

LƯU HOÀNG TRÍ



KEYS BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

8

(THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH THÍ ĐIỂM 2015)

PEARSON

Tài liệu phát miễn phí, không bán

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Unit 1: Leisure activities

A. PHONETICS

I.

/br/	/pr/
Brian, broth, branch, toothbrush, brother, browsing	apricot, presentation, prepare, prevention, programme, pronunciation, precious, private, project,

II.

1. principal 2. present 3. bridge 4. brick 5. breakfast
6. price 7. branch 8. Prince 9. bracelet 10. prize

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

1. read: a newspaper, a magazine, an e-mail
2. go: swimming, shopping, hiking
3. play : football, the guitar, computer games
4. write : a letter, an e-mail, something interesting
5. listen to : the radio, music, CDs
6. watch : television, a video, a game show, a quiz show
7. go to: school, the cinema, a restaurant, the library
8. visit: friends, cousins
9. do : nothing, something interesting
10. have : a meal, leisure activities, an outdoor activity

II.

1. about = *abt* 2. and = *n* 3. are = *r* 4. at = *@*
5. for = *4* 6. great = *gr8* 7. kisses = *xx* 8. by the way = *btw*
9. love = *luv* 10. you = *u* 11. see you = *c u* 12. thanks = *thx*
13. to/two = *2* 14. would = *wd* 15. your = *ur* 16. tomorrow = *2moro*

III.

- 2 A. Hi, Katy! Thx 4 ur text ... Yes, wd u love 2 meet 2moro? c u @ Roebuck's abt 5?
A. Hi, Katy! Thanks for your text ... Yes, would you love to meet tomorrow? See you at Roebuck's about 5?
4 B. Fantastic!!! What is it? r u in luv.
B. Fantastic!!! What is it? Are you in love?
3 C. That's gr8, c u @ 5 btw ... I've got some important news 4 u ...
C. That's great, see you at 5. By the way, I've got some important news for you.
1 D. Hi Sue! ... Joe n I will be in town 2moro. wd u like 2 meet 4 a coffee? Luv Katy
D. Hi Sue! ... Joe and I will be in town tomorrow. Would you like to meet for a coffee? Love Katy
5 E. Tell u 2moro Love n xx Katy
E. Tell you tomorrow. Love and kisses Katy

IV. 1. playing 2. watching 3. skiing 4. doing 5. swimming 6. going

V.

1. don't like watching 2. hate standing 3. getting 4. prefer to be
5. don't mind playing 6. Does he like playing 7. prefers to play
8. likes scoring 9. doesn't mind watching

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. like 2. o'clock 3. take 4. afternoon 5. likes
6. And you 7. do 8. joke

II. 1. a good place 2. somewhere different 3. Why don't 4. lots to see 5. come back

D. READING

I. 1. 87 2. 42 3. 82 4. 10 5. 23 6. 38 7. 30 8. 32

II.

1. He goes to the cinema.
2. He plays football on Saturday morning.
3. He watches TV (usually a football match).
4. He does his homework.
5. He surfs the Net on Friday afternoon and Sunday evening.

III.

1. Skateboarding became very popular in the 1970s.
2. They are 'freestyle' skateboarding, 'ramp' skateboarding, and 'street-style' skateboarding.
3. It is a combination of freestyle and ramp skateboarding.
4. Because this allowed them to skateboard safely.
5. Yes, I do. Because there are lots of competitions now.

IV.

1. In the UK they play football, rugby, tennis and basketball, while in the USA they play American football, athletics, basketball and baseball.
2. They spend over 25 hours a week online.
3. The average teenager in the UK gets about £7 a week pocket money. In the USA it is about \$10.
4. They spend their money on clothes and going out, but magazines, presents and snacks are also important.
5. They have sixteen online friends.

V. 1. C 2. E 3. B 4. D 5. A

E. WRITING

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

II. There are both many good things and many potential dangers about social media. It is important for parents to teach their children how to use social media wisely. Social media can be the start of bad things like cyberbullying... The recent reports about the matter say that many teenagers have online contact with strangers, and it makes them feel scared or uncomfortable. Others have received online advertising that was inappropriate for their age. It is important for parents to be aware of what their children are doing online. Parents should make their children understand that they respect their children's privacy. However, parents want to make sure (that) their children are safe.

TEST (UNIT 1)

I. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C

II.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 6. brown | 7. break | 8. bread | 9. broken | 10. bring |
| 11. pretty | 12. prize | 13. Broccoli | 14. practice | 15. prepositions |

III.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 16. use | 17. play | 18. play | 19. go | 20. go out |
| 21. go | 22. listen to | 23. watch | 24. listen to | 25. go |
| 26. play | 27. watch/listen to | | | |

IV. 28. Hi, Alex. r u free 2moro? wd u like 2 go 2 c a film? Luv Ed

29. OK. What wd u like 2 c?

30. How abt "The Queen n I"? It's @ the Odeon @ 7.30 p.m.

31. gr8 ... What time?

32. abt 7.15?

33. c u there. btw I haven't got any money ... Can u pay for my ticket?

34. I'll lend u the money.

35. thx for that! c u 2moro.

Luv n xx, Alex

V.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 36. enjoy doing | 37. doesn't mind helping | 38. plays | 39. goes skateboarding |
| 40. prefers to play | 41. do | 42. does | 43. doesn't like getting |

VI. 44. D 45. A 46. F 47. C 48. B

VII. 49. C 50. B 51. A 52. D 53. F 54. E

VIII. 55. T 56. F 57. T 58. F 59. F 60. F 61. T 62. T

IX. 63. C 64. D 65. B 66. E 67. A 68. G 69. H 70. J 71. F 72. I

X.

73. First 74. Second 75. In my opinion 76. also 77. Beside

78. In addition

79. Finally

80. In short

Unit 2: Life in the countryside

A. PHONETICS

/b/	/k/
black, blue, blow, blouse, block, blame, blank, blossom, blind, blink(ed)	clothing, club, class, classical, clean, clear, clever, climb(ing), clerk, close

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

1. **ride:** a camel, a bike, a motorbike, a donkey, a car, an ostrich
2. **collect:** food, water, data, information, dolls, postcards
3. **pick:** grapes, blackberry, strawberry, tea buds,
4. **herd:** buffaloes, cattle, goats, sheep
5. **put up:** a flag, a fence, a memorial, a notice

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

III.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. kites | 2. vast | 3. ride | 4. dry | 5. loaded |
| 6. harvest | 7. grassland | 8. beehive | 9. convenient | 10. cattle |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. peaceful | 2. nomadic | 3. collector | 4. inconvenient | 5. unsafe |
| 6. friendly | 7. healthily | 8. traditional | 9. generously | 10. soundly |

V.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. bigger than | 2. hotter than | 3. more expensive than | 4. bigger than |
| 5. more intelligent than | 6. more important than | 7. cheaper than | 8. harder than |
| 9. better than | 10. worse than | | |

VI.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. cheaper than | 2. more effective than | 3. more beautiful than | 4. taller than |
| 5. heavier than | 6. longer than | 7. easier than | 8. easier than |
| 9. more comfortable than | 10. more interesting than | | |

VII.

1. I work faster than Tom (does).

- Mai sings more beautifully than Mi (does).
- We arrived at the party more early than the Smiths (did) last night.
- Phong speaks more loudly than Nick (does).
- I speak English more fluently than my sister (does).

C. SPEAKING

Advantages: 3, 4, 5, 6

Disadvantages: 1, 2, 7, 8

D. READING

I. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

II. 1. more 2. for 3. there 4. so 5. can/may
6. in 7. each 8. has 9. be 10. where

E. WRITING

I.

- Linda lives on a farm in the country, in Colorado, the USA.
- In summer, she goes hiking in the mountains.
- In winter, she goes snowboarding.
- She really likes it because it's relaxing and quiet.
- She thinks city life is not safe enough to walk around alone.
- She also thinks it is too dangerous to cycle on the streets because of the heavy traffic.

II.

- Soc Trang province has followed the new rural development programme in 22 poor villages since 2000.
- Local people grow rice, vegetables, and raise animals.
- Agricultural work becomes less difficult thanks to machinery.
- Electricity helps children to study better, and paved roads make transportation easier.
- Public works have helped local people especially Khmer people to develop production, reduce poverty, and create better lives.

TEST (UNIT 2)

I. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D

II. 6. *black* 7. *blue* 8. *click* 9. *blame* 10. *blood*
11. *block* 12. *club* 13. *clock* 14. *close* 15. *clothes*

III. 16. *colourful* 17. *inconvenient* 18. *peaceful* 19. *brave* 20. *vast*
21. *nomadic* 22. *slow* 23. *safe* 24. *quiet* 25. *hard*

IV. 26. *collection* 27. *inconvenient* 28. *skillful* 29. *unsafe* 30. *friendly* 31. *healthily*

V. 32. *more heavily* 33. *harder* 34. *more brightly* 35. *more quickly*
36. *more happily* 37. *more noisily* 38. *more easily* 39. *better*

VI. 40. *more soundly* 41. *more healthily* 42. *more traditionally* 43. *better*

44. *more generously* 45. *more quickly* 46. *more optimistically* 47. *more badly*

VII. 48. Nick writes essays more carefully than Phuc (does).

49. A snail moves more slowly than a crab (does).

50. My father explained the subject more clearly than my brother (did).

51. My cousin sings better than I do/me.

52. Phong swims faster than Phuc (does).

VIII. 53. F 54. D 55. A 56. G 57. B 58. H 59. E 60. C

IX. 61. D 62. C 63. B 64. A 65. A 66. C 67. D 68. A 69. D 70. B

X. 71. D 72. C 73. B 74. D 75. C

XI.

- Villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising animals, and making handicrafts.
- They live in a small community with a temple where great events such as festivals are organized.
- Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses built on stilts to keep above flood waters.
- Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea to live on.
- People in Central Highlands and the northern regions live by growing rice, rubber trees, coffee and tea.

Unit 3: Peoples of Viet Nam

A. PHONETICS

/sk/	/sp/	/st/
disconnect, discourage, tasks, school, ask, discover, skillful	spell, speech, spend, sport, speak, crisp, spicy	stamp, stone, best, text, stand, story

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. 1. cultural heritage 2. information 3. ethnic groups 4. research
5. *a tour* 6. *display area* 7. *stilt house* 8. *little bridges*

II. 1. *home* 2. *dress* 3. *at* 4. *with* 5. *ethnic*
6. *for* 7. *valleys* 8. *provide* 9. *villages* 10. *their*

III. 1. a 2. the 3. the 4. the 5. the 6. The 7. A 8. a 9. an 10. The

IV. 1. The 2. the 3. The 4. The 5. an 6. The 7. The 8. the 9. a 10. a

V.

- When was the house chosen for the background of the film?
- Where is the house?
- What is the film about?
- Why was she raised by her stepmother?
- When did she begin to look for her birth mother?

VI.

- How many inhabitants does the Ha Nhi group have?
- Where do they live?
- Who do they (mainly) worship?
- What do they live on?
- What do they use to work in the fields?
- Where are the gardens?

C. SPEAKING

- Which language do the Hmong speak?
- What do they mainly grow?
- Besides that what else do they grow?
- What (animals) do the Hmong raise?
- What is the most effective source of transportation for the Hmong/ in the mountainous areas?
- What is the Hmong handicraft famous for?
- When is the Hmong's New Year?
- What do villagers play during the New Year's Festival?

D. READING

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

II.

1. It is located in Duong Lam commune at a 45 km distance from Hanoi.
2. It is the birthplace of two kings in the history of Vietnam, Phung Hung (or Bo Cai Dai Vuong) and Ngo Quyen.
3. It is typical for villages in the midlands in the North of Vietnam.
4. There are still nearly old 200 houses.
5. Phung Hung Temple, Ngo Quyen Royal Tomb, Mong Phu communal house, Ho Gam Hill, and the temple at which the diplomat Giang Van Minh is worshiped.

E. WRITING

1. The Cham ethnic group has a population of about 100,000.
2. They live mostly on the coast between Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces, or on the Cambodian border around Chau Doc.
3. The Cham have a tradition of wet rice cultivation.
4. Handicrafts are fairly well-developed, especially silkworm textiles and handmade pottery wares.
5. Both men and women wear long one-piece sarongs or cloth wrappers.
6. The main color of their daily dress is cotton white.
7. The chief means of transporting goods and farm produce is the back-basket.
8. The most important festival, called *Bon Kate*, is held near the Cham towers in the tenth month of the Lunar year.

TEST (UNIT 3)

- I. 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D
- II. 11. *speech* 12. *spend* 13. *ask* 14. *sports* 15. *stone* 16. *skill*
17. *spelling* 18. *speak* 19. *disk* 20. *school* 21. *best* 22. *stamps*
- III. 23. mountainous 24. agricultural 25. traditional 26. diversity 27. peaceful
- IV. 28. What is the population of the Khmer ethnic group?
29. It is over one million.
30. Where does the Khmer live?
31. They live in Soc Trang, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, Kien Giang, and An Giang provinces.
32. What are their customs?
33. Young Khmer people often go to pagodas to study and improve their virtues and knowledge.
34. What do they do to live on?
35. They live on wet rice cultivation, animal husbandry, weaving, pottery and sugar making from the “Thot Not” tree.
36. What are their main festivals?
37. They are “Chon Cho Nam Tho May” (New Year Festival), Buddha’s Birthday, “Don Ta” (Forgive the Crimes of the Dead), and “Ooc Om Bok” (Moon Worship).
- V. 38. *ethnic minority* 39. *branch* 40. *share* 41. *stilt house*
42. *marriage* 43. *musical instruments* 44. *ceremonies* 45. *a funeral house*
- VI.
46. The 47. a 48. The 49. The 50. an 51. the 52. the 53. the
- VII. 54. What custom do ethnic groups in Central Highlands have?
55. What do people in the Central Highlands believe?
56. What would the dead do if they were not buried in beautiful graves?
57. What is the purpose of making funeral houses and cutting wooden statues?
58. How many tools do people in the Central Highlands use to make statues?
59. What topics for funeral statues are taken from?

- VIII. 60. B 61. C 62. A 63. D 64. C 65. B 66. A 67. B 68. D 69. B
- IX. 70. C 71. A 72. C 73. B 74. D
- X. 75. It is quite simple to cook Thang Co.
76. The horse meat and organs are washed and mixed with 12 traditional spices: cardamom, anise flower, cinnamon, ginger and some secret species...
77. Then all meat and organs are put in a large pan and fried.
78. Wait until the meat becomes dry, and pour water in the pan and simmer within more than an hour.
79. The organs such as heart, liver, blood, bowel, meat, bone are added later and then simmered and put more vegetables.
80. The pans of Thang Co in highland market fairs are usually enough for a few dozen of people.

TEST YOURSELF 1

- I. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B
- II. 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. A
- III. 16. *blank* 17. *blanket* 18. *blind* 19. *blouse* 20. *cleaning*
21. *clearly* 22. *blackberry* 23. *classical* 24. *block* 25. *clerk*
- IV. 26. **uploaded** 27. **video-sharing site** 28. **online community** 29. **hits**
30. **posted** 31. **website** 32. **blog** 33. **download**
- V. 34. populated 35. optimistically 36. peaceful 37. villagers 38. inconvenience
VI. 39. *hate* 40. *quite like* 41. *don't really like* 42. *love* 43. *don't mind*
- VII. 44. **Courses 1, 3** 45. **Course 1** 46. **Course 4** 47. **Course 2**
48. **Courses 2, 3** 49. **Course 3** 50. **Course 4** 51. **Course 1**
- VIII. 52. *tribe* 53. *takes* 54. *slope* 55. *stream*
56. *image* 57. *designs* 58. *use* 59. *colors*
- IX. 60. B 61. A 62. A 63. B 64. C
- X. 65. C 66. D 67. A 68. C 69. D
- XI. 70. D 71. A 72. B 73. D 74. A
- XII. 75. In my opinion 76. also 77. I think 78. Besides
79. In addition 80. As I have noted

Unit 4: Our customs and traditions

A. PHONETICS

I.

/spr/	/str/
spray, spout, spring roll, spread, spring, spreadsheet, offspring	straight, strange, stranger, street, strength, stress, strict, striker, strings, stripes, instructions, pedestrians, strawberries, streams, district,

II.

/spr/: spread, spring, newsprint, spreads, spout
/str/: strange, stress, strange, district, street, astronaut, frustrated

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I.

1. *a temple*
2. *take off*
3. *provider*
4. *according to – break with tradition*
5. *a tradition*
6. *cultural*
7. *the custom of*
8. *gift*
9. *unlucky*
10. *death*
11. *clocks*

II.

1. In Thailand, **there's a tradition that** visitors should dress neatly in all religious shrines and temples, and never enter in shorts or sleeveless shirts.
2. **According to tradition**, never climb onto a Buddha image to take a photograph or do anything that might indicate a lack of respect.
3. **Following the tradition of Thailand**, a monk is not allowed to touch money, so if a man wishes to give money to a monk, he must place it in the bowl.
4. **According to the tradition**, the "wai" – a slight bow with the palms together and the fingertips touching the face – is a way of showing respect or thanks, but you can **break with tradition** by smiling or nodding.
5. You have to **follow the tradition of** removing shoes when entering a private Thai home as a sign of respect.
6. **According to tradition**, you should never point your feet at someone or an object as this is considered disrespectful.
7. **Following the tradition of** Thailand, it is considered very rude to touch people on the head, but now you can **break with tradition by** touching young children on their heads.
8. The Thai **have the custom of** using the word "Khun" as the best way to address someone and it is used in front of the name, usually the first name.

III.

1. You shouldn't drink at a dinner party until everyone is served.
2. You should raise your drink and say "kampai!" (cheers) before you drink.
3. You should use a small wet cloth at most Japanese restaurant to wash your hands before eating.
4. You shouldn't use it as a napkin or to touch any part of your face.
5. You should use chopsticks during the meal
6. You shouldn't tip in any situation in Japan.

IV.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. don't have to get up | 2. have to decide | 3. don't have to take | 4. has to open | |
| 5. have to talk | 6. don't have to send | 7. don't have to explain | 8. have to stop | |
| V. 1. should | 2. should | 3. shouldn't | 4. shouldn't | 5. should |
| 6. shouldn't | 7. should | 8. shouldn't | 9. should | 10. should |

VI.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. You should | 2. You should | 3. You shouldn't | 4. You shouldn't |
| 5. You shouldn't | 6. You should | 7. You should | 8. You shouldn't |

C. SPEAKING

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

II.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. had to be | 2. had to train | 3. did you have to be | 4. had to start |
| 5. Did you have to wear | 6. didn't have to wear | 7. didn't have to climb | 8. didn't have to pay |

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

D. READING

- I. 1. In Indonesia. 2. In Samoa. 3. In Muslim countries.
4. In Canada and the US. 5. In Korea.

- II. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

- III. 1. E 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

- IV. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

- V. 1. E 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

6. Because people believe that their ancestors possess supernatural powers.
7. They are: visiting the ancestors at their graves, making offerings to them to provide for their welfare in the afterlife, burning incense every day on the domestic ancestral altar.

8. Because they believe that their ancestors may use the money in the afterlife.
9. We can see the year of the death, his full name, and the name of the son who erects the tablet.
10. They take place on the death date of the ancestors.

E. WRITING

1. The *xoe* dance has already been considered as a cultural and folklore activity of Thai ethnic people in Hoa Binh Province.
2. Ten centuries ago, *xoe* was performed on the occasion of the establishment of the hamlets and villages or during the festivals of the Thai ethnic people.
3. Now, it has developed into 36 dances and has become the symbol of solidarity among the ethnic groups in the northwest.
4. The *xoe* dance is performed by the boys and girls in the hamlets.
5. They hold hands to form a circle and dance together.
6. The musical instruments for the dance include lutes, drums, two-chord fiddles, gongs and cymbals.
7. For the Thai natives, they do not need to learn the *xoe* dance because they can dance automatically when they grow up.
8. Without the *xoe* dance, Thai boys and girls do not become lovely couples.

TEST (UNIT 4)

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A
II. 11. *tradition* 12. *festival* 13. *celebrations* 14. *fortune* 15. *presentation*
16. *activities* 17. *wishes* 18. *enjoyment* 19. *water-throwing* 20. *heat*

III.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 21. You should not work so hard. | 22. We should buy her a nice birthday present. |
| 23. We should take it to the garage. | 24. We should go to bed early tonight. |
| 25. You should not listen to him. | 26. You/We should not worry so much. |
| 27. He should look for another one. | 28. We should turn it off. |
| 29. You should have a haircut. | 30. He should meet the teacher after class. |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 31. should | 32. should | 33. have to | 34. should | 35. have to |
| 36. don't have to | 37. should | 38. don't have to | 39. shouldn't | 40. should |
| V. 41. had to go back | 42. had to walk | 43. had to stay | | |
| 44. didn't have to pay | 45. didn't have to eat | 46. had to buy | | |

- VI. 47. F 48. D 49. H 50. E 51. A 52. G 53. C 54. B

- VII. 55. A 56. C 57. D 58. B 59. D 60. A 61. B 62. C

- VIII. 63. D 64. E 65. A 66. C 67. B 68. T 69. F 70. T 71. F 72. T

IX.

73. The Xa Pho ethnic group has a population of over 1,000 people mainly in the districts of Sa Pa.
74. Different folk dances of the Xa Pho are performed by groups of five to ten people in straight or curved lines.
75. In the dance movements, the left hand uses a musical instrument, while the right hand holds the costumes following the beat.
76. Girls often wear the traditional skirt and shirt of indigo fabric.
77. They embroider and decorate their clothes elaborately and beautifully.
78. The main musical instrument is Ma Nhi.
79. The women dance and beat the rhythm at the same time.
80. Men and women have separate dances, and they seldom dance together/ seldom dancing together.

Unit 5: Festivals in Viet Nam

A. PHONETICS

I.

Verbs	Nouns	Verbs	Nouns
1. concentrate	<i>concentration</i>	16. organize	<i>organization</i>
2. compose	<i>composition</i>	17. compare	<i>comparison</i>
3. consider	<i>consideration</i>	18. attend	<i>attention</i>
4. construct	<i>construction</i>	19. recognize	<i>recognition</i>
5. coordinate	<i>coordination</i>	20. animate	<i>animation</i>
6. depress	<i>depression</i>	21. consume	<i>consumption</i>
7. donate	<i>donation</i>	22. explode	<i>explosion</i>
8. erect	<i>erection</i>	23. discuss	<i>discussion</i>
9. found	<i>foundation</i>	24. celebrate	<i>celebration</i>
10. locate	<i>location</i>	25. educate	<i>education</i>
11. apply	<i>application</i>	26. commemorate	<i>commemoration</i>
12. generate	<i>generation</i>	27. invade	<i>invasion</i>
13. oblige	<i>obligation</i>	28. preserve	<i>preservation</i>
14. reflect	<i>reflection</i>	29. recommend	<i>recommendation</i>
15. converse	<i>conversation</i>	30. present	<i>presentation</i>

Stress on 2 nd syllable	Stress on 3 rd syllable	Stress on 4 th syllable
<i>depression, donation, erection, foundation, location, attention, consumption, explosion, discussion, reflection, invasion</i>	<i>concentration, composition, construction, comparison, recognition, animation, celebration, education, application, generation, obligation, conversation, preservation, presentation</i>	<i>consideration, coordination, organization, commemoration, recommendation,</i>

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

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. 1. because 2. Moreover 3. Although 4. but
5. When 6. While 7. and 8. so

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

III. 1. pray 2. celebrate 3. honour/ worship 4. commemorate
5. symbolizes 6. hold 7. perform 8. honour/ worship

IV. 1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D

C. SPEAKING

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

II. 1. E 2. F 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C

D. READING

I. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. A

6. It is held on the 6th day of the Lunar New Year in Nem Thuong Village, in Bac Ninh Province.

7. This festival is held to commemorate a general in the Ly Dynasty – Doan Thuong, who reclaimed this land.

8. It originated from the legend that the general brought his troops to this land and slaughtered wild male pigs to feed his soldiers.

9. It is believed to symbolize prosperity, vitality and good harvest.

10. Because the festival is known as the most brutal in the country.

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

III. 1. C 2. E 3. F 4. B 5. D 6. A

7. It is Chol Chnam Thmay Festival.

8. It is held in mid-April, in 3 days (4 days for the leap year).

9. They prepare new clothes, food and drinks for whole festival days, and they also repair, clean and decorate their house.

10. On the altar, they present 5 flower branches, 5 candles, 5 incense, 5 cereal seeds and fruit crops.

11. Major activities are bathing, dressing nice, bringing sacrifice gifts to the temple in good time which has been selected.

12. They cook rice and bring it to the temple on the second New Year day.

13. They do Buddha bathing and monk-bathing ceremony on the third day.

14. They go to the grave to pray for the souls of those who died.

E. WRITING

I.

1. On New Year's Eve, the Vietnamese put fruits on the altar, **and** they also arrange watermelon and traditional cakes such as *chung* cakes.

2. **While** many people go to pagodas or churches on New Year's to pray for the coming year, many others remain in their home in front of the altar to welcome the ancestors through prayer.

3. **Although** people from Western countries do not follow ancestor worship, ancestor worship is considered a type of religious practices in some Asian countries.

4. **Because** *xoan* singing is still in the memory of folk artists in Phu Tho province, they always try their best to hand down offspring the old style of singing in the activities of the clubs. (because)

II.

1. The Giong Festival is held from the 6th to the 12th of the 4th lunar month in several venues around Ha Noi.

2. The festival commemorates Saint Giong who defeated the An.

3. It is also an opportunity to hope for abundant harvests and happy lives, and express patriotism.

4. During the festival, villagers do the statue bathing, processions of bamboo flowers to Soc Temple.

5. The festival also provides many entertaining activities, including folk games and traditional singing performances.

6. The festival has been recognized by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage of mankind.

TEST (UNIT 5)

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

II. 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. A

III. 16. because 17. when 18. and 19. Moreover 20. and 21. Therefore

22. First 23. Then 24. because 25. because/when 26. if 27. if

IV. 28. G 29. D 30. H 31. C 32. E 33. A 34. F 35. B

V. 36. B 37. C 38. A 39. D 40. B 41. C 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. B

VI. 46. T 47. T 48. F 49. T 50. T 51. F 52. F 53. F 54. T 55. F

VII. 56. and 57. When 58. Moreover 59. so

60. Because 61. when 62. Therefore 63. although

64. It is held on 15th day of the eighth lunar month to celebrate biggest full moon in the year.

65. They prepare many different foods – moon cakes, candies, biscuits, jellies, and fruit.

66. They are given many nice lanterns and diverse funny masks.
 67. They can light the lanterns during the Mid-Autumn night.
 68. Because it takes place when people have had good crops.
 69. It is a good example of the traditional culture of the Vietnamese.

VIII.

70. **While** the establishment of the club of Xoan singing in Phu Tho has brought new energy and strength, villagers in these communes give great contribution to the development of the clubs.
 71. Valentine Day is not very popular in Viet Nam, **yet** people in big cities send gifts on that day.
 72. Flower buds and blossoms are the symbols for new beginning **because** these two distinctive flowers are widely sold and purchased during Tet.
 73. Homes are often cleaned and decorated before New Year's Eve, **and** the kitchen needs to be cleaned before the 23rd night of the last month.
 74. **When** street vendors rush into the city center with peach trees on their bicycles, the streets look like moving pink forests.

IX. King Hung Temple Festival

75. King Hung Temple Festival takes place yearly at King Hung Temple from the 8th to 11th day of the third lunar month.
 76. During the festival, Vietnamese people go to King Hung Temple on Nghia Linh Mountain, Phu Tho Province to take part in this festival.
 77. The festival features many folk games such as bamboo swings, rice cooking competitions, lion dance, human chess, water puppet performance, wrestling, crossbow shooting, etc.
 78. On the 10th day, a national ceremony is held with participation of about 40 villages.
 79. Governmental leaders will lead the procession up to Upper Temple.
 80. There is a ceremony of offering incense, five-fruit trays, and specialities such as *chung* cakes and *day* cakes, which are two traditional foods of Vietnam.

Unit 6: Folk tales

A. PHONETICS

- What a beautiful princess My Chau was!
- What a cunning prince Trong Thuy was!
- What a strong and kind young man Thach Sanh was!
- What a cunning merchant Ly Thong was!
- What a magical guitar Thach Sanh had!
- What a wonderful rice pot Thach Sanh had!
- What a wonderful lamp Aladdin had!
- What a beautiful voice the Little Mermaid had!
- What a big bamboo Khoai had!
- What delicious food *chung* and *day* cakes are!

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B
 II. 1. was reading – heard 2. came – was having 3. went – was raining
 4. Were you watching – phoned 5. met – was wearing 6. broke – were playing
 7. were waiting – arrived 8. was not driving – happened
 9. fell – was painting 10. were you doing
 III. 1. saw – were trying 2. was walking – felt 3. were driving – appeared
 4. was she driving – happened 5. was waiting – came 6. invited – was visiting
 7. didn't want – was waiting 8. rang – was watching
 9. began – was sitting 10. went – were having

- IV. 1. came – were watering 2. was talking 3. was practicing – was reading
 4. were climbing – visited 5. was talking – entered 6. was making – went
 7. was crossing – stepped – fell 8. began – was planting
 9. arrived – was writing 10. were walking – heard

V.

1. was doing 2. were shopping 3. was chatting 4. were driving 5. was making
 6. were cooking 7. was sleeping 8. were having 9. were drinking 10. was trying
 VI. 1. was cutting 2. slipped 3. fell 4. was 5. started
 6. appeared 7. asked 8. cried 9. told 10. felt
 11. dived 12. appeared 13. refused 14. was not 15. dived
 16. appeared 17. was 18. shook 19. told 20. was
 21. came 22. cried 23. thanked 24. was 25. gave

VII.

1. were you doing 2. Were you playing 3. wasn't playing 4. was raining
 5. was shining 6. wasn't shining 7. was watching 8. was helping
 9. were cleaning 10. was cleaning 11. Was he getting 12. was winding
 VIII. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A

C. SPEAKING

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

II.1. by Hans Christian Andersen

- it is a fairy tale
- the Emperor, the two strangers, the Chief Minister and the small boy
- didn't spend any time doing the things an emperor should do, but he was only interested in trying on new clothes and parading them in front of his people
- the Emperor that they could make magic cloth
- ordered a suit of magic cloth
- a small boy said what everyone was thinking: the Emperor was wearing nothing
- The Emperor just carried on with his parade – thinking the people were all be the fools

III.

① Hansel and Gretel

- They are Hansel, Gretel, and the witch.
- It is about two smart children, Hansel and Gretel.
- A woodcutter and his second-wife couldn't afford to feed his own children. The stepmother suggested leaving them in the forest for a while. The children, Hansel and Gretel, heard that and they left their home. Hansel used small rocks to mark the way back home. The two kids had no food when they found a witch's house made of bread, cake and sugar. Of course, they ate a lot and didn't die.
- The witch asked them to stay. After that, she locked up Hansel to fatten him, and made Gretel work hard around the house.
- This went on for a while until the witch decided to eat both of them. She asked Gretel to check the oven's heat from inside. Gretel tricked the witch into doing that instead. The witch was burned up and the children went home with a lot of her treasure. Unluckily, the mother died. The kids and the father lived happily ever since.

② The Bronze Pig

- The small boy, the glove-maker and his wife, and the artist.
- It is a story about a poor young boy in Florence, Italy.
- First, the boy was begging for money, but was not successful. He slept on top of a bronze pig which is actually a fountain. At night, the pig came alive and brought the

- boy into the museum where he saw a lot of famous paintings.
- The next morning, the boy woke up and went home. His mother made him go away for not bringing in any money, so he ran away. A glove-maker and his wife took him in. The boy met an artist and he taught the boy to draw.
 - He grew up to become a very talented artist who painted many beautiful pictures, including a painting of the bronze pig.

D. READING

- I. 1. One night her sisters went to a ball at the palace.
2. She felt very sad.
3. Her/The fairy godmother appeared and helped her.
4. She danced with the prince.
5. The prince and Cinderella were married and lived happily ever after.
- II. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B
- Because he saw them raise their heads to listen to the prayer coming from the nearby temple.
 - He raised his bow and shot the cobra to save the snakes.
 - The male snake gave him a beautiful white pearl as a gift of its gratitude.
 - Because it allowed one to understand the language of animals.
 - Because he dropped the magic pearl into the sea.
 - He ordered an army of workmen who brought hundreds of cartloads of sand to the seashore to fill up the sea to find his lost pearl.
 - kind 12. harmless 13. grateful 14. cruel 15. hunter
 - passed 17. tried 18. and 19. interested 20. while/when

E. WRITING

The Legend of the Milky Way

0. Once upon a time, there was a very beautiful and charming princess, named Chuc Nu.
00. She was a very hard-working lady and she was often sitting on the shore of the Silver River to sew clothes.
- One day, a young man, named Nguu Lang, herded his buffaloes to the river.
 - He fell in love with the princess at first sight, and she loved him, too.
 - The King of Heaven did not allow the daughter to marry Nguu Lang.
 - But the couple had to promise to continue their work after their marriage.
 - They enjoyed being married so much and they forgot their promise.
 - The King became furious and ordered them to separate.
 - Each of them would live on one side of the river and could only look at each other from across the river.
 - The King allowed them to meet once a year in the seventh month of the lunar year.
 - When they meet each other, they usually cry for joy.
 - They cry even more bitterly when it is time for separation.
 - That is why it rains heavily at the beginning of the seventh lunar month in Vietnam.
 - If you look at the sky on clear nights, you may see the Silver River which looks like a long milky white strip.

TEST (UNIT 6)

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

II.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 7. lived | 8. was performing | 9. caught | 10. said | 11. was |
| 12. agreed | 13. didn't like | 14. told | 15. came | 16. was not |
| 17. sent | 18. were | 19. wanted | 20. found | 21. was sitting |

- III. 22. B 23. D 24. E 25. F 26. C 27. A
- IV. 28. B 29. A 30. E 31. G 32. F 33. C 34. D
- V. 35. G 36. E 37. C 38. F 39. B 40. D
- VI. 41. B 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. D 46. B 47. C 48. B 49. D 50. B
- VII. 51. B 52. E 53. D 54. A 55. C
- Because one day her husband beat her with a stick and dismissed her from home.
 - He was deeply sad and regretful, so he decided to go away to find her until he spent all money and became a beggar.
 - Because she found that the stack of straw, where her drunk former husband was sleeping, had been being burning with a deer roasted it.
 - He jumped into the fire to die beside his wife.
 - God turned them into three parts of the earthen tripod so that they could live side by side forever.
 - faithful 62. regretful 63. loved 64. come/move to another place
 - lived in harmony 66. felt sorry for 67. decided to go away 68. because it was
 - jumped into the fire 70. what to do
 - Twenty-five tin toy soldiers are given to the boy as a birthday present.
 - The last toy soldier had only one leg because they ran out of tin.
 - The one-legged soldier saw the paper dancer on the table, and fell in love with her.
 - The soldier was placed on the window sill and knocked out of the window.
 - He was put in a paper boat and washed away.
 - The soldier was eaten by a fish.
 - When the fish was caught, sold, and cut open, the soldier was found inside.
 - The soldier was taken back to the playroom, and he was thrown onto the fire.
 - The paper dancer was blown onto the fire.
 - The soldier melted into a heart shape.

TEST YOURSELF 2

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. C
- II. 9. C 10. A 11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. C
- III. 17. D 18. E 19. B 20. A 21. C
- IV. 22. C 23. H 24. F 25. D 26. J 27. G 28. E 29. A 30. B 31. I
- V. 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. D 36. C 37. B 38. B 39. A
- VI. 40. F 41. T 42. F 43. F 44. T 45. T 46. T 47. T
- VII. 1. B 2. E 3. A 4. C 5. F 6. D 7. T 8. T 9. F
10. T 11. T 12. T 13. F 14. F
- VIII. 62. B 63. A 64. D 65. C 66. T 67. T 68. T 69. F
- IX. 70. Lion dances are held when opening a new company, or commencing an activity, **because** these dances are believed to bring good luck and prosperity and drive away evil.
- If you come and visit a Chinese family, you should bear in mind not to give an odd number of presents **because** odd numbers are considered unlucky in China.
 - The weather in India is rather hot all year round, **but** you shouldn't wear shorts or sleeveless shirts when visiting a pagoda.
 - Lim Festival is the festival of "Quan Ho" singing; **moreover**, it is also space for various folk games. (moreover)
 - People believe that the first person who visits their home during Tet holiday may bring them welfare for the whole year; **however**, the person who sweeps the floor on the first three days of this festive occasion might sweep away the wealth.

- X. 75. Apsara dance is a form of Cambodian classical dance.
 76. It is known as Cambodian Royal Ballet.
 77. The Apsara is performed by a woman in a traditional dress
 78. The dance uses gestures to tell myths or religious stories.
 79. It has a soft movement and loudly traditional Khmer music during its performance.
 80. Apsara dance does not require physical ability, but it requires smooth movement

Unit 7: Pollution

A. PHONETICS

I.

Oo	scenic, sonic, comic, magic, fabric, traffic
Ooo	Arabic, classical, typical, logical, tropical, vertical, practical, critical, mythical
oOo	terrific, kinetic, linguistic, statistic, cosmetic, aerobic, symbolic, fantastic, phonetic, emphatic, historic, heroic, specific, mechanic, republic, romantic, elastic, ceramic, aquatic
oOoo	arithmetic, botanical, numerical, political
ooOo	economic, supersonic, systematic, sympathetic, automatic, scientific, microscopic, oceanic, geographic, energetic

- II. 1. *chemicals* 2. *historical* 3. *medical* 4. *aquatic*
 5. *specific* 6. *psychological* 7. *dramatic* 8. *heroic*

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

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

- II. 1. contaminated 2. Industrial 3. death 4. Polluted

5. pollutants 6. difficulty

- III. 1. Air pollution leads to asthma, allergies and other respiratory illnesses.

2. Aquatic life suffers or dies because of thermal pollution.

3. The waste water is released from the paper mill in Thai Nguyen City, so water in the Cau River becomes brown and has terrible smell.

4. Water in rivers, canals, lakes are extremely polluted and has bad effects on people's health because people use too much herbicide to treat weeds.

5. Many fish in the river die because the temperature of water increases.

6. Plastic bags take so long to decompose, so nearly all of them still exist in the environment today.

- IV. 2. If the sea gets warmer, the ice at the North and South Poles will melt.

3. If the ice at the North and South Poles melts, the sea level will rise.

4. If the sea level rises, there will be floods in many parts of the world.

5. If there are floods in many parts of the world, many people will lose their homes.

- V. 1. If a person looks at the sky at night, he won't be able to see the Milky Way by naked eye.

2. If noise pollution happens regularly, it will cause stress or nuisance.

3. If water pollution gets more serious in the future, it will affect the development of economy and society.

4. If Australia has invested in water in Viet Nam with good results, half of the population in the rural areas will have access to fresh water.

5. If you use compact light bulbs, you will save a lot of energy.

6. If we have more space, we will plant more trees.

C. SPEAKING

- I. 1. *into the river* 2. *That's terrible!* 3. *to do about it*

4. *to stop them* 5. *By the way*

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

D. READING

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

- II. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. E 5. A 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

- III. 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D

6. They are satellites, solar panels, rocket bodies and fragments from space shuttles that are floating in space and are no longer functional.

7. It affects us here on Earth as well and will continue to affect us in future travel.

8. It left debris over an area the size of Austria.

9. They were injured by pieces of space debris that hit their ship.

10. No, it isn't. (It is very challenging.)

E. WRITING

1. Noise pollution is any loud sounds that are either harmful or annoying to humans and animals.

2. Generally, noise is produced by household appliances, big trucks, vehicles and motorbikes on the road, planes and helicopters flying over cities, loud speakers, etc.

3. Noise pollution can cause stress, illnesses, hearing loss, sleep loss, and lost productivity.

4. Health effects of noise include anxiety, stress, headaches, irritability and nervousness.

5. Noise-producing industries, airports, bus terminals should be located far from living places.

6. The officials must check the misuse of loudspeakers, outdoor parties and discos, as well as public announcement systems.

TEST (UNIT 7)

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

- II. 6. Natural 7. harmful 8. contaminated 9. polluted

10. unable 11. environmental

- III. 12. to13. into 14. to 15. away 16. with

- IV. 17. If people dump wastes and poisonous chemicals into water, tiny animals will eat pollutants in polluted water.

18. If tiny animals eat pollutants in polluted water, fish and shellfish eating tiny animals will contain poison in their bodies.

19. If fish and shellfish eating tiny animals contain poison in their bodies, people who eat these fish will get some diseases.

20. If people who eat these fish get some diseases, they will have to go to hospital.

21. If they have to go to hospital, their family members will take care of them.

- V. 22. results → results in 23. make → cause 24. because → because of

25. because → so 26. if → because 27. so → because

VI.

28. Light pollution makes us unable to see the stars in the sky.

29. Glass panels, windows, lawns and roofs make light pollution worse because they reflect both artificial and sun light.

30. All sounds are not noise because noise is any sound that is unwanted and goes beyond its certain limit, for example, above 80 decibels.

31. More and more noise is created by modern civilization, so it has now become a major environmental pollutant, especially in urban areas.
32. Contamination in the air causes acid rain which damages soil, vegetation and aquatic life of the region.
33. People suffer from stress and anxiety because of noise pollution.
- VII.** 34. E 35. C 36. G 37. A 38. H 39. D 40. F 41. B
- VIII.** 42. C 43. A 44. C 45. B 46. A 47. D 48. B 49. A
- IX.** 50. B 51. D 52. A 53. E 54. C
55. Because it has over 390 kilometers of bike lanes.
56. They are well-known for their love of cycling.
57. About 789,000 miles are cycled in Copenhagen every day.
58. It is going to build more bike lanes, widen existing lanes, create biking-only bridges over the city's waterways, provide more space for parking bikes, and improve safety along existing bike routes.
59. They are healthier, more environmentally-friendly, and allow for better quality of life.
- X.** 60. D 61. B 62. C 63. C 64. A
- XI.** 65. use 66. from 67. any/ a 68. pollution
69. in 70. caused 71. rubbish/ garbage/... 72. collect
- XII.** 73. If my home installed a solar water heater, we would save a lot of energy.
74. If all households in Viet Nam turned off lights during the Earth Hour, we would save enough electricity to develop our rural areas.
75. If students in our school didn't throw litter on the school ground, our campus would look greener and fresher.
76. If people used glass bottles, they would use them again and again.
77. If we installed a wind turbine, our school would become more eco-friendly.
78. If people used organic fertilizers, they would prevent land pollution.
79. If people rode bikes, they would keep the air less polluted.
80. If that factory had a wastewater treatment system, the river wouldn't become so polluted.

Unit 8: English speaking countries

A. PHONETICS

Oo	<i>coffee, Maltese</i>
oO	<i>trainee, trustee, payee, Burmese, Chinese, Viennese</i>
Ooo	<i>jubilee</i>
oOo	<i>committee</i>
ooO	<i>absentee, devotee, nominee, referee, refugee, expellee, addressee, guarantee, divorcee, Sudanese, Lebanese, Nepalese, Congolese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Togolese, Annamese</i>
oooO	<i>examinee, interviewee, Senegalese</i>

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. *gardens* 2. *go to work* 3. *a snack* 4. *finish* 5. *start*
6. *open* 7. *close* 8. *stay*
- II.** 1. official 2. began/ started 3. population 4. ability
5. written 6. in 7. Therefore 8. students

- III.** 1. is 2. has 3. takes 4. has welcomed
5. has adopted 6. has become 7. is occurring 8. has been

C. SPEAKING

- English and Welsh are the two official languages of Wales
- 42% of the South and West Wales coastline is considered "Heritage Coast"
- Rugby Union is seen as the national sport and is passionately played by most of the country
- the country of Wales is said to contain more castles per square mile than any other country in the world
- Wales is often called "The Land of Song"
- Because it is well-known for its harpists, male choirs, and solo artists

D. READING

- I.** 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. C
- II.** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. D
- III.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- IV.** 1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C
- V. Task 1:** 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. E
- Task 2:** 6. C 7. A 8. E 9. B 10. D 11. F
- Task 3:** 12. False 13. True 14. False 15. True 16. False 17. False

- VI.** 1. English is an important global language.
2. He invented Basic English in 1930. It had only 850 words.
3. Because he wanted to invent a language similar to English, but with much simpler spelling.
4. It has no grammar.
5. It was 'NetLingo'.
- VII.** 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
6. from other Polynesian islands 7. 280,000
8. They have brown skin, dark brown eyes, and wavy black hair.
9. They live a comfortable, modern life.
10. They speak, dance, and sing.
- VIII.** 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T
9. T 10. T 11. F 12. F

E. WRITING

- Second, at 9.30 am, I pass through Parliament Square, seeing the Houses of Parliament and the Big Ben clock.
- Then, at 10 o'clock, I travel past Westminster Abbey where Prince William married Kate Middleton in a royal wedding ceremony.
- After that, I admire government buildings at Whitehall and Downing Street, and then see all the noise and activity that surrounds Nelson's Column at Trafalgar Square.
- Next, at 11.15 am, I watch the Changing of the Guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace.
- At noon, I rest and refuel with a large lunch with my own expense.
- In the afternoon, at 1.30 pm, I continue my day of sightseeing with a visit to the City of London, an area just east of the city center where many of London's banks can be found.
- Soon, I see other iconic London attractions such as St Paul's Cathedral and Mansion House, and I look out for the sights as our guide explains their history.
- Finally, at 3.15 pm, I continue to the Tower of London, and go inside to explore at your leisure, and end my tour at 5 pm.

TEST (UNIT 8)

- I.** 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. D
II. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. D
III. 1. *official* 2. *resources* 3. *unique* 4. *wealthy* 5. *diverse*
 6. *sincere* 7. *quality* 8. *symbol* 9. *accents* 10. *native*
IV. 1. *wheel* 2. *symbol* 3. *takes* 4. *gives*
 5. *allows* 6. *iconic* 7. *high* 8. *close*
V. 1. has 2. are 3. have been 4. use – feel 5. has become
 6. have made 7. has become 8. shares 9. has won 10. are shaking
VI. 1. F 2. D 3. B 4. H 5. E 6. G 7. A 8. C
VII. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A
VIII. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C
IX. 1. E 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

- X. Junior Summer Camp in San Francisco, California**
 75. Our junior summer camps offer learners aged 10 - 17 from all over the world the opportunity to improve their English language skills
 76. We offer a full afternoon and evening social programme, including a variety of sports activities, and visits to local sites of interest.
 77. On their first day, students take a test to ensure they are placed in an appropriate level.
 78. On arrival, students also receive a welcome pack including information about the course and a free student bag.
 79. Students have a progress test in class every two weeks and meet individually with their teacher to review their progress.
 80. At the end of the course, students receive a certificate as a record of their English language studies.

Unit 9: Natural disasters

A. PHONETICS

I.

oOoo	analogy, apology, astrology, biology, ecology, ethnology, geology, philosophy, psychology, biography, geography, telegraphy, photography, calligraphy, stenography, cosmography
ooOoo	archaeology, audiology, futurology, ideology, methodology, musicology, sociology, volcanology, radiography, oceanography,
oooOoo	bacteriology, biotechnology, microbiology, historiography

- II.** 1. a'nalogy 2. audi'ology 3. eth'nology 4. ide'ology 5. biotech'nology
 6. cos'mography 7. ca'lligraphy 8. bi'ography 9. ocea'nography 10. histori'ography

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

- I.** 1. G 2. E 3. H 4. B 5. F 6. D 7. A 8. C
II. 1. *flood* 2. *drought* 3. *landslide* 4. *hurricane* 5. *tornado*
III. 1. *drops* 2. *a* 3. *irrigated* 4. *causes* 5. *normal*
 6. *dry* 7. *blown* 8. *wells* 9. *suffer* 10. *because of*
IV. 1. provided 2. taken 3. recover 4. suffered
 5. buried 6. were evacuated 7. are scattered 8. have raged

- V.** 1. told 2. told 3. had called 4. had told 5. was
 6. had to 7. said 8. was 9. had been 10. were
 11. says 12. feels

VI.

1. had done 2. had paid 3. hadn't slept 4. had broken down 5. hadn't flown
 6. Had they gone 7. had heard 8. had tried 9. hadn't had 10. hadn't seen

- VII.** 1. had done – went 2. had lived – moved 3. told – had learned
 4. had worked – retired 5. got – had already started 6. came – had changed

7. had grown 8. came – had waited

- VIII.** 1. had hit 2. had returned 3. suffered 4. occurred – had rained
 5. said – had caused 6. erupted – covered

IX.

1. was built 2. are greeted 3. are given 4. is decorated 5. are kept

- X.** 1. has 2. lasts 3. warmer 4. temperature

5. Fishermen/People 6. natural 7. happens/ occurs 8. understand

C. SPEAKING

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

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

D. READING

- I.** Answers: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7

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

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

- IV. Part A:** 3. Students escape when the volcano erupts

- Part B:** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. NM 5. False 6. True 7. False 8. False

- V.** 1. It hit the Gulf of Mexico in 1969.

2. Her bed was floating near the ceiling, and then it floated out of the window.

3. It was falling down.

4. It reached a speed of 234 m per hour.

5. It carried her 8 km from her house.

- VI.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

- VII.** 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D

- VIII.** 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D

E. WRITING

- I.** 1. I couldn't play football because I had broken my leg.

2. They failed the exam because they hadn't studied.

3. I didn't recognize him because he had had a haircut.

4. She was tired because she hadn't slept well.

5. We were hungry because we hadn't cooked enough food.

II. Severe Landslides in Mekong Delta provinces

1. Recently, landslides swept away hectares of vegetables and fruit crops, and many houses.

2. Last week, An Hiep Commune in Dong Thap Province met a high risk of landslide disaster.

3. A severe landslide occurred there three weeks ago, and it destroyed completely over 2,000 square meters of agricultural land and at least five houses.

4. Last year, there were seven landslides in An Hiep commune, causing a loss of more than VND 2 billion.

- In Can Tho, a landslide occurred in Cai Rang District, and buried three houses and 50 meters of road.
- The authorities already had plans to move households from high risk zones to safer places.

III. Drought in Central Viet Nam

- A drought emergency was declared last month after five months without rain in Ninh Thuan and other provinces in Central Viet Nam.
- A drought is a long period when there is little or no rain.
- Hot weather with the highest temperature of 42 degree Celsius hit Central Viet Nam.
- In particular, rainfall is lower than the average of the past few years.
- In Ninh Thuan, about 50,000 local people suffered from drinking water shortage.
- Hundreds of hectares of rice and vegetables were destroyed and 500 cattle died due to prolonged drought.
- In Gia Lai and other provinces, water at many reservoirs dropped to the “dead” level for several months.
- The provinces received financial supports worth VND 172 billion from the government.
-

TEST (UNIT 9)

- I. 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D
 II. 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. A
 III. 16. eruption 17. evacuation 18. destructive 19. Survivors
 20. accommodation 21. provision
 IV. 22. *assistance* 23. *damage* 24. *tsunami* 25. *officials*
 26. *property* 27. *debris* 28. *weather bureau* 29. *warnings*
 30. *ash* 31. *emergency* 32. *Climate changes* 33. *rainstorm*
 V. 34. was caused 35. will be closed 36. was expected 37. were sent
 38. were hit 39. were blown 40. are warned 41. are put out
 42. were flooded 43. were destroyed – were damaged
 VI.
 44. hit 45. affected 46. occurred 47. had warned 48. had instructed
 49. were rescued 50. were killed 51. sank 52. were destroyed 53. took
 VII. 54. lack 55. environment 56. on 57. clouds 58. areas 59. time
 VIII. 60. H 61. J 62. D 63. G 64. B 65. I 66. F 67. A 68. C 69. E
 IX. 70. C 71. C 72. B 73. A 74. D

X. Southern Thailand hit by smoke from Indonesia

- Heavy smoke from forest fires has resulted in the worst pollution for over ten years in southern Thailand.
- The smoke has threatened local people’s health in seven provinces in the south.
- Dangerous levels of pollution were recorded in the Thai city of Songkhla.
- Earlier this month, a number of flights to Phuket were cancelled because of the smoke.
- In the past two months, thousands of forest fires in Indonesia have left bad effects on Southeast Asia.
- Pollution has also increased rates of respiratory illnesses.

TEST YOURSELF 3

- I. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A
 II. 6. *capital* 7. *popular* 8. *while* 9. *mountainous* 10. *variety*
 11. *but* 12. *area* 13. *landscapes* 14. *diverse* 15. *development*
 III. 16. D 17. F 18. G 19. H 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. E
 IV. 24. invited 25. could help 26. would email 27. knew 28. were 29. had
 30. had – would get 31. spoke – would be 32. knew – would tell 33. would do – were not
 V. 34. H 35. E 36. C 37. J 38. A 39. G 40. F 41. B 42. I 43. D
 VI. 44. B 45. D 46. B 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. C 51. A
 VII. 52. English 53. use 54. main/ major 55. speak
 56. first 57. children/kids 58. native 59. rising/increasing
 VIII. 60. D 61. A 62. E 63. B 64. C 65. T 66. F 67. T 68. T 69. F
 IX. 70. It is considered one of the strongest tropical cyclones ever observed.
 71. It is Yolanda.
 72. It was disastrous and widespread.
 73. About 9.5 million people have been affected by the typhoon.
 74. At least five people died in Vietnam when Haiyan hit the country.
 75. It would be long and difficult.
 X. 76. The Opening Ceremony on Saturday, March 21 includes a variety of live entertainment including the AUN-J Classic Orchestra, pop singer Misato Watanabe, jazz and classical pianist Manami Morita and singer/song writer Deborah Bond.
 77. In Blossom Kite Festival on Saturday, March 28, you can enjoy Kite flying competition, special demonstrations and kite making for children.
 78. Southwest Waterfront Fireworks Festival on Saturday, April 4 offers you pactical activities, musical entertainment, food and drink.
 79. In National Cherry Blossom Festival Parade on Saturday, April 11, you can take part in marching bands, dance troupes, watch giant helium balloons and see special celebrity guests.
 80. In Sakura Matsuri – Japanese Street Festival on Saturday, April 11, you can enjoy arts, crafts, demonstrations, live entertainment, food and drink.

Unit 10: Communication

A. PHONETICS

I.

Ooo	<i>purity, density, gravity, clarity, quality, quantity, additive, positive, primitive, transitive, genitive</i>
oOoo	<i>longevity, mentality, facility, priority, authority, majority, minority, fatality, reality, community, security, appositive, insensitive, infinitive, inquisitive, repetitive, definitive, acquisitive</i>
ooOoo	<i>continuity, inactivity, capability, hospitality, nationality, similarity, relativity, visibility, generosity, curiosity, opportunity, university, possibility</i>

- II. 1. density 2. security 3. opportunity 4. community
 5. positive 6. responsibility

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

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

II. 1. *make* 2. *leave* 3. *take* 4. *post* 5. *send*

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

IV.

A/ Picture a (*a pen*): *write a letter, write a note*

Picture b (*a cell phone*): *send/get a text message, check your messages*

Picture c (*a computer*): *send/receive an e-mail, go on the Internet*

Picture d (*a phone*): *make a phone call, leave a message*

Picture e (*a card*): *post a letter/card, send a card*

Picture f (*a digital camera*): *take/send a photo*

B/ 1. send an e-mail or call someone 2. send an e-mail or send a text message
3. go on the Internet 4. leave a message
5. wrote a letter 6. send a card
7. make a phone call or send an e-mail 8. leave a message
9. send a card or send an e-mail 10. go on the Internet

V.

1. will be sharing 2. will be using 3. will be developing 4. will be helping
5. will be using 6. will be changing 7. will be using 8. will be developing
9. will be using 10. will be making

VI. 1. to post 2. to have – (to) drink 3. tidy 4. to stop
5. doing – to do 6. going

C. SPEAKING

I. 1. Hi! Are you free to meet tomorrow for a drink? Where? When? See you! Nick xx

Your reply: I am free 2moro 2. How abt seeing @ my house, abt 7? C u soon!

2. Hello. We're having a party this Saturday at my house? Can you come? Are you going to bring anyone? Let me know. Thanks! Mai.

Your reply: Gr8. Wd I bring Mi n Phong 2 the party? Thx 4 invitation. Luv.

II. (Suggested answers)

1. I'd like to speak to Nick, please. Is he at home now?
2. Oh. Could you tell him to call/phone me back when he gets home?
3. (your phone number)
4. Thank you so much. Bye for now.
5. (your own idea)

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

D. READING

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

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

III. 1. They carried letters by hand over hundreds of kilometers.

2. It cost just one penny.

3. They delivered letters several times a day.

4. They are arranged in the same way as the typewriter.

5. It appeared in the 1870s.

6. Because the talking was perhaps easier than the walking.

7. It was sent in 1992.

8. We send over a billion text messages around the world every day.

IV. 1. D 2. B 3. F 4. A 5. C

V. 1. He has spent about thirty hours on the Internet this week.

2. He goes to bed at half past eleven in the evening.

3. Because she thinks it's really bad for you.

4. By sending and receiving e-mails.

5. She usually reads about four or five books in a week.

E. WRITING

I. **Do's:** A, B, C, F, G, H, I, K

Don'ts: D, E, J

II. Maria,

Thanks for lunch yesterday. It was great to see you. Let's continue our conversation about the project. Maybe it is Wednesday next week at my place. There is still a lot of things to discuss. By the way, please don't forget to bring the information we talked about.

Let me know about next week. See you later.

Peter

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

Email Homework To Teacher

To: teacherLan@school.edu

From: MaiNguyen@gmail.com

Subject: English Essay from Nguyen Thi Mai

Dear Ms. Lan,

My name is Nguyen Thi Lan, and I am your student from class 8C. I have attached my essay on "Communication in the 21st century", which is due by the end of today. Thank you for allowing me to email it to you instead of turning it in during class. I really appreciate if you give some comments on my essay so that I will write better in the near future.

Thank you so much.

Best regards, Nguyen Thi Mai

TEST (UNIT 10)

I. 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

II. 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. A

III. 16. D 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. D

IV. 24. *cyber-bullying* 25. *posted* 26. *homepage* 27. *view*

28. *keep in touch with* 29. *online*

V. 30. C 31. F 32. D 33. B 34. E 35. A

VI. 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. B 41. C 42. D 43. A

VII. 44. F 45. T 46. T 47. T 48. F 49. F

VIII.

Task 1: 1. C 2. C 3. C

Task 2: 4. D 5. G 6. E 7. F 8. B 9. A 10. C

Task 3: 11. F 12. I 13. D 14. B 15. J 16. E 17. G

18. A 19. C 20. H

IX. Dear Teacher,

My name is Hoang Diem Mi, and I am your student from class 8A. I would like to express my appreciation for all your efforts in teaching chemistry to our class. I write/ am writing this letter to apologize for not submitting my lab report on time. I am sorry for forgetting the

deadline of the report, due last week. I promise that this thing does not happen again. I hope for your kind understanding, and accept my late submission.

Best regards,

Hoang Diem Mi

X. Dear Ms. Huong,

I am sorry that I was absent from your Biology class yesterday. A classmate told me that handouts for the next lab assignment were given. We have to submit our assignments next Friday. Can I meet you during tomorrow's recess to ask some questions about the correct way to write it? I look forward to speaking to you soon.

Thank you very much.

Best regards,

Pham Van Phong

Unit 11: Science and technology

A. PHONETICS

I.

oOo	<i>uncertain, unfasten, uncommon, unworried, immortal,</i>
ooO	<i>unafraid, unaware,</i>
oOoo	<i>uncomfortable, unpopular, impossible, impersonal, improbable, immovable, impurity, impassable</i>
ooOo	<i>unambitious, unemployment, uncompleted, imprecision</i>
oOooo	<i>immeasurable</i>
ooOoo	<i>unacceptable, unachievable, unbelievable, immaterial</i>
ooOooo	<i>uncommunicative</i>

II. 1. unattractive 2. impolite 3. impractical 4. unnatural 5. unofficial
6. unpleasant 7. uncompetitive 8. unlucky 9. unnecessary 10. improper

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. 1. artist 2. novelist 3. beginner 4. ancestor 5. pianist

II.1. educational 2. inventions 3. construction 4. exploration

5. comfortable 6. harmful

III.

1. will have built 2. will connect 3. will design 4. will have run
5. will have implanted 6. will be taking 7. will become 8. will create

IV.

- The scientist said that cloning would become more popular in the next century.
- Dr. Nelson said that every home would have at least one robot to perform any boring task.
- Our teacher told us that parents did not allow children to play computer games for a long period of time.
- The doctor told his patient that nutrition pills could cause serious side effects.
- The physicist said that nuclear power plants didn't require a lot of space.
- The politician told the audience that wrong decisions in Chernobyl had caused a big nuclear explosion.

V.

- Chau said that the real inventor of the telephone was Antonio Meucci, a poor Italian American.

- She said that Meucci shared a workshop with Bell in the 1860s, and made a "talking telegraph" for his wife, who was ill in bed.
- She said that Meucci didn't become the inventor because he never took his idea to the US Patent Office.
- She also said that Meucci was too poor to pay the \$250 that he needed.
- She said that Bell took/had taken the invention to the Patent Office, and became the inventor.

C. SPEAKING

I.

- He was born in England.
- He now lives in Massachusetts in the USA.
- He looks very ordinary (about sixty years old and with brown hair).
- Yes, he did. He went to school in London.
- Because both his parents worked with computers.
- He went to Oxford University, and studied physics.
- He became more and more interested in computers.
- In 1989 while he was working in Switzerland.
- Because Tim Berners-Lee decided to make his ideas free to everyone.
- He thinks that the web is a universe of information and it is for everyone.

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

D. READING

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

II. 1. H 2. E 3. F 4. G 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. T 9. F 10. F

11. T 12. T

III. 1. B 2. D 3. F 4. C 5. E 6. A

IV.

- It got darker outside.
- She thought that there should be a way to make her paper easier to see in the dark.
- She used phosphorescent paint to cover an acrylic board.
- The Glo-Sheet/ It can emit light but without heat.
- She was 12 years old then.

E. WRITING

There are several advantages of smartphone. Smartphones give users the ability to surf websites instead of using a desktop or a laptop. They also have applications which help us to create and edit Microsoft office documents. Smartphones have GPS which helps us to find the place we are looking for. With a smartphone, we can have access to any email accounts, like Outlook or Gmail, social networking sites, such as Facebook and Twitter. However, smartphones have some disadvantages. Smartphones are not durable, especially when they are not taken good care of. It is very expensive to buy smartphones compared to other phones. Smartphones can only work efficiently when there is an Internet connection. You cannot depend on smartphones for all your work but you need a computer to do some tasks. (131 words)

TEST (UNIT 11)

I. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

II. 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. B

III. 11. D 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. B

IV.

21. development 22. safety – risky 23. scientist – researcher – scientific
 24. dangerous 25. production 26. industrial – medical
 27. technological 28. ability

- V.** 29. runner 30. homemaker 31. foreigner 32. programmer 33. hobbyist

- VI.** 34. youngest 35. contributions 36. researchers 37. independence
 38. technicians 39. mathematicians 40. mathematical 41. founders

VII. 42. Our teacher said that we were learning more about our universe.

43. Dr. Nelson said that scientists had made various applications in long distance communication.

44. Our Chemistry teacher told us that science was a good and useful servant but it was a bad destructive master.

45. Our headmaster said that space tourism would broaden our knowledge of space.

46. Our History teacher told us that during the time in Paris in 1946 Uncle Ho had attracted several Vietnamese scientists to return to the country.

47. Our Math teacher said that Professor Le Van Thiem had believed in the importance of education and science, so he had founded a teacher training college and a college of fundamental science.

VIII. 48. D 49. G 50. B 51. I 52. E 53. A 54. F 55. J 56. C 57. H

IX. 58. T 59. F 60. T 61. T 62. F 63. T 64. F 65. T

X. 66. He studied to serve the country's independence.

67. He tried to study the science of making weapons.

68. It was the good thing to research and manufacture weapons for our soldiers to fight the enemy, so Uncle Ho changed his name – Tran Dai Nghia.

69. Because he was a gentle and quiet engineer, but his weapons were so successful.

70. It was bazookas/ recoilless canon (SKZ)/ flying bombs.

XI. 71. Tim Berners-Lee was born in England.

72. He went to school in London.

73. When he was 18, he went to Oxford University.

74. At university, he become more interested in computers.

75. At Oxford, he made his first computer from a television.

76. He graduated in 1976.

77. He got a job with a computer company in England.

78. In 1989, he worked as a software engineer at CERN – the large physics laboratory in Switzerland.

79. Scientists come from all over the world, and they have difficulty (in) sharing information.

80. He thought he saw/ could see a way to solve the problems: millions of computers were being connected together through the Net.

Unit 12: Life on other planets

A. PHONETICS

I.

Oo	<i>painful, skillful, fearless, spotless, harmful, thoughtful, cloudless, breathless, tasteless, faithful</i>
Ooo	<i>powerful, wonderful, bottomless, leaderless, effortless, motionless</i>
oOo	<i>disgraceful, delightful, successful, respectful, resourceful</i>
oOoo	<i>expressionless, directionless</i>
ooOo	<i>uneventful, disrespectful</i>

II.

1. careless 2. colourful 3. joyful 4. fearless 5. careful
 6. friendless 7. cheerful 8. restless 9. forgetful 10. Thoughtless
 11. successful 12. useless

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

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

II.

1. *system* 2. *atmosphere* 3. *conditions* 4. *difference*
 5. *clouds* 6. *ocean* 7. *kind* 8. *life*

III.

1. *opened* 2. *came out* 3. *had masks on their faces*
 4. *came up to me* 5. *wanted to run away*

IV.

1. *Earth* 2. *ordinary* 3. *billion* 4. *universe* 5. *intelligent*
 6. *believe* 7. *numbers* 8. *in* 9. *spaceship* 10. *nearest*

V.

1. when – had started 2. started/ had started 3. to know – had worked
 4. said – had worked 5. the ISS was 6. was – it weighed
 7. if/ whether – was 8. there had always been

VI.

1. Nhi said space offered unique pleasures including the view and zero gravity activities.
 2. Duong thought that space travel was risky and expensive.
 3. Mai asked if/ whether Enceladus would provide a habitable environment for life.
 4. Nick asked when the flyby took place.
 5. Mi asked what scientists discovered from the photos of Saturn's moon – Enceladus.

C. SPEAKING

- I.** 1. C 2. E 3. B 4. F 5. D 6. A

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

D. READING

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

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

III.

1. False. There were no other cars on the road.
 2. True.
 3. True.
 4. False. The time stopped at that time.
 5. False. She fell asleep in front of her computer.
 6. True.
 7. False. The alien put something over her mouth.
 8. False. She woke up by herself.

- IV.** 1. C 2. E 3. B 4. A 5. D

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

- VI.** 1. C 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. D

6. Pluto was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930.

7. Because it has solid surfaces but its mass is icy material.

8. It traveled more than 3.6 billion miles to take the photos.
9. Because huge mountains on Pluto are made of water ice.
10. The New Horizon's mission makes the United States the first nation to send a space probe to every planet from Mercury to Pluto.

E. WRITING

I.

1. Dr. Nelson said that every weekend the astronauts could have private video-conferences with their families on the Earth.
2. Nick asked his teacher if/ whether the astronauts had ever forgotten anything from the Earth.
3. The teacher told Nick that the astronauts on the ISS used a 3-D printer on board to print certain objects.
4. Mai asked Dr. Nelson where we/they could look for life.
5. The teacher said that Ganymede, the largest moon of Jupiter, had a large salt water ocean.
6. Mi asked the teacher if/ whether Mars had ice under its surface.

II.

1. Aliens might be small creatures made of chitin – an insect skeletal protein.
2. They may have thick skin to minimize evaporation and conserve water.
3. They might have 18 pairs of legs with sucker-like feet.
4. They might be short with thick legs to support their bodies against the strong gravity.
5. They might absorb oxygen right through their skin.
6. They might use antennas to collect information.
7. They might be intelligent robots which may fly through the air.
8. They might look like a jellyfish who may communicate through flashes of light.

TEST (UNIT 12)

- I.** 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D
II. 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B
III. 16. hopeful 17. colourless 18. homeless 19. armful
 20. wonderful 21. thoughtless
IV. 22. C 23. G 24. E 25. I 26. H 27. J 28. F 29. B 30. D 31. A
V. 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. B 36. A 37. D 38. B 39. B 40. C 41. A
VI. 42. True 43. True 44. False 45. False 46. False
VII.
 47. first 48. speed/velocity 49. collect 50. understanding 51. transported
 52. from 53. watch 54. back 55. work 56. suits
VIII. 57. D 58. A 59. B 60. C 61. A
IX. 62. It is Neptune's largest moon.
 63. It might make an interesting place to set up a space colony.
 64. There has been only one.
 65. We can see smooth areas next to volcanos.
 66. They are formed by clouds of dust and nitrogen gas which erupt from the volcanos.
X. 67. Dr. Nelson said the heat from its sun had made Kepler-452b lose its oceans.
 68. Mai asked how old was Kepler-452b – the Earth's cousin.
 69. Nick said that the recycling system of the ISS supplied 4 liters of water a day.

70. Duong asked Mi how the astronauts could wash their hair.
71. Mi said that they used no-rinse shampoo and a towel to wash their hair.
72. Phong said that many thousand people had seen a UFO hovering around the International Space Station the previous year/ the year before.
- XI.** 73. Aliens may have a hard container for the brain.
 74. They may have two eyes, a nose, and a mouth like us.
 75. Their eyes might be bug-eyed, and the nose might not be in the middle of the face.
 76. Besides teeth, aliens might have other systems of eating.
 77. They might not have necks, because they can turn round their heads.
 78. They may have two arms, but the arms may have suckers to pick up small objects.
 79. Their hand might have only three or four fingers.
 80. The number of joints might be greater, and the direction of bend might be different.

TEST YOURSELF 4

- I.** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B
II. 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. D 11. C 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. B
III. 16. *a smartphone and a landline phone*
 17. *a smartphone, a laptop, and a tablet computer*
 18. *a smartphone, a laptop, and a tablet computer*
 19. *a smartphone, a laptop, and a tablet computer*
 20. *a smartphone, a laptop, and a tablet computer*
 21. *an internet connection, and a Wi-Fi connection*
 22. *a smartphone, a laptop, and a tablet computer*
 23. *an internet connection, and a Wi-Fi connection*
 24. *an internet connection, and a Wi-Fi connection*
 25. *a social network*
IV. 26. G 27. E 28. H 29. F 30. D 31. A 32. B 33. C
V. 34. are 35. will come 36. have wondered
 37. will be taking 38. will have learned 39. will have discovered
 40. will be looking for 41. will have travelled
 42. will have improved 43. will have developed
VI. 44. E 45. H 46. G 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. D 51. F
VII. 52. I 53. F 54. D 55. H 56. A 57. G 58. C 59. J 60. B 61. E
VIII. 62. B 63. D 64. A 65. D 66. D 67. B 68. C 69. B
IX. 70. Netiquette is the etiquette or good manners of using the Internet.
 71. Being friendly and polite.
 72. We should ask someone's permission before posting anything about them on the web.
 73. We should remove any personal information like their name and email address.
 74. We can block that person who is rude in cyberspace, or talk to a trusted adult about the matter.
X.
 75. health risks 76. don't exercise 77. to win matches
 78. how to solve 79. a good way 80. to build strong