ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP GIỮA HỌC KỲ II
MÔN TIẾNG ANH 9 – GLOBAL SUCCESS

A. VOCABULARY (UNIT 7, UNIT 8, UNIT 9)

B. GRAMMAR

*** UNIT 7: ❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄**

Grammar Reported speech (Yes/No questions)

Pronunciation Sound /sl/, and /sn/

I. REPORTED SPEECH (YES/NO QUESTIONS)

Form:

S + asked/wanted to know + (O) + IF/WHETHER + S + V (lùi thì) + O

*** Notes:**

- Dùng động từ tường thuật như ***ask, inquire, wonder, want to know.***
- Dùng **If** hoặc **whether** ngay sau động từ tường thuật của mệnh đề chính.
- Đổi cấu trúc câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật **(S + V).**
- Đổi đại từ, tính từ sở hữu, thì của động từ và các trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn (giống cách đổi trong câu trần thuật).

Eg. "Will they attend our ceremony tomorrow?" she wondered.

→ She wondered if/ whether they would attend their ceremony the next day.

★ Các bước đổi câu hỏi YES-NO từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp:

Bước 1: Viết lại câu dẫn: said to, said, asked → asked

Bước 2: thêm if hoặc whether.

Bước 3: Đổi đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ - tính từ sở hữu, đổi tân ngữ

Khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp, ta cần lưu ý đổi đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ, tính từ sở hữu và tân ngữ cho phù hợp với ngữ nghĩa và hoàn cảnh.

	Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Đại từ nhân xưng	I	he, she
	you *(số ít)*	I, he, she
	you *(so nhiều)*	we, they
	we	they
Tính từ sở hữu	my	his, her
	our	our, their
	your	his, her
Đại từ sở hữu	mine	his, hers
	yours	ours, mine, theirs
	ours	theirs
Tân ngữ	me	him, her
	us	us, them
	you	him, her
Đại từ phản thân	myself	himself, herself
	yourself	himself, herself, myself
	ourselves	themselves

Bước 4: Lùi thì của động từ

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp	Ví dụ
Thì hiện tại đơn **(Present Simple)**	Thì quá khứ đơn **(Past Simple)**	She said: "Do you speak English?" → She asked if I spoke English.

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn **(Present Continuous)**	Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn **(Past Continuous)**	He said: "Are you cooking dinner?" → He asked me if I was cooking dinner.
Thì hiện tại hoàn thành **(Present Perfect)**	Thì quá khứ hoàn thành **(Past Perfect)**	She asked him: "Have you seen my keys?" → She asked him if he had seen her keys.
Can	**Could**	She asked Tom: "Can you pass me the salt?" → She asked Tom if he could pass her the salt.
May	**Might**	Mary said: "May I be with you?" → Mary asked if she might be with me.
Will	**Would**	He asked his sister: "Will you help me with my homework?" → He asked his sister if she would help him with his homework.

Bước 5: Đổi trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn, thời gian

Trong câu gián tiếp, sự việc không xảy ra tại thời điểm hay địa điểm mà người nói tường thuật. Do đó, khi chuyển từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp, cần chú ý đổi trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn. Cụ thể:

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
here	there
now	then
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the day after
today/ tonight	that day/ that night
ago	before
next...	the following ...
last...	the previous ...
this	that
these	those

UNIT 8: ❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar Relative pronouns

Pronunciation Stress in words ending in -ic and – ious

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từquan hệ)

1. WHO

Who là đại từ quan hệ được dùng để chỉ người. **Who** có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ

+ Khi "who" thay thế cho chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là một động từ.

E.g. The woman is standing over there. She is my teacher.

→ The woman **who** is standing over there is my teacher.

+ Khi "who" thay thế cho tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, theo sau nó là chú ngữ của động từ.

E.g. I met the girl yesterday. Do you know her?

→ Do you know the girl **who** I met yesterday?

2. WHICH

Which: được dùng để chỉ sự vật, sự việc hoặc loài vật. **Which** có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ.

E.g. The painting is fascinating. It was drawn by Vincent van Gogh.

→ The painting **which** was drawn by Vincent van Gogh is fascinating.

This is the novel. I've read it lately.

→ This is the novel **which** I've read lately.

3. WHOSE

Whose: Được dùng dể chỉ sở hữu của danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật đứng trước, **whose** thay thế cho các tính từ sở hữu *(his, her, its, their)*. Danh từ sau **whose** không có mạo từ. *Whose + noun* có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ.

E.g. The people were nice. We visited their house.

→ The people **whose** house we visited were nice.

The songwriter lives in Chicago. His songs are very popular.

→ The songwriter **whose** songs are very popular lives in Chicago.

UNIT 9: ❄ LANGUAGE FOCUS ❄

Grammar Defining relative pronouns

Pronunciation Stress in words ending in -ion and - ity

1. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định:

- Được dùng để xác định danh từ đứng trước nó.
- Cần thiết cho ý nghĩa của câu, nếu không có nó thì câu sẽ không đủ nghĩa.
- Không dùng dấu (,) trước và sau mệnh đề xác định.
- Có thể dùng "that"

a. Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho người: *Who, Whom, That*

Thay thế cho	
Chủ ngữ *I/you/ we/ they...*	I met a girl. She speaks three languages. I met a girl who speaks three languages. *Tôi gặp cô gái có thể nói được ba ngôn ngữ.*
Tân ngữ *You/him/her/us ...*	The teacher is a famous linguist. I admire him. The teacher who I admire is a famous linguist. *Người thầy mà tôi ngưỡng mộ là một nhà ngôn ngữ nổi tiếng.*

b. Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho vật: *Which, That*

Thay thế cho	
Chủ ngữ	I come from a city. The city is located by the sea. I come from a city **which** is located by the sea. *Tôi đến từ một thành phố ven biển.*
Tân ngữ	The maths exercise was very difficult. I couldn't do it. The maths exercise **which** I couldn't do was very difficult. *Bài toán mà tôi không thể làm được rất khó.*

c. Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho sở hữu: *Whose*

Thay thế cho	
Sở hữu	My sister has a friend. Her brother is a pilot. My sister has a friend **whose** brother is a pilot. *Chị gái tôi có một người bạn mà anh trai của người ấy là phi công.*

2. LƯỢC BỎ ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ

Đại từ quan hệ **"Who"** hoặc **"Which"** có thể đóng vai trò là chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ. Chúng ta không thể lược bỏ nó khi nó làm chủ ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ và có thể lược bỏ nó nếu nó làm tân ngữ của mệnh đề quan hệ.

The girl **who** is wearing a blue shirt is fluent in English and Japanese.

→ Không thể lược bỏ **"who" (who** làm chủ ngữ)

The girl **who** Mary is talking to is fluent in English and Japanese.

→ Có thể lược bỏ **"who" (who** làm tân ngữ)

C. PRACTICE:

I. PHONETIC:

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

1. A. paradise	B. calendar	C. cathedral	D. landscape
2. A. resort	B. seaside	C. safari	D. sightseeing
3. A. creation	B. decision	C. tension	D. translation

II. Choose the word which is stressed differently from the others.

4. A. diversity	B. hesitation	C. magnificence	D. activity
5. A. historic	B. romantic	C. domestic	D. classic
6. A. official	B. national	C. informal	D. bilingual

II. VOCABULARY – STRUCTURE – GRAMMAR:

7. The Amazon is well-known for its _____of flora and fauna.

A. location B. access C. paradise D. diversity

8. This field trip gave teenagers a chance to _____ the historical sites.

A. possess B. travel C. explore D. develop

9. The Amazon is home to a variety of _____ such as the Brazil Nut Tree, the Giant Water Lily, or the Kapok Tree.

A. flora B. ecosystem C. fauna D. biodiversity

10. We are all keen _____ taking a trip to the Great Wall of China.

A. to B. on C. of D. in

11. The Great Pyramid of Giza is one of the famous **man-made** wonders of the world.

(*Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.)*

A. artificial B. natural C. modem D. eternal

12. Hoi An is an **ancient** town that became a World Heritage Site in 1999.

(Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the underlined part in the following sentence.)

A. old B. wealthy C. poor D. modern

13. _____ is travelling from one region, country, state, etc. to engage or participate in a sports-related activity.

A. Ecotourism B. Domestic tourism C. Local travelling D. Sports tourism

14. An example of a _____ is a tour through Africa to view the elephants and lions.

A. safari B. voyage C. mission D. cruise

15. A _____ is usually necessary when you travel overseas.

A. passport B. driving licence C. birth certificate D. degree

16. Our _____ showed us around the old town and regaled us with historical stories.

A. travel agent B. holidaymaker C. sightseer D. tour guide

17. The travel agency _____ provided us with the tours gave us a small discount.

A. whose B. who C. which D. what

18. Visitors _____come to Kyoto are usually impressed by its temples and gardens.

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

19. _____ tour isn't my cup of tea. I prefer independent travel.

A. Self-guided B. Package C. Grand D. Sightseeing

20. A mother tongue is the first language _____.

A. who speaks to a person B. a person learns to speak

C. from whom a person learns D. which a person learns

21. To _____ the meaning of a new word, you can use a dictionary.
A. look for B. look up C. go over D. pick up
22. English is a _____ language in Singapore.
A. foreign B. common C. global D. official
23. My friend is an _____ student from Japan who studies at our school.
A. exchange B. official C. foreign D. community
24. If you are _____ in English, you can speak it very well.
A. bilingual B. fluent C. complicated D. foreign
25. Being good at English will help the _____ get adapted well to the US.
A. professor B. community C. immigrant D. exchange student

III. READING:

A. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Mount Everest is a peak in the Himalayan Mountain range. It is located between Nepal and Tibet, a region of China. At 8,849 metres (29,032 feet), it is considered the tallest point on Earth. In the nineteenth century, the mountain was named after George Everest, a former Surveyor General of India. The Tibetan name is Chomolungma, which means "Mother Goddess of the World."

The first ever recorded people to climb Everest were Edmund Hillary (a mountaineer from New Zealand) and his Tibetan guide Tenzing Norgay. They climbed the mountain in 1953 and held the record together. The first records of Everest's height came much earlier, in 1856. British surveyors recorded that Everest was the tallest peak in the world. The Himalayan mountains have long been home to local groups living in the valleys. The most famous of these are the Sherpa people. The word "Sherpa" is often used to mean mountain guide, though it actually refers to an ethnic group. The Sherpa have valuable experience in mountain climbing, which they can provide to other climbers. Most climbs of Everest would be impossible without the Sherpas' help and knowledge. However, their way of life extends beyond helping Everest climbers. Traditionally, their lifestyle consists of fanning, herding, and trade.

Climbing Mount Everest has become a popular journey for mountain climbers. However, it is very **risky.** Climbing Everest requires a lot of experience mountaineering elsewhere, as well as a certificate of good health, equipment, and a trained Nepalese guide. The snow and ice on the mountain create deadly dangers, and there is only a limited climbing season due to bad weather conditions like snowstorms. But perhaps the most serious danger is the altitude. Most climbers are not used to high altitude and low oxygen levels. This is why the area above 8,000 metres (26,000 feet) on Everest is called the "death zone." Climbers who spend long periods in this region can develop altitude sickness.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The dangers of climbing Mount Everest
B. The introduction of Mount Everest
C. The lifestyle of the Sherpa people
D. The location and history of Mount Everest

2. What is the height of Mount Everest?
A. 8,865 feet B. 8,849 metres C. 29,032 metres D. 29,023 feet

3. When did the first record of Mount Everest's height happen?
A. In 1856 B. In 1865 C. In 1935 D. In 1953

4. What is mentioned in paragraph 3 about the Sherpa people?
A. The most famous group living on the top of Himalayan mountains is the Sherpa.
B. The Sherpas' traditional lifestyle includes mountain guiding and farming.
C. The Sherpa can give experience in mountain climbing to other climbers.
D. Most climbs to Everest could be done without the Sherpas' help and knowledge.

5. The word "risky" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. slippery B. attractive C. dangerous D. charming

6. According to paragraph 3, climbing Everest requires all the following *EXCEPT* _____.

A. mountain climbing experience B. a certificate of good physical strength

C. an experienced guide D. a good mood

7. What is the biggest danger of climbing Mount Everest?

A. limited climbing season B. snow and ice on the mountain

C. bad weather conditions D. the high altitude

8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Mount Everest is located in the Himalayan Mountain range, between Nepal and Tibet.

B. Edmund Hillary and his Nepalese guide were the first people to climb Everest.

C. The Tibetan name of Mount Everest means "Mother Goddess of the World."

D. Climbers who spend a long time in the "dead zone" can have health problems.

B. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Ha Long Bay - One of the Greatest Natural Wonders of the World

As a UNESCO World Heritage Site (recognized twice in 1994 and 2000) and a natural wonder of the world, Ha Long Bay features thousands of 27 limestone islands and cliffs, emerging from the sea. If you have not visited Ha Long Bay, you have not yet seen the most beautiful place in the world. Located 180 kilometres northeast of Ha Noi, it takes around 4 hours to get there by coach. There are 1969 limestone islands of various shapes, sizes in different green and amazing colours rising above the sea level in an area of more than 1,500 square kilometres. Ha Long Bay still keeps its historical and cultural value.

Ha Long Bay is attractive and beautiful throughout the four seasons. Travelling on small boats among hundreds of small islands, one may visit the amazing Surprise Cave, the floating fishing village, and see how the locals live. On Titov Island, one may swim and relax on the beach or enjoy a kayak cruise to the nearby Luon Cave. One can take a cruise from the harbour and cross Ha Long Bay in luxury cabins with ocean views and private balconies. You will have fresh air all day and night, especially when you wake up early in the morning and watch the sunrise on the deck. You can continue your trip to explore the caves and grottoes, heading over to Bai Tu Long Bay and Lan Ha Bay, trekking in Cat Ba National Park, rock climbing, kayaking, and watching some of the most amazing sunsets that you'll ever set eyes on.

(Source: internet)

1. Ha Long Bay _____.

A. first became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000

B. is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a natural wonder of the world

C. has hundreds of limestone islands and cliffs

D. has hundreds of islands with an area of more than 1,500 square kilometres

2. Tourists can do all of the following activities in Ha Long Bay *EXCEPT* _____.

A. fishing B. kayaking C. swimming D. sunbathing

3. We can infer from the passage that in Ha Long Bay _____.

A. tourists can see sunsets twice a day

B. tourists cannot touch the rock there

C. tourists can explore caves and grottoes on Titov Island

D. tourists can spend the nights on luxury boats

4. From Ha Long Bay, tourists can _____.

A. climb up high mountains B. take part in kayaking competitions

C. travel to other tourist attractions D. travel to Hanoi by boat

5. All of the following are true about Ha Long Bay *EXCEPT* that _____.

A. there are various activities for tourists to take part in

B. tourists should go there in the right season
C. the tour is for anyone who loves nature
D. the tour is also left for people who love water sports

C. Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

English as a global language

People often talk about English as a global language or lingua franca. With more than 350 million people around the world speaking English as a first language and more than 430 million speaking it as a second language, there are English speakers in most countries around the world. Why is English so popular, though? And why has it become a global language?

People often call English the international language of business, and it's increasingly true as international trade expands every year, bringing new countries into contact. Most multinational companies require a certain degree of English proficiency from potential employees so in order to get a position with a top company, more and more people are learning English.

If your ambitions lie in science or medicine, you can't neglect English either. Much of the technical terminology is based on English words, and if you want to learn about the latest developments and discoveries from around the world, you'll read about them in journals and research reports published in English, no matter whether the scientists who wrote them are from China or Norway.

If you want a career in travel, English is absolutely essential. As the international language of aviation, pilots and cabin crew all need to speak English. Even if you're not up in the air, speaking English accurately will ensure you are able to communicate with clients and suppliers all over the world.

So, what's stopping you from learning this global language? With all the English resources available on the internet and so many other English speakers around the world to practice with, there's never been a better time to start learning English. Pick up a book, learn a few words, or even start a course today and take your first **steps** towards becoming one of nearly 800 million English speakers in the world.

(Adapted from: *englishlive.ef.com/blog/english-in-the-real-world)*

**** Choose the correct answer.***

1. The number of people speaking English as a second language _____.
a. lives in most English-speaking countries around the world
b. mostly working at multinational companies
c. is more than one speaking it as mother tongue
d. accounts for less than 400 million people

2. More and more people are learning English in order to _____.
a. be hired by a top company b. expand international trade
c. requires a certain degree d. make contact with foreigners

3. Why is English important if you want to pursue a medical career?
a. Because all journals of the world are published in English.
b. Because most medical researchs are written by English scientists.
c. Because medicine conferences are often held in English.
d. Because many medical terms are English.

4. The noun "steps" used in the phrase "take your first steps" means _____.
a. movements b. actions c. feet d. stages

5. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
a. Speaking English fluently is necessary even if you are on the ground staff.
b. You can learn English from online resources or other English speakers.
c. It's better to take online English classes than physical classes.
d. There are nearly 800 million English speakers, both as first and second language.

D. Read and complete each numbered blank in the passage with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

The Paricutin Volcano is a remarkable natural wonder located in Mexico. It is considered one of (**1**) _____ volcanoes on Earth, as it suddenly emerged from a cornfield in 1943 and rapidly grew into a towering mountain. Paricutin is (**2**) _____ the nearby village where it appeared, located in the state of Michoacan, in central Mexico.

The volcanic eruption that gave birth to Paricutin began (**3**) _____ February 20,1943. Over the following days, a small volcanic cone formed, and molten lava started to flow from the vent. The eruption continued for about nine years. During its peak, Paricutin reached a height of approximately 410 meters above the surrounding (**4**) _____.

Today, Paricutin is a dormant volcano, and its cone stands as a dramatic reminder of its explosive past. Visitors can (**5**) _____ the volcanic landscape, hike up the cone, and witness the remnants of the eruption. The area surrounding the volcano has become a protected natural reserve, known as the Paricutin Volcano National Park, safeguarding the (**6**) _____ geological and ecological features of the region.

1. a. younger than	b. most youngest	c. the youngest	d. more young
2. a. taken after	b. passed down	c. picked up	d. named after
3. a. in	b. on	c. at	d. until
4. a. landscape	b. peak	c. safari	d. destination
5. a. discover	b. explore	c. possess	d. locate
6. a. common	b. usual	c. similar	d. unique

IV. COMMUNICATION:

Mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/ letter in each of the following question.

Question 1:

a. In addition, students should be taught about natural and cultural importance of the heritage sites.
b. This can result in the fact that people's awareness of preserving heritage sites will be raised.
c. Best regards,
d. First, it's a good idea to spread information on social media because more people will get useful information quickly.
e. Dear Mimi, I hope you're well. I am thinking about what can be done to preserve heritage sites in my local community.
f. Preserving heritages sites plays an important role in keeping our traditions alive.

A. e-f-a-c-d-b B. e-f-d-b-a-c C. b-e-c-d-f-a D. e-b-f-d-a-c

Question 2:

a. The weather was perfect for a day at the beach."
b. We packed our bags with sandwiches, fruits, and cold drinks."
c. As the sun set, we packed up our things and headed home, tired but happy."
d. We spent the day building sandcastles, playing beach volleyball, and swimming in the sea.
e. It was a day well spent with family.

A. a - b - c - d - e B. b - a - d - e - c C. a - b - d - c - e D. b - a - c - d - e

Question 3:

a. Jack, how can I improve my English?
b. Listening and speaking.

c. Thanks! I'll try these tips.
d. Great! What about vocabulary?
e. Read books, look up new words, and write daily.
f. Watch movies and listen to podcasts. For speaking, practice with friends or join an English club.
g. Which skill is hardest for you?

A. a-g-b-f-d-e-c B. a-g-f-d-e-c-b C. a-g-b-f-d-c-e D. a-g-b-d-f-e-c

V. WRITITNG:

I. Complete the following reported questions.

1. "Is the Grand Canyon a famous travel destination in the world?"

→ Tourists wanted to know if_____.

2. "Can we see nomadic men when visiting the Sahara Desert?"

→ They asked me if _____.

3. "Will climate change badly affect the flora and fauna here?" Minh asked.

→ Minh asked the teacher if_____.

4. "Does the Dead Sea attract many tourists every year?"

→ Jane wanted to know if_____.

5. "Do you want to take a trip to Ha Long Bay this summer?" Tom asked.

→ Tom asked me if_____.

6. "Will you go snorkeling to watch corals next week?"

→ He wanted to know if Mai _____.

7. "Are you keen on exploring Son Doong Cave?" she asked.

→ She asked him if_____.

KEY

1. *Tourists wanted to know if* ***the Grand Canyon was a famous travel destination in the world****.*
2. *They asked me if* ***they could see nomadic men when visiting the Sahara Desert****.*
3. *Minh asked the teacher if* ***climate change would badly affect the flora and fauna there****.*
4. *Jane wanted to know if* ***the Dead Sea attracted many tourists every year****.*
5. *Tom asked me if* ***I wanted to take a trip to Ha Long Bay that summer****.*
6. *He wanted to know if Mai* ***would go snorkeling to watch corals the following week****.*
7. *She asked him if* ***he was keen on exploring Son Doong Cave****.*

II. Circe the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to indicate the sentence z that is best rewritten in reported questions.

1. "Are you excited about the trip to Ha Long Bay tomorrow?" My mum co said to me.

A. My mum wanted to know if I was excited about the trip to Ha Long Bay the previous day.
B. My mum asked me if I was excited about the trip to Ha Long Bay the following day.
C. My mum wanted to know if she was excited about the trip to Ha Long Bay tomorrow.
D. My mum asks if I am excited about the trip to Ha Long Bay the following day.

2. "Will you go on a trip to Mui Ne Sand Dunes this summer?" she said.

A. She wanted to know if I would go on a trip to Mui Ne Sand Dunes that summer.
B. She wants to know whether she would go on a trip to Mui Ne Sand Dunes that summer.
C. She asks me if 1 will go on a trip to Mui Ne Sand Dunes this summer.
D. She asked me whether I would go on a trip to Mui Ne Sand Dunes this summer.

3. "Is Mount Everest the tallest peak in the world?" Jack said.

A. Jack wanted to know if Mount Everest is the tallest peak in the world.
B. Jack said if Mount Everest was the tallest peak in the world.
C. Jack asked me if Mount Everest was the tallest peak in the world.
D. Jack tells me if Mount Everest is the tallest peak in the world.

4. "Did you visit Con Dao National Park last summer?"

A. She asked me if I visited Con Dao National Park last summer.
B. She wanted to know whether I visited Con Dao National Park last summer.
C. She asked me if I had visited the Con Dao National Park the previous summer.
D. She knew whether I had visited Con Dao National Park the year before.

5. "Can we get access to Niagara Falls from the Canadian side?"

A. They asked the guide if they got access to Niagara Falls from the Canadian side.
B. They wanted if they can get access to Niagara Falls from the Canadian side.
C. They wanted to know if we could get access to Niagara Falls from the Canadian side.
D. They asked the guide if they could get access to Niagara Falls from the Canadian side.

III. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the overall meaning, using the word in brackets.

1. The tourists got lost in the city. The tourist didn't speak English. (who)
→ The tourist_____.

2. Mount Fuji is a dormant volcano in Japan. It's a popular destination for hikers. (which)
→ Mount Fuji, _____.

3. Tourists flock to the Taj Mahal in India. It's made from white marble. (which)
→ Tourists flock_____.

4. The chef won a food competition. He prepared the dish with fresh ingredients. (who)
→ The chef_____.

5. The Philippines has incredible biodiversity. It's home to many unique species of plants and animals. (which)
→ The Philippines, _____.

6. Ha Long Bay is famous for its stunning scenery. Its limestone formations rise out of the emerald water. (whose)
→ Ha Long Bay, _____.

KEY

1. *The tourist who got lost in the city didn't speak English.*
2. *Mount Fuji, which is a dormant volcano in Japan, is a popular destination for hikers.*
3. *Tourists flock to the Taj Mahal in India, which is made from white marble.*
4. *The chef who won a food competition prepared the dish with fresh ingredients.*
5. *The Philippines, which has incredible biodiversity, is home to many unique species of plants and animals.*

6. *Ha Long Bay, whose limestone formations rise out of the emerald water, is famous for its stunning scenery.*

IV. Write sentences using the clues given. You can add extra words or make changes.

1. Most people/ enjoy/ travel/ abroad, / and/ have/ chance/ stay/ exotic city

_____.

2. I/ want/ spend/ my vacation/ Japan/ stay/ seaside resort, /eat/ sushi/ sashimi

_____.

3. Thanks/ development/ tourism/ average/ living standard/people/ increase/ increase/ well.

_____.

4. Tourism/can/ provide/ governments/ extra tax revenues/ each year.

_____.

5. Tourism/be/ opportunity/discover/ different cultures/ the world.

_____.

6. Too many tourists/ can/ have/ negative impact/ the quality of life.

_____.

KEY

1. *Most people enjoy traveling abroad, and they love having the chance to stay in an exotic city.*
2. *I want to spend my vacation in Japan, staying at a seaside resort and eating sushi and sashimi.*
3. *Thanks to the development of tourism, the average living standard of people has been increasing well.*
4. *Tourism can provide governments with extra tax revenues each year.*
5. *Tourism is an opportunity to discover different cultures around the world.*
6. *Too many tourists can have a negative impact on the quality of life.*

V. Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence which is the most correct.

1. The hotel's rooms overlook the ocean. The hotel offers breathtaking views to guests.

A. The guests who want rooms overlooking the ocean can ask the hotel to offer them.

B. Only the guests who want rooms overlooking the ocean may get the hotel offers.

C. The hotel whose rooms overlook the ocean offers breathtaking views to guests.

D. The breathtaking view is offered to the guests who stay at the hotel for a long time.

2. The tour guide shares fascinating stories. The tour guide's expertise in history is impressive.

A. Despite his lack of expertise in history, the tour guide shares fascinating stories.

B. The tour guide fails to share fascinating stories however impressive his expertise is.

C. The tour guide's expertise in history is good, but he fails to share interesting story.

D. The tour guide whose expertise in history is impressive shares fascinating stories.

3. The market sells fresh produce and local crafts. It is a great place to explore.

A. The market is a great place which sell fresh produce and local crafts.

B. The market which sells fresh produce and local crafts is a great place to explore.

C. It is a great place to explore which sell fresh produce and local crafts.

D. The market is a great place to explore which sell fresh produce and local crafts.

4. Tour guides are knowledgeable about the area. They can show you the best attractions.

A. Tour guides who are knowledgeable about the area can show you the best attractions.

B. Even when the tour guides are knowledgeable about the area, they are unable to show you the best attractions.

C. Despite their knowledge about the area, few tour guides can show you the best attractions.
D. Tour guides can show you the best attractions even though they know little about the area.

5. Locals are friendly and welcoming. They are always ready to assist tourists.

A. Locals are friendly and welcoming, but not all of them are ready to assist tourists.
B. Locals who are friendly and welcoming are always ready to assist tourists.
C. Even though locals are friendly and welcoming, not all of them are ready to assist tourists.
D. Only the locals whose friends are welcoming are ready to assist tourists.

*** Paragraph writing topics**

1. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) about the natural wonder/ beautiful landscape you have visited.

2. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) about the most challenging thing you face when learning English and what you have done to improve it.

3. You received an email from Nhi, your penfriend in Ho Chi Minh City. She asks you to write her about the reason why you learn English. Write an email (about 100 words) to tell her.

OUTLINE

1. Paragraph: A Natural Wonder/Beautiful Landscape You Have Visited
Introduction:

- Name of the place
- Where it is located
- When you visited it

Body:

- Describe the landscape (mountains, waterfalls, beaches, forests, etc.)
- What you did there (sightseeing, taking pictures, hiking, swimming, etc.)
- Your feelings about the place

Conclusion:

- Why it was a memorable experience
- Would you recommend others to visit?

---

2. Paragraph: The Most Challenging Thing in Learning English and How to Improve It
Introduction:

- State the biggest challenge (e.g., pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, listening skills)
- Why it is difficult for you

Body:

- How this challenge affects your learning
- What strategies you have used to overcome it (watching English movies, practicing with native speakers, using apps, reading books, etc.)

Conclusion:

- How these strategies have helped you improve
- Your progress and future learning goals

---

3. Email to Nhi: Why You Learn English

Subject: Why I Learn English
Greeting:

- Dear Nhi,

Body:

- Reason 1: English is an international language, useful for travel and communication.
- Reason 2: It helps in studies and career opportunities.
- Reason 3: I love English movies, books, and music, and learning the language helps me enjoy them more.
- What I do to improve my English (taking classes, watching English videos, practicing with friends, etc.)

Closing:

- Ask about her English learning experience.
- Say you look forward to her reply.

Sign-off:

- Best wishes,
- Your Name

KEY

1. A Natural Wonder/Beautiful Landscape You Have Visited

Last summer, I had the chance to visit Ha Long Bay, one of the most famous natural wonders in Vietnam. Located in Quang Ninh province, Ha Long Bay is known for its stunning limestone islands and emerald waters. I went there with my family and we took a boat tour around the bay. We explored beautiful caves, swam in the clear water, and enjoyed the breathtaking scenery. The peaceful atmosphere and fresh air made me feel relaxed. It was an unforgettable experience, and I would definitely recommend Ha Long Bay to anyone who loves nature and adventure.

---

2. The Most Challenging Thing in Learning English and How to Improve It

One of the biggest challenges I face when learning English is listening comprehension. Native speakers often speak too fast, and their accents make it difficult for me to understand. This affects my communication skills and makes me feel less confident. To improve, I have started watching English movies with subtitles, listening to podcasts, and practicing with online conversations. I also try to focus on common phrases and pronunciation patterns. Over time, my listening skills have improved, and I feel more comfortable when talking to others. My goal is to keep practicing until I can understand English naturally.

---

3. Email to Nhi: Why I Learn English

Subject: Why I Learn English

Dear Nhi,

I hope you're doing well. You asked me why I learn English, and I'm happy to share my reasons with you. First, English is an international language, so it helps me communicate with people from different

countries. Second, learning English is useful for my studies and future career. Many job opportunities require good English skills. Also, I love watching English movies and listening to English songs, so learning the language makes it more enjoyable. To improve my English, I take online courses, watch English videos, and practice speaking with my friends. How about you? I'd love to hear about your experience!

Best wishes,
[Your Name]