx86 family of computers. Currently, members of different microcomputer families are not particularly compatible (able to use the same operating system and application programs).

1. Computer Family is commonly used to indicate a group of computers.
2. The Apple Macintosh computers represent a family designed by Apple around the Motorola 68000, 68020, and 68030 microprocessors.
3. The IBM PC computers can not be considered the IBM PC family of computers.
4. Microsoft is the biggest computer company in the world.
5. The IBM PC family of computers are built by IBM around the Intel iAPx86 series of microprocessors.
6. A computer family can not also be considered as encompassing any machines.
7. IBM has the most modern computer products.
8. Members of different microcomputer families are particularly compatible.

Unit 16

I. Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past (Hãy viết những câu hỏi, sử dụng thể bị động. Một số ở thì hiện tại và một số ở thì quá khứ):

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/ invent?)
2. Ask about glass. (how / make?)
3. Ask about America. (when / discover?)
4. Ask about silver. (what / use for?)

5. Ask about television. (when / invent?)
6. Ask about Long. (when / bear?)
7. Ask about these chairs. (what / make?)
8. Ask about their coats. (what material / make?)
9. Ask about that car. (where / make?)
10. Ask about his new jeans. (where / buy?)

II. Complete these sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form (Hãy hoàn thành những câu này với hình thức đúng của những động từ sau): bear, wake up, spend, send, repair, make, do, cause, carry, buy.

Sometimes you need have ('might have', 'could have' etc).

1. The situation is serious. Something must before it's too late.
2. We haven't received the parcels. They might to the wrong address.
3. A decision will not until the next conference.
4. He told the hotel receptionist that he wanted to at 7 o'clock the next morning.
5. You think that money should on clothes, don't you?
6. That building is in very bad condition . It should a long time ago.
7. That injured woman couldn't walk and had to
8. It's not sure how the fire started but it might by an electric fault.
9. Do you know that little boy ? He speaks English very well. I don't think he in Vietnam.
10. Oh! Look at the girl! She's wearing a very beautiful shirt. It must in a fashionable clothing store.

III. Complete the sentences using "get/ got" + one of these verbs in the correct form (Hãy hoàn thành những câu này với "get / got" + một trong những động từ sau): run, ask, use, stop, break, sting, damage, hurt, steal, pay.

1. There was a fight in the street last night but nobody
2. Michealby bees while he was sitting in his garden.
3. How did that window ?
4. This tennis court doesn'tvery often. Not many people want to play.

5. She used to have a motorcycle but it
6. Yesterday evening we by the police while we were driving home.
7. How much did they last month?
8. Remember to pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to
9. They often want to know what my sister's job is. She often that question.
10. Last week my dog over by a car.

IV. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure “have something done” (Hãy sử dụng những từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau. Sử dụng cấu trúc “have something done”):

1. They are having the house painted (the house / paint) at the moment.
2. He lost his key. He'll have to (another key / make)
3. When was the last time she (her hair / cut) ?
4. You look different. (you / your hair / cut) ?
5. (they / newspapers / deliver) to their house or do they go to the shop to buy them?
6. Anna: What are those men doing in our garden?
Carol: Oh, I (a swimming pool / build)
7. Loan: Can I have a look at the photos you took when you were on vacation ?
Trinh: I'm afraid I (not / the film / develop)..... yet.
8. This skirt is dirty. I must (it / clean)
9. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you (your ears / pierce).....
.....?
10. Mike Tyson (his nose / break) in a fight.

V. Complete the sentences with the given words below (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với những từ cho sẵn): because, because of, although, despite, since, for, but, and, however, while

1. carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.
2. the sun was shining it wasn't very warm.
3. He's been working in a bank leaving school.

4. Do it slowly carefully.
5. He walked slowly his bad leg.
6. Her parents died she was till at school.
7. It wasn't the red one the blue one.
8. Just..... I don't complain, people think I'm satisfied.
9. We got a new tablethe dinning room.
10. Her voice was shakingall her efforts to control it.

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets (Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau với hình thức đúng của từ trong ngoặc):

1. An (invent)is a person who has invented something or whose job inventing things.
2. (Learn) are not allowed on the motorway.
3. When we moved we had to put our furniture in (store)
.....for a while.
4. It was a (touch) story that moved many of us to tears.
5. She was wearing a cream-(colour).. . suit.
6. The nurse applied (press) ... to his arm to stop the bleeding.
7. The city is a (mix) of old and new buildings.
8. He was (instrument)in bringing about an end to the conflict.
9. This particular model has a further (refine)
10. The aim was to maximize the machine's (produce).. capacity.

VII. Rewite the following sentences, using the words given (Hãy viết lại những câu sau với những từ cho sẵn):

1. She couldn't come because of her serious illness.
①Because
2. Kitty eats very little so as not to put on weight.
①Kitty eats very little because..... .
3. Because her mother was there, I said nothing about it.

①Because of

4. Although it was very noisy, he continued to study his lessons.

②Despite..... .

5. In spite of living in the same street, they hardly ever see each other.

③Though

6. That question is too difficult for me to answer.

④That question

7. The tea was too hot for her to drink.

⑤It was

8. The garden is too small to play football in.

⑥The garden isn't

9. The raincoat is too small for her to wear.

⑦The raincoat isn't

10. This exercise is easy enough for me to do.

⑧It is such

VIII. Rewrite the sentences below using the suggested words in brackets (Hãy viết lại những câu sau với từ gợi ý trong ngoặc):

1. The box was light enough for her to carry

①(SO)

2. The play was interesting enough for me to see twice.

②(SUCH)..... .

3. The shirt is so small that he can't wear it.

③(TOO)

4. It was such an interesting novel that we read it many times.

④(ENOUGH)..... .

5. It is such a bad book that nobody reads it.

⑤(SO)

6. To live on my salary must be hard.

Ⓢ(FIND)

7. I can't see the film because it is sold out.

Ⓢ(IF)..... .

8. Hoa never does anything if you don't tell her what to do.

Ⓢ(UNLESS)

9. My mother can't speak English.

Ⓢ(WISH)

10. We haven't seen that woman here before.

Ⓢ(FIRST)..... .

IX. Translate this story into Vietnamese (Hãy dịch câu chuyện sau sang tiếng Việt):

Joe was having dinner at a restaurant when Heart came in. Heart saw Joe and came and sat at the same table. Heart is one of Joe's friends. He always borrows money from his friends, but he has never borrowed money from Joe. While he was eating, Heart asked Joe to lend him \$3. Joe gave him the money, then he said, 'I have never borrowed any money from you, so now you can pay for my dinner.'

X. Translate this story into English (Hãy dịch câu chuyện sau sang tiếng Anh):

SỰ NGỘ NHẬN KHỦNG KHIẾP!

Một ngày nọ, con trai của tôi, khi còn là một trợ giảng tại trường đại học Kansas ở Lawrence, có một cuộc hẹn quan trọng sau giờ lên lớp. Nó mặc áo sơ mi trắng, đeo cà vạt và mặt một bộ com-lê màu đen trang trọng. Khi sắp rời khỏi căn hộ của mình, nó thấy có một con chuột bị mắc trong cái bẫy nó gài. Cẩn thận giờ cái bẫy chuột ra phía trước, nó đi đến bãi rác. Một giáo sư tình cờ đi ngang qua thấy vậy bèn hỏi, “Đám tang vào lúc mấy giờ vậy?”

XI. There are ten mistakes in the reading below, find and correct them (Có 10 lỗi trong bài đọc sau, hãy tìm và sửa chúng):

The earliest artifacts show evidence of people investiveness. The names of the great archaeological ages-the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Wood Age-are drived from the inventive use of stone and metal implements (see Archaeological). Soon stone

implements were crude, but the purposes they served-protection and food gathering –are instrumental in humans’ growing domination of the earth. Much of the most significant inventions and inventive developments occurred before the period covering by written history. These include the inventor of crude tools, the development of speech, the cultivation of plants but domestication of animals, the development of building techniques, the ability to produce and control fire, the ability to do pottery , the development of simple political systems, and the invention for the wheel.

XII. Supply the correct form of the words beginning by the first letter in brackets (Hãy điền hình thức đúng của những từ bắt đầu bằng chữ cái đầu trong ngoặc):
THE MACHINE AGE

The machine age, (1) w began with the Industrial Revolution (2) a continues to this day, developed from a group of inventions, of with the (3) m important include the use of fossil fuels (4) s as coal as sources of energy, the improvement of metallurgical processes (5) e of steel and aluminum), the (6) d of electric and electronics, the (7) i of the internal –combustion (8) e , and the use of metal and cement in construction (9) w Current developments in the use of energy promise to introduce a new age in (10) h inventiveness.

XIII. Make question to the short answers underlined (Hãy đặt câu hỏi cho những trả lời ngắn được gạch dưới):

Early inventors were usually isolated and unable to support (1) themselves through their inventions. In some cases, although two individuals working (2) independently achieved (3) the same innovation simultaneously, (4) only one was recognized for the discovery. For example, (5) the American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for a patent on the telephone on the same day. Credit for the discovery of the calculus was fought for bitterly by (6) the English scientist and mathematician Sir Isaac Newton and the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.

XIV. Put the following sentences into their correct order to make a meaningful reading (Hãy sắp xếp những câu sau theo đúng thứ tự để tạo thành bài đọc có nghĩa):

1. Because of this, ascribing any single invention to a specific person has become difficult.
2. The atomic bomb, for example, was developed during Worl War II (1939- 1945) under the guidance of a small group of leading scientists of many nationalities who directed a

much larger group of scientists and technicians, most of whom were unaware of the purpose of the project (see Nuclear Weapons).

3. Today most modern inventions and discoveries take place in large research organizations supported by universities, government agencies, private industries, or privately endowed foundations.

4. Another example of collective effort in producing an important invention is the development of the electronic digital computer, a device essential to storing, retrieving, and manipulating vast amounts of information.

5. Researchers in modern laboratories are often members of a project; the explaining and development of the project is usually the work of many individuals.

XV. Read the following reading carefully, then say if the statements are true (T), false (F) or no information (No) (Hãy đọc kĩ bài đọc sau, sau đó cho biết những câu phát biểu sau là đúng (T) , sai(F) hay không có thông tin trong bài (No)):

In most countries, certain classes of inventions are legally recognized, and their use is temporarily restricted to the control of the inventor. In the United states, any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or material, or any new and useful improvement of these, may be protected by patent; written material, music, paintings, sculpture, and photographs may be protected by copyright. The protection afforded by this legal recognition is limited; in many cases, if a person may be eligible for a new patent or copyright. Patent and copyright laws do not provide coverage for all inventions. Many processes and ideas lacking clear-cut characteristics, such as psy-chological concepts useful in advertising, cannot be legally protected.

1. In many countries, people recognize certain classes of inventions legally.

2. In the United states, patent; written material, music, paintings, sculpture do not protect any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or material, or any new useful improvement of these.

3. In America, copyright may protect photographs.

4. In Vietnam , copyright also protect photographs.

5. The protection afforded by this legal recognition is unlimited.

6. In many cases, a person may be considered eligible for a new patent or copyright if he alters an invention and thereby improves or changes it.

7. Coverage for all inventions aren't provide by patent and copyright laws.

8. Processes and ideas lacking clear-cut characteristics like psychological concepts useful in advertising, can be legally protected.

ĐÁP ÁN:

Unit 1

I.

1. is reading
2. Do you go
3. don't watch
4. I'm not watching
5. see

II.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1-E | 4-C | 7-B | 10-H |
| 2-A | 5-D | 8-J | |
| 3-G | 6-I | 9-F | |

III.

1. I've just received a parcel from my uncle.
2. His sister isn't old enough to get married.
3. Which sentence tells you that his is more intelligent than his brother?
4. Would you like go to the concert with me tonight?
5. Please excuse me, Mr. Khoa, but I must talk to her.
6. Each of them, however, has the same interest.
7. My brother spent most of his time playing the piano.
8. Unlike her friends she is very polite.
9. She is living at 190 Hung Vuong Street in Ben Tre with her husband.
10. Now write a short paragraph about your close friend.

IV.

1. b. hunry
2. a. too
3. d. The
4. a. off

1. dirty
2. loud
3. wrong
4. handsome

VI.

1. Today is Tuesday.
2. I get up at 5.45.
3. First, I clean my teeth and have a bath.
4. Then, I have breakfast.
5. I get everything ready and get dressed.
6. And I go to school at 6.30.
7. Our lesson starts at 7.00 and finishes at 11.15.
8. I arrive home at 11.30.

VII.

1. been
2. late
3. than

VIII.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. members | 2. for | 3. to | 4. of |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|

5. us

6. and

IX.

1. is

2. has just met

3. was

4. go

5. Have

6. Have

X.

1. old enough to get married

2. too busy to talk

3. too late to go

4. warm enough to sit

5. too nice to be

6. enough energy to play

7. too far away to hear

8. enough English to read

XI.

1. They *have just come* back to their home town.

2. She *has just gone* to museum.

3. You *have just seen* your old friends in the street.

4. I *have just met* your classmates in the school workshop.

5. They have just been in the countryside.

6. Duy and Doanh have just gone swimming in the river.

7. He has just greeted his teachers and friends.

8. My neighbor has just told me about it.

9. She has just called her daughter.

10. Brazil have just won the match.

^

XII.

1. His older brother is often / usually late for work.
2. Loan will learn her lesson first. Then she'll go to bed.
3. Did your father get up early last night?
4. We've just had eggs and bread for breakfast.
5. Be there on time.

XIII.

1. friendless
2. active
3. unhappy

4. be
5. cl
6. qu

XIV.

1. friend 2. old
3. same

- 4
- 5
- 6

XV.

1. The proverb just mean that we shall know who our real friends are when we are in need.
2. No, they aren't. They're bad friends.
3. A true friend would remain with us whether we are rich or poor. A true firend will stand by us in our trials and tribulations. He will be the greatest source of consolation and comfort in our adversities.
4. Some people make friend with the rich, simply for the sake of getting benefits from them.
5. No, it isn't
6. No, it isn't

7. No, we can't.
8. We must be careful in choosing our friends.

Unit 2.

I.

1. Not yet. I'm going to clean it tomorrow.
2. I'm going to phone her later.
3. I'm going to do it this afternoon.
4. Not yet. I'm going to read it after dinner.
5. (Not yet). I'm just going to have it.

II.

1. What are you going to do with it?
2. What are you going to wear?
3. Where are you going to put it?
4. Who are you going to invite?

III.

1. E
2. J

IV.

1. Can I speak to Mrs. Giang, please?
2. You don't have any money left. Why don't you ask your father for some?
3. –How far is it from here to the city centre? – About 2 km.
4. Let's meet inside the hall!
5. I'm right, aren't I ?
6. We are going / will go to visit the countryside next month.
7. Shall we buy some more cakes?
8. That old woman used to play chess when she was young.

9. Who came to see you yesterday?
10. My brother is very excited about going on holiday.

V.

1. No, I'm going to write some letters.
2. I'm going to give it up.
3. I'm not going to take it.
4. I'm going to complain.

VI.

1. It's going to rain.
2. He's going to be late.
3. The boat is going to sink.
4. She's going to run out of petrol.

VII.

1. were going to travel
2. were going to play
3. was going to phone
4. was going to give up
5. were going to have

VIII.

1. Hoang Yen is going to visit her / the fatherland with her family next year.
2. We don't have to go to work on Sunday.
3. What can we to do help you?
4. Is there a museum near here?
5. Mr. Tam wants to answer the phone, doesn't he?
6. Does Quang want to buy any tickets?
7. Phi's sister asks him to send him the parcel.
8. Thy wants to go with us.

9. His students ask him to explain the lessons to them.

10. Do teachers want their pupils to study hard.

IX.

School: teacher, pen, pencil, book, notebook, chalk, blackboard, ruler, pupil, student

Sports: badminton, tennis, football, swimming, horse-racing, boxing, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, hockey

Shops: stationer's, grocer's, hairdresser's, baker's, restaurant, night-club, coffee shop, inn, refreshment bar, liquor store

X.

1-F	3-A	5-J	7-I	9-G
2-H	4-C	6-D	8-B	10-E

XI.

1. in	4. down	7. here	10. up
2. there	5. out	8. outside	
3. upstairs	6. downstairs	9. inside	

XII.

1. is/is
2. will be
3. What are Trang and Mai doing at the moment?
4. does
5. shan't get
6. has
7. What will Vinh and Khoa do next Saturday evening?
8. How many tables are there in the classroom?
9. What do they do/ are they doing now?
10. will be

XIII.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. mobilize | 5. informative | 9. deafening |
| 2. machinery | 6. speechlessly | 10. assistant |
| 3. answerable | 7. leaders | |
| 4. questioningly | 8. invention | |

XIV.

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

XV.

Lines	The text	The word
00	A VISIT TO A TRADE FAIR	
01	There was a Trade Fair in Ang	The
02	Mo Kio Newtown the last	Also
03	month. It was a big fair. There	Too
04	were many stalls selling	Was
05	clothing, toys, radios and	Together
06	sweets also . My brother and I	By
07	went with my father to buy a	And
08	new things. The place was too	Much
09	very bright with colorful lights.	All
10	My father bought shirts and	had
11	shoes for us. There was also	
12	music was played in some	
13	stalls. After we had bought our	
	things together went to	
	children's concer. My brother	
	and I rode by toy cars. Then we	
	sat on the ferris wheel. My	

14	father was with us, so we were	
15	not scared and when the wheel	
16	turned up and down. We spent	
17	much more time at the	
18	computer game stall. We	
19	enjoyed the games on the	
20	computer. My father took all us	
21	back home late at night. My	
22	brother and I had really	
23	enjoyed the visit to the fair.	
24		

Unit 3

I.

1. She's feeling very tired and very hungry.
2. If my father eats this food he will get better quickly.
3. Quang has to go to the dentist's because he has a toothache.
4. Don't worry if they come late tonight.
5. Minh and Thu can't go out because they're having flu.
6. Vinh wants to go to school but he has a cold.
7. The woman's going to wear warm clothes because she doesn't want to catch cold again.
8. If my uncle is very ill the doctor can visit him.
9. Linh is not only young but also lovely.
10. If I study hard I can pass the exams.

II.

1. can

2. been able to

3. can

4. been

9. can

10. be able to

III.

1. We're going to be home late tonight.
2. I'm sorry, but you'll have to have dinner by yourself.
3. The book is beside the pens.
4. Ask her to meet me in the hall.
5. Work with your friend and do the assignments.
6. He says a kitchen is a suitable place to play.
7. The exercise are so difficult that we can't do them.
8. Hanh is not only pretty but also clever.
9. Where are the children's toys?
10. Can you tell me how to get there?

IV.

1. homeless
2. cooking
3. meeting

4. ta

5. p

6. s

V.

1. I'm sorry, but you'll have to cook lunch by yourself.
2. There isn't a lot of furniture in my living room.
3. Children may/ can eat and drink the things they like.
4. My friend's elder brother is very interested in reading.
5. In a corner of the room, there are an armchair and a table.

VI.

1. If I have time, I'll go to the cinema with you tonight.
2. If Linh doesn't get up early, she'll be late for school.

3. If Khang studies hard, he'll pass the final examination.
4. If you go with us, you can meet that famous singer.
5. If the store isn't closed, we'll buy some new notebook.
6. If I have money, I'll buy a new school bag next week.
7. They'll go on holiday if they have free time.
8. He'll not get/ be ill if he doesn't go out too late.
9. You'll feel happy if you join with us.
10. If you let her be at home alone, she'll feel unhappy.

VII.

1. has, will buy
2. will write
3. will feel, drink
4. stay
5. What do your roommates usually do
6. will she do, has
7. is reading
8. doesn't study, will fail
9. to stay
10. will be, don't get

VIII.

1. Who is playing computer games?
2. Why does Danh have to take a panadol?
3. How old is her English teacher?
4. Why can't Hoa Nam go to the get-together?
5. What will you have for breakfast?
6. Will you come to the meeting on time tomorrow?
7. Can the woman swim?

8. Why will Sang see a dentist?

9. Whose gloves are they?

10. Where is Nhi's pen?

IX.

1. members

2. mother

3. old

X.

1-I

2-H

XI.

1. must

2. must

XII.

1. Why doesn't she go to work?
- Because she's having a headache.

2. What's the matter with you?
- I want to see a doctor because I'm having a backache.

3. Why isn't Nhung allowed to go to school?
- If she goes to school, she will give flu to others.

4. That happened to him?
- I'm afraid he had a stomachache.

5. What'll you do tomorrow?
- We'll go on / for a picnic.

XIII.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. because | 4. because | 7. because of | 10. because |
| 2. Because | 5. Because of | 8. because of | |
| 3. because of | 6. because | 9. because | |

XIV.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 – T | 3 – F | 5 – F | 7 – T | 9 – F |
| 2 – T | 4 – F | 6 – T | 8 – T | 10 – T |

XV.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. quite | 5. where | 9. department | 13. indeed |
| 2. completed | 6. famous | 10. Christmas | 14. such |
| 3. be | 7. puddings | 11. should | 15. was |
| 4. home | 8. However | 12. we | |

Unit 4.

I.

1. He didn't go to school because he had to stay home to look after his sick mother.
2. When I was a child, I used to play football.
3. What did Minh ask his sister to do to help him?
4. His mother had to do everything without the help of modern equipment.
5. The man is too foolish to understand the lesson.
6. Her sister is not old enough to get married.
7. We did not use to get up early in the morning.
8. What kind of books are you looking for?
9. His younger sister is not only intelligent but also pretty.
10. How often do you go to the cinema.

II.

1. d. equipment
2. c. grandma
3. b. ugly
4. d. career

III.

- 1.B
2. G

IV.

1. My elder brother was born in 1980.
2. They came to that restaurant and had a meal two days ago.
(They had a meal in that restaurant two days ago).
3. What did you do last night?
4. We used to play football in rains as children.
(We used to play football in rains as / when we were children).
5. They came back to their home town / village to visit their grandparents last week.
6. I feel very hungry and thirsty.
7. Please tell me your grandfather's past.
8. Now tell me the differences between "nice" and "handsome".
9. There you to be a market near my house.
10. Remember to come here before seven o'clock / 7 a.m. tomorrow morning.

V.

1. How old is he?
2. How deep is this lake?
3. What is the length of your ruler?
4. What is the weight of his brother?

5. He was born fifteen years ago.

(He was born in 1989).

6. My mother is five years younger than my mother.

7. There is a woman sitting behind a man.

8. I used to play chess when I was a small boy.

9. January comes after April in the dictionary.

10. I was much interested in that film.

VI.

1. We used to play marbles many years ago.

2. He didn't use to stay up late at night.

3. In the dictionary Friday comes before Wednesday.

4. What did you do last night?

5. We went swimming in the river last week.

6. My sister was born in 1970.

7. Children often receive toys and cakes from Santa claus at Christmas.

8. They usually get up early in the morning.

9. How often do you take a nap at noon?

10. It often rains in (the) summer.

VII.

1. a

2. b

VIII.

1. girlish

2. helpless

3. cleaner

4. washing

IX.

1. used to smoke
2. used to have / ride
3. used to live
4. used to like / love / eat
5. used to be

X.

1. (He stopped studying hard) He used to study hard.
2. (He started smoking) He didn't use to smoke.
3. He used to go to bed early.
4. He didn't use to go out in the evening.
5. He used to run three miles every morning.
6. He didn't use to spend a lot of money.
7. He used to read books.
8. He didn't use to play computer games.
9. He used to listen to the radio.
10. He didn't use to watch films.

XI.

1. He used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.
2. He used to play the piano but he hasn't played (the piano) for years.
3. He used to be very lazy but he works very hard these days.
4. He didn't use to like cheese but he eats a lot of cheese now.
5. He used to have a dog but it died two years ago.
6. He used to be a hotel receptionist but he works in a bookshop now.
7. He used to have lots of friends but he doesn't know many people these day.

8. He never used to read newspapers but he reads a newspaper every day now.
9. He didn't use to drink tea but he likes it now.
10. He used to go to a lot of parties but he hasn't been to a party for ages.

XII.

1. Lễ cưới của anh trai tôi là vào ngày 28 tháng 5 tới.
2. Chúng tôi đã không từng ăn món cá rán.
3. Bọn họ đã làm gì ở nhà vào tối hôm qua?
4. Bạn có nhìn thấy Minh đang ngồi giữa 2 người con gái ở đằng đó không.
5. Trong quá khứ họ không có được cuộc sống hạnh phúc.
6. Vào mùa hè khí trời thường rất nóng và có mưa.
7. Chúng tôi từng học các môn Anh, Địa Lý và Toán vào ngày thứ Hai.
8. Anh ấy đã từng thi đấu bóng bàn rất hay phải không?
9. Hãy nhớ trở về nhà trước 8 giờ tối!
10. Chị của anh ấy đã từng là một học sinh giỏi.

XIII.

6 – 3 – 8 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 7 – 5

XIV.

1. angle
2. have
3. me

XV.

Lines	The letter	The word
-------	------------	----------

00	10, Newcome Road,	
01	Kiang, Selangor,	On
02	2 nd May, 2004	With
03	Dear Sam,	By
04	We both have a holiday on next	To
05	Friday. If you have not made any	Not
06	others plans, what do you say of	p.m.
07	your spending together with the	to
08	day in the jungle near by my	been
09	aun't house? I feel I want to get	for
10	away from the noise and smoke	that
	of the town, and to breathe some	
	fresh country air.	
11	Do not come if you possibly can.	
12	There is an early bus at six	
13	o'clock p.m. in the morning; and	
14	we could get back to before eight	
15	o'clock at night. I have been	
16	written to my aunt telling her that	
17	we might pay for her a visit.	
18	Drop me a line to say you will go,	
19	and that I will make all the	
20	preparations.	
21	Yours sincerely,	
22	Tom	
23		
24		

Unit 5

I.

1. He should go away for a few days.
2. You should look for another job.
3. He shouldn't go to bed so late.
4. You should take a photograph.
5. She shouldn't use her car so much.
6. He should put some picturesn on the walls.

II.

1. I don't think they should get married.
2. I think smoking should be banned in restaurants.
3. I don't think you should go out this evening.
4. I think the government should resign.
5. I think he should study harder.

III.

1. habitual
2. reported
3. reality
4. improvement

IV.

1. Mai should pass the exam.
2. you should have come to see it.
3. You should come and see me more often.
4. What do you think he should do?
5. We should have done what you said.
6. He should win – he's much better than me.

7. They lost the match but they should have won.

8. “Not yet, but he should be here soon.”

9. So it should have arrived by now.

10. She should study harder and harder.

V.

1. He shouldn't have eaten so much.

2. She should be wearing a helmet.

3. They should have reserved a table.

4. The store should be open. / The store should have been opened by now.

5. He shouldn't be driving so fast. / She shouldn't be doing 50 miles an hour.

6. You should have come to see me.

7. The driver in front shouldn't have stopped without warning.

8. He should have been looking where he was going. / He should have looked where he was going.

VI.

1. But you said he was lazy.

2. But you said didn't like meat.

3. But you said you couldn't drive.

4. But you said Daisy had a very well-paid job.

5. But you said you didn't have any brothers or sisters.

6. But you said you had never been England.

7. But you said you were working tomorrow evening.

8. But you said John was a friend of yours.

VII.

1. My mother went to my school yesterday and Miss Hoa gave her my report card.

2. His parents know he studied really hard this school-year.

3. What did her father give her as a present at her birthday?

4. How much time does he spend on learning English?
5. Would you please tell me how you learn new words?
6. Many language learners do not try to learn all new words they come across.
7. Danh didn't do the test well because he was absent from class for weeks.
8. What did you and your sister do at 8 p.m. last night?
9. Why do some learners write example sentences with new words?
10. They're going to Hanoi next week to celebrate the festival with their friends.

VIII.

1. The manager asked me to come into his office.
2. The teacher ordered us not to make so much noise.
3. Mr. White asked (invited) Sheva to come to their dinner that night.
4. Sam told Susan not to call him again at that late hour.
5. Mother told us to hurry up if we wanted to go out with her.
6. The driver told the passengers not to get off the bus while it was going.
7. He told the girl to show him what she had her hand.
8. The policeman ordered them to stay where they were and not to touch anything.
9. She warned the man to do what he was told or he would get into trouble.
10. She asked me to ring her boss and tell him she wouldn't be back till the day after.

IX.

1. Bạn phải học bao nhiêu môn ở trường?
2. Sáng hôm qua anh ấy không đi làm vì bị bệnh.
3. Anh ấy học hành chăm chỉ và nhận được nhiều điểm tốt.
4. Bạn thường xuyên đi xem kịch bao lâu một lần?
5. Hãy thức dậy sớm và đi học đúng giờ!
6. Bạn nên học hành chăm chỉ hơn nếu bạn muốn thi đậu kì thi sắp tới.
7. Cô ấy đã nói với tôi rằng cô ấy sẽ có mặt lúc hai giờ chiều ngày hôm sau.
8. Sáng hôm sau anh ấy đi học trễ. Lẽ ra tối hôm qua anh ấy không nên thức quá khuya.

9. Trước khi đến lớp học, Tom thường xem bài kỹ lưỡng.
10. Nếu bạn có thời gian rảnh, hãy đến thăm cô Hương.

X.

1. seriously
2. serious
3. selfishly
4. terribly

XI.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. financially | / completely | 5. special |
| 2. nervous | | 6. fluent |
| 3. perfectly | | 7. happily |
| 4. complete | | 8. continuous |

XII.

1. His father told him not to stay up so late.
2. Turn left, then go straight ahead along the street in front.
3. Yesterday night he stayed home to look after his sick father.
4. Years ago Rivaldo was a very good footballer and he played so well.
5. Before going to school, I often view the lessons very carefully.
6. You should practice reading newspapers and magazines in English.
7. We spend much / a lot of time on practicing our music lessons.
8. Can you help Jill with his English pronunciation?
9. How often do you go to the zoo?
10. There used to be a supermarket near my school.

XIII.

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

XIV

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. best | 5. only | 9. Mount | 13. pupils |
| 2. from | 6. countries | 10. also | 14. these |
| 3. about | 7. what | 11. season | 15. more |
| 4. who | 8. and | 12. Geography | 16. means |

XV.

1. When did you have a fun fair?

- Last year when I was in primary six, our school had a fun fair to raise funds for building an assembly hall.

2. What did you do months before the fun fair day?

- Months before the fun fair day we had to sell coupons.

3. Were you a fortunate one?

- Yes, I was.

4. What happened to others?

- Some had to pay from their own pockets while some others had to return a few coupons back.

5. Did you have anything to do the day before the fun fair?

- Yes, we did. We decorated the school premises and put up stalls for games and sheds for selling food and drink.

6. Who decorated the fun fair?

- A Member of Parliament of the Kallang constituency did.

7. Was the compound crowded?

- Yes, it was.

Unit 6.

I.

1. watches
2. revolves
3. is coming
4. is playing
5. are leaving

II.

- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| 1. Do you want | 5. |
| 2. does not belong | 6. |
| 3. am using | 7. |
| 4. need | 8. |

III.

1. can't come 2. could run
3. can wait
4. couldn't eat

IV.

1. have dropped
2. know
3. be
4. have been

V.

1. We must have been asleep.
2. He can't have seen me
3. It must have been very expensive.
4. They must have gone away.
5. He **must have left** it in the reataurant last night.
6. The exam can't have been very difficult.
7. He must have been listening / must have listened to our convenrsation.
8. He can't have understood what I said.
9. We **must have forgotten** to turn it off.
10. The driver can't have seen the red light.

VI.

1. I could cook when I was six years old.
2. – May I go out for a minute, sir?
- All right. Remember to come back here in five minutes.
3. – I'm doing exercises. They are difficult. Can you help me now?
- Sorry. I am very busy now.
4. Hello everybody. My name is Nam and this is my friend, Tom.
5. It is sure that two plus three makes five.
6. – What are you doing next weeken?
- We are holding a party as planned.
7. Do you mind opening the windows for me?
8. You know that the earth goes a round the sun , don't you ?
9. We're looking forward to hearing from you.
10. I'd like to buy you a new present.

VII.

1. youth
2. blindness

7. completely
8. assistants

VIII.

1. ringing, to pass, congratulating
2. wanting, to help, to practice, doing
3. hearing, say, cutting
4. giving, buying
5. going, wanting, to stay
6. asking , to avoid, meeting
7. walking, keeping
8. show, to go, to buy
9. coming, standing, waiting
10. to start, building

IX.

1. answering
2. making
3. listening
4. applying

X.

1. My uncle allowed me to use his car.
2. We didn't expect it to rain.
3. Let her do what she wants.
4. Glasses make you look older.
5. We want you to know the truth.
6. Remind me to phone my mother.

7. Sony persuaded him to apply for the job.
8. Her lawyer advised her not to say anything to the police.
9. We were warned not to believe everything she says.
10. Having a car enables me to travel round more easily.

XI.

- 1-an, the/this/that 2-this, it, that, it
- 3-these, they, those, they 4-a, the
- 5-That one, one, The, one

XII.

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1. agree | 5. lau |
| 2. wonderful | 6. en |
| 3. worried | 7. he |
| 4. various | 8. tra |

XIII.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F | 6. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

XIV.

CHUYỀN THAM QUAN NƯỚC NGOÀI ĐẦU TIÊN CỦA TÔI

Ông nội tôi là người làm chủ một loạt nhà máy ở TP Hồ Chí Minh, đã đưa tôi đi cùng trong chuyến thăm Thái Lan gần đây của ông. Chúng tôi đã đi bằng máy bay và sau một giờ bay bỗng bênh,thú vị, chúng tôi đã đến Băng Cốc.

Mọi thứ ở đó xa lạ với tôi và tôi không thể hiểu được ngôn ngữ người dân ở đó nói. Ngay khi chúng tôi ra khỏi cửa hải quan, chúng tôi được chiếc Toyota do chú tôi lái chở đi...

XV.

A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

Last week I went with my elder brother to visit our national library. We came there early in the morning and the library was crowded with school children. It was a Saturday morning. Before our country became free, it was known as “Raffles Library”./ It is said to be one of the modern libraries in Asia.

The library is situated in Stamford Road beside our National Museum. There are hundred thousands of books in the library including valuable reference books, for university students. Almost all secondary school students are members of the library and they are allowed to borrow for books at a time.

Unit 7.

I.

1. neighbouring
2. marketable
3. lively
4. motherhood

II.

- | | |
|-------------------|----|
| 1. quieter | 5. |
| 2. stronger | 6. |
| 3. smaller | 7. |
| 4. more expensive | 8. |

III.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. higher than | 5. sim |
| 2. more easily | 6. mo |
| 3. more peaceful than | 7. mo |
| 4. more crowded than | 8. big |

IV.

1. slightly older
2. a lot easier
3. a bit more slowly
4. far more interesting than

5. a bit happy
6. more complicated
7. much better

V.

1. more and more talkative
2. better and better
3. more and more expensive
4. worse and worse
5. more and more nervous

VI.

1. d. yet
2. d. reading
3. b. for
4. a. in

VII.

1. He wasn't as nervous before interview as I usually am / as usual.
2. We haven't lived here as long as them/as they have.
3. He doesn't feel as tired today as he felt yesterday / as he did.
4. It isn't as cold today as it was yesterday evening.
5. Jack doesn't know as much about cars as Tom / as Tom does.
6. His salary isn't as high as hers

7. Thanh's not as tall as Cao.
8. Peter isn't as old as he looks.
9. Ricky isn't as rich as Bill Gates.
10. I don't know as many people as you do.

VIII.

1. Her sister is taller and bigger than her.
2. We're lost. Would you please show us the way to the train station?
3. They've lived here since 1986.
4. I've learned / learnt / studied English for six years.
5. Like us, they're much interested in reading (books).
(Like us, they like reading a lot).
6. Tommy has (hot) a lot of money, but he isn't as rich as Martin.
7. Marry's dress looks the same as Peter's girlfriend's.
8. John's car is also read, but it's different from Micheal's.
9. Today / Nowadays more and more people are learning / studying computer and foreign languages.
10. Nam's jean are 30 pounds, Khoa's are 25 pounds. Nam are more expensive.

IX.

1. since
2. since
3. for

X.

1. more than
2. as, as
3. different
4. less

XI.

1. I like her more than her husband.
2. I'm warning you for the last time – stop talking!
3. He saw he was no different than anybody else.
4. More and more people are using the Internet .
5. Since the party she had only spoken to him once .
6. The same thing happened to me last week.
7. We'll be there in less than no time (=very soon) .
8. They were all dressed as clowns.
9. There's nothing better than along soak in a hot bath.
10. The rooms were awful and the food was worse.

XII.

1. b. bigger
2. c. like
3. a. similar
4. b. length

XIV.

1. F
2. T

XV.

4 – 6 – 1 – 14 – 8 – 3 – 11 – 9 – 13 – 5 – 10 – 2 – 7 – 12

Unit 8.

I.

- a. was, wrote, arrested, put

- b. came, turned, was sleeping, told
- c. slept, came, packed, took, spent

II.

- a. is having, has
- b. speaks, is speaking
- c. is always leaving (always leaves is also possible)
- d. always leaves
- e. enjoy, am not enjoying
- f. does... do, is not working

III.

Went, became, has been, wrote, have, lived, moved, live

IV.

- 1. consists
- 2. prefers
- 3. think, don't use

4. is thinking

5. remember

6. believes

V.

- 1. countryman
- 2. lifeless
- 3. beautifully
- 4. jammed

VI.

- 1. permanence
- 2. changeable
- 3. remotely

10. pleasure

VII.

1. b. creative
2. d. cleanliness
3. c. meaningful
4. d. believable

VIII.

1. There weren't as many people at the meeting as at the last one.
2. You don't know him as well as me.
3. He used to have longer hair.
4. He doesn't go out as much as he used to.
5. The computer cost less than we expected.
6. The post office wasn't as far as I thought.
7. You spent more money than him.
8. Tommy isn't as old as he looks.
9. I got here as fast as I could.
10. You can have as much as you like.

IX.

1. Sally and Kate are both 18 years old. Sally is the same age as Kate.
2. An unhappy home environment can affect a child's behaviour.
3. She has decided to settle permanently in France.
4. The remote desert area is accessible only by helicopter.
5. Bank employees usually get preferential rates of interest.
6. We're leaving here for Ho Chi Minh City tomorrow.
7. They became hungry after a very hard-working day.

8. Cao is the tallest boy in his class. Nobody is as tall as him.
9. I've got fewer books than her.
10. Hanh is prettier than her friends. She's the prettiest.

X.

25, Nguyen Hue Street

Ward II, Ben Tre town

28th May , 2004

Dear Minh,

I am so glad to inform you that I have passed the examination that I last saw last year. The results were out only this morning.

I have got distinctions in English, Mathematics, Geography and good points in the other subjects. I'm really very happy. I did not expect such results. I hope I can do very well in my next examination too.

By the way, when are you sitting for your examination? Do let me know something about your studies in your reply. You have not told .

Yours sincerely,

Nam

XI.

1. Xin vui long cho tôi biết sự khác nhau giữa từ “childlike” và “childish”?
2. Các bạn dự định làm gì vào ngày mai?
 - Chúng tôi dự định tổ chức tiệc sinh nhật cho Huy.
3. Họ đã từng làm gì khi họ còn trẻ?
 - Họ đã từng chơi rất nhiều trò chơi vì tính khi họ còn trẻ.
4. Trong lớp các bạn, ai là sinh viên giỏi nhất?
 - Không có ai trong lớp chúng tôi học giỏi như Dung.
5. Trong số các bạn, ai có nhiều viết máy và viết chì nhất?
 - Thanh có viết máy và viết chì nhiều hơn bất cứ ai trong số chúng tôi.

XII.

1. Excuse me. Please tell me where the post office is, Miss.
- Turn left, then go straight ahead and you will see it in front.
2. Please tell me the differences between H_2SO_3 and H_2SO_4 .
3. Mrs Loan has just told me that you are going to travel to Australia next month.
4. Linda is Miss HongKong. She is more beautiful than other competitors.
5. Maradona used to be the best footballer / football player. No one played as skillfully as him.

XIII.

6 – 3 – 1 – 11 – 7 – 10 – 2 – 5 – 9 – 8 – 4

XIV.

1. If
2. together
3. away

XV.

1. David Solary wrote the letter above.
2. He wrote the letter to apply for a job.
3. he's nineteen years old.
4. He has passed his Form II examination. He has been attending a well-known commercial school for more than six months to learn Typewriting and Book-keeping.
5. He can type thirty-five words per minute.
6. Before he left school, he was the editor of his class magazine for two years.
7. He will be grateful if he gets the job.

Unit 9

I.

1. I'll get

2. I'll turn / I'll switch / I'll put
3. I'll go
4. I'll do
5. I'll show / I'll teach
6. I'll have
7. I'll send
8. I'll give
9. I'll stay / I'll wait
10. I'll go

II.

1. You say: I think I'll close the window.
2. You say: I think I'll go to bed.
3. You say: Thank you but I think I'll walk.
4. You say: I don't think I'll play badminton.
5. You say: I don't think I'll go swimming.
6. I think I'll have something to eat.
7. I don't think I'll go out tonight.
8. I don't think I'll stay up late to watch TV.
9. I think I'll go / come back home to visit my grandfather right after work because he's getting ill.
10. I don't think I'll meet her next Sunday.

III.

1. Xin hãy đưa một xe cứu thương đến con đường số 2. Có một tai nạn ở đây.
2. Hãy sử dụng khăn tay của bạn hay một cái khăn để phủ bên ngoài vết thương.
3. Xin vui lòng mô tả tình trạng của người bị thương.
4. Xin hãy đem cái cán lại đây và đưa bệnh nhân vào phòng phẫu thuật.
5. Đầu của bệnh nhân đang chảy máu và cô ấy khóc rất nhiều.

6. Hãy nâng hai chân của bệnh nhân lên, hoặc hạ đầu của bệnh nhân thấp hơn tim của nạn nhân.
7. Hãy nhớ đừng có làm người bị thương quá nóng bằng mền hay áo choàng.
8. Bạn phải làm mát vết thương ngay lập tức để giảm tối thiểu sự hư hại của mô.
9. Vui lòng giúp tôi băng chỗ cháy sém bằng một miếng băng đã vô trùng.
10. Xin lỗi thưa ngài. Vui lòng cho tôi biết đường đi đến một quầy thuốc tây.

IV.

1. I'll phone
2. I'm playing
3. I'll meet
4. I'll lend

V.

1. will phone
2. will find
3. will burn
4. will pass

VI.

1. will take, will leave, is going to take
2. will wake (*are going to wake* is also possible)
3. am not going to apply
4. will find
5. am going to sit, will join

VII.

1. bleeding 2.calmly

7. pleasure
8. promisingly

VIII.

1 – C

2 – F

IX.

1. He went to the bookstore so that he could buy a book.
2. I'll give you my address so that you will be able to come with me.
3. The teacher spoke very slowly so that his students could understand what he said.
4. She sent her children to their brother's house so that she could have some peace.
5. Her parents sent her to Canada so that she could study economics there.
6. My sister is learning Chinese so that she can get a good job.
7. The children get up early so that they can do morning so that they can do morning exercises.
8. Loan telephoned me so that she could invite me to her birthday party.
9. Trinh went shopping early in the morning so that she could buy something.
10. Hoa goes to the post office so that can buy some stamps.

X.

1. Mr. Pike is learning Vietnamese (so as) to read Kim Van Kieu.
& Mr. Pike is learning Vietnamese so that he can read Kim Van Kieu.
2. Please shut the windows and the door for the cat not to go into the house.
& Please shut the windows and the door so that the cat can't go into the house.
3. The man built a high wall around his garden for the fruit not to be stolen.
& The man built a high wall around his garden so that the fruit wouldn't be stolen.

4. The policeman stopped the traffic every few minutes so that the pedestrians might cross the road.

& The policeman stopped the traffic every few minutes so that the pedestrians might cross the road.

5. The notices are written in several languages for everyone to understand them.

& The notice are witten is several languages so that everyone may understand them.

6. The little girl stood on the chair (so as) to see better.

& The little girl stood on the chair so that she could see better.

7. He wishes he had enough money (so as) to buy a new house.

& He wishes he had enough money so that he could buy a new house.

8. Britney is practicing the piano (so as) to play for the dance.

& Britney is practicing the piano so that she can play for the dance.

9. I need a job (so as) to support my old teacher.

& I need a job so that I can support my old teacher.

10. We moved to the front row (so as) to hear the speaker better.

& We moved to the front row so that we could hear the speaker better.

XI.

1. This is an emergency. Please sendto Tran Hung Dao Street.

D. an ambulance

2. We can use a to cover the wound.

C. handkerchief

3. The doctor is asking about theof the injured person to know exactly how to cure her.

B. condition

4. The victim's head should be below the level of the

B. heart

5. You should ease the pain with ice orwater packs.

A. cold

6. The victim should drink a cup ofwhen reviving.

B. tea

7.his broken legs, he couldn't go to work.

B. Because of

8. It's very kindyou o help me.

C. of

9. You shouldthe burns immediately.

D. cool

10. Would you mindthe windows? It's too hot in here

B. opening

XII.

1. *Calm* down. *Can* you please tell me what *happened* ?

2. The hospital will *send an ambulance* there *in* 10 minutes.

3. My finger is bleeding. *Could* you *please* give me a bandage.?

4. The doctor *doesn't allow* the victim to drink wine a beer.

5. *Thank* you very *much for* the present you *sent* to me.

6. Will you *come* over to *my* home *on* the weekend?

7. The man *asked* me what the name of that boy *was*.

8. *Because* her legs were *broken*, she *couldn't* go to work.

9. You *have* to get up early *so as not* to be late for *school*.

10. *Because of* the *heavy rain*, we don't want *to go* out at night.

XIII.

1. treatment

2. growth

3. medicine

XIV.

7 – 4 – 9 – 2 – 8 – 1 – 5 – 3 – 6

XV.

LỊCH SỬ PHẪU THUẬT

Trong suốt thế kỉ 16, 17 và 18 nhiều khám phá trong việc hành nghề y đã xuất hiện. Công trạng nhiều thuộc về nhà phẫu thuật Pháp Ambroise Paré, người thường được gọi là cha đẻ của ngành phẫu thuật hiện đại. Paré đã tiến hành thành công phương pháp thắt, hay trói động mạch để kiểm hãm sự chảy máu, do đó loại bỏ phương pháp cũ đốt, hay làm khô bộ phận bị chảy máu bằng cách sử dụng sắt nung đỏ, hay dầu đang sôi. Những khám phá về những chức năng của cơ thể con người cũng giúp làm cho phẫu thuật trở thành một môn khoa học chính xác trong suốt giai đoạn này. Ví dụ, thầy thuốc và nhà phẫu thuật người Anh William Harvey đã khám phá ra quá trình lưu thông máu và nhà giải phẫu người Ý Marcello Malpighi đã nhận ra sự tồn tại của những mạch máu nhỏ được gọi là mao quản chuyên tải máu từ những mạch máu chính đến những tế bào của cơ thể. John Hunter, một nhà giải phẫu và thầy thuốc người Anh, đã nhấn mạnh mối quan hệ gần gũi giữa y học và ngành phẫu thuật và tiến hành nhiều cuộc phẫu thuật thí nghiệm nâng cấp sự hành nghề phẫu thuật.

Unit 10

I.

1. will...do
2. will travel
3. are learning
4. are...doing

II.

1. consists
2. prefers
3. think / don't use
4. is thinking

III.

1. RIGHT
2. WRONG: always leaves
3. WRONG: enjoys / is not enjoying
4. WRONG: does your sister do / is not working
5. WRONG: is looking / is staying
6. RIGHT
7. WRONG: finish / are working
8. RIGHT
9. WRONG: is staying / always stays

IV.

1. reduction
2. product
3. fertilized
4. representative

V.

1. meaningful
2. beginning
3. organize
4. informative

VI.

1. are caused
2. is made
3. was damaged
4. is included

VII.

1. up
2. for

VIII.

1. Would you please lend me your fashion magazine?
2. My brother would like a cup of white coffee.
3. May I have some more orange juice?
4. The students should listen to their teachers carefully.
5. Make sure to get back home by ten o'clock.
6. You have to remember to wash your hands before meals.
7. Where did you and your family go for a picnic?
8. How often does the little boy go to the cinema?
9. His mother bought that gift for him on his sixteenth birthday.
10. The woman is too weak to lift such a big box.

IX.

1. The room has been cleaned.
2. The concert has been postponed.
3. A new ring road is being built round the city.
4. A party is going to be held this weekend.
5. The package was given to Henry yesterday.
(Henry was given the package yesterday.)
6. It's believed that Long is still alive.
(Long is believed to be still alive.)
7. You should have the ball mended by your uncle.
8. He's called Bati Goal by his fans.

9. The task hasn't been finished yet.
10. The problem will be solved soon.

X.

1. The strike is expected to end soon.
2. The weather is expected to be good tomorrow.
3. The thieves are believed to have got in through the kitchen window.
4. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
5. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over a wall.
6. The man is alleged to have driven through the town at 90 miles an hour.
7. The building is reported to have been badly damaged by fire.
8. The company is said to be losing a lot of money.
9. The company is believed to have lost a lot of money last year.
10. The company is expected to lose money last year.

XI.

1. It doesn't look second-hand, it looks brand-new.
2. And the wine.....it tastes sweet, and I asked for dry!
3. No, it sounds perfect....it sounds better than mine.
4. Yes, it smells terrific. What kind is it?
5. I find it hard to live on my salary.
6. The novel was interesting enough for me to read many times.
7. This raincoat is too small for her to wear.
8. The box was so heavy that the child couldn't carry it.
9. It is said that Hanh and Nguyen is falling in love.
10. They are reported to be living in Vietnam.

XII.

1. Thật là khó nhớ bởi vì tất cả 3 từ này đều bắt đầu với chữ R.
2. Người ta quăng bỏ bằng tỉ vỏ đồ hộp mỗi năm trên Thế Giới.

3. Một đại biểu từ *Những người bạn của Trái Đất*, cô Blake, đang nói chuyện với những sinh viên Trường Quang Trung.
4. Chúng ta có thể tái sử dụng những thứ như phong bì, thủy tinh và những chai bằng chất dẻo và những túi xách bằng chất dẻo cũ.
5. Nhưng thay vì tái sử dụng những túi xách bằng chất dẻo, chúng ta không nên sử dụng chúng.
6. Hãy tiếp xúc với những tổ chức như Những người bạn của Trái Đất để lấy thông tin, hãy đi đến thư viện địa phương của bạn, hay hãy hỏi gia đình của bạn và bạn bè.
7. Tại sao cô Blake bảo Lan rằng chúng ta không nên sử dụng túi xách bằng chất dẻo?
8. Mất thời gian bao lâu trước khi bạn có thể sử dụng phân compost.
9. Ngày nay có nhiều người mang giày và dép xăng đan làm từ vỏ xe hơi cũ.
10. Nông dân trồng lương thực cho thú nuôi của họ và sử dụng phân bón để làm những cánh đồng của họ thêm màu mỡ.

XIII.

1. steel
2. method
3. mixing

XIV.

1. Such products as cardboard containers, wrapping paper, and office paper are made from paper.
2. Newsprint is not recycled.
3. Plastic bags and aluminum foil are contaminants.
4. All pulp comes from paper.
5. Pulp has no contaminants.
6. The ink is mixed with the paper and floats to the surface.
7. The ink is also reused.
8. The United States produces the most paper.

9. An average office worker is estimated to throw away about 5 kg of wastepaper per month.

10. Recycle paper saves trees.

XV.

6 – 3 – 8 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 7 – 5

Unit 11

I.

1. talking
2. investigating
3. parked

II.

1. ringing
2. invited
3. living

III.

1. disappointed
2. interested
3. exciting
4. embarrassing

IV.

1. surprising
2. bored
3. confusing

.

V.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. traveller | 4. thankful | 7. helpless | 10. sugary |
| 2. parental | 5. nicely | 8. preferential | |
| 3. Sisterhood | 6. meeting | 9. Prevention | |

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. truly | 4. possibility | 7. useful | 10. exceptional |
| 2. falsehood | 5. workers | 8. suggestions | |
| 3. grown | 6. informative | 9. selective | |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 – G | 3 – J | 5 – A | 7 – C | 9 – D |
| 2 – E | 4 – H | 6 – I | 8 – B | 10 – F |

VIII.

1. I'd like you to have a look at my collection of stamps.
2. It's very kind of you to show us the way to the train station, Sir.
3. Would you mind telling me how to play this instrument of music?
4. How long will it take us to drive to the airport?
5. No problem. I'll get a porter to carry your luggage upstairs.
6. Do you mind if I have you take a photo of us?
7. Look at the information about your role and use it to make requests and suggestions.
8. Would you like to go on a trip to Con Dao with us?
9. Have you ever been to Sa Pa with your family yet?
10. I wish I would have a good opportunity to travel to Hawaii.

IX.

1. at, on
2. up
3. for, with

X.

1. I'd like you to drive the children home in your car.
2. It's very nice of Henry to help us with this homework.
3. Would you mind bringing these chairs into the room?
4. Would you like to go to the cinema with us?
5. We're going to have our room decorated tomorrow.
6. How long does it take you to finish your homework?
7. The film is very interesting. We're interested in it.
8. Everybody was surprised that he passed the exam.
9. Jack is bored because his job is boring.
10. I was disappointed with the play. I expected it to be much better.

XI.

Jack và Jill đã nhìn thấy rất nhiều điều trong chuyến đi của họ đến lâu đài cổ xưa ở miền Bắc nước Anh. Đó là một chuyến đi xa, do đó khi họ đến lâu đài vào buổi chiều họ rất mệt. Trời rất nóng nhưng phong cảnh thì rất là đẹp và lâu đài thì cổ xưa. Họ rất thích chuyến du ngoạn của họ.

XII.

Modern tourism began in Vietnam during the colonial era, but it declined drastically during the long years of conflict after World War II. With the launching of economic reforms in 1986, the government opened the country to foreign travelers and has made a concerted effort to improve its tourist facilities as a means of earning hard currency.

XIII.

1. education
2. century
3. which

XIV.

6 – 3 – 1 – 7 – 2 – 5 – 4

XV.

1. – There were two styles of literature.
- 2.- They were a classical style based on the Chinese model and a vernacular one based on local themes and genres.
3. – It took the form of poetry , his story, and essays.
4. – It took the form of poetry or verse novels .
5. – It was significantly influenced by French colonial ruler.
6. – Dram, poetry, and novel did.
7. – After the country was divided in 1945.
8. – A new form of literature, called socialist realism, developed

Unit 12

I.

1. was waiting, arrived
2. were you doing
3. Did you go
4. was wearing

II.

1. woke
2. wrote
3. studied
4. was preparing

III.

1. Were they in Singapore last summer?

- No, they weren't
2. Will you aunt be here tomorrow night?
- Yes, she will
3. Is she studying French at the moment?
- Yes, she is.
4. Were his parents in Sa Pa 5 days ago?
- Yes, they were.
5. Did the schoolgirl cut class yesterday?
- No, she didn't
6. Were you there last month?
- Yes, I was / We were.
7. Will they leave here for Hawaii next Saturday?
- Yes, they will.
8. Was your sister born in 1978?
- No, she wasn't.
9. Didn't he go to work yesterday afternoon?
- No, he didn't
10. Is Linh cooking in the kitchen now?
- Yes, she is.

IV.

1. His pupils wanted to make our school grounds more attractive.
2. Does the fridge help to keep the vegetables fresh?
3. We'd like to keep our rooms clean and tidy.
4. I'd like to have some more cakes, please.
5. What do you think of our new school?
6. Waiter! We'd like something to drink.
7. Why did Lan make his parents sad?

8. Phong doesn't like telling lies and I don't, either.
9. Where would you like to go on vacation?
10. My brother works as a doctor and they do, too.

V.

1. Hello, My name is Peter. I'd like to talk to Mr. John, please.
2. Unfortunately, he has a business meeting this afternoon.
3. – What're you going to do tomorrow evening?
- I'm going to the cinema with my close friend.
4. Would you please tell me what time flight 717 will take off?
5. Do you know how long it takes to fly from Tan Son Nhat airport to Thailand?

VI.

1. Bạn đã đi đâu vào buổi sang nay? Khi tôi đến nhà bạn không có ai ở nhà cả.
2. Tôi đã đi xem chiếu bóng với Daisy. Bộ phim rất dở. Chúng tôi rất ghét nó.
3. Tối qua có trận đấu bóng đá quốc tế hào hứng trên tivi nhưng tôi đã không thể xem được vì tôi có rất nhiều bài tập về nhà phải làm.
4. Sáng nay Buffon đã thức dậy trễ do đó anh ta không có thời gian ăn sáng và đi học trễ.
5. 3 ngày trước chúng tôi đã gặp ông Long tại công trường. Ông ấy trông có vẻ rất mệt mỏi và ốm yếu.

VII.

1. It's good (for our health) to do morning exercises every day.
2. It makes us unhappy to get a poor mark at any subject.
3. It's our duty to keep our schoolyard green, clean and attractive.
4. Because I was ill I couldn't go to work yesterday.
5. We don't want to go out at night and she doesn't, either.
(We don't want to go out at night and neither does she).
6. Loan likes to eat bananas and Thanh does, too.
(Loan likes to eat bananas and so does Thanh).

7. It's a very sour soup.
8. How much are the jeans?
9. Plans are being made about their vacation.
10. Because of my tiredness I can't finish the work in time.

VIII.

1. vacationers
2. unfriendly
3. Surprisingly
4. wonderfully

IX.

1. departure
2. arrival
3. windy

X.

1. don't (line 1) @didn't
2. She (line 2) @they
3. beat (line 2) @play
4. teach (line 3) @help
5. also (line 4)@and

XI.

1. in
2. people

XII.

(Suggestion)

Dear Linh,

We're having a good time in Nha Trang. The people here are hospitable and friendly. The weather is warm and windy in the summer.

In Nha Trang, I met Mr. Tho, my old teacher and his wife. I was very glad to see them. I visited a lot of interesting places and beautiful beaches here.

I took lots of photos and bought many postcards for you and my friends.

See you soon.

Love,

Huy

XIII.

5 – 1 – 7 – 3 – 2 – 4 – 6

XIV.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. who | 6. down | 11. Greece | 16. percent |
| 2. plans | 7. and | 12. estimated | 17. Soviet |
| 3. switching | 8. such | 13. million | 18. significant |
| 4. destination | 9. because | 14. industry | 19. of |
| 5. Travel | 10. spokesman | 15. that | 20. nuclear |

XV.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. which | 6. a. The | 11. b. might | 16. d. put |
| 2. c. for | 7. d. major | 12. d. American | 17. c. year |
| 3. b. above | 8. b. More | 13. b. hotel | 18. b. business |
| 4. d. period | 9. c. tickets | 14. c. Though | 19. d. offered |
| 5. c. the | 10. a. However | 15. a. and | 20. a. from |

Unit 13

I.

1. Nothing has been moved since you were sent away to be cured.
2. These homeless boys are to be pitied rather than despised.
3. You can be assured everything will be arranged in time.
4. I was not allowed to go to school this morning because I was sick.
5. He is said to be the richest man in the town.

(It said that he is the richest man in the town.)

6. Dr. Johnson was seen to leave his office at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
7. I have been promised a bike by mother if I pass the exam.

(A bike has been promised me by mother if I pass the exam).

8. He was awarded the first prize for his good deed.

(The first prize for his good deed was awarded (to) him).

9. Researches on the AIDS began to be carried out by scientists in 1980.
10. The report ought to have been finished yesterday.

II.

1. are employed
2. covers
3. are locked
4. was posted, arrived

III.

1. I wasn't given the money.
2. She was asked some difficult questions at the interview.
3. Brown was given a present by his colleagues when he retired.
4. We weren't told that Jack was ill.
5. how much will you be paid.

6. I think Minh should have been offered the job.
7. Have you been shown what to do?
8. Who was this book written by?
9. Has your work been finished yet?
10. What is going to be done by Hanh?

IV.

1. Philip said that he was living in Canada then.
2. Philip said that his mother wasn't very well.
3. Philip said that Kahn and Anna were getting married the next week.
4. Philip said that Julie had had a baby.
5. Philip said that he didn't know what Britney was doing.
6. Philip said that he had seen Lily at a party in May and she had seemed fine.
7. Philip said that he hadn't seen Tommy recently.
8. Philip said that he was not enjoying his job very much.
9. Philip said that I could come and stay at his flat if I were ever in Canada.
10. Philip said that his car had been stolen a few days before.

V.

1. B: Is it? *I thought you said it was cheap.*
2. B: Is she? *I thought you said she wasn't coming / she was going somewhere else.*
3. B: Does he? *I thought you said you didn't like her.*
4. B: Do you? *I thought you said you didn't know a lot of people.*
5. B: Will you? *I thought you said you wouldn't be here next week.*
6. B: Are you? *I thought you said you weren't going to hold any party.*
7. B: Can't you? *I thought you said you couldn't speak (any) Chinese.*
8. B: Have you? *I thought you said you went to the theater last week.*
9. B: Did she? *I thought you said she didn't buy you any gift.*
10. B: Do you? *I thought you said you like ice cream a lot.*

VI.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------------|----------|
| 1. said | 4. said | 7. tell, said | 10. said |
| 2. Tell | 5. told | 8. tell, say | |
| 3. Say | 6. said | 9. told | |

VII.

1. When was this house built?
2. How is cheese made?
3. When was the computer invented?
4. Why isn't Tom working today?
5. What time are your friends coming?
6. Why was the concert cancelled?
7. Where was your mother born?
8. Why didn't come to the party?
9. How did the accident happen?
10. Why doesn't this machine work?

VIII.

1. Do you know where Hanh has gone?
2. Could you tell me where the church is?
3. I wonder what the time is.
4. I want to know what this word means.
5. Do you know what time Nam and Loan left?
6. I don't know if / whether Linda is going out tonight.
7. Have you any idea where Mr. Cao lives?
8. We can't remember where we parked the car.
9. Can you tell me if / whether there is a post office near here?
10. Tell me what you want.

IX.

1-N	4-K	7-Q	10-I	13-B	16-M	19-J
2-E	5-C	8-H	11-D	14-P	17-G	20-R
3-T	6-S	9-A	12-L	15-F	18-O	

X.

1. mountaineer
2. competitive
3. runners
4. traditionalist

XI.

1. Thank for inviting me to your birthday party.
2. The business meeting is going to be held by the manager.
3. She told me that she would be sixteen years old the next Sunday.
4. His father told him not to stay up too late at night.
5. She asked me what my name was.
6. I want to know how long the festival lasted.
7. He asked me who had done all this?
8. It is said that Tam and Linh are living in Can Tho.
9. Children often receive toys and sweets at Christmas.
10. How long does it take to fly from here to Australia.

XII.

1. Cảm ơn bạn rất nhiều vì đã giúp chúng tôi làm bài tập này.
2. Chúng tôi sắp cho xây dựng lại ngôi nhà của chúng tôi vào tuần tới.
3. Họ đã từng nhờ cha của họ sửa quả bong cho họ.
4. Bạn có biết khi nào họ sẽ tổ chức đại hội.

5. Tại sao anh ta thúc giục tất cả những người bạn của anh ta tham gia cuộc thi.
6. Tôi muốn biết mấy giờ ông Pike đến hội nghị.
7. Chúng tôi tự hỏi những hoạt động này đã được tổ chức như thế nào.
8. Cô ấy đã hỏi tôi làm thế nào để trồng cây No-en.
9. Đứa bé đã hỏi mẹ của nó khi nào ông già Nô-en sẽ tới.
10. Bạn có thường gửi thiệp Nô-en đến những người bạn của bạn?

XIII.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. arranged | 4. celebration |
| 2. depends | 5. vary |
| 3. considered | 6. bride |

XIV.

7 – 3 – 9 – 2 – 5 – 1 – 8 – 6 – 4

XV.

- | | | |
|------|------|----|
| 1. F | 3. F | 5. |
| 2. F | 4. T | 6. |

Unit 14

I.

1. Our house is painted every three years.
2. Years ago, oil lamps were used instead of electric.
3. Several new schools are being built in our town.
4. The boy knew that he was being praised.
5. A committee has been set up to investigate the matter.
6. I noticed that the wrecked car had not yet been taken away.
7. Can an indefinite Article be used before an uncountable noun?
8. This watch must have been dropped by someone in his hurry.

9. The workers were promised higher wages.

(Higher wages were promised (to) the workers).

10. I have never been asked that question before.

II.

1. They can't put you in prison if they haven't tried you.

2. They told me that they were going to appoint her manageress of the company.

3. They reported that fighting had started again in Pakistan.

4. What you said must have upset the teacher.

5. Didn't they build that building three months ago?

6. They have offered his sister a well-paid job at a publishing house.

7. The company will not increase your salaries this year.

8. We might discuss the problem in the meeting if there is enough time.

9. The accident happened because the driver had not stopped car in time.

10. You can see that no one has washed the dishes.

III.

1. She could feel that she was not being looked at and she was displeased.

2. That book was written by Tony years ago, wasn't it?

3. A box of flowers has just been sent to you.

(You have just been sent a box of flowers).

4. Women are still denied the right to vote in some countries.

5. You didn't introduce her to any of the guests.

6. That medicine should be placed out of reach of children.

7. Someone will send a new bike to him on his birthday.

8. He wished he had invited everybody to his wedding.

9. The window has been broken.

10. Do you know that you will not be met at the train station?

IV.

1. Henry said that he wanted to buy a new schoolbag for his brother.
2. The girl informed us that they were going to build several schools in that city.
3. Nam said that he had once traveled to Great Britain.
4. The students said that they would have a test the following day.
5. Oanh told me that she didn't want to leave that town.
6. Mary told me if he had known the truth, he wouldn't have been happy.
7. Long told Quang that he might come when he had finished the homework.
8. The foreigner remarked that boy spoke English very well.
9. The man said that he thought it wouldn't rain that night.
10. He told us that his sister was going to get married the next Sunday.

V.

1. Miss Hoa asked khoa where he was going on his vacation that summer.
2. He asked me if / whether I had finished repairing my car.
3. She asked me why Mike had been looking so sad lately.
4. I asked my friend if / whether anyone had been hurt in the accident the morning before.
5. The boy asked Miss Hoa when the show would begin.
6. The girls asked me if / whether they had to be there at five or if / whether they could come a little later.
7. Linh asked Lan if / whether she knew that man's name.
8. Minh asked Giao how often she went to the cinema.
9. The boy asked his aunt if / whether they had built the villa two years before.
10. The host asked Nhung which coat was hers.

VI.

1. The teacher told his pupil to come into his office.
2. The speaker asked the audience not to make so much noise.
3. Mr. Pike invited Ben to come to their party that night.
4. Mike asked Anna not to call him again at that late hour.

5. Mother told me to hurry up if I wanted to go to the opera with the family.
6. The driver asked us not to get off the coach while it was moving.
7. She told the boy to show her what he had in his hand.
8. The policeman ordered the thief to stay where he was and not to touch anything.
9. The manager warned the girl to do what she was told or she would get into trouble.
10. Susan told Micheal to read her exercise, and to tell her if it was correct.

VII.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. wonderfully | 5. suggestions |
| 2. questionable | 6. quietened |
| 3. happenings | 7. compilation |
| 4. summarized | 8. honourable |

VIII.

1. Tell me what happens if we can't guess the correct answer.
2. He explained the rules and then competitors started to play.
3. Many people claim that there were other wonders, which the ancient Greeks knew nothing about.
4. The first and longest section of the Great Wall of China were constructed between 221 and 204 BC.
5. Mike left the hotel and started jogging along the river.
6. Mark asked his wife what she like on her birthday.
7. It is said that Jack and Joe are good friends.
8. Father told me to stay at home to learn my lessons.
9. Do you know what Ronaldo is considered the best footballer nowadays?
10. She says that nothing in the world can be compared to her love for her fatherland.

IX.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|------------|
| 1. say | 2. speak | 3. ask | 4. telling |
|--------|----------|--------|------------|

5. talking

7. said

9. talked

6. asking

8. told

10. spoken

X.

Oanh looked worried because she was gaining too much weight. Last time she weighed 50 kilos and was 160cm tall. After the summer holidays she weighed 60 kilos and was 163cm tall. Her shirt and trousers became too short and tight. She thought she was getting too fat.

XI.

TẠI BỜ BIỂN

Gia đình của Nam đã đi nghỉ hè đến bãi biển vào tháng 7. Chiếc xe lửa đã đông người, nhưng tất cả họ đều tìm được chỗ ngồi. Họ đã ở khách sạn Rạng Đông, và đi ra bãi cát khi thời tiết tốt đẹp. Có rất nhiều người ở đó. Một số họ đang tắm, một số đang câu cá và một số khách đi lên đi xuống hay ngồi đọc báo. Nam thích bơi, và em trai của anh ấy cũng thế. Nhưng em gái của anh ấy thích tìm vỏ sò hay đào hố trên cát. Dĩ nhiên Nam không thể đi xa nhưng anh ấy muốn làm mọi thứ và đi mọi nơi cùng với em trai và em gái của anh ấy.

XII.

1. nor

3. Europeans

6. extended

2. China

4. with

8. had

3. myths

5. that

9. excluding

XIII.

1 – F

3 – A

5 – B

7 – E

2 – C

4 – G

6 – D

XIV.

1. Metropolitan Hanoi

5. Turtle Pagoda

8. Ho Chi Minh

2. Hoan Kiem

6. Ba Dinh

9. Dong Da

3. Red River

7. Ho Chi Minh

10. Hai Ba Trung

4. Hoan Kiem Lake

Mausoleum

XV.

1. What is HaiPhong?
2. Where is Hai Phong?
3. What does the port have for handling waterborne freight?
4. What is the port visited by?
5. How is Hai Phong linked to other inland points?
6. What do the chief industrial enterprises in and near the city include?
7. When were certain industrial and transportation facilities in and near the city damaged?
8. What was the population of Haiphong in 2000?

Unit 15

I.

1. What did her roommates do last Saturday?
2. had
3. didn't go
4. will stay
5. Where were her family last summer vacation?
6. How far is it from Ben Tre to Vinh Long?
7. carried
8. was
9. are watering
10. Where will they go next Sunday afternoon?

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. was | 4. has saved | 7. have finished |
| 2. Has he done | 5. seemed | 8. served |
| 3. has been | 6. has improved | 9. studied |

10. Have we ever asked

III.

1. was sitting, reading

2. Did you arrive

3. do not arrive, was

4. fell, was
getting

5. did not believe,
loved

6. was typing,
was talking

7. woke

8. wrote

9. studied

10. Was is sti
snowing

IV.

1. had harvested

2. had sold

3. had already left

4. had been

5. phoned

6. had you visited

7. had not finished

8. had been

9. had seen, came

10. lived

V.

1-D

3-E

5-G

7-H

9-F

2-A

4-I

6-J

8-B

10-C

VI.

Yesterday morning Mike got up at 6 o'clock and had an enormous breakfast. He didn't go to work by bus. He walked to work, which took him about fifteen minutes. He started work at 7.30. He had lunch in the canteen at 11.30. He finished work at 5 o'clock. He was tired when he got home. He cooked a meal in the evening . He didn't go out . He went to bed at about 10.30. He slept well last night.

VII.

1. took

2. didn't
enjoy

3. didn't disturb

4. went

5. didn't sit

6. didn't eat

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7. w
a
s
n
,
t | 9. flew

10. didn't cost |
| 8. l
a
u
g
h
e
d | |

VIII.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. now | 2. since | 3. tomorrow |
| 4. yesterday | 5. for | 6. just |
| 7. ago | 8. recently | 9. already |
| 10. yet | | |

IX.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. computerized | 2. saving | 3. connection |
| 4. amusement | 5. challenger | 6. disagreements |
| 7. darkness | 8. restrictions | 9. accessible |
| 10. requirement | | |

X.

Mai went to Hanoi last summer holidays with her family . It's the capital of Vietnam. They visited many historical places and scenic sports. They saw an impressive building on Badinh square. They kept silent when they came to pay homage to Uncle Ho. Uncle Ho was a great man. He devoted his whole life to the struggle for the liberation of our people. But he led a very simple life. Then they visited the One-Pillar pagoda, the West lake, the Sword lake and the Thang Long bridge. The visit to Hanoi made a great impression on her.

XI.

Người ta sử dụng máy vi tính bằng nhiều cách. Trong thương mại máy vi tính theo dõi những bảng tóm tắt với những mã khóa và máy quét, theo dõi tình trạng tín dụng của khách hàng, và chuyển nhượng quỹ một cách nhanh chóng như điện. Ở gia đình, những máy vi tính nhỏ được gắn vào hệ thống mạch điện của hầu hết những thiết bị để kiểm soát nhiệt độ trong nhà, vận hành những hệ thống mạch điện trong nhà, cho biết giờ, và tắt, mở máy video. Máy vi tính trong xe ô tô điều chỉnh việc chảy của nhiên liệu, do đó gia tăng tổng số dặm đi được. Máy vi tính cũng giúp tiêu khiển, tạo nên âm thanh kỹ thuật số trên những hệ thống âm thanh nổi hay những tranh biếm họa đặc biệt đầy sức sống trên máy vi tính từ một đĩa đã giải mã kỹ thuật số.

XII.

1. (line 1) : said ① know
2. (line 2): remembrance ① memory
3. (line 3): center ① central
4. (line 4): as well as ① such as
5. (line 5): communication ① communicate
6. (line 6): but ① and
7. (line 8): who ① that
8. (line 10): calling ① called
9. (line 11): exercise ① example
10. (line 12): talk ① write

XIII.

5 – 1 – 6 – 3 – 2 – 4

XIV.

1. What is the CPU driven by?
2. What is the function of repetitive clock circuits?
3. What does a CPU use?
4. What does CPU use these clock pulses for?
5. Where are smallest increments of CPU work completed?
6. What do more complex tasks take?
7. What are measured in Hertz, or number of pulses per second?
8. How many clock pulses does a 100-megahertz (100-MHz) processor have?
9. Where do 100 million clock pulses pass?
10. What are clock pulses?

XV.

- 1- T
- 2.-T

Unit 16.

I.

1. When was the telephone invented?
2. How is glass made?
3. When was America discovered?
4. What is silver used for ?
5. When was television invented?
6. When was Long born?
7. What are these chairs made from?
8. What material are their coats made from?
9. Where was that car made in ?
10. Where were his new jeans bought?

II.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. be done | 2. have been sent | 3. be made |
| 4. be woken up | 5. be spent | 6. have been repaired |
| 7. be carried | 8. have been caused | 9. have been repaired |
| 10. have been bought. | | |

III.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. got hurt | 2. got stung | 3. get broken |
| 4. get used | 5. got stolen | 6. got stopped |
| 7. get paid | 8. get damaged | 9. gets asked |
| 10. got run | | |

IV.

1. They are having house painted (the house / paint) at the moment.
2. have another key made.
3. had her hair cut

4. have you had your hair cut
5. Do they have newspapers delivered
6. am having a swimming pool built
7. haven't had the film developed
8. have it cleaned
9. have your ears pierced
10. had his nose broken

V.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. However | 2. Although | 3. since | 4. and |
| 5. because of | 6. while | 7. but | 8. because |
| 9. for | 10. despite | | |

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. inventor | 2. Learners | 3. storage |
| 4. touching | 5. clouded | 6. pressure |
| 7. mixture | 8. instrumental | 9. refinement |
| 10. productive | | |

VII.

1. Because she was seriously ill, she couldn't come.
2. Kitty eats very little because she doesn't want to put on weight.
3. Because of her mother's being there, I said nothing about it.
4. Despite the great noise, he continued to study his lessons.
5. Though they are living in the same street, they hardly ever see each other.
6. That question is so difficult that I can't answer it.
7. It was such hot tea that she couldn't drink it.
8. The garden isn't big enough to play football in.
9. The raincoat isn't big enough for her to wear.
10. It is such an easy exercise that I can do it.

VIII.

1. The box was so light that she could carry it.
2. It was SUCH an interesting play that I saw it twice.
3. The shirt is TOO small for him to wear.
4. The novel was interesting ENOUGH for us to read many times.
5. The book is SO bad that nobody reads it.
6. I FIND it hard to live on my salary.
7. IF it weren't sold out, I could see the film.
8. UNLESS you tell Hoa what to do , she never does anything.
9. I WISH my mother could speak English.
10. It's the FIRST time we have seen that woman here.

IX.

Joe đang dung cơm chiều tại một nhà hàng khi Heart bước vào. Heart nhìn thấy Joe bước đến và ngồi cùng bàn. Heart là một trong những người bạn của Joe. Anh ấy luôn mượn tiền bạn của anh ấy, nhưng anh ấy chưa từng mượn tiền Joe. Trong khi anh ấy đang ăn, Heart hỏi Joe cho anh ấy mượn 3 bảng Anh. Joe đưa tiền cho anh ấy , sau đó anh ấy nói, “Tôi chưa từng mượn tiền bạn, do đó bây giờ bạn trả tiền cho bữa cơm chiều cho tôi”.

X.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE!

My son, while a teaching assistant at the University of Kanas in Lawrence, had an important appointment after class one day. He put on a white shirt, a tie and a conservative dark suit. As he was leaving his apartment, he noticed his mouse trap had a victim. Holding the trap carefully out in front of him, he walked to the dump. A professor passed / went by, took in the situation and asked, “What time is the funeral”.

XI.

1. (line 1): people © human
2. (line 3): Wook ©Iron
3. (line 4): Soon ©Early
4. (line 6): are ©were

- 5.(line 7): Much ① Many
6. (line 8): covering ① covered
7. (line 9): inventor ① invention
8. (line 10): but ① and
9. (line 12): do ① make
10. (line 13): for ① of

XII.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. which | 2. and | 3. most |
| 4. such | 5. especially | 6. development |
| 7. invention | 8. engine | 9. work |
| 10. human | | |

XIII.

1. Who(m) were early inventors unable to support?
2. How did the two individuals work?
3. What did they (the individuals) achieve simultaneously?
4. How many of them (the individuals) were recognized for the discovery?
5. Who applied for a patent on the telephone on the same day?
6. Who(m) was credit for the discovery of the calculus fought for bitterly by?
(By whom was credit for the discovery of the calculus fought for bitterly?)

XIV.

3 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 4

XV.

- 1 – T
- 2 – F
- 3 – F