

## THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY: Related to these topics

1. Recipes and eating habits
2. Tourism
3. English in the worlds
4. Space travel
5. Changing roles in society
6. My future carrier

### II. GRAMMAR

#### 1. Review conditional sentences

##### \* Review conditional sentences type 1:

- **The use:** + We use conditional sentences type 1 to talk about things that may happen in the present or future.

- **Form:** If clause, main clause. *Eg:* \_ If I'm late, they'll be angry

(simple present) (future simple/ Modal verbs)

##### \* Review conditional sentences type 2:

- **Form:** If + S + were/ V ed/2 +...+ S+ would/could + Vnfi

*Eg:* If I had her phone number, I would call her.

#### 2. Relative clauses

- *which* (for things and animals) *Eg. The book which I liked was the detective story.*

- *who* (for people) *Eg. The girl who is wearing a blue shirt is Mai.*

- *whom* (for people as the object of the relative clause) *Eg. That's the boy whom we saw at school yesterday.*

- *when* (for time) *Eg. Do you remember the day when we first met, darling?*

- *where* (for places) *Eg. This is the place where they filmed Star Wars.*

- *why* (for reasons) *Eg. That's the reason why he failed.*

- *whose* (for possession) *Eg. That's the man whose dog we found.*

- *that* (for people, things, animals and times) *Eg. Where's the letter that came yesterday?*  
*The people that I spoke to were very helpful.*

##### \*Defining relative clause.

- A defining relative clause gives essential information about someone or something we are talking about. This is the information that we need in order to understand what or who, is being referred to.

Example: - *The relative clause is used to define a subject.*

- *The student who won the competition is my cousin.*

- *The relative clause is used to define an object.*

- *The rock that they found last week may have landed on Earth from the moon*

##### \*Non - Defining relative clause.

- relative clause which is placed right after a definite noun and adds extra information is called a non-defining relative clause.

Examples: London, which lies on the River Thames, is the capital of England  
*definite noun      non-defining relative clause*

Peter, who is knowledgeable about stars, is attending an international conference in Belgium  
*definite noun      non-defining relative clause*

**Note:** A nonfinite relative clause

- is separated from the main clause by a comma/commas
- can be omitted without causing confusion - does not use 'that' to replace 'which' and 'who' relative clause which is placed right a

**Review** the past simple and the past:

### 3. The past perfect tense

\* **Note:** In perfect tenses, the word *already* is placed after the auxiliary verb have.

Example: - *My father had already cooked the dinner when we came home.*

- *Has she already finished her astronaut training?*

### 4. Future simple passive

- Active: S + will+ v(inf)

- Passive: S + will + be+ PII

Eg: They will build a new bridge here.

A new bridge will be built here.

### 5. Adverbial clause

**Although + Clause 1, Clause 2**

Eg: *Although the weather is hot, we still go camping*

**Despite/ in spite of + noun phrase/ v-ing.....**

Eg: *Despite/ in spite of the hot weather, we still go camping*

### 6. Gerunds

- Là những động từ thêm **-ing**, cũng có vai trò của danh từ. Trong bài này chúng ta sử dụng danh động từ đứng sau các động từ sau: **love, like, don't like, hate, enjoy,.....**

Eg. I love playing tennis.

- He likes listening to music.

- She doesn't like cooking.

- He hates doing the housework.

- Gerunds cũng đứng sau các giới từ (prepositions)

**To be interested in**

**To be tired of**

**To be fed up with**

**To be good at**

**To be bad at**

+ V-ing.....

### 7. Direct speech and indirect/reported speech

\* **nguyên tắc cần nhớ khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang gián tiếp:**

Đổi ngôi, đổi tân ngữ/Lùi thì/Đổi cụm từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

| Rule (Quy tắc)         | Direct speech ( <i>Trực tiếp</i> )                                      | Reported speech ( <i>Gián tiếp</i> )   |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>1. Tenses (Thì)</b> | Present simple (V/V <sub>s/es</sub> )<br>Hiện tại đơn                   | Past simple (V <sub>ed</sub> )<br>Quá khứ đơn  |
|                        | Present progressive (is/am/are+V <sub>ing</sub> )<br>Hiện tại tiếp diễn | Past progressive (was/were+V <sub>ing</sub> )<br>Quá khứ tiếp diễn   |
|                        | Present perfect (have/has+V <sub>pII</sub> )<br>Hiện tại hoàn thành     | Past perfect (had+V <sub>pII</sub> )<br>Quá khứ hoàn thành   |
|                        | Past simple (V <sub>ed</sub> )<br>Quá khứ đơn                           | Past perfect (had +V <sub>pII</sub> )<br>Quá khứ hoàn thành  |
|                        | Past progressive (was/were +V <sub>ing</sub> )<br><br>Quá khứ tiếp diễn | Past progressive/<br>Past perfect progressive (had<br>+been +V <sub>ing</sub> )<br>Quá khứ tiếp diễn / Quá khứ hoàn<br>thành tiếp diễn |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | Past perfect<br>Quá khứ hoàn thành       | Past perfect<br>Quá khứ hoàn thành                       |
|  | Future simple (will +V)<br>Tương lai đơn | Future in the past (would +V)<br>Tương lai trong quá khứ |
|  | Near future (is/am/are +going to+V       | Was/were +going to +V                                    |
| <b>2. Modal verbs</b>                                | Can/May/Must                             | Could/Might/Must/Had to                                  |
| <b>3. Adverb of place</b><br>(Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn) | This/That                                | That/That  |
|  | These                                    | Those  |
|  | Here                                     | There  |
| <b>4. Adverb of time</b><br>(Trạng từ chỉ thời gian) | Now                                      | Then   |
|  | Today                                    | That day   |
|  | Yesterday                                | The day before/ the previous day                         |
|  | The day before yesterday                 | Two days before  |
|  | Tomorrow                                 | The day after/the next (following) day                   |
|  | The day after tomorrow                   | Two days after/ in two days' time                        |
|  | Ago                                      | Before   |
|  | This week                                | That week  |
|  | Last week                                | The week before/ the previous week                       |
|  | Last night                               | The night before   |
|  | Next week                                | The week after/ the following week                       |
| <b>5. Subject/Object</b><br>(Chủ ngữ/tân ngữ)        | I / me                                   | She, he /Her, him  |
|  | We /our                                  | They/ them   |
|  | You/you                                  | I, we/ me, us  |

**\*Câu trực tiếp ở dạng câu kể/tường thuật:**

Câu gián tiếp:

said  
S +      said to sb      that +      Clause  
            told sb

“I’m going to visit Japan next month”, she said.

→ She said that she was going to visit Japan the following month.

“He picked me up yesterday”, Lan said to me.

→ Lan said to me that he had picked her up the day before.

**\*Câu trực tiếp ở dạng câu hỏi: + Câu hỏi Yes/No question**

Câu gián tiếp:

S +      asked                      if                      + Clause

asked sb                      whether  
wondered  
wanted to know

“Do you love English?”, the teacher asked.

→ The teacher asked me if/whether I loved English.

“Have you done your homework yet?”, they asked.

→ They asked me if/whether I had done my homework yet.

**Lưu ý:** Nếu trong câu trực tiếp có từ “OR NOT” thì câu gián tiếp bắt buộc phải dùng WHETHER  
“Does she like roses or not?”, he wondered. → He wondered whether she liked roses or not.

**+ Câu hỏi Wh-questions** (What, Where, When, Which, Why, How...)

Câu gián tiếp:

asked  
S + asked sb                      + Clause (Wh-word + S + V(thì))  
wondered                      (Lưu ý: Không đảo ngữ trong vế này)  
wanted to know

VD: “Where do you live, Nam?”, asked she. → She asked Nam where he lived.

**\* Câu trực tiếp ở dạng câu mệnh lệnh: (Vinf/ Don't + Vinf, please)**

Câu gián tiếp:

S + asked/told/ordered/advised/wanted/warned + sb + (not) to Vinf

VD: “Open the book page 117, please”, the teacher said.

→ The teacher asked us to open the book page 117.

“Don't touch that dog”, he said. → He asked/told me not to touch that dog.

### III. SPEAKING

1. Talking about the eating habits of Vietnamese people
2. Talking about one's choice of holiday
3. Discussing experiences in learning and using English
4. Talking about space travel history and discussing the skills needed to become an astronaut

### IV. LISTENING

1. Getting started (from unit 10 to unit 12 - sách giáo khoa)
2. Skills 2 (from unit 1 to unit 12 - sách giáo khoa)

### VI. PRACTICE

1. Do all Exercises: From unit 10 to unit 12+ test yourself 4 (sách bài tập)
2. Example exercises:

**\* phonetics:**

- |                          |                     |                    |                   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>talked</u>      | B. <u>painted</u>   | C. <u>washed</u>   | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| 2. A. <u>park</u>        | B. <u>start</u>     | C. <u>card</u>     | D. <u>catch</u>   |
| 3. A. <u>put</u>         | B. <u>much</u>      | C. <u>shut</u>     | D. <u>cut</u>     |
| 4. A. <u>competition</u> | B. <u>nation</u>    | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>mention</u> |
| 5. A. <u>children</u>    | B. <u>champagne</u> | C. <u>kitchen</u>  | D. <u>chicken</u> |
| 6. A. <u>burns</u>       | B. <u>likes</u>     | C. <u>tests</u>    | D. <u>links</u>   |
| 7. A. <u>brushed</u>     | B. <u>wished</u>    | C. <u>washed</u>   | D. <u>lived</u>   |
| 8. A. <u>hate</u>        | B. <u>cake</u>      | C. <u>bad</u>      | D. <u>late</u>    |

**\* Vocabs and grammar:**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. Write your answers in the space provided.**

1. Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel before you come to our island, especially in the summer.  
A. book                      B. keep                      C. put                      D. buy
2. Captain Cook discovered Australia on a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Pacific.  
A. vacation                      B. travel                      C. cruise                      D. voyage
3. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the volume down?  
A. turned                      B. turning                      C. to turn                      D. to be turned

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is she doing ? – She is washing dishes.  
A. What B. Which C. How D. Where
5. She listens to \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.  
A. novels B. music C. books D. television
6. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice?  
A. any B. a C. some D. the
7. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ , our class was talking.  
A. is coming B. comes C. come D. came
8. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ rain so often here.  
A. doesn't B. don't C. didn't D. did
9. Vietnam, \_\_\_\_\_ is in the south-east Asia, exports rice.  
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer when he was young.  
A. used to B. doesn't use to C. use to D. uses to
11. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you go out of the room.  
A. turn down B. put off C. turn off D. take off
12. We stayed at home \_\_\_\_\_ it rained heavily.  
A. and B. because C. so D. but
13. That student is very \_\_\_\_\_. There are many mistakes in his test.  
A. care B. careful C. careless D. cared
14. - "How far is your house from here?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Is there a bus from here B. Two kilometers, at least. C. Yes, it's very far D. No, it isn't
15. - "Hello. Can I speak to Ms. Thi, please?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Talking B. Saying C. Answering. D. Speaking.
16. An: "I've passed my exam." – Tuan: " \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Good luck. B. It's nice of you to say so.  
C. That's a good idea. D. Congratulations!
17. Have they found a Covid-19 vaccine ..... ?  
A. already B. yet C. since D. for
18. This house is ..... of the three.  
A. old B. older C. the oldest D. oldest
19. I wish I ..... Hoa Binh city again someday.  
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. could visit
20. Why don't we ..... somewhere for a drink?  
A. go B. went C. going D. goes
21. The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown has in his house are worth around £100,000.  
A. whose B. which C. what D. whom
22. All \_\_\_\_\_ must complete a visa form upon arrival at Singapore airport.  
A. tourists B. departures C. customers D. passengers
23. Traditionally, an 'English breakfast' is a large cooked breakfast, usually \_\_\_\_\_ bacon and eggs, toast, baked beans, black pudding, and tea or coffee.  
A. making of B. having C. consisting of D. existing of
24. If you want to stay slim and healthy, you \_\_\_\_\_ reduce the amount of fast food you eat every day.  
A. may B. should C. need D. would
25. Have you ever seen *Picasso's La Guerre*, \_\_\_\_\_ is really a masterpiece?  
A. who B. which C. that D. whose

**II. Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write your answers in the space provided.**

1. Basketball (be) ..... the sport I like best.
2. Would you mind (help) ..... me with this work ?

3. My father (work)..... in this factory for ten years.
4. Those letters (arrive) .....yesterday.
5. If the pollution (continue)..... , what will happen ?
6. Peter (live) ..... in Paris for two years.
7. In the past, children used (go) ..... bare- footed.
8. Listen! Someone ( knock) ..... at the door.
9. How often you (have)..... English?
10. If she doesn't hurry, she (miss) ..... the last bus.
11. Let's (play)..... chess.
12. She asked me where I (come)..... from.
13. I don't know how to drive car. I wish I (can).....
14. I enjoy (learn)..... English very much. learning
15. If I find a comfortable house in Ha Noi, I (buy) .....one.
- 16.If we study harder, we (get) .....a good result.
- 17.The policy..... (change) several times in the last few months.
18. As a graduate she decided ..... ( pursue) a career based on her degree of engineering.
- 19.Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember ..... (say) that.
20. While I ..... (talk) to my friend on the phone, my manager entered without knocking.
21. If I pass my exams successfully, I ..... (start) an apprenticeship in September.
22. When I rang the office this morning, Tom ..... (already/ go) out.
23. The school won't let you ..... (do) Physics unless you have at least a B in Maths.

**III. Put the correct form of the words in BOLD. Write your answers in the space provided.**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Every school has to ..... how well their students are doing.              | (EVALUATION) |
| 2. The Picasso ..... opens next Wednesday                                    | (EXHIBIT)    |
| 3. Eating..... foods on a regular basis may contribute to health problems.   | (HEALTH)     |
| 4. The story has been .....for young children learning to read.              | (SIMPLY)     |
| 5. My grandfather is 80 years old, and he's.....in both French and English.  | (FLUENCY)    |
| 6.You will get a good ..... at this school.                                  | (EDUCATE)    |
| 7. The students had a ..... discussion about football.                       | ( BORE)      |
| 8. The roads in my village have just been ..... for better flows of traffic. | ( WIDE)      |
| 9. It was an .....day.   | (ENJOY)      |
| 10. He is a famous stamp.....  | (COLLECT)    |
| 11. Her clothes look very modern and .....                                   | (FASHION)    |
| 12. She is always worried about her children's.....                          | (SAFE)       |
| 13. We enjoy the..... atmosphere in Ha Noi.                                  | (PEACE)      |
| 14. Hanoi is ..... than Hoa Binh city.                                       | (LARGE)      |
| 15. This football match is .....   | (BORE)       |
| 16. Many ..... come to Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum every day.                    | (VISIT)      |
| 18. Quang Hai is a good soccer player. He plays .....                        | (SKILL)      |
| 19. I watch the news everyday because it is very .....                       | (INFORM)     |
| 20. Some designers have .....the Ao dai by printing lines of poetry on it.   | (MODERN)     |
| 21. Street noise is one of the.....of living in the city.                    | (ADVANTAGE)  |
| 22.....is a big problem for the government to solve.                         | (FOREST)     |

**IV. Find one mistake in each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the space provided.**

- 1.If I am you, I would ask him for help.  

A
B
C
D
2. The machine created so many noise that I couldn't sleep.  

A
B
C
D

3. Besides being expensively, the food in the cafeteria tastes so bad.  
A B C D
4. He said that he will travel on a luxury ship the following month.  
A B C D
5. At the moment I am spending my weekend to go camping with my friends.  
A B C D
6. My father asked me to pay much attention to English next year.  
A B C D
7. When she comes to my house, I was lying in bed listening to music.  
A B C D
8. My close friends get used to play sports every day.  
A B C D
9. How do you speak your name ? – J- A-C-K .  
A B C D
10. They weren't enough intelligent to know her reaction to the matter.  
A B C D
11. How about going outside for lunch ? – I am fed up for the food.  
A B C D
12. Lan enjoy the peaceful atmosphere while Maryam was praying.  
A B C D
13. A new department store was building in our town last month .  
A B C D
14. They asked us to not talk about the matter any more.  
A B C D
15. I haven't visited my grandparents when they returned to the countryside.  
A B C D
16. I'd like buying a new dictionary but I don't have enough money.  
A B C D
17. I'm really looking forward to work with you.  
A B C D
18. Lan's sister enjoys watching television after dinner, does she?  
A B C D
19. Our neighbor will look for the garden when we go on holiday.  
A B C D
20. Tom doesn't play chess with his friends last night  
A B C D

**V. WRITING . Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.**

1. They will also hold classes in places like restaurants or supermarkets.  
→ Classes .....
2. " Why didn't you go to the club last night?" the girl said to him.  
→ The girl asked Jim .....
3. Despite working hard, he can't support his large family.  
→ Although .....
4. Martin may not be very well but he still manages to enjoy life.  
→ Martin's .....
5. If I were Peter, I'd look for another job..  
→ I suggest that.....
6. The school will constantly tailor its curriculum to meet changes in society.  
→ The school's curriculum .....
7. Because of being tired, Thanh went to bed early last night.

- Because .....
8. Nga said: " I am going to visit my grandmother next weekend"
- Nga .....
9. Mary was the only student absent from class.
- Apart .....
10. My parents find fault with everything I do.
- No matter .....
11. She is too young to drive a car.
- ✗ She is not old .....
12. When I was a child we live in Hue.
- ✗ We used .....
13. "When does the train leave ?"Lan asked.
- ✗ Lan asked me.....
14. She last wrote to me three months ago.
- ✗ She hasn't .....
15. They will build a new market near my house.
- ✗ A new market .....
16. She began to work for a national bank in 2018.
- ✗ She has .....
17. People speak English all over the world.
- ✗ English .....
18. Despite working hard, he can't support his large family.
- ✗ Although .....
19. "I want to be a doctor", she said.
- ✗ She said that .....
20. It took him two days to decorate the living room.
- ✗ He spent .....
21. I attempted to get a promotion and I finally got it. (*TRIED*)
- ✗ I ..... a promotion and I finally got it.
22. He said he didn't give out the staff's personal data. (*DENIED*)
- ✗ He ..... the staff's personal data.
23. 'I know you hoped I would become a nurse, but that's not what I want,' said the girl to her mother. (*REFUSED*)
- ✗ The girl ..... a nurse as her mother had hoped.
24. I never stay up late because it's not good for my health. (*AVOID*)
- ✗ I ..... because it's not good for my health.
25. I am interested in working in a multicultural environment. (*ENJOY*)
- ✗ I ..... multicultural environment.
26. I will not go to university. I would rather work to earn money. (*START*)
- ✗ I will ..... to earn money instead of going to university.
27. Although she reads vacancy ads in the newspapers every day, she has not been able to find a job.
- ✗ In spite of .....
28. After lots of effort, the boy was finally successful in getting the position of striker in the school's football team.
- ✗ After lots of effort, the boy managed .....
29. It's not a good idea to start your essay without analysing the question first.
- ✗ You should avoid .....
30. I don't think I will help you with your homework.
- ✗ I don't agree .....



## VI. READING.

### EX1. Read the text and choose the best answers

Earth, our beautiful home planet, is the only astronomical object to accommodate life as we know it. Scientists believe Earth was formed approximately 4.5 billion years ago. It is the fifth-largest planet in our solar system. Its equatorial diameter is about 12,074 kilometres. Earth is the third-closest planet to the sun. The distance from Earth to the sun is roughly 149,600,000 kilometres. It takes 365.3 days for Earth to orbit the sun, and 24 hours to rotate on its axis. The surface temperature ranges from -88 to 58°C. Nearly 70 percent of Earth's surface is covered by ocean, which has an average depth of about 4 kilometres. In 2015 it was estimated that 7.3 billion humans are living on Earth.

1. As we know it, Earth is the only planet that accommodates life. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.habitable                      B.habitual                      C.habitat
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ planets between Earth and the sun.  
A.two                              B.three                              C.four
3. In our solar system, \_\_\_\_\_ planets are larger than Earth.  
A.two                              B.three                              C.four
4. The hottest place on Earth may have the temperature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.-88°C                      B.58°C                      C.40°C
5. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ for Earth to rotate on its axis.  
A.one year                      B.one month                      C.one day
6. Most of Earth's surface is covered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.ocean                      B.mountain                      C.forest

### EX2. Read the passage and answer the questions

#### NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

Parks have long been thought of as vast city-owned, tree-covered areas which have been put aside for people to relax in. They are expected to be large enough for activities like cycling, running, public gatherings, and various outdoor games. Investment, maintenance, and renovation of parks are all the job of the city. However, many modern and densely-populated cities have little land for such traditional parks.

Instead of complaining about the lack of such parks in their city, a group of concerned residents of Creek County in California have become more creative in building new neighbourhood and community parks. These parks may often be smaller in size, but they can still bring to a community most of the benefits of a much larger green space, providing balance amid busy and populous areas. These volunteers have been successful in turning some abandoned public locations in the area into green and relaxing spaces. The project has been greeted with lots of local enthusiasm, and has involved almost every resident in the area: cleaning up the area, planting trees and flowers, putting in benches, and creating outdoor activities for children. Volunteers also help maintain the parks.

This plan has attracted interest from different parts of the city. Now there are more than ten other similar projects operating throughout the city.

- 1.What are parks traditionally expected to be like?.....
- 2.Who is usually in charge of building such parks?.....
- 3.Why is it difficult for modern cities to have a traditional park?.....
- 4.Can a neighbourhood park bring the same benefits as a traditional one?.....
- 5.What is special about the creation of this neighbourhood park?.....
- 6.How successful is the idea of creating neighbourhood parks?.....

### EX3. Read the passage and answer the questions

I had always dreamt of working in a bank because I thought I would earn a lot of money. I was told that I had to try hard to make my dream come true.

I burnt the midnight oil and finally had some success. First, I was accepted to a prestigious secondary school in Ha Noi. There, I gained not only knowledge but also a number of skills

including team work, cooperation, and interpersonal skills. I also became much more organised, thanks to the mountains of work which had to be completed to meet the strict deadlines. I felt I was lucky to have such supportive peers and excellent teachers. My next achievement was when I gained admission to the Banking Academy of Viet Nam.

After three years, I graduated and was awarded a degree in banking. But I realised that I wasn't suited to a nine-to-five job in a bank, even though I was still interested in the subject of finance. Feeling confused, I decided to talk to my parents and my closest friend. Interestingly, I learned that I had the qualifications, skills, and above all, the aptitude for a teaching career. And now I'm a lecturer for the Banking Academy where I graduated.

1. Why did the author want to work in a bank?.....
2. How did she prepare for her future career?.....
3. What are her major achievements?.....
4. What qualification did she receive?.....
5. Why did she change her mind?.....
6. Which of her skills do you think best suit her final choice?.....

**EX4. Read the text and choose the best answers**

Do you ever think about what schools will be like in the future? Many people think that students will study most regular classes such as maths, science and history online. Students will probably learn these subjects anywhere using a computer. What will happen if students have problems with a subject? They might connect with a teacher through live video conferencing. Expert teachers from learning centres will give students help wherever they live. Students will still take classes in a school, too. Schools will become places for learning social skills. Teachers will guide students in learning how to work together in getting along with each other. They will help students with group projects both in and out of the classroom. Volunteer work and working at local businesses will teach students important life skills about the world they live in. This will help students become an important part of their communities. Some experts say it will take five years for changes to begin in schools. Some say it will take longer. Most people agree, though, that computers will change education the way TVs and telephones changed life for people all over the world years before.

1. What will happen if students meet difficulties with a subject?
  - A. Teachers from learning centres will give them help through live video conferencing.
  - B. They will meet their teachers in person for help with problems with the subject.
  - C. They will telephone the teachers who are staying at the school to seek their help.
  - D. Schools will organise a live video conference for teachers to help students with problems.
2. Students will still go to school to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. learn all subjects
  - B. play with their friends
  - C. use computers
  - D. learn social skills
3. The main role of teachers in the future will be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. providing students with knowledge
  - B. guiding students to learn computers
  - C. helping students with group projects
  - D. organising live video conferences
4. Students will learn important life skills through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. going to school every day
  - B. doing volunteer work
  - C. working in international businesses
  - D. taking online classes
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Teachers will help students from home in the future
  - B. Kids won't have to go to school in the future.
  - C. Computers will change education in the future.
  - D. All classes will be taught online in the future

**Ex 5. Read the passage and choose the best answer**

We are using up the world's petroleum. We use it in our cars and to heat our building in winter. Farmers use petro - chemicals to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the soil rich. They use them to kill insects eating plants.

These chemicals go into rivers and lakes and kill the fish there. Thousands of pollutants also go into the air and pollute it. Winds carry this (2) \_\_\_\_\_ air to other countries and other continents.

Poor farmers use the same land over and (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The land needs a rest so it will be better next year. However, the farmers must have food this year. Poor people cut down forests for firewood. In some areas when the trees are gone, the land (4) \_\_\_\_\_ desert. Poor people can't save the environment for the future. This is not a problem for one country or one area of the world. It is a problem for all- humans. The people and the nations of the world must work together to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the world's resources.

- |               |              |             |              |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. enrich  | B. change    | C. make     | D. let       |
| 2. A. pollute | B. polluting | C. polluted | D. pollution |
| 3. A. over    | B. again     | C. repeated | D. repeating |
| 4. A. gets    | B. changes   | C. turn     | D. becomes   |
| 5. A. recycle | B. preserve  | C. keep     | D. use       |

**Ex 6. Read the passage and choose the best answer**

Pollution caused by chemicals from car exhaust fumes and smoke from factories is a very serious problem because it leads to the loss of the ozone layer. All of us know that without the ozone it leads to the loss of the ozone layer, not only human beings but also all plants and animals life are exposed to dangerous rays from the sun. Even refrigeration and air-conditioning system which make our lives more convenient can also have dangerous emissions. They emit poisonous gases into the air that we breathe. The chemicals we use for cleaning and the waste from factories go into our water system and pollute the water that we drink and the fish that we eat. They also kill much of the wildlife depend on food. Some of the pesticides and fertilizers we have sprayed on our crops have been found to be dangerous. This kind of pollution stays in the ground for a very long time.

- Without the ozone layer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nothing happens  
B. everything is all right  
C. we are exposed to the dangerous ray  
D. we can breathe
- Refrigeration and air-conditioning system \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lead to pollution  
B. make our lives more convenient  
C. also cause danger to our lives.  
D. All are correct
- The chemicals we use for cleaning and the waste from factories \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are what the wildlife animals need  
B. also pollute the water we drink  
C. protect the ozone layer  
D. are necessary for us
- Pesticides and fertilizers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are necessary for our crops  
B. are dangerous if we overuse it  
C. A and B are correct  
D. A and B are incorrect
- Pesticides and fertilizers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disappear right after they are sprayed  
B. should not be used  
C. should be used as much as possible  
D. stay in the ground for a very long time

**- THE END -**

*Đồng Tiến, ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2024*  
**NGƯỜI SOẠN NỘI DUNG**  
(Đã ký)

**Nguyễn Thị Thái Hòa**