

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II

MÔN: TIẾNG ANH 11

UNIT 9.

SOCIAL ISSUES

A. Pronunciation

• Intonation in choice questions

Pay attention to the rising intonation (↗) or falling intonation (↘) in the following choice questions. Then practise saying them in pairs.

1. Will you report the issue or keep it secret?
2. Has technology made cyberbullying more or less common?
3. Will the issue be discussed in today's meeting or in the next meeting?
4. Do we invite all or most of the club members to take part in the campaign?
5. Do small children or teenagers suffer from cyberbullying more seriously?
6. Do they like to play video games or computer games?
7. Did she get a smartphone or a tablet for her birthday present?
8. Should we set up regulations about cyberbullying or only raise everyone's awareness?

B. Vocabulary

• Words and phrases related to social issues

I. Complete the sentences with the words given.

<i>campaign</i>	<i>body shaming</i>	<i>awareness</i>	<i>social issue</i>	<i>poverty</i>
<i>bullying</i>	<i>cyberbullying</i>	<i>alcohol</i>	<i>peer pressure</i>	<i>violence</i>

1. The closure of the factory brought _____ to the town.
2. Children of different ages see _____ or teasing differently.
3. There are many risks attached to social media sites, and _____ is one of the largest risks.
4. Youth in the behavioural risk group were more likely to report negative _____ than were youth in the optimal group.
5. This is the latest act of terrorism in a long-standing and bloody _____ of violence.
6. Ageing is simultaneously an academic problem, a pressing _____ and an urgent personal concern.
7. _____ is criticizing yourself or others because of some aspect of physical appearance.
8. The programme makers reject the notion that seeing _____ on television has a harmful

effect on children.

9. He is under doctor's orders to cut down on fatty food and to drink no _____ for at least six months.

10. The campaign has certainly succeeded in raising public _____ of the issue.

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

<i>accept</i>	<i>influence</i>	<i>report</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>hang out</i>
<i>lead</i>	<i>hesitate</i>	<i>colour</i>	<i>bully</i>	<i>stand up</i>

1. Do you think he _____ his hair?
2. She was _____ as a full member of the society.
3. I don't know why he _____ with Phong because they've got nothing in common.
4. Our survey indicates that one in four children is _____ at school.
5. Some people believe your biorhythms can _____ your moods and behaviour.
6. I _____ his friendship more than I can ever say.
7. It was brave of her to _____ to those bullies.
8. Should you ever need anything, please don't _____ to contact me.
9. Reducing speed limits has _____ to fewer deaths on the motorways.
10. Doctors have _____ a 13% increase in the number of people with heart disease.

III. Fill in each blank in the following sentences with the correct word / phrase from the box.

<i>met face to face</i>	<i>broken up</i>	<i>closeness</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>relationship</i>
<i>romantic relationships</i>	<i>sympathetic</i>	<i>argument</i>	<i>reconciled</i>	<i>dating</i>

1. _____ without attraction is the kind of love we feel for best friends.
2. Have your brother and Mary in a(n) _____?
3. She met her husband through a(n) _____ agency.
4. My youngest uncle and I have never _____ before.
5. Ann is always the person to lend a(n) _____ ear if you have problems.
6. She has just _____ with her boyfriend.
7. When two people are _____, they become friendly again after they have argued.
8. He has asked her out on a(n) _____.
9. The counsellor gave us some helpful tips on ways we could talk to Nick without starting a big _____.
10. It is advisable for parents to start talking with their children as early as late teens regarding future _____.

• Prepositions

IV. Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1. We need to focus public attention _____ this social issue.
2. As the daughter of the president, she enjoys high status _____ her peers.
3. The main problem _____ the climbers was lack of sleep.
4. My grandfather had a strong influence _____ my early childhood.
5. You have to have such a lot of patience when you are dealing _____ kids.
6. For years she struggled _____ the establishment to get her theories accepted.
7. He challenged her right as director to decide _____ the matter.
8. You should keep a safe distance _____ the car in front.
9. The information led the police _____ a house near the harbour.
10. The purpose of the article was to draw attention _____ the problems faced by single parents.

C. Grammar

• Linking words and phrases

I. Complete the sentences with *because*, *because of*, or *therefore*.

1. _____ it rained, we stayed home.
2. It rained. _____, we stayed home.
3. We stayed home the rain _____.
4. The hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town. _____, all residents were advised to move inland until it passed.
5. The residents moved inland _____ the hurricane.
6. _____ the hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town, all residents were advised to move inland.
7. Lan is afraid of heights. _____, she will not walk across the glass-bottomed bridge.
8. Diamond can be used to cut glass _____ it is extremely hard.
9. A camel is an ideal animal for desert areas _____ it can go completely without water for eight to ten days.
10. Phong has poor eyesight. _____, he has to sit in the front row.

II. Complete the sentences with *although* or *because*.

1. I put on my sunglasses _____ it was a dark, cloudy day.
2. I put on my sunglasses _____ the sun was bright.
3. _____ she has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
4. _____ she has a job, she is able to pay her rent and provide food for her family.
5. Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon _____ he's afraid of horses.
6. Jack is going horseback riding with his friends this afternoon _____ he enjoys it.

7. I knew that I should get some sleep, but I just couldn't put my book down _____ I was really enjoying it.
8. I'm glad that my mother made me take piano lessons when I was a child _____ I hated it at the time. Now, I play the piano every day.
9. Nam jumped into the river to rescue the little girl who was drowning _____ he wasn't a good swimmer.
10. _____ the flood damaged the bridge across the river, his family were able to cross the river _____ they had a boat.

III. Complete the sentences with *although* or *however*.

1. Jack ate a large dinner. _____, he is still hungry.
2. Jack is still hungry _____ he ate a large dinner.
3. I had a lot of studying to do. _____, I went to the cinema.
4. I finished all of my work _____ I was very sleepy.
5. I had washed my hands. _____, they still looked dirty.
6. _____ I had washed my hands, they still looked dirty.
7. Diana didn't know how to swim; _____, she jumped into the swimming pool.
8. _____ Diana didn't know how to swim, she jumped into the swimming pool.
9. Ann's father gave her some good advice. _____, she didn't follow it.
10. _____ Ann's father gave her some good advice, she didn't follow it.

IV. Complete the sentences. Use *although* and a sentence given below.

- A. I didn't speak the language
- B. I had never seen her before
- C. it was quite cold
- D. I had met her twice before
- E. he has a very important job
- F. we don't like them very much
- G. the heating was on
- H. we have known each other for a long time

1. _____, he isn't particularly well-paid.
2. _____, I recognised her from a photo.
3. She wasn't wearing a coat _____.
4. We thought we'd better invite them to the party _____.
5. _____, I managed to make myself understood.
6. _____, the room wasn't warm.
7. I didn't recognise her _____.

8. We're not very good friends _____.

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. _____ we got lost driving into the city, we were late for the meeting.

A. Since B. Because of C. However D. For

2. Two of the factories in our small town have closed. _____, unemployment is high.

A. However B. Because C. So that D. Furthermore

3. John's favourite show was on. He reached to turn on the TV _____ he could watch it.

A. because of B. therefore C. so that D. for

4. She bought the book _____ she had heard it was good.

A. due to B. because C. because of D. so

5. _____ I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.

A. Because B. Only if C. Even though D. If

6. _____ the post office was closed, I couldn't mail my package.

A. Therefore B. Because of C. However D. Since

7. _____ I was dead tired, I walked all the way home.

A. Despite B. Although C. In spite of D. Because

8. Some English words have the same pronunciation _____ they are spelled differently, for example, *dear* and *deer*.

A. unless B. even though C. since D. only if

9. Ms. Moore, the school counselor, had years of experience dealing with student problems. _____, she is sometimes confronted by a problem that she cannot handle by herself.

A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. On the other hand

10. _____ excellent art museums, Moscow has a world-famous ballet company.

A. Because of B. In spite of C. Moreover D. In addition to

D. Reading

I. Read the magazine article and choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

School Hacker Faces Prison!

One morning, Kevin Lehman, a teacher at Greenwood High School in Texas, was grading his students' math homework. He had started to enter the grades on the school database when he noticed something mysterious. He was by nature a careful person, so he checked all the grades again. According to the computer, one of his students, 18-year-old Dan Sinclair, had got the top grade in the last six maths tests. The problem was Lehman knew that he hadn't. The boy's grades had always been dreadful. So, who had changed the scores on the computer?

Lehman went to see Principal Sarah Lowe and explained the situation. Miss Lowe immediately called Dan to

her office. Dan was unhelpful and said that he hadn't done anything to the database. So, the Principal called the police. The police found copies of some final exams with all the answers in Dan's desk. When they questioned Dan, he realised he was in a dangerous position and it was better to be truthful. He admitted that he had hacked into the school computer because he wanted to study law and he needed good maths grades. The police charged Dan with hacking and theft. If they find him guilty, Dan could go to prison for 40 years.

1. Kevin Lehman **teaches** / **studies** maths at Greenwood High School.
2. Lehman noticed that Dan had **good** / **bad** grades, according to the computer.
3. The Principal called the police **before** / **after** she had spoken to Dan.
4. Dan told the police he **had** / **hadn't** changed the grades.
5. Dan wants to study **maths** / **law** in college.

II. Read the text, and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

A Good Job

In the past when married couples had problems they usually split up or continued to live together in an unhappy relationship. These days couples, married or not, can get advice on their problems from many sources. A lot of them come to me.

I'm a counsellor and I'm trained to listen to couples with problems. Then I try to advise them on the best way forward. One of my main tasks is to get people to talk - to each other and to me. Often a relationship has problems because people keep all their feelings inside. If we talk about things, we can often find an answer.

It's also important to realise that we're not all perfect. We all make mistakes. But we need to say sorry and talk about how we can prevent these mistakes from happening again. This can make a relationship stronger.

I don't always succeed in helping people to stay together. Sometimes it's better for the couple to split up and start new lives apart. But it helps everyone if the break-up can be friendly, especially for any children involved.

I love my job. I meet all sorts of people and it's generally very rewarding.

1. In the old times, couples chose to live together in an unhappy relationship instead of divorce.

2. Only married couples come to a counsellor.

3. One important thing in a good relationship is sharing our feelings.

4. Couples break up because they are not perfect.

5. Sometimes the break-up can help couples lead a better life.

III. Read the text, and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

Learning to Love

How would you feel if your parents chose your partner?

In some cultures, parents choose a future husband or wife for their children and then organize a wedding. The reasons for these arranged marriages are complicated, but they're usually connected with status, traditions and money. This affects some young people in Britain, but they don't all agree with the practice.

‘I want to wait until the time is right.’

‘There’s a girl I like. I’ve known her since August, when we met on holiday. I’m not thinking of telling my parents yet because it’s nothing serious, but I’m not sure that they will understand if I bring a girlfriend home. I think that there may be a problem in the future. My parents come from a country where families choose a partner for their sons and daughters. They introduced me a girl “from a good family” recently. I hadn’t met her before, so she came to our house with her mother and father. It was a very formal occasion because they all think that this girl will be my future wife, but we didn’t have anything in common. I’m sixteen and I don’t want to get married to anyone at the moment. I want to wait until the time is right and choose my future partner myself. It’s difficult because I respect my parents and I don’t want to upset them.’

Harry, aged 16

‘All relationships require commitment.’

T used to think that “love” marriages were better than arranged marriages, but I’ve changed my mind recently. I’ve met people who are happy in arranged marriages. Maybe they weren’t in love when they got married, but with time they’ve learned to love and respect their partners. On the other hand, some people who are in “love” marriages split up. They’ve been with their partners for years, but they fall out and their marriages end in failure. I think a relationship needs commitment. Love isn’t enough on its own. The couple must be understanding and patient and build up their relationship over time. People can’t just fall in love, get married and hope that everything will perfect forever. That only happens in films.’

Samina, aged 17

1. In an arranged marriage, the parents of the future couple organize the wedding.

2. Harry hasn’t told his parents about the girl he met on holiday.

3. Harry got on well with the girl his parents introduced him to.

4. Harry wants to get married when the time is right.

5. Samina thinks that arranged marriages don’t work as well as love marriages.

6. Samina thinks that a relationship needs more than love for it to last.

7. Samina says that perfect relationships only exist in films.

IV. Read the web page and do the tasks that follow.

Any Answers?

Popular Topics

A. SCHOOL	B. HEALTH	C. FAMILY and HOME	D. MONEY
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Reese341

‘My little brother is a pain! He’s 8 years old, and he copies everything I do. When I watch TV, he watches it. When I listen to music, so does he. I think that if I spend a whole day cleaning, he’s probably join in. The worst part is when my friends come over. He won’t leave US alone for a minute. My friends say they won’t mind, but I don’t believe them. What should I do? I really need my space.’

Favourite Answer

WiseOwl

‘Hi, Reese. You shouldn’t be angry with your brother. It’s cool that he admires you so much! You should tell him that you need your own space, but promise to spend some time with him. Why don’t you ask him what he’d like to do? I bet he’d be delighted. If you did a few things together sometimes, he’d probably leave you alone at other times. You should talk with your parents about the problem, too. I’m sure they can help.’

HollyG

‘My mum got a great job in a different town, so I’m starting a new school next week. If it was the start of the school year, it wouldn’t be so bad, but I’m changing school halfway through a term! I’m going to be ‘the new girl’, and I’m scared. How can I make new friends? Please tell me what I should do. I’m so worried that no one will like me. Every time I think about it, I get a headache.’

Favourite Answer

BlueRose

‘I understand how you feel. When I started college, I was so nervous that I had a stomachache. But I’m sure you’ll be fine. On your first day, you shouldn’t try too hard to impress people. Just relax, and be yourself. Smile and ask a lot of questions (everyone loves talking about themselves!). You should also join some after-school clubs that interest you. They’re a great way to make friends because you already like similar things.’

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

What kind of website is it?

- a. an online newsletter b. an official medical website c. an advice site

Task 2. Match the new words 1-5 from the webpage with their definitions a-e.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| 1. copy (v) | _____ | a. to like somebody very much |
| 2. admire (v) | _____ | b. a period of time of a school year |
| 3. halfway (adv) | _____ | c. to do the same as somebody else |
| 4. term (n) | _____ | d. to make someone have good opinion about you |
| 5. impress (v) | _____ | e. in the middle of something |

Task 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is Reese's problem?

2. What is the worst part of Reese's problem?

3. According to WiseOwl, what should Reese promise to do?

4. Who else can help Reese?

5. Why is HollyG starting a new school?

6. Why is HollyG worried?

7. According to BlueRose, why should HollyG ask questions?

8. Why is it a good idea to join an after-school club?

TEST 1 (UNIT 9)

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> lcohol | B. aw <u>a</u> reness | C. <u>a</u> nxiety | D. <u>a</u> campaign |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ody | B. <u>p</u> overty | C. <u>c</u> onfident | D. <u>v</u> iolent |
| 3. A. off <u>e</u> nsive | B. de <u>p</u> ression | C. <u>p</u> ressure | D. exp <u>r</u> ession |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 4. A. influence | B. dangerous | C. remember | D. hesitate |
| 5. A. sensitivity | B. cyberbullying | C. representative | D. anti-bullying |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Examples of _____ can range from insults on instant messages to photos shared without consent.
 A. hurting B. frightening C. cyberbullying D. cyberterrorism
7. There is tremendous peer _____ among teenagers to dress a certain way.
 A. stress B. tension C. pressure D. reaction
8. She wrote a great piece about the relationship between weight loss contests and the detrimental effects of body _____.
 A. shape B. shaming C. size D. weight
9. The problems of _____, homelessness and unemployment are all interconnected.
 A. happiness B. hopelessness C. honesty D. poverty
10. This week's broadcast features a report on victims of domestic _____.

- A. violence B. war C. argument D. debate

11. Carol showed up for the meeting _____ I asked her not to be there.

- A. even though B. despite C. provided that D. because

12. I turned on the fan _____ the room was hot.

- A. due to B. despite C. even though D. because

13. The sky was grey and cloudy. _____, we went to the beach.

- A. Therefore B. However C. Even though D. In spite of

14. I ask Mary to run the office while I'm away _____ I know I can depend on her.

- A. unless B. since C. although D. therefore

15. _____ Nancy is an honest person, I still wonder whether she's telling the truth about the incident.

- A. In spite of B. Since C. Though D. In the event that

IV. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

<i>influence</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>example</i>	<i>confidence</i>
<i>pressure</i>	<i>experience</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>task</i>

Pros of Peer Pressure

Peers help us to gain new experiences and information. We can learn many things from the ¹⁶
 _____ of people around us to make ourselves better. It can be copying someone's ¹⁷
 _____, dressing style, or fitness. According to psychology, people perform better when they have
 someone to support them. Sometimes members of a group motivate us to perform a(n) ¹⁸
 _____ that we think we are not able to do.

All decisions we make have some direct or indirect ¹⁹ _____ on people. So, when we are in a group
 of productive people, they will always give us advice that is useful to us. Friends also create a good ²⁰
 _____ when they frown upon bad behaviours and habits, and share their positive values.

V. Combine each pair of sentences, using the linking word given in brackets.

21. I went to bed. I was very tired. (because)

22. Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays. It has been shown to be safe. (although)

23. Because of his age, Mr. Jones was not hired. He had the necessary qualifications. (even though)

24. It is warm and sunny today. We go to the park. (because)

25. Nick seems to be a trustworthy person. I don't ask him for any advice before making important decisions.
 (however)

VI. Choose the word among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.
Online Dating

Dating people online has become an extremely popular custom that has developed as more and more people have figured out the ²⁶ _____ of using the Internet as a way of finding love. People of all ages submit to dating online, teens and adults ²⁷ _____ searching for that special person by setting up ²⁸ _____ on online dating sites and browsing through other people's profiles. On dating websites, singles are provided the ²⁹ _____ of learning a few things about various potential partners, making their decision of contacting them based ³⁰ _____ dating profile descriptions and photos.

Out of the many countries where people practise online dating, the United Kingdom is perhaps the keenest on online dating ³¹ _____ most English people prefer to browse on the Internet in order to find ³² _____ instead of trying to meet other persons in bars, clubs, parks or at parties.

Dating may vary across the globe, yet as time passes, people develop ³³ _____ dating customs, such as dating with the help of the Internet. Although this ³⁴ _____ of dating is mostly practised in the Western civilization, no one can tell for sure what other customs will emerge as the world changes, and whether strict dating will come against some people's right of choosing whatever partner they see ³⁵ _____ for themselves.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. success | B. qualities | C. advantages | D. drawbacks |
| 27. A. alike | B. like | C. unlike | D. likely |
| 28. A. arrangements | B. accounts | C. records | D. details |
| 29. A. situation | B. time | C. development | D. opportunity |
| 30. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 31. A. although | B. so | C. since | D. but |
| 32. A. girlfriends | B. days | C. marriage | D. dates |
| 33. A. new | B. interested | C. shocking | D. available |
| 34. A. document | B. chance | C. form | D. arrangement |
| 35. A. fit | B. ready | C. excited | D. interesting |

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children, Lara 10 and Peter is 16. Mrs. Nelson first discovered that Peter was getting into trouble when school rang her to say that he hadn't turned up that day, or the day before. She realized right away that he had been truanting.

Peter's behaviour was causing conflict in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were both concerned. They had different views of how they should deal with Peter's behaviour and this led to rows that upset the whole family. They decided to prevent Peter from going out with his friends, but this just made him more

stubborn, and he would continue to miss school and stay outside his curfew.

Over the coming weeks, family life became more and more difficult. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson felt that they could no longer do this on their own and asked the school to help. The school arranged for Peter to talk to someone he trusted, and they made an agreement for him to start gradually attending school again. He was also given some time to catch up with the work he had missed.

As he started to talk it through, Peter realized that he had been unhappy at school for a while. He admitted that he had felt lonely since his best friend moved away and another group of friends had persuaded him to skip school. As he missed more and more school, it became harder to go back.

Peter was encouraged to tell his parents how much he missed his friend and that he wanted to spend time with his dad playing football or fishing. Mr. Nelson thought he had grown out of that a long time ago but was pleased to spend time with Peter again.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson tried to notice every day when Peter achieved his goal of attending school, being on time and remembering to do his homework. It took a little longer for Peter's friendships to return to normal and Peter has had to learn to prove himself trustworthy to his parents, but gradually Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are learning to trust Peter again.

36. The conflict in the Nelsons was due to the fact that _____.

- A. Peter had been truanting at school
- B. Peter was getting into trouble at school
- C. they paid too much attention to Lara
- D. they didn't agree on the solution to Peter's problem

37. When Mr. and Mrs. Nelson applied severe punishment to Peter, _____.

- A. Peter stopped going out with his friends
- B. it had no effect and made the situation worse
- C. he missed his friends and stayed outside his curfew
- D. the family didn't know how to deal with his behaviour

38. The school applied all the following things to help Peter EXCEPT that _____.

- A. they helped the Nelsons solve the problem on their own
- B. they agreed to allow him to come back to school
- C. they helped him to catch up with his study
- D. they tried to make his communication with his friends better

39. The reason why Peter got into trouble was that _____.

- A. it became harder for him to miss school
- B. he couldn't talk about his problem at home and at school
- C. some of his friends had negative impact on him
- D. he wanted to move away with his best friend

40. The best solution to Peter's problem was that _____.

- A. he went fishing with his dad again
- B. the school and family have helped and trusted him
- C. he could do his homework and go to school on time
- D. it took him a long time to have normal friendship again

VIII Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra that you do not need.

- A. when you have a group of friends coming from different cultures
- B. some students decide to put off going to college
- C. their encouragement can help you to get the physical activity you need
- D. pushing a friend to study harder so that that person could get good grades
- E. when students work with intelligent classmates
- F. you feel ashamed about who you are

Lan: Do you think it is important to make an effort at our friendship? When you want to feel like a part of a group, other members of that group can put pressure on you to act in a specific way.

Mai: That's right. Peer pressure can be a way to help you learn some positive habits and abandon bad habits as well. For example, your friends like to take a walk each morning to get some exercise, so they invite you to come along. ⁴¹ _____

Lan: Another example is that ⁴² _____, they tend to perform better in class.

Mai: Peer pressure can help you to experience different cultures. Every family teaches their children different values based on the desires of the parents. ⁴³ _____, you can benefit from their attitudes, just as your friends can learn from you.

Lan: I agree with you. Moreover, peer pressure can change your goals in life. For example, ⁴⁴ _____ because their friends are staying at home to work. Some decide to work in a job they hate because of the peer pressure they experience in the team.

Mai: Peer pressure also has some drawbacks. It can make ⁴⁵ _____. When someone else has a lot of money and you don't, this issue can become a peer pressure problem. You should not feel ashamed about who you are, where you are from, or how much money your parents make.

IX. Write sentences about the problem of bullying, using the words given.

46. teachers / parents / understand / various forms / bullying / especially cyberbullying

47. first step / fighting / this social problem / to understand / both / its causes / effect / but / solutions / not simple

48. bullying prevention / involve / entire school community / creating / a culture / respect

49. adults / including parents / help / prevent bullying / by / keep / lines / communication / open

50. adults / also talk / their children / bullying / and / encourage / get help / when / they / in trouble

TES

T 2 (UNIT 9)

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. verbal B. poverty C. performance D. cyberbullying
2. A. admit B. ashamed C. awareness D. contrast
3. A. pressure B. depression C. confidence D. offensive

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. issue B. campaign C. social D. problem
5. A. physical B. poverty C. violent D. awareness

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Recent campaigns have led to a dramatic increase in _____ of social issues.
A. knowledge B. awareness C. sympathy D. experience
7. I used to advise them not to drink too much _____ while driving or riding and they kept telling me that they only drank a very small quantity.
A. water B. soft drink C. alcohol D. vinegar
8. A range of social _____ and their bad effects were debated at the meeting.
A. issues B. progress C. values D. expectations
9. The government have just launched their annual Christmas _____ to stop drunken driving.
A. action B. activity C. plan D. campaign
10. In Britain, half of all violent _____ is committed by people who have been drinking alcohol.
A. crime B. criminal C. punishment D. resistance

11. Some people really enjoy swimming. _____, others are afraid of water.

- A. By contrast B. Although C. Despite D. Moreover

12. The ancient Aztec of Mexico had no technology for making tools from metal. _____, they had sharp knives and spears made from a stone called obsidian.

- A. Whereas B. Although C. However D. Despite

13. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.

- A. Unless B. Even though C. Because D. Only if

14. Even though a duck may live on water, it stays dry _____ the oil on its feathers. The oil prevents the water from soaking through the feathers and reaching its skin.

- A. due to B. besides C. in spite of D. in the event of

15. It is still a good idea to know how to type. _____ the many technological advances in typewriters and word processors, a skilled operator remains indispensable.

- A. Because of B. In spite of C. In case of D. In addition to

IV. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

<i>leading</i>	<i>buying</i>	<i>showing</i>	<i>skipping</i>
<i>engaging</i>	<i>asking</i>	<i>thinking</i>	<i>taking</i>

Cons of Peer Pressure

Friends may encourage ¹⁶ _____ in risky things, such as fighting, reckless riding or cheating in class. Students could get distracted because of peer pressure of playing truant or ¹⁷ _____ study.

A person makes reckless decisions without ¹⁸ _____ just only because others also do this. The most relevant example of this is ¹⁹ _____ items that are unnecessary. People start ²⁰ _____ fake lives to impress others, and it can lead them to harmful results. Sometimes a person may want things due to peer pressure, but he or she isn't able to get them because of some issues, which could then make them upset or depressed.

V. Combine each pair of sentences, using the linking word given in brackets.

21. Tom was thirsty. He refused the glass of water I brought him. (although)

22. Our classroom is hot and crowded. I don't like our classroom. (because)

23. Ann's father gave her some good advice. She didn't follow it. (however)

24. The windows were all left open. The room was a real mess after the windstorm. (therefore)

25. I was unprepared for the exam. I felt sure I would get a low score. (because)

UNIT 10.

The ecosystem

A. Pronunciation

• Intonation in question tags

Identify the intonation of the question tags based on the context, and complete the suitable *Yes/No* responses. Then practise saying them in pairs.

1. A: (*You 've known Mai will grow some young trees in the school garden tomorrow.*)
Mai will grow some young trees in the school garden tomorrow, won't she?
B: _____.
2. A: (*You 're not sure whether your class are going to Cue Phuong National Park next week or not. Actually, the class are going there next month.*)
We're going to Cue Phuong National Park next week, aren't we?
B: _____.
3. A: (*You know fossil fuels will be used up soon.*)
Fossil fuels will be used up soon, won't they?
B: _____.
4. A: (*You know there wasn 't any announcement about the maths test.*)
You didn't hear an announcement about the maths test, did you?
B: _____.
5. A: (*You 're not sure whether your friend's father worked as a forest ranger, and he didn 't.*)
Your father worked as a forest ranger, didn't he?
B: _____.
6. A: (*You know for sure that Nam hasn't been to Cat Tien National Park.*)
You have never been to Cat Tien National Park, have you?
B: _____.
7. A: (*You don't know U Minh Thuong National Park is a region with the richest biodiversity in the Mekong River Delta, and actually it is.*)

U Minh Thuong National Park is a region with the richest biodiversity in the Mekong River Delta, isn't it?

B: _____.

8. **A:** *(You don't know whether the leaders of the world have worked together to solve the problem of global warming or not, but actually they do.)*

The leaders of the world have worked together to solve the problem of global warming, haven't they?

B: _____.

B. Vocabulary

• Words and phrases related to ecosystems

I. Complete the sentences with the words given.

<i>ecosystem</i>	<i>species</i>	<i>organisms</i>	<i>climate change</i>	<i>non-living</i>
<i>conservation</i>	<i>tropical forest</i>	<i>mammals</i>	<i>flora and fauna</i>	<i>biodiversity</i>

1. It is important to encourage environmental _____ and awareness.
2. The motivation for the control policy is to reduce the negative impacts of _____.
3. Plants obviously do not have minds; nor _____ do things like tables and rocks.
4. Humans, dogs, elephants, and dolphins are all _____, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.
5. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced _____.
6. Many plant and animal _____ are found only in the rainforests.
7. Tourism is damaging the _____ of the island.
8. The country can undertake conservation measures to build up or maintain its _____.
9. There are many examples of resource decline and low production, particularly in the humid _____.
10. All living _____ have to adapt to changes in environmental conditions.

II. Complete the sentences with the adjectives given.

<i>rich</i>	<i>raw</i>	<i>tiny</i>	<i>tropical</i>	<i>non-living</i>
<i>colorful</i>	<i>native</i>	<i>natural</i>	<i>essential</i>	<i>national</i>

1. Bone is actually made up of living tissue and _____ matter.
2. If we continue to deplete the earth's _____ resources, we will cause serious damage to the environment.
3. The problem needs to be addressed both at a(n) _____ and international level.
4. The cost of our _____ materials has risen significantly.
5. The country has vast oil reserves and _____ deposits of other minerals.
6. In cool climates you have to grow _____ plants under glass.
7. Government support will be _____ if the project is to succeed.

8. Henderson Island in the Pacific has more than 55 species of _____ flowering plants.
9. During surgery, doctors sometimes use a laser beam to vaporize _____ blood vessels.
10. The garden was full of _____ and fascinating flowers.

• **Vocabulary for Reading**

III. Complete the sentences with the words given.

<i>wildlife</i>	<i>national park</i>	<i>mangroves</i>	<i>waterway</i>	<i>scenery</i>
<i>biodiversity</i>	<i>wetlands</i>	<i>conservation</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>floating water season</i>

1. With so many areas of woodland being cut down, a lot of wildlife is losing its natural _____.
2. _____ is a plan for avoiding the unnecessary use of natural materials such as wood, water, or fuel.
3. The _____ are home to a large variety of wildlife.
4. The _____ also brings fish and shrimp to this land.
5. Many habitats such as _____ and wetlands are disappearing fast.
6. The use of pesticides is killing off birds, fish and _____.
7. _____ transport plays a key role in the Mekong River Delta.
8. They stopped at the top of the hill to admire the _____.
9. In the past, several natural streams and rivers flowed from west to east; now, these streams and rivers have been replaced by a system of canals flowing through the _____.
10. Scientists and local authorities have campaigned to preserve _____ values of Tram Chim National Park.

• **Prepositions**

IV. Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1. Ecosystems _____ a lot of biodiversity are generally stronger and more resistant to disaster than those with fewer species.
2. The horse is not native _____ America - it was introduced by the Spanish.
3. The region is rich _____ mineral and coal deposits.
4. Water is essential _____ living things.
5. That rainforest has been home _____ many endangered species.
6. When the biodiversity of an ecosystem is interrupted or destroyed, the economic impact _____ the local community could be enormous.
7. Scientists have studied only a small percentage of rainforest species their search _____ cures.
8. The house is surrounded _____ trees, so it's not overlooked at all.
9. Rhinos, tigers, elephants, lions are _____ the list of endangered species.
10. The man was described _____ tall and dark, and aged about 20.

C. Grammar

• Compound nouns

I. Match each noun 1-10 with a noun a-j to make compound nouns. (Four of them are written as one word.)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| 1. basket | _____ | a. teacher |
| 2. swimming | _____ | b. work |
| 3. week | _____ | c. tennis |
| 4. home | _____ | d. pool |
| 5. sweat | _____ | e. shirt |
| 6. shopping | _____ | f. end |
| 7. head | _____ | g. game |
| 8. pop | _____ | h. ball |
| 9. computer | _____ | i. centre |
| 10. table | _____ | j. music |

II. Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from Exercise I.

- I never listen to _____ on the radio.
- 'Is Tom watching TV?' - 'No, he's playing a _____ in his bedroom.'
- There's a really good _____ in the town centre. You can buy almost everything there.
- 'Where did you learn to swim?' - 'I had lessons at the _____.'
- Is the _____ of your school a man or a woman?
- 'What are you doing at the?' - 'I'm going to stay with my cousin.'
- If you're hot, take off your _____.
- Our teacher gave us a lot of _____ last night. It took me three hours to finish it.
- I played _____ with my sister this morning. She won 21-18.
- I think the Chicago Bulls is the best _____ team in the USA.

III. Complete the sentences with the words below.

<i>lounge</i>	<i>security</i>	<i>check-in</i>	<i>guard</i>
<i>control</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>crew</i>	<i>pass</i>

- At the airport, they provide that number along with photo identification to receive a boarding _____.
- That airliner offers a telephone _____ facility for first and economy passengers with hand baggage.
- The man was stopped at the door by a security _____.

4. The cabin _____ on an aircraft are the people whose job is to look after the passengers.
5. She had never flown first _____ before because she couldn't afford them.
6. The mayor also started a _____ camera programme so the police can monitor the most heavily trafficked areas of the city.
7. Moments before boarding, I caught a glance of a TV set in the departure _____.
8. There were long queues of passengers because only two passport _____ booths were open.

IV. Match the words in A to the words in B to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences.

A	<i>air</i>	<i>cotton</i>	<i>export</i>	<i>factory</i>	<i>price</i>
B	<i>companies</i>	<i>conditioning</i>	<i>fields</i>	<i>tag</i>	<i>workers</i>

1. This shirt hasn't got a _____. I don't know how much it is.
2. In the past, slaves worked in the _____ of the USA.
3. If you set the _____ at 24°C instead of 18°C, you'll cause less harm to the environment.
4. _____ often do quite repetitive jobs.
5. _____ have to spend a lot of money on transport.

V. Match 1-10 with a-j to make compound nouns.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. solar | _____ | A. species |
| 2. GM (genetically modified) | _____ | B. rain |
| 3. carbon | _____ | C. effect |
| 4. global | _____ | D. layer |
| 5. endangered | _____ | E. disposal |
| 6. greenhouse | _____ | F. emissions |
| 7. acid | _____ | G. forest |
| 8. waste | _____ | H. foods |
| 9. ozone | _____ | I. power |
| 10. rain | _____ | J. warming |

VI. Complete the sentences with compound nouns from Exercise V.

1. Many forests have been damaged by _____.
2. The _____ is causing the earth's atmosphere to heat up.
3. _____ will cause the icebergs to melt.
4. The Amazon _____ is in the Amazon Basin of South America.
5. The _____ helps to protect the earth from harmful radiation from the sun.
6. Coal-burning power stations are a source of _____.
7. Some _____ can only be seen in zoos.
8. _____ is a renewable source of energy.

VII. Complete the sentences with the compound nouns below.

<i>football pitch</i>	<i>flood lights</i>	<i>mountain range</i>	<i>tower block</i>
<i>tennis courts</i>	<i>swimming pool</i>	<i>safety net</i>	<i>seashore</i>

1. A _____ is a tall building containing apartments or offices.
2. Many tennis players prefer _____ with a grass surface.
3. The game will be played under _____.
4. The two teams, will play a big match at the world-famous Wembley _____.
5. She takes her inspiration from shells and stones she finds on the _____.
6. A _____ is the one that is put below people performing at a great height to catch them if they fall.
7. The outdoor _____ is open during the summer months.
8. They tried to climb up the great _____ of the Alps.

VIII. Complete the compound nouns in the sentences with the nouns below. There are two nouns that you do not need.

<i>mainland</i>	<i>camp</i>	<i>dance</i>	<i>goers</i>	<i>lover</i>
<i>festival</i>	<i>headline</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>shuttle</i>	

1. We stayed at a great little-_____ site near our house.
2. Stevie Wonder was the _____ act at the Glastonbury Festival in 2010.
3. The roads leading to the festival were jammed with festival _____.
4. The-_____ up at the Rock Werchter festival this year was amazing.
5. We caught a _____ bus from the station to the festival.
6. We're going to take our holiday on _____ Europe this year.
7. You don't have to be a music _____ to enjoy a music festival. There are a lot of other things to see and do.

D. Reading

I. Read the following passage, and decide the statements are *true* (T) or *false* (F).

Once there were lots of pandas in the mountain of Western China. Today they are becoming extinct. The reason is that they cannot find enough food. Pandas eat bamboo leaves. They do not like another food. The bamboo grows very slowly. It can take 10 years for a bamboo cane to grow from a seed to a big plant. Some types of bamboo have seeds every 60 years. Pandas must wait many years for their food to grow. While the bamboo is growing, pandas do not have enough leaves to eat.

Farmers are using more and more of the land on the mountain side to grow food for man. The farmers cut down the bamboo. Bamboo leaves become less plentiful. Pandas cannot find enough food to eat. They starve and die. China and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) are trying to save the panda. In 1979 they began to set up special parks where pandas live. One such park is the Wolong Reserve in Sichuan. The Wolong Reserve has the highest

number of pandas in the world. Scientists come here to study the panda's eating and mating habits. By learning more about the panda's habits, scientists can save it from extinction.

1. There are many pandas in China nowadays. _____
2. Some kinds of bamboo grow quickly. _____
3. The favourite food for pandas is the bamboo leaves. _____
4. The Wolong Reserve is the World Wildlife Fund Organization. _____
5. Setting panda reserves in the mountains of China is a good way to save pandas. _____

II. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Conservation is the sensible use and protection of natural resources including plants, animals, mineral deposits, soils, clean water, clean air, and fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas to ensure an adequate supply for future generations.

Natural resources are grouped into two categories, renewable and nonrenewable. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced over time by natural processes, such as fish populations or natural vegetation, or is **inexhaustible**, such as solar energy. The goal of renewable resource conservation is to ensure that such resources are not consumed faster than they are replaced. Nonrenewable resources are those in limited supply that cannot be replaced or can be replaced only over extremely long periods of time. Nonrenewable resources include fossil fuels and mineral deposits, such as iron ore and gold ore. Conservation activities for nonrenewable resources focus on maintaining an adequate supply of these resources well into the future.

1. What is the purpose of conservation mentioned in the passage?
 - A. To make use of natural resources
 - B. To ensure an adequate supply of natural resources for future generations
 - C. To replace renewable resource
 - D. To maintain an adequate supply of water for future
2. The word '**inexhaustible**' in paragraph 2 is similar in meaning to _____.
 - A. unlimited
 - B. bottomless
 - C. boundless
 - D. never-ending
3. Natural vegetation is an example of _____.
 - A. nonrenewable resources
 - B. the resource to feed fish populations
 - C. the resource that may be replaced by natural processes
 - D. inexhaustible resources
4. Conservationists work to ensure that _____.
 - A. fish are consumed faster than fossil fuels
 - B. people consume resources more economically
 - C. nonrenewable resources are consumed faster
 - D. renewable resources are replaced

5. Gold ore is mentioned as _____.

- A. a kind of mineral
- B. a renewable resource
- C. an example of fossil fuels
- D. an adequate supply for future

• **Expressing likes and dislikes**

III. Choose the correct answers.

1. "How would you like your tea?" - "_____"

- A. With milk, please.
- B. Thank you very much.
- C. Yes, please. Thanks.
- D. It's fantastic.

2. "Do you like rock music?" - "_____"

- A. It's not quite well.
- B. I'm very interested in them.
- C. I do love it so much.
- D. That's understandable.

3. "I love strawberries. How about you? Do you like them?" - "_____"

- A. I'm pretty fine, thanks.
- B. No, I can't stand them.
- C. No, they always stand there.
- D. No, I'm standing here.

4. Nick: "I enjoyed myself so much at your birthday party." Patrice: "_____"

- A. Oh, that's kind of you.
- B. Oh, I'm glad to hear that.
- C. Congratulations!
- D. It's my pleasure.

5. Mary: "Why do you like red colour?" Tom: "_____"

- A. You make me feel more confident.
- B. It's the colour of love and passion.
- C. You didn't do anything for me.
- D. It's a good idea, thank you.

6. Mother: "Watching television is a waste of time, Tom." Tom: "Mum, _____."

- A. I enjoy watching cartoons
- B. I don't think so, either
- C. I love your new hairstyle
- D. I have no taste for news

7. Kim: "We should use visual aids to make our presentation more effective." Daisy: "_____"

- A. There's no doubt about it.
- B. I think we need to practise more.
- C. Don't mention it.
- D. Have you ever done it before?

8. "Did you enjoy the movie yesterday?" - "_____"

- A. Certainly, I'd be glad to.
- B. Yes, it is warmer than today.
- C. Not really. I couldn't follow the story.
- D. No, I dislike moving.

TEST 1 (UNIT 10)

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- 1. A. native B. habitat C. mammal D. natural
- 2. A. destroy B. resource C. delta D. endangered
- 3. A. forest B. ecosystem C. conservation D. species

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. organism B. preservation C. ecosystem D. naturalism
 5. A. generation B. diversity C. environment D. community

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Deforestation activities are destroying the local _____ as well as the archaeological sites.
 A. flora and fauna B. floral and fauna C. nature D. community
7. The newcomers can pose a threat to _____ of species by altering ecosystems.
 A. existence B. biology C. biodiversity D. balance
8. Mountain gorillas are a(n) _____ species.
 A. endanger B. endangered C. dangerous D. alive
9. They realised they would have to ban fishing in some areas in order to keep _____ healthy.
 A. ecotourism B. ecosystems C. biodiversity D. features
10. Their environmental policies are focused on some global issues, such as _____ and ozone layer depletion.
 A. peace and security B. law and justice
 C. gender equality D. climate change
11. The organisation promotes conservation of forest _____.
 A. sources B. resources C. supplies D. qualities
12. The host country can undertake conservation _____ to build up or maintain biodiversity.
 A. identifies B. compares C. determines D. measures
13. They are hoping to discover _____ organisms in the soil.
 A. living B. live C. life D. liveable
14. It is now considered essential for any new fish-farming businesses to consult the relevant _____ agency.
 A. conservationist B. conservative C. conservation D. conservatism
15. The country has vast oil reserves and _____ deposits of other minerals.
 A. wealthy B. rich C. full D. plentiful

IV. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

<i>ecosystem</i>	<i>flora</i>	<i>resources</i>	<i>organisms</i>
<i>efforts</i>	<i>materials</i>	<i>biodiversity</i>	<i>wildflowers</i>

Ways to Preserve Biodiversity

Biodiversity is more than simply the collection of plants and animals on Earth, it is about local ecosystems and promoting healthy conditions for ¹⁶ _____ to thrive. While protecting the rainforests, there is a lot you can do to promote and preserve local biodiversity at home.

Regularly buying from small local farms at stands and markets helps to keep money in the local economy and

supports agricultural ¹⁷ _____ to conserve biodiversity.

Bees are important to preserving biodiversity, and they are increasing under attack from mites. You can help save them by planting nectar-producing ¹⁸ _____ in your backyard, or even building bee boxes for local bees to call home.

Plant local flowers, fruits and vegetables. Research the ¹⁹ _____, fruits and vegetables native to your area, and plant a variety in your backyard or a hanging garden. By supporting local wildlife, you are helping to preserve the ²⁰ _____ of your area and support its local ecosystem.

V. Match the definitions to their corresponding compound nouns given. There is one extra compound noun that you do not need.

<i>air-traffic control</i>	<i>answering machine</i>	<i>junk mail</i>
<i>greenhouse effect</i>	<i>contact lens</i>	<i>package holiday</i>

21. It's partly caused by such things as hair sprays and old fridges. _____

22. They say that working there is much more stressful than being a pilot. _____

23. The worst time was when I dropped one at the theatre and spent the interval searching around on the floor. I couldn't see a thing without them. _____

24. It's much easier not to have to make your own travel arrangements. _____

25. It took my mother ages to get used to leaving a message on mine. _____

VI. Choose the word among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests have ²⁶ _____ us with very many sorts of plants for food, ²⁷ _____ and industry. They could probably supply man more. They also reduce ²⁸ _____ and droughts, keep water clean, and slow down the Greenhouse Effect, ²⁹ _____ the tropical forests are ³⁰ _____ destroyed to make ³¹ _____ for things like farms, ranches, mines and hydroelectric ³² _____. About 20 million hectares are lost each year - an area more than twice the size of Austria. The World Wildlife Fund is working to ³³ _____ and save the forests that are ³⁴ _____ danger; to plant new trees for fuel wood and to slow down the Greenhouse Effect; and to ³⁵ _____ governments to think about the forests and their importance when giving international aid.

26. A. given B. brought C. supplied D. donated

27. A. medicine B. hospitals C. doctors D. surgeons

28. A. deserts B. floods C. heat D. hazards

29. A. so B. for C. because D. but

30. A. have B. been C. being D. be

31. A. room B. rooms C. place D. places

32. A. sources B. energy C. dams D. cables

33. A. keep B. protect C. maintain D. hold

34. A. at B. within C. on D. in
 35. A. make B. let C. encourage D. influence

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Man and most animals need a constant supply of water to live. Farmers need water for their crops. Hydroelectric dams hold back needed water and provide power for homes and industries.

Trees and grass, and other plant life play an important part in the natural circulation of water, thus help conserve it. Without plants, most water would run off as soon as it falls, taking away valuable soil. Rapid runoff would cause frequent floods, and leave little water during dry seasons.

Nature has many ways of conserving and controlling water. But man often upsets the water balance in his desire to grow more crops. He drains ponds, swamps and wet land. He ploughs under the natural soil, cuts timber, and dredges and straightens streams. These changes reduce natural storage of water and speed runoff.

Water can be held on the land by planting vegetation. Forests and grass should be planted where there are no natural growths. Dams built across rivers help hold back the water. Reservoirs behind the dams store water during wet seasons for use in dry seasons. Dams help prevent floods by controlling the flow of water.

Note: to dredge = to make a river deeper

36. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Water circulation B. Water conservation
 C. Controlling water D. Use of water

37. What is the consequence of having no plants on land?

- A. no water B. frequent floods C. dry crops D. valuable soil

38. Which is one of the ways that men do to affect the water balance?

- A. shortening streams B. cutting down trees
 C. preserving water D. protecting ponds and swamps

39. What is NOT a natural way of conserving and controlling water?

- A. ponds B. streams C. swamps D. reservoirs

40. What do people use reservoirs for?

- A. growing plants B. building dams C. storing water D. preventing floods

TEST 2 (UNIT 10)

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. flora B. fauna C. conservation D. delta
 2. A. species B. forest C. explore D. experience
 3. A. pangolin B. endangered C. kangaroo D. mangrove

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

4. A. tropical B. waterway C. freshwater D. employment

5. A. overuse B. amazing C. introduce D. disappear

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

6. Many organisations have criticized the _____ of natural resources.

- A. overuse B. overvalue C. overview D. overweight

7. Although humans may have the longest lifespan of any _____, giant tortoises have the longest recorded lives among vertebrates.

- A. reptile B. fauna C. mammal D. amphibian

8. The human body is a very complex _____.

- A. living B. organist C. organism D. organization

9. These factors may be affected by _____ components of the environment such as water supply or nutrient levels in the soil.

- A. living B. non-living C. alive D. lively

10. The Amazon river basin contains the world's largest tropical _____ with a large number of species.

- A. vegetation B. wood C. rainforest D. foliage

11. Farmers and fishermen have been waiting for the annual _____ season to earn more money as the water is expected to wash away saline residue and protect aquatic resources.

- A. flood B. water C. rain D. flooding

12. Ca Mau Province has the longest navigable _____ in the Mekong Delta - over 7,000 kilometres.

- A. waterline B. waterfront C. waterway D. watercourse

13. Many habitats such as _____ and wetlands are disappearing fast.

- A. mangroves B. areas C. suburbs D. regions

14. These _____ are designed to reduce pollution.

- A. actions B. quantities C. measures D. levels

15. Try to keep a(n) _____ between hunters and prey in the nature.

- A. equality B. right C. dominance D. balance

IV. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word below. There are three extra words.

<i>species</i>	<i>nature</i>	<i>riches</i>	<i>habitats</i>
<i>conservation</i>	<i>biodiversity</i>	<i>ecosystems</i>	<i>change</i>

Ways to Protect Biodiversity

Variety is the spice of life, an old saying goes. Without a variety of life or biodiversity, ecosystems suffer. Damaging biodiversity means damaging ¹⁶ _____ and human life is affected, too.

Unfortunately, human activities have harmed the world's biodiversity. Too much fishing and hunting, destruction and damage to ¹⁷ _____, pollution, climate change - all these threaten biodiversity.

Fortunately, some damage can be reserved through restoration of an area's habitat. Restoring a habitat provides

the foundation for ¹⁸ _____. The species that should be living in an area can increase in numbers. Even in urban areas, restoring native plants can provide food and shelter for native animal and insect ¹⁹ _____. Human activities are reducing biodiversity at a rate 1,000 times faster than has happened over the last 65 million years. The Earth can't sustain biodiversity under such conditions. Practising sustainability means using resources more wisely so that the Earth can maintain its ²⁰ _____. For instance, anyone can buy organic products, which reduces habitat damage by eliminating harmful pesticides and fertilizers. Energy-efficient products consume less energy and also protect resources.

V. Choose a word from the list to combine with the preposition to form a compound noun.

<i>clear</i>	<i>turn</i>	<i>hand</i>	<i>press</i>	<i>lie</i>	<i>work</i>
--------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	------------	-------------

21. The lecturer distributed _____-outs before she started speaking.
22. Jack does a daily _____-out at the gym, starting with 20 _____-ups.
23. He's giving his office a major _____-out this week.
24. I love having a _____-in on Sundays.
25. There was a surprising large _____-out at the concert.

VI. Choose the word among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Conservation

Conservation concerns man's safeguarding and preservation of natural resources and his responsibility ²⁶ _____ improving the ²⁷ _____ conditions in which he lives. An important task of ²⁸ _____ is the prevention of waste - waste of forests, soil, minerals, wildlife and human life.

Trees help to preserve land because ²⁹ _____ roots bind the soil and retain water. ³⁰ _____

_____ trees, heavy rains will cause soil erosion and the remaining land become poor and worthless. Terrible floods often occur in the areas ³¹ _____ trees are cut down in great quantity. Forest conservation also means the prevention of bush fires and the attention to planting and looking ³² _____ new, young trees.

Not only should man preserve forests but he should ³³ _____ realize the importance of wild life protection. Unless governments have good system of control or pass laws restricting the hunting and fishing of rare animals, they will slowly disappear.

Natural resources such as coal, gas and mineral ores are ³⁴ _____. But the need for them is growing day by day. To conserve them, we must use them wisely and look for ³⁵ _____ materials.

26. A. to B. for C. of D. about
27. A. environment B. environmental C. nature D. creature
28. A. prevention B. determination C. conservation D. conversation
29. A. those B. their C. that D. its
30. A. No B. None C. Never D. Without
31. A. where B. which C. that D. the

32. A. for B. up C. after D. over
 33. A. even B. just C. also D. together
 34. A. unlimited B. limited C. limiting D. unlimiting
 35. A. different B. changed C. various D. alternative

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Many countries, particularly the developing ones, have more natural resources than they need for their own use. These countries have made use of their raw materials by selling them to buy technological goods that they are unable to produce for themselves. Few nations have been willing to consider that these resources would come to an end. However, with increasing consumption and such unreasonable methods of harvesting as clearing, strip mining, the world's stock of resources has been disappearing rapidly.

The world is now conscious that natural resources are not only vanishing but also having serious effects on our planet. Today, countries are seeking to develop policies that balance the need to protect and preserve the environment with the need for the economic development of their countries.

Fining companies that contaminate or damage the environment helps to limit the use of chemicals and the consumption of raw materials so that they are used economically and efficiently. Enforcing realistic reforestation regulations results in the renewal of resources. Policies such as these will ensure that the earth supports the population without ecosystems being destroyed in the process.

36. Why have the world's resources been rapidly disappearing?

- A. Through the effects of global warming
 B. Through a process of natural decline
 C. Because people are consuming more, and wasteful harvesting methods are used.
 D. Because pollution is destroying them.

37. Which countries typically have more natural resources than they can use directly?

- A. Developing countries B. Asian countries
 C. Highly developed countries D. European countries

38. What do developing countries often have to import or buy from abroad?

- A. Natural resources B. Fuel
 C. Technological goods D. Basic food items

39. Which two needs are countries trying to balance?

- A. Protection of the environment and preservation of the environment
 B. Development and economic well-being
 C. Economic development and environmental protection
 D. Political stability and pollution

40. For a better environment, how should raw materials be used?

- A. As inexpensively as possible B. Never use them

C. Unreasonably

D. Economically and efficiently

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT

Unit 9: Social issues

9A. Pronunciation

1. Will you report the issueκ or keep it secretμ?
2. Has technology made cyberbullying moreκ or less commonμ?
3. Will the issue be discussed in today's meetingκ or in the next meetingμ?
4. Do we invite allκ or mostμ of the club members to take part in the campaign?
5. Do small childrenκ or teenagersμ suffer from cyberbullying more seriously?
6. Do they like to play video gamesκ or computer gamesμ?
7. Did she get a smartphoneκ or a tabletμ for her birthday present?
8. Should we set up regulations about cyberbullyingκ or only raise everyone's awarenessμ?

9B. Vocabulary

I

1. poverty
2. bullying
3. cyberbullying
4. peer pressure
5. campaign
6. social issue
7. Body shaming
8. violence
9. alcohol
10. awareness

II

1. colours
2. accepted
3. hangs out
4. bullied
5. influence
6. value
7. stand up
8. hesitate
9. led
10. reported

III

1. Closeness
2. relationship
3. dating
4. met face to face
5. sympathetic
6. broken up
7. reconciled
8. date
9. argument
10. romantic relationships

IV

1. on
2. among
3. for
4. on
5. with
6. with
7. on
8. from
9. to
10. to

9C. Grammar

I

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

II

1. although
2. because
3. Although
4. Because
5. although
6. because
7. because
8. although
9. although
10. Although – because

III

1. However
2. although
3. However
4. although
5. However
6. Although
7. however
8. Although
9. However
10. Although

IV

1. Although he has a very important job
2. Although I had never seen her before
3. although it was quite cold
4. although we don't like them very much
5. Although I didn't speak the language
6. Although the heating was on

7. although I had met her twice before
8. although we have known each other for a long time

V

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

9D. Reading

I

1. teaches	2. good	3. after	4. had	5. law
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1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

III

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T
3. F. They didn't have anything in common.
5. F. Some people who are in "love" marriages split up and their marriages end in failure.

IV

Task 1: c

Task 2.

1. c Task 3.	2. a	3. e	4. b	5. d
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1. His little brother copies everything he does.
2. The worst part is when his friends come over, he won't leave them alone for a minute.
3. Reese should promise to spend some time with him.
4. His parents can help him.
5. Because her mum got a great job in a different town.
6. Because she's changing school halfway through a term.
7. Because everyone loves talking about themselves
8. Because it's a great way to make friends.

V

Task 1

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

Task 2

1. C VI Task 1. Task 2. Task 3	2. E	3. A	4. B	5. D	1. T 1. C	2. T 2. B	4. D	5. B
3. F 3. A								

1. give in (v) = (to agree) to do something that you do not want to do
2. peer (n) = a person (who is) at the same age

VII

1. E VIII Task 1. Task 2.	2. F	3. A	4. D	5. B	1. b
2. c	3. a				

1. They send cards, chocolates, and flowers to the people they love on Valentine's Day.
2. St. George is the patron saint of Catalonia, as well as other countries, like England and Greece.
3. It is also called 'The Day of the Rose', or 'The Day of the Book'.
4. People give each other roses and books on this day.

5. It's a festival of love and friendship.
6. On July 20th, 1969, Neil Armstrong landed on the moon.
7. He's an Argentinian professor, and he started 'Friendship Day' on the same date.
8. They send messages, make phone calls, and go out at night

TEST 1 (Unit 9)

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

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

III

16. experience 17. confidence 18. task 19. influence 20. Example

IV

21. I went to bed because I was very tired.
22. Many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays although it has been shown to be safe.
23. Because of his age, Mr. Jones was not hired even though he had the necessary qualifications.
24. We go to the park because it is warm and sunny today.
25. Nick seems to be a trustworthy person. However, I don't ask him for any advice before making important decisions.

V

26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. B
31. C 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. A

VI 36. D				
VII 41. C	37. B	38. A	39. C	40. B
42. E	43. A	44. B	45. F	

TEST 2 (Unit 9)

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

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

III

16. engaging 17. skipping 18. thinking 19. buying 20. leading

IV

21. Although Tom was thirsty, he refused the glass of water I brought him.
22. I don't like our classroom because it is hot and crowded.
23. Ann's father gave her some good advice; however, she didn't follow it.
24. The windows were all left open; therefore, the room was a real mess after the windstorm.
25. I felt sure I would get a low score because I was unprepared for the exam.

V

26. C 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. B
31. B 32. A 33. D 34. B 35. C

VI 36. B				
VII 41. E	37. D	38. A	39. C	40. B
VIII 42. C	43. B	44. F	45. D	

46. First, students examine existing policies in their school about cyberbullying.
47. If no policy exists, students should find examples from other sources
48. Students write a piece of writing to propose a new policy to the principal.

49. Next, student teams take action of their choice to speak out against cyberbullying and advocate to a public audience for change.

50. In teams, students produce videos, or social media campaigns, aimed at peers, younger students or their community, supporting for a change in behaviour and taking action against cyberbullying.

Unit 10: The ecosystem

10A. Pronunciation

1. **A:** Mai will grow some young trees in the school garden tomorrow, won't she? μ

B: Yes, she will.

2. **A:** We're going to Cuc Phuong National Park next week, aren't we? κ

B: No, we aren't. Next month.

3. **A:** Fossil fuels will be used up soon, won't they? μ

B: Yes, they will.

4. **A:** You didn't hear an announcement about the maths test, did you? μ

B: No, I didn't.

5. **A:** Your father worked as a forest ranger, didn't he? κ

B: No, he didn't.

6. **A:** You have never been to Cat Tien National Park, have you? μ

B: No, I haven't.

7. **A:** U Minh Thuong National Park is a region with the richest biodiversity in the Mekong River Delta, isn't it? κ

B: Yes, it is.

8. **A:** The leaders of the world have worked together to solve the problem of global warming, haven't they? κ

B: Yes, they have.

10B. Vocabulary

I

1. conservation 2. climate change 3. non-living 4. mammals 5. ecosystem
6. species 7. flora and fauna 8. biodiversity 9. tropical forest 10. organisms

II

1. non-living 2. natural 3. national 4. raw 5. rich
6. tropical 7. essential 8. native 9. tiny 10. colourful

III

1. habitat 2. Conservation 3. wetlands 4. floating water season
5. mangroves 6. wildlife 7. Waterway 8. scenery
9. national park 10. biodiversity

IV

1. with 2. to 3. in 4. for / to 5. to
6. on 7. in – for 8. by 9. on 10. as

10C. Grammar

I

1. basketball 2. swimming pool 3. weekend 4. homework
5. sweatshirt 6. shopping centre 7. head teacher 8. pop music
9. computer game 10. table tennis

II

1. pop music 2. computer game 3. shopping centre 4. swimming pool
5. head teacher 6. weekend 7. sweatshirt 8. homework
9. table tennis 10. basketball

III

1. pass 2. check-in 3. guard 4. crew

5. class IV	6. security	7. lounge	8. control
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1. price tag 2. cotton fields 3. air conditioning
4. Factory workers 5. Export companies

V

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

VI

1. acid rain 2. greenhouse effect 3. Global warming 4. rainforest

5. ozone layer VII	6. carbon emissions	7. endangered species	8. Solar power
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1. tower block 2. tennis courts 3. flood lights 4. football pitch

5. seashore VIII	6. safety net	7. swimming pool 8. mountain range
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1. camp 2. headline 3. goes 4. line
5. shuttle 6. mainland 7. lover

10D. Reading

I

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

II

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

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

10E. Speaking

I

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b

II

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

III

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

TEST 1 (Unit 10)

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

11. B 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. B

III

16. organisms 17. efforts 18. wildflowers 19. flora 20. biodiversity

IV

21. greenhouse effect 22. air-traffic control 23. contact lens

24. package holiday 25. answering machine

V

26. C 27. A 28. B 29. D 30. C

31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. C

VI 36. B	37. B	38. B	39. D	40. C
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VII 41. F VIII				
42. D	43. B	44. E	45. A	

46. Honestly, I would like to live on a planet where residents take care of the ecology and environment.

47. Now we have problems with garbage and pollution because many factories emit a lot of pollutants into the atmosphere.

48. In addition, people will use public transport instead of their cars.

49. There will be new technologies to allow us to fly to other planets at high speed.

50. There will be no wars, hunger, or social problems, and everyone will live in peace and enjoy their lives.

TEST 2 (Unit 10)

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

11. D 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D

III

16. ecosystems 17. habitats 18. biodiversity 19. species 20. riches

IV

21. handouts 22. workout – press-ups 23. clear-out 24. lie-in 25. turn-out

V

26. B 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. D

31. A 32. C 33. C 34. B 35. D

VI 36. C VII 41. C VIII	37. A	38. C	39. C	40. D
42. E	43. F	44. A	45. D	

46. Coral reefs protect coastlines from storms and erosion, provide jobs for local communities and offer opportunities for recreation.

47. They are also a source of food and medicines, and over half a billion people depend on reefs for food, income, and protection.

48. Unfortunately, coral reef ecosystems are severely threatened: some threats are natural, others are caused by human activities, including pollution, and unsustainable fishing practices.

49. Many threats can lead to coral bleaching and possible death.

50. Students should be aware of the need to protect coral reef ecosystems, and they can help protect coral reefs around the world with small actions.