**UNIT 1: A VISIT FROM PEN PAL**

**I. GETTING STARTED**

1. Temple of Literature (n): Văn Miếu 3. Đồng Xuân market (n): chợ Đồng Xuân

2. Revolutionary Museum (n): Viện bảo tàng

 Cách Mạng

**B. LISTEN AND READ**

4. pen pal (n) : bạn qua thư 11. mosque (n) : thánh đường Hồi Giáo

5. correspond (v) : trao đổi thư từ 12. to pray (v) : cầu nguyện, cầu khẩn

 -» correspondence (n): việc trao đổi thư từ -» prayer (n): lễ cầu kinh, kinh cầu nguyện

 -» correspondent (n): người trao đổi thư 13. peace (n) : hòa bình

 tín, phóng viên -» peaceful (adj): hòa bình

6. impress (v) : gây ấn tượng 14. atmosphere (n) : bầu không khí

 -» impressive (adj) : để lại ấn tượng -» atmospheric (adj): thuộc không khí

 -» impression (n) : ấn tượng, cảm giác 15. abroad (adv) : nước ngoài

7. modem (adj) : hiện đại 16. depend (v) : phụ thuộc vào

 -» to modernize (v) : hiện đại hóa -» dependence (n): sự phụ thuộc

 -» modernization (n): sự hiện đại hóa ≠ independence (n): sự độc lập

8. beauty (n) : cảnh đẹp -» dependent (adj): phụ thuộc

 -» beautiful (adj) : đẹp # independent (adj): độc lập

 -» beautifully (adv) : rất đẹp -» dependently (adv)

 -» beautify (v) : làm đẹp ≠ independently (adv)

 -» beautification (n): việc làm đẹp 17. in touch with sb: liên lạc với ai

9. friendly (adj) : thân thiện ≠ out of touch with sb: mất liên lạc

 -» friendliness (n) : sự thân thiện -» to keep in touch with sb (v): giữ liên

 -» friendship (n) : tình bạn, hữu nghị lạc với ai

10. mausoleum (n) : lăng tẩm, lăng mộ

**III. READ**

18. ASEAN (abbr) : Association of South -» Islamic (adj) : thuộc về đạo Hồi

 East Asian Nations: Hiệp hội các nước 28. religion (n) : tôn giáo

 Đông Nam Á -» religious (adj) : thuộc về tôn giáo

19. divide (v) : chia ra 29. Buddhism (n) : đạo Phật

 -» division (n) : sự phân chia, phép chia -» Buddhist (adj) : thuộc về đạo Phật

20. region (n) : khu vực -» Buddhist (n) : phật tử

 -» regional (adj) : thuộc địa phương 30. Hinduism (n) : đạo Hin-đu

21. separate (v) : ngăn cách, tách ra 31. instruct (v) : hướng dẫn

 -» separate (adj) : riêng biệt, khác nhau -» instruction (n) : sự hướng dẫn

 -» separation (n) : sự ngăn cách, sự tách ra -» instructor (n) : người hướng dẫn

22. comprise (v) : bao gom, tạo thành 32. primary (adj) : chính, quan trọng

23. tropical (adj) : thuộc vùng nhiệt đới 33. option (n) : sự chọn lựa

24. climate (n) : khí hậu, thời tiết -» optional (adj)

25. currency (n) : tiền tệ 34. compulsory (adj) : bắt buộc, cưỡng

 -» unit of currency (n): đơn vị tiền tệ bách

26. official (adj) : chính, chủ yếu -» to compel (v): bắt buộc, cưỡng bách

27. Islam (n): đạo Hồi -» compulsion (n) : sự cưỡng bách

**SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS**

1. include = comprise = be comprised of = 8. impolite of sb : bất lịch sự với ai

 consist of = be composed of = be made up 9. impressed by : gây ấn tượng bời

 of: bao gồm 10. impression on : có ấn tượng về

2. correspond with : trao đôi thư tín với 11. In addition to : thêm vào đó

3. compulsory for : bắt buộc đối với 12. kind of sb : ai đó tốt bụng

4. depend on / upon : lệ thuộc vào -» kind to sb : tốt bụng với ai

 ≠ independent of : không lệ thuộc 13. pray for : cầu nguyện cho

5. divide into : chia thành 14. rich in : giàu có về

6. famous for : nổi tiếng về 15. separate from : chia tách khỏi

7. for fun : cho vui

**IV. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**1. THE PAST SIMPLE (Thì quá khứ đơn)**

**a. Form:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive (+)** | **S + was / were + A / N.** | **S + V2- ed + O.** |
| **Negative (-)** | **S + was / were + not + A / N.** | **S + did not / didn’t + V1 + O.** |
| **Interrogative (?)** | **Was / Were + S + A / N ?****Wh- + was / were + S +....?** | **Did + S + V1 + O?****Wh- + did + S + V1 +...?** |

**b. Usage:**

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ khi đề cập đến thời điểm hành dộng đó xảy ra.

- Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường dùng: ***ago, yesterday, the other day, last year, last month, last week, at that time,...***

**Ex:** (1) They ***bought*** this house ***two years ago***.

(2) The tree ***fell*** on the roof of the house ***last night***.

(3) He ***was*** at home ***yesterday.***

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một thói quen trong quá khứ với các trạng từ như ***every, last, often***

**Ex:** (1) My brother ***often went*** fishing when he was young.

(2) ***Did*** you ***cook*** dinner ***every Saturday***?

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động kéo dài một quãng thời gian trong quá khứ và chấm dứt hẳn trong quá khứ.

**Ex:** (1) Bob ***lived*** in London for two years. Right now he is living in Philadelphia.

(2) My father ***served*** in the army ***from 1965 to 1975***.

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một chuỗi hành động trong quá khứ, hành động này xảy ra sau hành động kia.

**Ex:** He ***stopped*** his car, ***got*** out of it, ***shut*** all the windows, ***locked*** the door, then ***entered*** the house.

**2. CLAUSES AFTER WISH**

**❖ Future wish:**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + wish(es) + S + would(not) + V1** |

**Ex:** (1) They will not visit their grandmother next week.

-» They wish they ***would visit*** their grandmother next week.

(2) Paul will make noise tonight because of his party.

-» I wish Paul ***wouldn’t make*** noise tonight.

**❖ Present wish:**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + wish(es) + S + were (not) + …****S + wish(es) + S + V-ed /V2 / didn’t V1 + O****S + wish(es) + S + could (not) + V1 + O** |

**Ex:** (1) My life isn’t interesting now.

-» I wish my life ***were*** more interesting.

(2) I cannot go to the party.

-» I wish I ***could go*** to the party

(3) She doesn’t have enough money to buy that house.

-» She wishes she ***had*** enough money to buy that house.

**❖ Past wish:**

|  |
| --- |
| **S + wish(es) + S + had(not) + V3/ed** |

**Ex:** (1) He didn’t have time to attend the meeting yesterday.

-» He wishes he ***had had*** time to attend the meeting yesterday.

(2) What a pity! It rained so heavily last night.

-» I wish it ***hadn’t rained*** so heavily last night.

**EXERCISE**

**I. Use the simple past tense:**

1. I (wake) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_up at five minutes past seven this morning.

2. While her husband was in the army, Joyce (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him twice a week.

3. She (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for two years, but she doesn’t study it now.

4. She (not know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_much about Marxism-Leninism at that time.

5. When I was a boy, I often (not go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fishing with my uncle Jim.

6. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home after they had finished their work.

7. He (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad last week?

8. My elder brother (join) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the army when he was seventeen.

9. When I last saw him, he (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in good health.

10. When I was a boy, every holiday (seem) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ideal.

11. My brother (serve) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the army from 1980 to 1983.

12. Men have traveled since they first (appear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the earth.

13. She was fond of him, but 1 (not believe) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she (love) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.

14. Why the old lady (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as she was getting into the taxi?

15. Jenny (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_French for a few months last year.

**II. Fill each gap in the sentences with a suitable word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| **food currency religion education language** **climate beauty capital atmosphere vacation** |

1. Australia’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_city is Canberra.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the money that is used in a particular country at a particular time.

3. This is an area of outstanding natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the room was so stuffy that I could hardly breathe.

5. When we retire, we’re going to move to a warmer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the belief in and worship of a god or gods.

7. Have you decided where you’re going for your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this year?

8. She does research into how children acquire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. As a child, he received most of his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home.

10. There was lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and drink at the party.

**III. Put the verb into the correct form.**

1. I wish I (know) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_how to dance.

2. Jane wishes she (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.

3. I wish my friend (lend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me his car for my date tomorrow night.

4. Jimmy wishes he (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_old enough to drive a car.

5. I wish we (spend) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our last vacation in Hawaii.

6. I wish I (lie) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the beach now.

7. It would be nice to stay here longer. I wish we (not have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to leave now.

8. I’m fed up with this rain. I wish it (stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Do you wish you (live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the sea?

10. Sarah wishes she (can speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every language in the world.

11. Khalid wishes he (visit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Big Ben when he was in London.

12. We all wish our team (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better next time.

13. I wish I (can go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the moon for a vacation.

14. I wish you (not complain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the time.

15. I often wish I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_really wealthy.

**IV. Rewrite sentences, using “I wish…”:**

**Part A:**

1. It won’t be fine tomorrow.

I wish

2. He will leave for Ha Noi next Sunday.

I wish

3. She won't take this course.

I wish

4. Maryam will tell me the truth about the murder tomorrow.

I wish

5. Jane wan't stop smoking.

I wish

**Part B:**

6. My friend cannot stay with me longer.

I wish

7. I don’t have time to take my friend to many beauty spots in my city.

I wish

8. My motorcycle is very old.

I wish

9. My son plays video games during the day.

I wish

10. He speaks English badly.

I wish

**Part C:**

11. He didn’t study hard last school year.

I wish

12. He was late for class last school year.

I wish

13. I was disappointed that the thief stole the picture.

I wish

14.1 was Sony she didn’t come to the party.

I wish

15. I failed my exam last year.

I wish

**V. For each situation, write a sentence with “wish”:**

1. Everybody in our village is poor.

2. It will be very cold tomorrow.

3. Henry regretted not inviting Jane to his birthday party.

4. I‘m sorry I didn’t come to the meeting yesterday.

5. I don’t like Peter at all but he lives next to my house.

6. My sister always complains about my voice.

7. My sister won’t lend me her car.

8. I regret speaking to him so rudely yesterday.

9. John would like to be a pilot when he grows up.

10. It is a pity Tom missed Mr. Baker’s class yesterday afternoon.

11. There is some red pepper in my food.

12. She doesn’t send me her recent photos.

13. I didn’t have time to see all the things we wanted to see.

14. Mary can’t sing well and she is not happy about that.

15. It is a pity that he will not attend the conference.

**VI. For each situation, write a sentence with “wish”:**

1. I can't buy a car because I don’t have enough money.

2. I want to buy a bike but I don't have enough money.

3. I regret that you didn’t give me a chance to tell you the truth.

4. Mary is afraid she won’t be able to attend your wedding next week.

5. The weather in Hue is too cold and damp for us in winter.

6. Nam was sorry that he didn’t accept the job.

7. I won’t take the trip with you next Sunday.

8. The children like candy but their parents don’t allow them to eat sweet food.

9. It’s pity that you were not here last week.

10. I feel sick because I ate too much candy.

11. He cannot compose a song although he really wants to do it.

12. The exercises are long.

13. The book isn’t interesting.

14. I didn’t learn to play a musical instrument when I was young.

15. The teacher will give us a test tomorrow.

**VH. For each situation, write a sentence with “wish".**

1. She loves her father but he doesn’t love her.

2. I’m sorry I didn’t book a seat.

3. The weather is very hot today.

4. I’m sorry he isn’t strong enough.

5. We live in a very old house.

6. He didn't work hard during the term.

7. I’d like it to stop raining.

8. My brother cannot go to the car show at the city show ground.

9. She doesn’t know the way to the mosque in Hang Bun street.

10. She is not able to pass her English test.

11. I’d like Tom to drive more slowly.

12. My students spoke English unnaturally.

13. I’d like you to wait for me.

14. I called him a liar.

15. She didn’t say goodbye to him at the airport.

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**TEST 1**

**I. Choose the most suitable words or phrases to complete the sentences.**

1. They have been pen pals and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at least once every month.

a. speak b. stay c. take d. correspond

2. Last week. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my children to the biggest zoo in the town.

a. got b. brought c. fetch d. took

3. Can everyone listen carefully to my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please?

a. instructing b. instructive c. instruct d. instructions

4. Mathematics and Literature are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for children in our country.

a. option b. religious c. adding d. compulsory

5. Can you tell me how many chapters this book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a. consist of b. consists c. comprises of d. includes

6. My mother wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful and young forever.

a. can b. can be c. could d. could be

7. The children were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their presents on Christmas day.

a. pleased with b. pleased about c. happy about d. happy on

8. Every Sunday, they go to the church and pray very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indeed.

a. harder b. hard c. hardly d. a lot

9. All the students are looking forward\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their summer vacation in the countryside.

a. to spend b. spend c. to spending d. spending

10. I can’t speak English fluently. I wish I speak it fluently.

a. can b. could c. couldn’t d. can’t

***\* Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.***

1. a. mosque b. optional c. notice d. tropical

2. a. divide b. impress c. official d. comprise

**II. Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.**

1. I strong believe that friends play a very important role in our life.

 A B C D

2. The landlady says that the house comprises of a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen.

 A B C D

**III. Supply the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. My parents (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home while I (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a letter yesterday.

2. A: Jack didn’t come to the party.

B: What a pity! I’m sure he (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

3. Mrs. Watson (often / go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a walk every morning before her death.

4. They (finish / build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this house before the end of October last year.

5. She (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her leg yesterday, so she cannot now play tennis.

6. I’d like (lie) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the beach today. It’s too hot to do anything else.

7. Lan suggested (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the cinema.

**IV. Use the correct forms of the word given in each sentence.**

1. There are some very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_buildings in the town. (IMPRESS)

2. Thank you for a most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_evening. (ENJOY)

3. Drug \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_led to her early death. (DEPEND)

4. She has some very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_things to say on the subject. (INTEREST)

5. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with Jim lasted many years. (CORRESPOND)

6. No one like her because of her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (FRIENDLY)

7. The flowers vase helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the living room. (BEAUTY)

8. She’s always does things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everything goes wrong. (CARE)

**V. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.**

Dear Juan,

Hello! I’m your new pen friend. My name is Helen. That’s my first name. My (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Jones. I’m from Cardiff, in Wales. I’m fifteen years (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The name of my school is the Central Cardiff Comprehensive. I am in Year 8. There (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twenty-seven students (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my class. My (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_singer is Justin Timberlake. Who is your favorite?

Best wishes,

Helen

P.S: This is a (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of me!

1. a. second name b. nickname c. middle name d. family name

2. a. age b. ages c. old d. ago

3. a. is b. are c. was d. were

4. a. in b. at c. on d. of

5. a. favorite b. interesting c. pleased d. best

6. a. photo b. photograph c. book d. a &b

**VI. Read the passage carefully. Then decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.**

India is a country in Southern Asia. It is shaped like a triangle. It stretches from the bottom of Asia into the Indian Ocean. India is sometimes called a subcontinent. Is this because India is big? Not really. Six countries, including Russia, Canada, and the United States, arc bigger.

India is a subcontinent because it is cut off from the rest of Asia. Mountains, jungles, and the Indian Ocean make India a separated world. India’s neighbors, Pakistan and Bangladesh, also form part of the Indian subcontinent. These lands were once a part of India.

1. India is a triangle - shaped country in Southern Asia.

2. This subcontinent stretches from the bottom of Asia into the Indian Ocean.

3. Mountains, jungles, and the Pacific Ocean make India a separated world.

4. Pakistan and Bangladesh used to be a part of India.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first.**

1. He learned to drive when he was 18.

He has

2. Why don’t we go away more often?

I wish

3. It’s a pity she couldn’t attend the meeting yesterday.

She wishes

4. I would like it to stop raining.

I wish

5. I spent two hours doing this exercise.

It took

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**TEST 2**

**I Choose the most suitable words or phrases to complete the sentences.**

1. The Sword Lake is set in beautiful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. situation b. views c. surroundings d. environment

2. They haven’t seen each other, but they write to each other frequently. They are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. pen pals b. writers c. co-writer d. paper pals

3. Churches, temples and pagodas are places of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. gossip b. warship c. worship d. friendship

4. Their friendliness makes a deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on tourists.

a. correspondence b. beauty c. recreation d. impression

5. Children in this poor village are allowed to go to school without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. education b. instruction c. tuition fee d. impression

6. In Singapore, education is free and compulsory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children from 6 to 16.

a. to b. at c. between d. for

7. Now I think she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to living in the city.

a. happy b. anxious c. accustomed d. interested

8. Is military service compulsory in your country?

a. may be chosen or not b. must be done

c. not requiring a payment d. give support

9. We cannot understand the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given in English on the label of the bottle.

a. instructions b. language c. difference d. atmosphere

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English is their official language, most of them can speak Chinese.

a. Although b. So c. Despite d. If

**\* Choose the word whose main stress syllable is placed differently from the others.**

1. a. region b. climate c. monster d. comprise

2. a. tropical b. religion c. primary d. Buddhism

**II. Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.**

1. Are you sure that this amount of money include service as well?

 A B C D

2. Tet is considered the biggest festival in Vietnam because of its tradition meaning.

 A B C D

**III. Supply the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The train (not arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time yesterday. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes late.

2. They (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting last Thursday on time?

3. Before help (reach) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us, a child had died of fever.

4. Where you (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for your holiday last year?

5. While he was getting off the train, he (fall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (cut) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his face.

6. It is over 20 years since he last (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to his hometown.

**IV. Use the correct forms of the word given in each sentence.**

1. We can find a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_zones in this area. (INDUSTRY)

2. The man performed the song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (IMPRESS)

3. The country has more than ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ newspapers. (NATION)

4. Children are allowed much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these days. (FREE)

5. Wearing Seat belts in cars is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by law. (COMPEL)

6. The match is really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most people love it. (ENJOY)

7. HSBC is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_banks in Vietnam. (INTERNATION)

8. You must check if these Products are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (DIFFER)

**V. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.**

More than one billion people (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in India, and only China has more people. The people of India speak (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than 100 different languages. Calcutta is India’s largest city. Bombay is the country’s most (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_urban area. They are among the world’s largest cities, too. New Delhi is the Capital of India.

More than sixteen (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people live in or near the port City of Bombay. Bombay is a center of trade and the center of India’s movie business. India (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 800 movies a year, more than any other country in the world. In spite of its large cities, India is primarily a country of villages. Most of India’s people (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their living by farming.

1. a. live b. immigrate c. stay d. survive

2. a. many b. much c. more d. most

3. a population b. popularity c. popularization d. populated

4. a. million b. millions c. billion d. billions

5. a makes b. make c. does d. do

6. a. do b. find c. take d. earn

**VI. Read the passage carefully. Then decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.**

Some friends come into our lives for just a short time. Others come and stay forever. Think about your closest friends. How Jong have you known each other? Sonic people say that their spouse or family member is their best friends. Others say they have known their closest friends for many years. And some great friends haven't known each other all that long, but knew right away that there was a connection, or bond, between them.

What tums a stranger or acquaintance into a friend? Do you know right away if you are going to like someone? Some people think that any stranger can become a friend if they spend enough ti me together. That may be true for satiate people. But one thing most of us agree on is that true friendships seem to happen when people ha ve something in common. Perhaps we see a part of ourselves ín our friends. May be seeing the good in them helps us to see the good in us as well.

1. Your sister or brother cannot be your best friend.

2. Many friends feel a connection when they first meet.

3. A stranger is the same as a friend.

4. Most friends have similar likes and dislikes.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first.**

1. What is your date of birth?

When

2. My hometown doesn’t have any lakes.

I here

3. He Learned Spanish when he was six.

He has

4. Lan took Maryam to Ben Thanh market yesterday.

Maryam

5. I would like every country to stop killing whales.

I wish

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**TEST 3**

**I. Choose the most suitable words or phrases to complete the sentences.**

1. Islamic people usually go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to pray.

a. pagoda b. mosque c. temple d. church

2. People aged 65 over now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nearly 20% of the population.

a. comprise b. contain c. consist d. combine

3. “How long have you been with the company?” - I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there for three years."

a. will work b. was working c. work d. have worked

4. I wish Beth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trying to be so nice.

a. would stop b. will stop c. stops d. stop

5.. He was so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Cindy’s singing that he asked her to sing on the radio.

a. shocked b. impressed c. admiring d. surprised

6. There are a lot of different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_groups living in London.

a. ethnic b. ethnical c. ethic d. ethnicity

7. What is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cause of the illness?

a. primary b. essential c. possibly d. most

8. The new country hopes to establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations with all its neighbors.

a. friend b. friendly c. friendliness d. friendship

9. The book is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into ten chapters.

a. divided b. formed c. changed d. shared

10. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the phone number? I could not hear.

a. repeat b. to repeat c. repeating d. being repeated

**\* Choose the word whose main stress syllable is placed differently from the others.**

11. a. worship b. divide c. enjoy d. abroad

12. a. prayer b. Hinduism c. beauty d. instruction

**II. Choose the word or phrase that needs correcting.**

1. Tom wishes his neighbors don’t make so much noise.

 A B C D

2. Last Monday Henry had saw a wallet on a lonely street in Montreal.

 A B C D

**III. Supply the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I wish that you (not make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_noise while Pam is studying.

2. The girl wishes she (can make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her room more beautiful.

3. What have you learnt since you (come) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here?

4. How long (you / work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this company up to now?

5. He doesn't know much about his parents because he (separate) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from them since he (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a child.

6. The window needs (paint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You need (paint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them.

**IV. Use the correct forms of the word given ỉn each sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_landscapes in Vietnam have attracted lots of foreign tourists. (BEAUTY)

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we made at school will last forever. (FRIEND)

3. Though the country life is more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young people still prefer city life. (PEACE)

4. Thanks for your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to your party. I’ll come. (INVITE)

5. Lan took Maryam to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places in Hanoi. (FAME)

6. Their holiday was spent on the mountain. (ENJOY)

7. We can find lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and drink at the supermarket. (FEED)

8. Every summer thousands of people flock to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (COUNTRY)

**V. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage:**

When Malaysia become (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Malay language was chosen as the National Language. The reason (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this choice is that it is the language of the Malays who are the natives of Malaysia,

The Government of Malaysia takes pride in promoting this language among all the races in Malaysia. The Chinese, the Indians and other non-Malay communities have accepted the decision of the government. It is the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language of the country.

In Malaysia, the nation language is (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Bahasa Malaysia. It is the language of (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in schools. Since the introduction of Malay in schools, it has become the most (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used language in Malaysia.

1. a. independence b. independ c. dependent d. independent

2. a. for b. in c. since d. at

3. a. office b. official c. officer d. officially

4. a. call b. calling c. to call d. called

5. a. instruction b. instruct c. instructive d. instructively

6. a. wide b. widen c. widely d. widening

**VI. Read the passage carefully. Then decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.**

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain, traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries. Englishmen arc proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up.

It has been the law for about 300 years that all theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered; only a few Sunday papers are published.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a garden to a flat in a modern house with Central heating. English people like gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted garden in imitation of grass and a box of flowers.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different ìn Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday, and in Scotland it is not kept, except by clerks in banks, all shops and factories are working.

1. There are different customs and traditions in the same country.

2. Traditions in Britain are more important than those in other countries.

3. In Great Britain, all shops and factories are working at Christmas.

4. In Scotland, Christmas is a great national holiday.

**VII. Rewrite the following sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first**.

1. Maryam and Lan have been pen pals for over two years.

Maryam and Lan have written

2. I’d like Kevin to drive more slowly.

I wish

3. I am sorry I didn’t book the seat.

I wish

4. Mary hasn’t made any long trip for five years.

The last

5. The bad news made her cry.

She was

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