

A. TÓM TẮT NGŨ PHÁP CƠ BẢN : Ss will have revised the language they have learnt and the skills they have practised in **Unit 7, 8, 9 10, 11.**

a) Vocabulary: Ss revise the words related to the environment protection ; words about shopping; Types of natural disasters; words describing natural disasters.

- use the words related to communication technology;
- use the words related to science and technology in the future; say sentences with correct stress;
- use the words related to the topic Life on other planets;

b) Grammar :

+ Revise complex sentences with adverb clause of time ; adverb of frequency, present simple for future events; Past continuous tense.

- recognise and use prepositions of place and time and possessive pronouns;
- use reported speech for statements;

c) Reading:

- read for general and specific information about Con Dao National Park;
- read for specific information about the reasons people go to shopping centres;
- read for specific information about natural disasters;
- read for general and specific information about a way of communicating in the future;
- read advertisements for specific information about new technologies;

d) Listening

- listen for general and specific information about water pollution;
- listen to a talk for general and specific information about online shopping;
- listen for specific information about things to do before, during, and after a natural disaster;
- listen for general and specific information about a communication exhibition;
- listen for specific information about a robot teacher;

e) Writing

- + Writing a notice;
- Writing a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of a type of shopping ;
- Writing instructions about things to do before, during, and after a natural disaster.
- write a paragraph to describe a way of modern communication
- write an opinion paragraph about whether robots will replace teachers at school.

B. GRAMMAR POINTS:

UNIT 10: COMMUNICATION IN THE FUTURE

I. PREPOSITIONS (Giới từ)

Giới từ là từ hay cụm từ thường được dùng trước danh từ hay đại từ để chỉ mối liên hệ giữa các từ này với các thành phần khác trong câu.

1. Giới từ chỉ thời gian (Prepositions of time)

a) In (trong, vào) được dùng để chỉ các buổi trong ngày (ngoại trừ *at night*), tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thế kỷ hoặc khoảng thời gian ở tương lai.

Eg: **in** the morning, **in** January, **in** 1990, **in** the summer, **in** the 1990s, **in** the 20th century, **in** the Middle Age, **in** ten minutes

+ **In time:** *đúng lúc, kịp lúc*

Eg: Will you be home **in time** for dinner? (*Anh có về nhà kịp giờ ăn tối không*)

b) At (vào lúc) được dùng để chỉ thời điểm hoặc các kỳ nghỉ (toàn bộ những ngày trong kỳ nghỉ)

Eg: **at** 6 o'clock, **at** night, **at** noon, **at** midnight, **at** bedtime, **at** dawn, **at** the weekend, **at** Christmas, **at** New Year, **at** Easter

+ **At** còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ chỉ thời gian: *at the moment, at present, at the same time, at once, at that time, at first, at last*

c) On (vào) được dùng để chỉ ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng trong năm, ngày trong kỳ nghỉ hoặc các buổi trong ngày cụ thể.

Eg: **on** Monday, **on** 5th January, **on** Christmas Day, **on** Monday morning, **on** one's birthday

+ **On time:** đúng giờ

Eg: The train arrived right **on time**. (Tàu đến rất đúng giờ.)

- **For** (trong) + khoảng thời gian: **for** two months, **for** a long time
- **Since** (từ, từ khi) + mốc thời gian: **since** last Monday, **since** 2002
- **Until / Till** (đến, cho đến): **until** 5 o'clock, **till** midnight
- **Before** (trước, trước khi): **before** lunchtime
- **After** (sau, sau khi): **after** lunchtime
- **During** (trong, suốt): **during** World War II
- **By** (vào lúc): **by** the end of May
- **From... to** (từ... đến): **from** morning **to** noon

2. Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn (Prepositions of place)

a) At (ở, tại) được dùng để chỉ vị trí tại một điểm.

Eg: **at** home, **at** school, **at** the bus stop, **at** the airport, **at** the office, **at** the cinema, **at** the seaside, **at** the grocer's, **at** the top / bottom, **at** the beginning / end, **at** the front / back

Lưu ý: arrive **at** the village / the airport / the railway station

But: arrive **in** Vietnam / Ho Chi Minh City

b) In (trong, ở trong) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trong một diện tích, một không gian; dùng trước tên đường, tên thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia, miền, phương hướng hoặc dùng với phương tiện đi lại bằng xe hơi (car).

Eg: **in** a box, **in** a small room, **in** the countryside, **in** the world, **in**

Oxford Street, **in** London, **in** Vietnam, in the east, **in** a car / taxi

Lưu ý: **in** a car (trong xe hơi) *BUT:* **by** car (bằng xe hơi)

c) On (trên, ở trên) được dùng để chỉ vị trí trên bề mặt, số tầng (trong một tòa nhà), trước tên đường (US) hoặc dùng với một số phương tiện đi lại.

Eg: **on** the table, **on** the wall, **on** the ground, **on** the first floor, **on** Albert Street, on a bus / train / plane / (motor)bike / horse, on foot

On còn được dùng trong một số cụm từ: **on** the left / right, **on** the farm, on the coast / beach, on TV / radio,...

* Các giới từ khác:

- **Above / over** (bên trên - không tiếp xúc với bề mặt)

Eg: Her name comes **above** mine on the list. (Tên cô ấy đứng trên tên tôi trong danh sách.)

The sign **over** the door said: "Exit". (Tấm bảng trên cửa viết "Lối ra".)

- **Under / below** (ở dưới, dưới)

Eg: The shoes are **under** the chair. (Đôi giày ở dưới ghế.)

The temperature has fallen **below** zero. (Nhiệt độ hạ xuống dưới 0°C.)

- **In front of** (ở phía trước), **behind** (ở phía sau), **in the middle of** (ở giữa)

Eg: I hung my raincoat **in front of** / **behind** the door. (Tôi treo áo mưa trước / sau cửa.)

- **Near** (gần)

Eg: Is there a train station **near** here? (Có ga xe lửa gần đây không?)

- **Next to, by, beside** (bên cạnh, kế bên)

Eg: Peter is standing **by** the gate. (Peter đang đứng bên cổng.)

- **Between** (ở giữa hai người / vật), **among** (ở giữa nhiều người / vật)

Eg: **Tom** is sitting **between** Mary and Peter. (Tom ngồi giữa Mary và Peter.)

Tom is **among** the crowd. (Tom ở giữa đám đông.)

- **Inside** (ở bên trong), **outside** (ở bên ngoài)

Eg: Luckily, no one was **inside** the building when it collapsed.

(May mắn là không ai ở bên trong tòa nhà khi nó sập.)

- **Opposite** (đối diện) Eg: They sat **opposite** each other. (Họ ngồi đối diện nhau.)

3. Giới từ chỉ sự chuyển động (Prepositions of movement)

+ **To** (đến)

Eg: He goes **to** school by bus. (Anh ấy đến trường bằng xe buýt.)

+ **From ...to** (từ... đến)

Eg: How far is it **from** New York **to** California?

(Từ New York đến California bao xa?)

+ **Through** (xuyên qua)

Eg: They walked **through** the woods. (Họ đi xuyên qua khu rừng.)

+ **Across** (ngang qua)

Eg: The children ran straight **across** in front of our car.

(Bọn trẻ chạy băng ngang ngay trước xe chúng tôi.)

+ **Round / around** (quanh)

Eg: The Earth moves **round / around** the Sun.

(Trái đất xoay quanh mặt trời.)

+ **Along** (dọc theo)

Eg: We had a walk **along** the river bank.

(Chúng tôi đi dạo dọc bờ sông.)

+ **Up** (lên) / **down** (xuống)

Eg: We followed her **up** the stairs. (Chúng tôi theo cô ấy lên lầu.)

+ **Toward(s)** (về phía)

Eg: Mary stood up and walked **towards** Peter. (Mary đứng dậy đi về phía Peter.)

4. Một số giới từ khác:

- Giới từ chỉ mục đích hoặc chức năng: **for, to, in order to, so as to** (để)

- Giới từ chỉ nguyên nhân: **for, because of, owing to** (vì, bởi vì)

- Giới từ chỉ tác nhân, phương tiện hoặc cách thức: **by, with** (bằng, bởi)

- Giới từ chỉ cách thức: **by** (bằng cách), **with** (bằng, với), **without** (không có), **in** (bằng)

- Giới từ chỉ sự tương tự: **like** (giống)

II. Giới từ theo sau danh từ, tính từ và động từ (Prepositions following nouns, adjectives and verbs) *Be fond of; Be interested in; believe in; succeed in*

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PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS,

(Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu)

1. Đại từ nhân xưng (Personal Pronouns)

Đại từ Nhân xưng được dùng chỉ người, nhóm người, vật hoặc nhóm vật cụ thể; hoặc được dùng để thay thế cho danh từ đã được đề cập khi không cần thiết lặp lại. Đại từ nhân xưng được chia làm hai

loại: Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ (Subjective personal pronouns) và Đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ (Objective personal pronouns).

Ngôi (person)	Số ít (singular)			Số nhiều (plural)		
	Chủ ngữ	Tân ngữ	Nghĩa	Chủ ngữ	Tân ngữ	Nghĩa
Thứ 1	I	me	<i>tôi</i>	We	us	<i>chúng tôi</i>
Thứ 2	You	you	<i>bạn</i>	You	you	<i>các bạn</i>
Thứ 3	He She It	him her it	<i>anh ấy chị ấy nó</i>	They	them	<i>họ/ chúng</i>

- Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ được dùng làm chủ ngữ của động từ.

Eg: I am an engineer.

- Đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ được dùng làm tân ngữ trực tiếp hoặc gián tiếp của động từ hoặc giới từ.

Eg: Mary gave **me** a dictionary, and I like **it** very much.

- We are bored up with **him**. (*Chúng tôi chán anh ta lắm rồi.*)

2. Tính từ sở hữu và Đại từ sở hữu (Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns)

Đại từ nhân xưng	Tính từ sở hữu	Đại từ sở hữu	Nghĩa
I	my	mine	<i>của tôi</i>
You	your	yours	<i>của bạn / các bạn</i>
He	his	his	<i>của anh ấy</i>
She	her	hers	<i>của chị ấy</i>
It	its	x	<i>của nó</i>
We	our	ours	<i>của chúng tôi</i>
They	their	theirs	<i>của họ / chúng</i>

* **It** không có dạng đại từ sở hữu.

- Tính từ sở hữu được dùng trước danh từ để chỉ danh từ đó thuộc về người nào, vật nào.

Eg: That is my house. (*Đó là nhà của tôi.*)

The dog has just had **its** breakfast. (*Con chó vừa ăn xong bữa sáng của nó.*)

- Đại từ sở hữu không đứng trước danh từ. Đại từ sở hữu được dùng để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và danh từ đứng sau.

Eg: Can I borrow your cell phone? I have left **mine** (= my cell phone) at home. (*Tôi mượn điện thoại di động của bạn được không? Tôi bỏ quên điện thoại ở nhà rồi.*)

- Đại từ sở hữu theo sau *of* trong sở hữu kép (double possessive)

Eg: This is a picture **of theirs**. (*Đây là một trong những tấm ảnh của họ.*)

[= This is one of their pictures.]

UNIT 11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

REPORTED SPEECH_1 (Lời nói tường thuật)

Lời nói tường thuật (reported speech) là lời tường thuật lại ý của người nói, đôi khi không cần phải dùng đúng những từ của người nói.

+ **Direct speech:** Peter said, “ I am watching television.”

+ **Reported Speech:** Peter said (that) he was watching television.

* Cách đổi từ câu trực tiếp sang câu gián tiếp

1. Câu trần thuật (statements)

a. Dùng động từ giới thiệu: say hoặc tell: say (that), say to somebody (that), tell somebody (that)

b. Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu, đại từ phản thân sao cho tương ứng với chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ của mệnh đề chính.

S + **said** (that) + S + V(lùi thì)
 S + **told** (O) that
 S + **said to** (O) that

Example: Mary said to Peter, “ The robots **will be** able to mark our work”

→ Mary told Peter (that) The robots **would be** able to mark our work.

c. Đổi thì của động từ thành thì quá khứ tương ứng.

Direct speech / Câu trực tiếp	Reported speech/ Câu tường thuật
Simple Present (<i>Hiện tại đơn</i>)	Simple Past (<i>Quá khứ đơn</i>)
Present Continuous (<i>Hiện tại tiếp diễn</i>)	Past Continuous (<i>Quá khứ tiếp diễn</i>)
Present Perfect (<i>Hiện tại hoàn thành</i>)	Past Perfect (<i>Quá khứ hoàn thành</i>)
Simple Past (<i>Quá khứ đơn</i>)	Past Perfect (<i>Quá khứ hoàn thành</i>)
Past Continuous (<i>Quá khứ tiếp diễn</i>)	Past Perfect Continuous (<i>Quá khứ HT Tiếp diễn</i>)
Will / shall / can / may	Would / should / could / might
Must / have to	had to

* **Lưu ý:** Không đổi thì trong câu gián tiếp khi động từ giới thiệu ở thì hiện tại (present simple, present continuous, ...), hoặc câu trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật hiển nhiên....

d. Đổi một số tính từ chỉ định, trạng từ hoặc trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn.

here	there
this / these	that / those
now	then
ago	before
today / tonight	that day / that night
tomorrow	the next day ; The following day
yesterday	the day before ; The previous day
next week/ month	the following week/ month.
last week/ month	the previous week/ month / the week / month / year before.

e. **Pronouns according to situations.** (Đại từ tùy theo tình huống.):

I → he / she ; we → they me → him / her...

2. Câu hỏi (questions)

2a. Câu hỏi Yes - No (Yes - No question)

- Dùng các động từ giới thiệu: **ask, wonder, want to know,**
- Dùng **if** hoặc **whether** sau động từ giới thiệu.
- Đổi cấu trúc câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật.
- Đổi thì của động từ, đại từ, tính từ, trạng từ (giống cách đổi trong câu trần thuật).

S + **asked** (O) **if/ whether** + S + V(lùi thì)
 S + **wanted to know** uigeli.xyz

Eg: Tom said to Mary, "Do you like listening to music?"

→ Tom asked Mary **if / whether she liked** listening to music.

2b. Câu hỏi Wh- (Wh-question)

- Dùng các động từ giới thiệu: **ask, wonder, want to know,**
- Lặp lại từ để hỏi (**what, where, when, why,...**) sau động từ giới thiệu.
- Đổi cấu trúc câu hỏi thành câu trần thuật.
- Đổi thì của động từ, đại từ, tính từ, trạng từ.

S + asked (O) WH-Qs + S + V(lùi thì)
S + wanted to know

Eg: Tom asked me, "What are you doing now?"

→ Tom **asked** me **what I was doing then**.

3. Câu mệnh lệnh, câu yêu cầu, lời đề nghị, lời khuyên ..(requests, orders, advices,...)

- Dùng động từ giới thiệu: ask, tell, order, request, offer, advise,....
- Đặt tân ngữ chỉ người nhận lệnh (nếu có) sau động từ giới thiệu.
- Dùng dạng nguyên mẫu có to (to-infinitive) của động từ trong câu trực tiếp.

S + asked (O) + to- Infinitive/ not to-Infinitive
S + told

Example: a) The teacher said to his students, "Keep silent, please."

→ The teacher asked his students to keep silent.

b) Tom told me, "You shouldn't go home late."

→ Tom advised me not to go home late.

4. Câu cảm thán (Exclamation)

+ Câu cảm thán thường được thuật lại bằng động từ exclaim, say that.

Ex: Peter said, "How beautiful your dress is!"

→ Peter exclaimed / said (that) my dress was beautiful. (Peter thốt lên/ nói rằng áo tôi đẹp quá.)

5. Câu hỗn hợp (Mixed types)

Khi đổi câu hỗn hợp sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi theo từng phần, dùng động từ giới thiệu riêng cho từng phần.

Eg: a) Peter said, "Hi, Mary. How are you?"

→ Peter greeted Mary **and** asked how she was.

b) Peter said, "What time is it? I must go now."

→ Peter asked what time it was **and** said that he had to go then.

C. Exercises

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>flood</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>roof</u> | D. <u>noon</u> |
| 2. A. <u>effect</u> | B. <u>necessary</u> | C. <u>environment</u> | D. <u>resident</u> |
| 3. A. <u>conference</u> | B. <u>tablet</u> | C. <u>webcam</u> | D. <u>internet</u> |
| 4. A. <u>connection</u> | B. <u>technology</u> | C. <u>holography</u> | D. <u>conference</u> |
| 5. A. <u>social</u> | B. <u>telephone</u> | C. <u>respond</u> | D. <u>mobile</u> |
| 6. A. <u>addict</u> | B. <u>attend</u> | C. <u>scanner</u> | D. <u>access</u> |

7. A. exact B. exotic C. exhausted D. experiment
8. A. digital B. luggage C. ginger D. degree

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- 1: A. dugong B. display C. damage D. coral
2: A. endangered B. seasonal C. volcanic D. emergency
3. A. guarantee B. employee C. refugee D. Chinese
4. A. disagree B. referee C. Vietnamese D. degree
5. A. invent B. breakout C. feedback D. contact
6. A. biometric B. technology C. disadvantage D. recognition

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

- 1: "What is the area of Vu Quang National Park?" – " _____"
A. About 55,000 hectares. B. About 10 kilometres.
C. About 20 years ago. D. About 350 miles.
2: **Customer:** "I am not happy with the colour of the shirt you sent. It's darker than the one in your picture!" – **Shop assistant:** " _____"
A. We don't have any discount for this. B. I'm sorry about that. Let me check it.
C. I don't like wearing dark colours. D. Let me choose the bright and the dark shirts.
3. Jenifer: So, this is the end of our meeting. The next meeting will be at 10:00 a.m and we'll meet at the...
Kate: _____ I think we should meet at 9:00 a.m because there will be a rehearsal at 10:00 a.m.
A. I won't let his happen. B. Sorry for interrupting, but
C. Let me tell you this. D. I don't agree.
4. Susan: Before you use the webcam, make sure that you check this button right here to ...
Jane: _____ I wasn't listening. Which button?
A. Thank you. B. Hold on. C. You must be kidding D. So what now?
5. - Nick: I have been offered to be a president of our school science club.
- Mi: _____
A. Great! B. Fine, then what? C. How's everything! D. How tired it is!
6. - Nam: I have passed my entrance exam to one of the best schools in my area.
- Mary: _____.
A. What a pity! B. Wow, I'd love to. C. Can you bring me along? D. Congratulations!

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following questions.

- 1: My friends and I used to **take part in** the Green campaign in our town when we were in secondary school.
A. play B. participate C. organise D. celebrate
2: If I could **afford** the ticket, I would fly to Africa and take part in the WFF programme.
A. have no money to buy B. have enough money to buy
C. have enough time to spend D. have more money to buy
3. Smart **devices** such as phones, tablets, and laptops have made it easier than ever to communicate with others.
A. things B. stuffs C. choices D. tools
4. In order to establish a stable internet connection, you need to **plug in** your modem or router to the appropriate cable or phone line.
A. share B. connect C. get D. split
5. Our principal bought a biometric machine to record the student **attendance**.

- A. presence B. ignorance C. absence D. neglect
 6. School technicians are always **accessible** when you need help.
 A. friendly B. available C. helpful D. comfortable

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. He is afraid that his eco-house can be **destroyed** by the terrible weather there.
 A. created B. demolished C. improved D. carried
 2. It's very **handy** having a smartwatch to have regular check-ups.
 A. comfortable B. suitable C. inconvenient D. hands-on
 3: The affected regions are now focusing on **recovery** efforts after the typhoon destroyed homes, infrastructure, and crops.
 A. development B. advancement C. improvement D. damage
 4: I like going to the **open-air** market in Leeds. They have many tasty food vendors.
 A. indoor B. outdoor C. online D. specialities
 5. My brother always makes sure to check his **private** messages before going to bed.
 A. personal B. impersonal C. unimportant D. public
 6. It doesn't take time to **respond** to our text messages.
 A. ignore B. answer C. react D. type

VI. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Some people prefer to send _____ messages rather than text messages because it's quicker and more personal.
 A. spoken B. oral C. voice D. written
 2. After months of talking online, it was great to finally meet each other _____ person and have a face-to-face conversation.
 A. by B. in C. with D. to
 3. In the future, _____ may change how we communicate by enabling virtual meetings with 3D projections of people in real time.
 A. video call B. text messages C. telepathy D. holography
 4. I will fly to Switzerland to study abroad _____ the end of this year, my first semester starts _____ January next year.
 A. for/in B. at/in C. at/by D. in/by
 5. Before the video conference, you should _____ your webcam to make sure that you are properly framed and well-lit.
 A. focus B. keep C. adjust D. hold
 6. Having a reliable high-speed internet _____ is important for people who work remotely or attend online classes.
 A. connection B. relationship C. usage D. correlation
 7. To see the details of the picture, you can _____ in by using the magnifying glass tool on your computer.
 A. focus B. concentrate C. highlight D. zoom
 8. These dictionary books are different in price because _____ has 1000 words, but _____ has only 500.
 A. mine/yours B. yours/my C. mine/your D. your/mine
 9. Have you seen the advertisement about the new bakery. _____ it _____ they give free bread for all customers who come before 16:00?
 A. Is/ mean B. Does/ mean C. Does/ means D. Do/ mean
 10. My parents _____ take me to Takashimaya to shop for Christmas.
 A. usual B. unusual C. usually D. hardly
 11. While I _____, the phone _____.
 A. was sleeping/ was ringing B. slept/ rang B. were sleeping/ was ringing D. was sleeping/ rang

12. - A: "Where can I _____ this shirt?" – B: "Sorry, our store is under maintenance, so we don't have a fitting room."
 A. try on B. fit on C. get on D. wear on
13. Tornadoes can cause widespread _____ and devastation.
 A. destruction B. destroying C. destructive D. destroy
14. Two examples of _____ shops are the florist's and the bakery.
 A. goods B. convenience C. discount D. speciality
15. There are only 50 Saolas around Vietnam and they are the most _____ animals in Vietnam.
 A. threatening B. popular C. endangered D. dangerous
16. I don't know what tsunamis mean _____ I saw the documentary about them.
 A. as soon as B. while C. when D. until
17. While my mother _____ dinner, my father _____ home from work yesterday.
 A. was made/ came B. was making/ came
 C. was making/ was coming D. made/ came
18. When traveling in Vietnam, foreigners have to learn to _____ to get the best price between them and the sellers or to buy products at a lower price.
 A. respect B. discount C. destroy D. bargain
19. Inventors will develop many _____ to help teachers save their time for families.
 A. applications B. equipment C. furniture D. facility
20. To open the door, you look at this _____ screen
 A. eye-track B. eye-tracking C. tracking-eye D. track-eye
21. The police used _____ technology to find the criminal.
 A. recognition voice B. voice recognized C. voice recognition D. recognized voice
22. Teachers have a machine automatically check _____.
 A. attend B. attendance C. attentively D. attentive
23. Fingerprint _____ are fixed at the door, so place your finger on one of them before coming in.
 A. scanners B. check C. robot D. recognition
24. He said that he _____ talk to his mother everyday on the Internet the following year.
 A. would B. will C. can D. is able to
25. She said that she was staying at home chatting on facebook _____.
 A. the moment B. then C. now D. in the moment
26. The police said that she was not allowed to park _____.
 A. in here B. here C. there D. on here

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

- 1: This shop is my all-time favourite. It has such a wild range of goods.
 A. has B. favourite C. of D. wild
- 2: Until we burn oil, coal and gas, we release a great amount of carbon dioxide into the environment.
 A. amount B. Until C. gas D. a
3. Jane goes to the gym three times a week in Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 A. goes B. in C. times D. the
4. My friend and I never keep secrets from each other. Her stories are my too.
 A. keep B. my C. other D. from
5. She said that social networks are a free space to keep in touch with their family and friends.
 A. social B. are C. in touch D. their
6. Mike says that he was working with an amazing robot that day.
 A. says B. with C. amazing D. that day

B. READING

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the questions.

Like many countries, Britain has serious environmental problems. In 1952, more than 4,000 people died in London because of the smog. The government introduced new laws to stop smog from coal fires and factories and the situation **improved** a lot. Today, London is much cleaner but there is a new problem: smog from cars. In December 1991, there was very little wind in London and pollution increased. As a result, about 160 people died from pollution in just four days.

Part of the problem is the new "out of town" shopping centres. In the past, people often walked to shops near their homes or went by bus. Now, many people drive to the new shopping centres. The small shops have disappeared and more people have to travel to do their shopping.

Many people are trying to reduce the use of cars in Britain. Some cities now have special bicycle lanes, so people cycle to work. Some people also travel to work together in one car to reduce pollution and costs.

1: Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

- A. The government once introduced a law against smog from cars and factories.
- B. London is much cleaner than before, so nobody dies from pollution any longer.
- C. Now smog in London mainly comes from cars.
- D. People in cities now go to work by bicycle only.

2: Why do people drive to go shopping?

- A. They prefer shops in big shopping centres outside of town.
- B. Small shops near their homes have disappeared.
- C. Many new shopping centres have appeared outside of town.
- D. It has become popular to do shopping in large shopping centres.

3: How many examples are there in the passage of people reducing car use?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

4: The word "**improved**" in the first paragraph probably means

- A. got worse
- B. reduced
- C. became better
- D. maintained

5: What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Reducing the Use of Cars in Britain
- B. The Disadvantages of Cars
- C. How People are Reducing Smog in Britain
- D. Smog in Britain: Past and Present

Communication technology is making a big difference in our lives, especially for businesses. It makes things work faster and better, and it helps businesses make more money. The 5G wireless network is going to make things even better. It will let us talk to each other and to machines in almost real-time, even if we're in different places. This is because 5G is super fast, has lots of bandwidth, and is really reliable. This means we can do things like have video meetings with people who are far away and control machines from a distance.

5G and IT are also helping us create smart cities all over the world. These cities have lots of devices, like smartphones, cars, and machines, all connected to the network. The amount of information and data being transmitted over the networks will be huge, so we need to ensure that we have good ways of communicating. In the future, there will be three main types of communication: machine to machine, human to machine, and human to human.

1. How is communication technology impacting businesses?

- A. It's making things slower
- B. It's not affecting businesses at all
- C. It's helping businesses work faster and better
- D. It's reducing business profits

2. What is the 5G wireless network expected to improve?

- A. It will make things slower
- B. It will reduce business efficiency
- C. It will enable real-time communication across distances
- D. It will make communication less reliable

3. Why is 5G considered super fast and reliable?

- A. It has very limited bandwidth
- B. It is known to be slow and unstable
- C. It has lots of bandwidth and is highly dependable
- D. It doesn't work well with video meetings

4. What are smart cities equipped with to enhance connectivity?

- A. No devices at all
- B. Devices like smartphones, cars, and machines connected to the network

- C. Only computers connected to the internet D. Paper-based communication systems
5. In the future, what are the three main types of communication mentioned in the text?
- A. Machine to tree, machine to cloud, and human to machine
- B. Human to robot, human to dog, and machine to machine
- C. Machine to machine, human to machine, and human to human
- D. Human to cat, human to bird, and machine to cloud

Today, advanced technology has tremendously influenced the lives of people and their entertainment habits. In particular, the Internet has become a global phenomenon. It can't be denied that everyone needs such an important data-gathering and communication source at work as well as home.

Most of people's time is spent on their computers or electronic devices because it's exciting and they have found on the Net new ways of meeting a basic human need such as the desire to communicate with other people or e-mail which sends electronic messages from one person to another – like letters, but capable of crossing the Atlantic in some seconds or file transfers which move **bulk** data from one computer to another with these capacities. People all know that surfing the Internet is the easiest way to search information for work, studies and entertainment. Therefore, many people don't have to travel a long distance for international meeting conferences, take courses or watch favourite movies produced by a maker in another country.

Some people are making a fortune working from home. What they need is only having their own websites existing only on the Internet. Students in Vietnam can take a business course in England if they want to. The only thing they need for their course is a laptop connected with the Internet. Many languages have been taught and learned online. People can comfortably stay home and practice speaking with as many native as they expect.

1. ***What is the main idea of this text?***

- A. Working from home B. Entertaining from home
- C. Effects of modern technology on life D. Modern ways of living

2. ***What can people do with Internet connection?***

- A. They can do a variety of things such as working, learning a language or watching films.
- B. They can't do anything except for working and studying.
- C. They only use the Internet to take a course with native speakers to practice speaking.
- D. People can't afford to study online.

3. What do people spend most of their time on?

- A. being with their families B. watching movies they like
- C. using their laptops and smartphones. D. attentively working and learning

4. ***Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?***

- A. People can send electronic messages from one place to another worldwide.
- B. People can own a company on the Internet to earn money.
- C. People can watch any foreign films they like on the Internet.
- D. People don't want to study online because they can't afford to communicate face to face.

5. ***What does the word "bulk" possibly mean?***

- A. a mass of something large B. in a small quantity
- C. in a medium size D. on the average

6. What benefit mentioned in the passage does taking a language course online bring about?

- A. People can practice speaking as much as possible
- B. Learners can talk to the native speakers.
- C. Learners who can't afford to learn a language can do that.
- D. People who don't want to experience culture shock can learn.

IX. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

Computers are helpful (1) _____ many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information even more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work with a lot of information at

the same time. Third, they can keep information for a long time. They do not forget things that the common people do. (2) _____, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, but they usually do not (3) _____ mistakes.

Recently, it is important (4) _____ about computers. There are a number of things to learn. Some companies have classes at work. In addition, most universities offer day and night courses in Computer Science. Another way to learn is from a book, or from a friend. After a few hours of practice, you can (5) _____ with computers. You may not be an expert, but you can have for fun.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. over |
| 2. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Nevertheless |
| 3. A. do | B. make | C. have | D. take |
| 4. A. know | B. knowing | C. to know | D. knew |
| 5. A. use | B. make | C. work | D. take |

Hurricane Katrina has been called (1) _____ disastrous disaster in modern American history. A day before Katrina's landfall; the National Weather Service warned that the hurricane would cause "human suffering incredible by modern standards".

Hurricane Katrina struck into the U.S. Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, destroying beachfront towns in Mississippi and Louisiana, displacing a million people, and killing almost 1,800. 80% of the city (2) _____. About 20% of its 500,000 citizens were trapped in the city (3) _____ power, food, or drinking water. Rescue efforts were so delayed and inaccessible that many were trapped for days on rooftops and in attics before help arrived. The city became a toxic pool (4) _____ sewage, chemicals, and dead bodies. The 20,000 people who made their way to the Super Dome, the city's emergency shelter, found themselves crammed into hot and smelly conditions. Relief workers, (5) _____ help, security forces, and essential supplies remained inadequate during the first critical days of the disaster.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1: A. the more | B. the most | C. more | D. most |
| 2: A. flooded | B. were flooded | C. was flooded | D. is flooded |
| 3: A. without | B. with | C. and | D. of |
| 4: A. in | B. of | C. at | D. with |
| 5: A. medical | B. medicine | C. medically | D. medicated |

Social media networks have changed the way we interact with others. It has (1) _____ us to share our opinions with more people than ever before. (2) _____, some people have become so dependent on it that they have lost their social skills and can't interact with others in person.

Nowadays, we seem to be interested in checking our phones instead of having meaningful conversations with people around us. Social media can allow us to connect with others but it can make us unaware of our surroundings.

Social media has also changed the way we communicate. We tend to use more abbreviations and shorter sentences. While this has allowed us to get to the point more quickly, it has also led (3) _____ neglecting correct grammar use.

There is no right or wrong way to (4) _____, but we all have to adapt to this new form of language because of technology. If you (5) _____ a parent of a tween or a teen, you may need to learn this new language, too.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. allowed | B. let | C. made | D. suggested |
| 2. A. But | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Therefore |
| 3. A. in | B. with | C. by | D. to |
| 4. A. communicate | B. talk | C. speak | D. say |
| 5. A. were | B. are | C. be | D. could be |

C. WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. It's my fifteenth birthday next week. (WILL)

1. Hanh detests using plastic bags when going shopping. (NEVER)

3 Does this new smartphone belong to her? (her)

Is this _____?

4. Lan, one of my friends, will help me with this project. (of)

Lan, a _____, will help me with this project.

5. They are not the owners of this villa. (isn't)

This villa _____.

6. Kate is one of my close friends.

Kate is a _____.

7. "I want to become a member of our school IT club," said Minh.

Minh said _____.

8. "Her brother will use an app on my smartphone to practice speaking regularly," said Lan.

Lan said _____.

9. "My robot is cleaning the house and cooking at the same time," said the salesman.

The salesman told us _____.

10. When I came home, I saw my mom cooking in the kitchen. (while)

I

XII. Make sentences, using the words and phrases provided. You can add some words or make changes.

1: As soon as/ my sister/ get/ exam's results/, /she/ call/ mymom/ immediately/. /

2: A serious road accident/ happen/ while/ we/ wait for/ bus/ yesterday/. /

3: you/usually/ go shopping/ dollar store/?

4. We / camp / by / river / we / hear / emergency warning / of / flood.

5. We/often/video/call/share/moments/life/together/.

6. Duong / make / a video call / 3 o'clock / yesterday afternoon / .

7. I/ think/ future/ we/ can/ communicate/ via/ hologram/.

8. Robots / do / most / household chores / 50 years.

ĐÁP ÁN

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

1. **A. flood**

B. food

C. roof

D. noon

2 A. effect

B. necessary

C. **environment**

D. resident

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 3. A. conference | B. tablet | C. webcam | D. internet |
| 4. A. connection | B. technology | C. holography | D. conference |
| 5. A. social | B. telephone | C. respond | D. mobile |
| 6. A. addict | B. attend | C. scanner | D. access |
| 7. A. exact | B. exotic | C. exhausted | D. experiment |
| 8. A. digital | B. luggage | C. ginger | D. degree |

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1: A. dugong | B. display | C. damage | D. coral |
| 2: A. endangered | B. seasonal | C. volcanic | D. emergency |
| 3: A. guarantee | B. employee | C. refugee | D. Chinese |
| 4: A. disagree | B. referee | C. Vietnamese | D. degree |
| 5: A. invent | B. breakout | C. feedback | D. contact |
| 6: A. biometric | B. technology | C. disadvantage | D. recognition |

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

- 1: "What is the area of Vu Quang National Park?" – "_____"
- A. **About 55,000 hectares.** B. About 10 kilometres.
C. About 20 years ago. D. About 350 miles.
- 2: **Customer:** "I am not happy with the colour of the shirt you sent. It's darker than the one in your picture!" – **Shop assistant:** "_____"
- A. We don't have any discount for this. B. **I'm sorry about that. Let me check it.**
C. I don't like wearing dark colours. D. Let me choose the bright and the dark shirts.
3. Jenifer: So, this is the end of our meeting. The next meeting will be at 10:00 a.m and we'll meet at the...
- Kate: _____ I think we should meet at 9:00 a.m because there will be a rehearsal at 10:00 a.m.
- A. I won't let his happen. B. **Sorry for interrupting, but**
C. Let me tell you this. D. I don't agree.
4. Susan: Before you use the webcam, make sure that you check this button right here to ...
- Jane: _____ I wasn't listening. Which button?
- A. Thank you. B. **Hold on.** C. You must be kidding D. So what now?
5. - Nick: I have been offered to be a president of our school science club.
- Mi: _____
- A. **Great!** B. Fine, then what? C. How's everything! D. How tired it is!
6. - Nam: I have passed my entrance exam to one of the best schools in my area.
- Mary: _____
- A. What a pity! B. Wow, I'd love to. C. Can you bring me along? D. **Congratulations!**

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in the following questions.

- 1: My friends and I used to **take part in** the Green campaign in our town when we were in secondary school.
- A. play B. **participate** C. organise D. celebrate
- 2: If I could **afford** the ticket, I would fly to Africa and take part in the WFF programme.
- A. have no money to buy B. **have enough money to buy**
C. have enough time to spend D. have more money to buy
3. Smart **devices** such as phones, tablets, and laptops have made it easier than ever to communicate with others.
- A. things B. stuffs C. choices D. **tools**

4. In order to establish a stable internet connection, you need to **plug in** your modem or router to the appropriate cable or phone line.
 A. share B. **connect** C. get D. split
5. Our principal bought a biometric machine to record the student **attendance**.
 A. **presence** B. ignorance C. absence D. neglect
6. School technicians are always **accessible** when you need help.
 A. friendly B. **available** C. helpful D. comfortable

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.

1. He is afraid that his eco-house can be **destroyed** by the terrible weather there.
 A. **created** B. demolished C. improved D. carried
2. It's very **handy** having a smartwatch to have regular check-ups.
 A. comfortable B. suitable C. **inconvenient** D. hands-on
- 3: The affected regions are now focusing on **recovery** efforts after the typhoon destroyed homes, infrastructure, and crops.
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- 4: I like going to the **open-air** market in Leeds. They have many tasty food vendors.
 A. **indoor** B. outdoor C. online D. specialities
5. My brother always makes sure to check his **private** messages before going to bed.
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6. It doesn't take time to **respond** to our text messages.
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VI. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

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4. I will fly to Switzerland to study abroad _____ the end of this year, my first semester starts _____ January next year.
 A. for/in B. **at/in** C. at/by D. in/by
5. Before the video conference, you should _____ your webcam to make sure that you are properly framed and well-lit.
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 A. focus B. concentrate C. highlight D. **zoom**
8. These dictionary books are different in price because _____ has 1000 words, but _____ has only 500.
 A. **mine/yours** B. yours/my C. mine/your D. your/mine
9. Have you seen the advertisement about the new bakery. _____ it _____ they give free bread for all customers who come before 16:00?
 A. Is/ mean B. **Does/ mean** C. Does/ means D. Do/ mean

10. My parents _____ take me to Takashimaya to shop for Christmas.
A. usual B. unusual C. **usually** D. hardly
11. While I _____, the phone _____.
A. was sleeping/ was ringing B. slept/ rang C. were sleeping/ was ringing D. **was sleeping/ rang**
12. - A: "Where can I _____ this shirt?" - B: "Sorry, our store is under maintenance, so we don't have a fitting room."
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16. I don't know what tsunamis mean _____ I saw the documentary about them.
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20. To open the door, you look at this _____ screen
A. eye-track B. **eye-tracking** C. tracking-eye D. track-eye
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A. **scanners** B. check C. robot D. recognition
24. He said that he _____ talk to his mother everyday on the Internet the following year.
A. **would** B. will C. can D. is able to
25. She said that she was staying at home chatting on facebook _____.
A. the moment B. **then** C. now D. in the moment
26. The police said that she was not allowed to park _____.
A. in here B. here C. **there** D. on here

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined word or phrase that needs correcting.

- 1: This shop is my all-time **favourite**. It **has** such a **wild** range **of** goods.
A. has B. favourite C. of D. **wild**
- 2: **Until** we burn oil, coal and **gas**, we release **a** great **amount** of carbon dioxide into the environment.
A. amount B. **Until** C. gas D. a
3. Jane **goes** to **the** gym three **times** a week **in** Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
A. goes B. **in** C. times D. the
4. My friend and I never **keep** secrets **from** each **other**. Her stories are **my** too.
A. keep B. **my** C. other D. from
5. She said that **social** networks **are** a free space to keep **in touch** with **their** family and friends.
A. social B. are C. in touch D. **their**
6. Mike **says** that he was working **with** an **amazing** robot **that day**.
A. **says** B. with C. amazing D. that day

1. **D. wild → wide**

○ *Wide range* is the correct phrase, not *wild range*.

2. **B. Until → When/If**

○ *Until* is incorrect because it suggests a stopping point. The sentence should use *When* or *If* to indicate cause and effect.

3. **B. in → on**

○ *On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays* is the correct preposition for days of the week.

4. **B. my → mine**

○ *Mine* is the correct possessive pronoun to replace *my too* (it should be *mine too*).

5. **D. their → her**

○ *She said* is reported speech, so *their* should be *her* to match the singular subject (*she*).

6. **A. says → said**

○ *Says* should be in past tense (*said*) to match the past event (*was working*).

B. READING

VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to each of the questions.

Like many countries, Britain has serious environmental problems. In 1952, more than 4,000 people died in London because of the smog. The government introduced new laws to stop smog from coal fires and factories and the situation **improved** a lot. Today, London is much cleaner but there is a new problem: smog from cars. In December 1991, there was very little wind in London and pollution increased. As a result, about 160 people died from pollution in just four days.

Part of the problem is the new "out of town" shopping centres. In the past, people often walked to shops near their homes or went by bus. Now, many people drive to the new shopping centres. The small shops have disappeared and more people have to travel to do their shopping.

Many people are trying to reduce the use of cars in Britain. Some cities now have special bicycle lanes, so people cycle to work. Some people also travel to work together in one car to reduce pollution and costs.

1: Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. The government once introduced a law against smog from cars and factories.

B. London is much cleaner than before, so nobody dies from pollution any longer.

C. Now smog in London mainly comes from cars.

D. People in cities now go to work by bicycle only.

2: Why do people drive to go shopping?

A. They prefer shops in big shopping centres outside of town.

B. Small shops near their homes have disappeared.

C. Many new shopping centres have appeared outside of town.

D. It has become popular to do shopping in large shopping centres.

3: How many examples are there in the passage of people reducing car use?

A. **Two.**

B. Three.

C. Four.

D. Five.

4: The word "**improved**" in the first paragraph probably means

A. got worse

B. reduced

C. **became better**

D. maintained

5: What is the best title for this passage?

A. Reducing the Use of Cars in Britain

B. The Disadvantages of Cars

C. How People are Reducing Smog in Britain

D. **Smog in Britain: Past and Present**

Communication technology is making a big difference in our lives, especially for businesses. It makes things work faster and better, and it helps businesses make more money. The 5G wireless network is going to make things even better. It will let us talk to each other and to machines in almost real-time, even if we're in different places. This is because 5G is super fast, has lots of bandwidth, and is really reliable. This means we can do things like have video meetings with people who are far away and control machines from a distance.

5G and IT are also helping us create smart cities all over the world. These cities have lots of devices, like smartphones, cars, and machines, all connected to the network. The amount of information and data being transmitted over the networks will be huge, so we need to ensure that we have good ways of communicating. In the future, there will be three main types of communication: machine to machine, human to machine, and human to human.

- How is communication technology impacting businesses?
 - It's making things slower
 - It's not affecting businesses at all
 - It's helping businesses work faster and better**
 - It's reducing business profits
- What is the 5G wireless network expected to improve?
 - It will make things slower
 - It will reduce business efficiency
 - It will enable real-time communication across distances**
 - It will make communication less reliable
- Why is 5G considered super fast and reliable?
 - It has very limited bandwidth
 - It is known to be slow and unstable
 - It has lots of bandwidth and is highly dependable**
 - It doesn't work well with video meetings
- What are smart cities equipped with to enhance connectivity?
 - No devices at all
 - Devices like smartphones, cars, and machines connected to the network**
 - Only computers connected to the internet
 - Paper-based communication systems
- In the future, what are the three main types of communication mentioned in the text?
 - Machine to tree, machine to cloud, and human to machine
 - Human to robot, human to dog, and machine to machine
 - Machine to machine, human to machine, and human to human**
 - Human to cat, human to bird, and machine to cloud

Today, advanced technology has tremendously influenced the lives of people and their entertainment habits. In particular, the Internet has become a global phenomenon. It can't be denied that everyone needs such an important data-gathering and communication source at work as well as home.

Most of people's time is spent on their computers or electronic devices because it's exciting and they have found on the Net new ways of meeting a basic human need such as the desire to communicate with other people or e-mail which sends electronic messages from one person to another – like letters, but capable of crossing the Atlantic in some seconds or file transfers which move **bulk** data from one computer to another with these capacities. People all know that surfing the Internet is the easiest way to search information for work, studies and entertainment. Therefore, many people don't have to travel a long distance for international meeting conferences, take courses or watch favourite movies produced by a maker in another country.

Some people are making a fortune working from home. What they need is only having their own websites existing only on the Internet. Students in Vietnam can take a business course in England if they want to. The only thing they need for their course is a laptop connected with the Internet. Many languages have been taught and learned online. People can comfortably stay home and practice speaking with as many native as they expect.

- What is the main idea of this text?***
 - Working from home
 - Entertaining from home
 - Effects of modern technology on life**
 - Modern ways of living
- What can people do with Internet connection?***
 - They can do a variety of things such as working, learning a language or watching films.**
 - They can't do anything except for working and studying.

C. They only use the Internet to take a course with native speakers to practice speaking.

D. People can't afford to study online.

3. What do people spend most of their time on?

A. being with their families

B. watching movies they like

C. using their laptops and smartphones.

D. attentively working and learning

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?

A. People can send electronic messages from one place to another worldwide.

B. People can own a company on the Internet to earn money.

C. People can watch any foreign films they like on the Internet.

D. People don't want to study online because they can't afford to communicate face to face.

5. What does the word "bulk" possibly mean?

A. a mass of something large

B. in a small quantity

C. in a medium size

D. on the average

6. What benefit mentioned in the passage does taking a language course online bring about?

A. People can practice speaking as much as possible

B. Learners can talk to the native speakers.

C. Learners who can't afford to learn a language can do that.

D. People who don't want to experience culture shock can learn.

IX. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

Computers are helpful (1) _____ many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information even more quickly than a person. Second, computers can work with a lot of information at the same time. Third, they can keep information for a long time. They do not forget things that the common people do. (2) _____, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, but they usually do not (3) _____ mistakes.

Recently, it is important (4) _____ about computers. There are a number of things to learn. Some companies have classes at work. In addition, most universities offer day and night courses in Computer Science. Another way to learn is from a book, or from a friend. After a few hours of practice, you can (5) _____ with computers. You may not be an expert, but you can have for fun.

1. A. in

B. on

C. at

D. over

2. A. However

B. Moreover

C. Therefore

D. Nevertheless

3. A. do

B. make

C. have

D. take

4. A. know

B. knowing

C. to know

D. knew

5. A. use

B. make

C. work

D. take

Hurricane Katrina has been called (1) _____ disastrous disaster in modern American history. A day before Katrina's landfall; the National Weather Service warned that the hurricane would cause "human suffering incredible by modern standards".

Hurricane Katrina struck into the U.S. Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, destroying beachfront towns in Mississippi and Louisiana, displacing a million people, and killing almost 1,800. 80% of the city (2) _____. About 20% of its 500,000 citizens were trapped in the city (3) _____ power, food, or drinking water. Rescue efforts were so delayed and inaccessible that many were trapped for days on rooftops and in attics before help arrived. The city became a toxic pool (4) _____ sewage, chemicals, and dead bodies. The 20,000 people who made their way to the Super Dome, the city's emergency shelter, found themselves crammed into hot and smelly conditions. Relief workers, (5) _____ help, security forces, and essential supplies remained inadequate during the first critical days of the disaster.

1: A. the more

B. the most

C. more

D. most

2: A. flooded

B. were flooded

C. was flooded

D. is flooded

3: A. without

B. with

C. and

D. of

4: A. in

B. of

C. at

D. with

5: A. **medical**

B. medicine

C. medically

D. medicated

Social media networks have changed the way we interact with others. It has (1) _____ us to share our opinions with more people than ever before. (2) _____, some people have become so dependent on it that they have lost their social skills and can't interact with others in person.

Nowadays, we seem to be interested in checking our phones instead of having meaningful conversations with people around us. Social media can allow us to connect with others but it can make us unaware of our surroundings.

Social media has also changed the way we communicate. We tend to use more abbreviations and shorter sentences. While this has allowed us to get to the point more quickly, it has also led (3) _____ neglecting correct grammar use.

There is no right or wrong way to (4) _____, but we all have to adapt to this new form of language because of technology. If you (5) _____ a parent of a tween or a teen, you may need to learn this new language, too.

1. A. **allowed**

B. let

C. made

D. suggested

2. A. But

B. **However**

C. Otherwise

D. Therefore

3. A. in

B. with

C. by

D. **to**4. A. **communicate**

B. talk

C. speak

D. say

5. A. were

B. **are**

C. be

D. could be

C. WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. It's my fifteenth birthday next week. (WILL)

1. Hanh detests using plastic bags when going shopping. (NEVER)

3 Does this new smartphone belong to her? (her)

Is this _____?

4. Lan, one of my friends, will help me with this project. (of)

Lan, a _____, will help me with this project.

5. They are not the owners of this villa. (isn't)

This villa _____.

6. Kate is one of my close friends.

Kate is a _____.

7. "I want to become a member of our school IT club," said Minh.

Minh said _____.

8. "Her brother will use an app on my smartphone to practice speaking regularly," said Lan.

Lan said _____.

9. "My robot is cleaning the house and cooking at the same time," said the salesman.

The salesman told us _____.

10. When I came home, I saw my mom cooking in the kitchen. (while)

I _____.

1. It **will** be my fifteenth birthday next week.

2. Hanh **never** uses plastic bags when going shopping.

3. Is this **her new smartphone**?

4. Lan, **one of my friends**, will help me with this project.

5. This villa **isn't theirs**.

6. Kate is a **close friend of mine**.

7. Minh said **he wanted to become a member of our school IT club**.

8. Lan said **her brother would use an app on my smartphone to practice speaking regularly.**
9. The salesman told us **his robot was cleaning the house and cooking at the same time.**
10. **I saw my mom cooking in the kitchen while I came home.**

XII. Make sentences, using the words and phrases provided. You can add some words or make changes.

1: As soon as/ my sister/ get/ exam's results/, /she/ call/ mymom/ immediately/. /

2: A serious road accident/ happen/ while/ we/ wait for/ bus/ yesterday/. /

3: you/usually/ go shopping/ dollar store/?

4. We / camp / by / river / we / hear / emergency warning / of / flood.

5. We/often/video/call/share/moments/life/together/.

6. Duong / make / a video call / 3 o'clock / yesterday afternoon / .

7. I/ think/ future/ we/ can/ communicate/ via/ hologram/.

8. Robots / do / most / household chores / 50 years.

1. As soon as **my sister gets her exam results, she will call my mom immediately.**
2. A serious road accident **happened while we were waiting for the bus yesterday.**
3. **Do you usually go shopping at the dollar store?**
4. **We were camping by the river when we heard the emergency warning of the flood.**
5. **We often share life moments together through video calls.**
6. **Duong made a video call at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.**
7. **I think in the future we can communicate via holograms.**
8. **Robots will do most household chores in 50 years.**