

I. THEORY**I. Complex sentences with adverb clauses of time. (Câu phức với mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.)****1. An adverb clause (mệnh đề trạng ngữ)**

2. **Định nghĩa:** Là mệnh đề có chức năng ngữ pháp của một trạng ngữ (bổ nghĩa cho một mệnh đề khác). Các mệnh đề trạng ngữ được gọi là mệnh đề phụ (là những mệnh đề không diễn tả được một ý trọn vẹn và không thể đứng độc lập.)

3. An adverb clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)

4. **Định nghĩa:** là những mệnh đề bắt đầu bởi các liên từ chỉ thời gian như: **while** (*trong khi, trong lúc*), **when** (*vào lúc, khi*), **one, as soon as** (*ngay khi mà*), **till, until** (*cho đến khi*), **by the time, before** (*trước khi*), **after** (*sau khi*), **since** (*kể từ khi*), **as long as, so long as** (*chừng nào mà*),...

Ví dụ:

Ex1: When Mark was 13 years old, he went to Korea.

(*Khi Mark 13 tuổi, anh ấy đã đến Hàn Quốc.*)

Ex2: I will phone you as soon as I finish my work.

(*Tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn ngay khi tôi hoàn tất công việc của mình.*)

Ex3: My father was talking on the phone while my mother was helping my sister with her homework.

(*Bố tôi đang nói chuyện điện thoại trong khi mẹ tôi đang giúp em gái làm bài tập về nhà.*)

II. Past Continuous Tense (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ .

At + Giờ + Thời gian trong quá khứ (at 10 o'clock last night,...)

Công thức thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Thể khẳng định: S + was/were + V-ing

Thể phủ định: S + was/were + not + V-ing

Thể nghi vấn: Was/were + S + V-ing?

While và when:

1. S + was/were + V-ing when S + V2/ed

2. S + V2/ed while S + was/were + V-ing

III. The present simple (thì hiện tại đơn)**1.Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverb of frequency)**

Tổng hợp các trạng từ tần suất sử dụng phổ biến trong tiếng Anh

Mức độ (%)	Trạng từ tần suất	Nghĩa của trạng từ
100	Always	Luôn luôn
90	Usually	Thường xuyên
80	Normally/ Generally	Thông thường, theo lệ
70	Often/ Frequently	Thường
50	Sometimes	Thỉnh thoảng
30	Occasionally	Thỉnh thoảng lắm, hoặc tùy lúc
10	Seldom	Thỉnh thoảng lắm, tùy lúc
5	Hardly ever/ rarely	Hiếm khi, ít có, bất thường
0	Never	Không bao giờ

2. Present simple for future events (thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai)

Khi muốn đề cập đến những sự kiện trong thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình một chuyến đi, lịch di chuyển của các phương tiện công cộng, lịch chiếu phim, v.v... thì hiện tại đơn sẽ mang ý nghĩa tương lai.

- The football match starts at 5 p.m.

II. PRACTICE EXERCISES

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. wanted <u>ed</u> | B. flooded <u>ed</u> | C. destroyed <u>ed</u> | D. erupted <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> gain | B. comp <u>a</u> n <u>y</u> | C. wom <u>a</u> n | D. vill <u>a</u> ger |
| 3. A. cook <u>e</u> d | B. accomplis <u>h</u> ed | C. hiss <u>e</u> d | D. gain <u>e</u> d |
| 4. A. warm <u>i</u> ng | B. protect <u>i</u> ng | C. litter <u>i</u> ng | D. carbon <u>i</u> |
| 5. A. pa <u>u</u> se | B. la <u>u</u> gh | C. cl <u>a</u> use | D. ca <u>u</u> se |
| 6. A. phys <u>i</u> cal | B. mythol <u>o</u> gy | C. rhyth <u>m</u> ic | D. psychol <u>o</u> gy |
| 7. A. earth <u>q</u> uake | B. breath <u>h</u> | C. <u>th</u> anks | D. breath <u>e</u> |
| 8. A. hand <u>s</u> | B. occasi <u>o</u> ns | C. associat <u>e</u> s | D. other <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. frighten <u>e</u> d | B. stamp <u>e</u> d | C. walk <u>e</u> d | D. laugh <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. flouri <u>d</u> e | B. li <u>d</u> | C. arid | D. hid <u>d</u> en |

Choose the word with a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. conversation | B. entertainment | C. environment | D. information |
| 2. A. serious | B. habitat | C. quality | D. protection |
| 3. A. general | B. property | C. disaster | D. fabulous |
| 4. A. environment | B. participate | C. interaction | D. conditional |
| 5. A. recycle | B. tornado | C. ecosystem | D. renewable |
| 6. A. practical | B. numerous | C. property | D. tsunami |
| 7. A. whistle | B. victim | C. authority | D. violent |
| 8. A. litter | B. mountainous | C. worker | D. volcanic |
| 9. A. example | B. circle | C. matter | D. humour |
| 10. A. nation | B. person | C. resident | D. scientific |

Complete the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- To save our earth, I use cloth bags for shopping, not _____ ones.
A. green B. paper C. cheap D. plastic
- In my family, we put food waste and objects for _____ in different bins.
A. using B. recycling C. toys D. reducing
- An example of _____ is the forest in which all the plants and animals work to form a suitable habitat for all.
A. habitat B. area C. ecosystem D. condition
- _____ should be far from residential areas.
1. Plastic rubbish C. Industrial waste
2. Dumping sites D. Forests
- Shopping at a shopping centre is _____. It has almost everything you want there.
A. difficult B. cheap C. convenient D. time-consuming
- We can _____ bargain at a supermarket.
A. always B. never C. sometimes D. rarely
- My grandmother _____ goes to the market to buy food. She goes there every day.
A. always B. never C. often D. sometimes
- A severe tropical _____ is called a typhoon.

- A. drought B. rain C. flood D. storm
9. _____ your son be 14 years old next week?
- A. Will B. Are C. Does D. Can
10. Would you mind _____ on the light?
- A. turn B. to turn C. turned D. turning
11. People think that global warming _____ lots of problems in the future.
- A. causes B. is causing C. will cause D. has caused
12. The earliest train at Ha Noi Railway station _____ at 6 a.m tomorrow.
- A. will leave B. leave C. leaves D. leaving
13. Before the big sale started, Nancy _____ a shopping list carefully.
- A. makes B. was making C. made D. make
14. While I _____ in the sea, I saw a beautiful turtle.
- A. am snorkeling B. was snorkeling C. snorkeled D. were snorkeling
15. Jim's club _____ many meaningful activities to celebrate Earth Day last year.
- A. will hold B. holding C. hold D. held
16. You should brush your teeth _____ you have a meal.
- A. before B. after C. as soon as D. until
17. She picked up some real bargains _____.
- A. for sale B. on sale C. in sale D. on a sale or return
18. The market is full of farm _____.
- A. produce B. product C. production D. productivity
19. Students are from a wide _____ of backgrounds.
- A. limit B. distance C. range D. group
20. They offer a ten percent _____ on travel for students.
- A. discount B. cut C. decrease D. drop
21. Can you wave over a sales _____? I have a question about this warmcoat.
- A. assistant B. assistance C. assist D. assisting
22. _____ they took their laptops to the shop, they were asked for their receipts.
- A. If B. When C. Since D. Because
23. There _____ another bus to Canberra in half an hour.
- A. is B. will be C. are D. was
24. My mother prefers _____ at the supermarket to the market.
- A. shop B. to shop C. shops D. to shopping
25. The bowl is _____ glass and paper is _____ tree.
- A. made from/made by B. made by/ made in
- C. made of/ made by D. made of/ made from
26. I was late for work only one time last year. I'm _____ late.
- A. sometime B. always C. never D. rarely

Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.

1. Air pollution is a major cause of diseases or even lung cancer.
- A. reason B. right C. action D. damage
2. It is found that endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
- A. disappeared B. threatened C. increased D. reduced
3. Many schools provide environment education to raise student's awareness of conservation needs.
- A. effort B. benefit C. exploitation D. knowledge

4. The rescue services sent helicopters to the area to try to find the **missing** boy.
A. lost B. found C. dirty D. seen
5. El Nino has **happened** for at least the last 300 years.
A. reduced B. occurred C. caused D. protected
6. The heavy rain had a negative **effect** on the crops, causing them to rot and fail to grow.
A. influence B. respect C. advantage D. disadvantage
7. The hurricane swept through the coastal area, **destroying** houses, and leaving many people homeless.
A. building B. devastating C. constructing D. protecting
8. **Fortunately**, the firefighters arrived quickly and were able to extinguish the forest fire before it spread further.
A. Sadly B. Ultimately C. Finally D. Luckily
9. Heavy rain makes driving on the road very **difficult**.
A. easy B. hard C. interesting D. simple
10. If the lake wasn't **polluted**, there would be a lot of aquatic plants and fish.
A. contaminated B. clean C. Pure D. hot

Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.

1. There is growing **concern** about the way man has destroyed the environment.
A. attraction B. speculation C. ease D. consideration
2. **Pure** water is often a fairly rare commodity that requires significant energy to produce.
A. Contaminated B. Clean C. Unadulterated D. Flawless
3. Walking or cycling is a **counterproductive** way to reduce your carbon footprint.
A. desolate B. unproductive C. barren D. effective
4. The new laws to **conserve** wildlife in the area will come into force next month.
A. pollute B. destroy C. eliminate D. protect
5. This chemical is **toxic** to many forms of life.
A. poisonous B. harmful C. harmless D. expensive
6. Natural disasters can cause **serious** damage to human life.
A. slight B. heavy C. strong D. intense
7. We cannot **prevent** natural disasters, but we can prepare for them.
A. allow B. avoid C. stop D. predict
8. The forest fire **raged** for eight hours, killing all of the animals.
A. arrived B. fought C. collapsed D. spread
9. Preparations for a natural disaster are very **important**.
A. unimportant B. necessary C. essential D. good
10. After the earthquake, the victims were provided with **temporary** accommodation.
A. long B. permanent C. quick D. safe

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. (**Before / When / While**) she is ready, we will leave.
2. I'll send you a text message (**until / as soon as / before**) I hear from Nam.
3. (**Before / After / While**) she goes, she will turn off all the computers.
4. I'll go online (**while / as soon as / until**) I get home.
5. (**After / Before / While**) we receive your confirmation email, we will send you a link to download the programme.
6. I have to wait (**while / before / until**) my mum comes home.
7. (**Before / Until / When**) Mr. Tan phones, please let me know.
8. Let's play with the children (**after / until / while**) it is time to go.

9. He will send them an email (*before/ until / as soon as*) he arrives in London.
10. I will give you my reply (*before / by / this time*) I leave this afternoon

COMMUNICATION

Choose the best option A, B, or C to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. - Customer: I'm sorry to say that there's something wrong with the charger I bought last month.
- Shop assistant: _____
1. Can I have a look at your bill?
2. Are you sure it's our fault?
3. I'm sorry. I'll exchange a new one for you.
2. - Customer: I'm not satisfied with the service that the shop assistant provided.
- Shopkeeper: _____
1. Oh, I'll sack her.
2. I'm so sorry. Can I know what happened?
3. I'm sorry. There is nothing we can do about it.
3. - Shop assistant: What can I help you, Sir?
- Customer: _____
4. I'd like to exchange this calculator. This one doesn't work.
5. I want to meet your boss.
6. Are you the boss of this shop?
4. Mai: Would you like to go to cooking club with me this Sunday? - Yen: "....."
- A. I'd love to. Thanks B. I'm busy C. I'm fine D. I must watch TV.
5. 24. A: "I feel tired of doing too much homework" B: "....."
- A. You should study harder B. It's good for your health
- C. Try some outdoor activities to relax D. That sounds good

WORD FORMATION

Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. A _____ spends too much time and money shopping. (**SHOP**)
→ Shopaholic
2. Lion is an _____ animal because of illegal wildlife trade. (**DANGER**)
→ Endangered
3. We think it's very _____ that you're climbing the mountain alone. (**DANGER**) → Dangerous
4. This law provides _____ for threatened animals and plants. (**PROTECT**) → Protection
5. Animals should be kept in their _____ habitats. (**NATURE**) → Natural

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from Q1 to Q2:

1.

Q1: Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

I went shopping for a new pair of shoes yesterday. It didn't go as smoothly as I hoped.

- a. I found a pair I liked, but they didn't have my size in stock.
- b. I visited several stores and looked at many different styles.
- c. I finally ordered them online and had to wait for delivery.

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

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.

- A. A few days later, they arrived, and they fit perfectly.
- B. I decided to visit another shopping mall the next day.

C. The store assistant suggested I try a different brand.

D. I realized I had spent too much time looking for shoes.

2. **Q1:** Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Environmental pollution has serious effects on human health and wildlife. _____.

a. As a result, air and water quality declined, leading to more diseases and environmental damage.

b. At first, people didn't pay much attention to the increasing pollution levels.

c. The situation worsened when factories and vehicles started releasing more toxic gases into the air.

A. b-c-a

B. a-c-b

C. c-b-a

D. b-a-c

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.

A. Scientists predict that pollution levels will continue to rise if no action is taken.

B. To improve the situation, stricter environmental laws and public awareness campaigns are needed.

C. Many people have started using air purifiers and bottled water to protect themselves.

D. Factories continue to operate without considering their impact on the environment.

3. **Q1:** Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last week, I attended a workshop about natural disasters. _____.

a. The speaker explained how to stay safe during floods, storms, and earthquakes.

b. I also shared my own experience of a big storm that hit my town last year.

c. It was very helpful because I learned what to do in an emergency.

A. b-c-a

B. a-c-b

C. c-b-a

D. b-a-c

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.

A. Now, I feel more prepared if a disaster happens again.

B. I don't think natural disasters are dangerous.

C. Workshops about natural disasters are boring.

D. Disasters never happen in my country.

LEAFLETS/ ANNOUNCEMENTS

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each numbered blank

Big Sale Announcement!

Get ready (1)____ amazing discounts and unbeatable deals! Don't miss out on:

- **Up to 50% Off** on selected (2)_____.
- **Exclusive Coupons & Cashback** for extra savings.
- **Limited-Time Offers** – Grab your favorites before they're gone!
- **Eco- friendly Shopping** – Support sustainability while (3)____ big.

Shop smart, save big, and enjoy great deals while protecting (4)_____ planet!

1	1. for	2. on	3. up	4. off
2	1. items	2. equipment	3. gadgets	4. objects
3	1. saving	2. save	3. saved	4. savings
4	1. x	2. a	3. an	4. the

Natural Disaster Preparedness!

- **(1)____ Kit Ready:** Stock up on food, water, and first-aid supplies.
- **(2)____ Informed:** Monitor weather alerts and emergency broadcasts.
- **Evacuation Plan:** Know your safe zones and exit routes.
- **Secure Your Home:** (3)____ structures and remove hazards.
- **Community Support:** Help neighbors and follow local authorities' advice.

Be proactive, stay (4)_____, and protect lives during natural disasters!

1	1. Slow	2. Emergency	3. Fast	4. Quick
2	1. harmful	2. harm	3. harmless	4. stay
3	1. Reinforce	2. Prevent	3. Press	4. Enlarge
4	1. safely	2. safe	3. saftety	4. unsafe

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text then choose the best answer.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

In recent years the problem of environmental pollution has become a serious problem in big cities in our country. So, what are reasons and possible measures for this problem?

Nowadays, we are living in a city with high population density, so domestic waste is the first reason. Then many people's social consciousness is not high. In several areas, they throw rubbish on streets, canals and rivers. It is easy for us to see rubbish of all kinds floating on the water. Moreover, uncultured people even pee in the public place.

Now, let's come to other reasons. Our city is overloaded with vehicles that expel a lot of smoke and dust. This contributes to the heat of the air, and causes pollution.

Besides that, in several places, trees have been cut down to have room for buildings, hotels, or supermarkets. This makes the atmosphere in our city mug and stuffy.

New words:

muggy (adi) nồm ẩm, oi bức

stuffy (adi) ngột ngạt

- What is not the reasons of environmental pollution?
 A. high population density C. domestic waste
 B. smoke and dust from vehicles D. the new drainage system
- What is the first reason of environmental pollution?
 1. domestic waste C. population density
 2. smoke and dust from vehicles D. rubbish on streets
- What is the synonym of the word "consciousness"?
 1. awareness B. unculture C. unconsciousness D. awakes
- Why vehicles cause air pollution?
 1. Vehicles make the atmosphere in our city muggy and stuffy.
 2. Because they expel a lot of smoke and dust.
 3. Because they consume too much gasoline.
 4. Because many people use motorbikes and cars nowadays.
- How is the drain system in our city?
 1. It's very modern. C. it is new
 2. It's downgrade. D. It is very old and downgrade

Read the text then choose the best answer.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snake leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depend on types of building, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

1. Earthquakes happen in certain areas where _____.

1. the population is large	2. pieces of the earth's surface meet
3. the soil conditions are stable	4. many buildings are built

2. Earthquakes often happen along _____.

1. the east-coast of North America	2. the east-coast of South America
3. the Pacific coast of Asia	4. the coast of Australia

3. Looking for _____ can help predict earthquakes.

1. changes in the earth's surface	2. water beneath the earth's surface
3. drops of water	4. water currents

4. After an earthquake, as a result of _____ people may die.

1. lack of food	2. lack of friendship
3. lack of information	4. lack of knowledge

5. The passage mainly discusses _____.

1. the damage caused by earthquakes	2. how strong earthquakes are
3. strange animal behaviors	4. how to predict earthquakes

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

A corner shop or a convenience shop is a British tradition. It is a small (25) _____ shop. We can find a corner shop at the end of a local street in many neighborhoods in towns and cities across the UK. The corner shop sells all kinds of household goods and simple food and drinks like snacks, groceries, coffee, soft drinks. It (26) _____ sells newspapers, magazines, (27) _____ cigarettes.

Convenience stores are originally from America. They are like the British corner shops. The only (28) _____ is that convenience stores are often open 24 hours. Probably the most well-known convenience store is 7-Eleven. You can find a convenience store at any residential (29) _____, a filling station, a railway station, or alongside (30) _____ busy road.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. retail | B. mass | C. wholesale | D. convenient |
| 2. A. generally | B. finally | C. also | D. too |
| 3. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. for |
| 4. A. good | B. difference | C. benefit | D. thing |
| 5. A. land | B. houses | C. community | D. area |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. 0 |

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

Maple Tree

Tree have (1) _____ a meaningful role in the (2) _____ development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance to all Canadians. Maples contribute valuable wood products, keep the maple sugar (3) _____ alive and help to beautify the landscape.

Since 1965 the maple leaf (4) _____ the most important feature of the National Flag of Canada and the maple tree with the leaves has become the most well-known Canadian (5) _____, nationally and internationally. Maple leaf pins and badges are proudly (6) _____ by Canadians abroad, and are recognized around the world. (7) _____ the maple leaf is closely associated with Canada, the maple tree was never officially recognized (8) _____ Canada's emblem until 1996.

1.	A.	taken	B.	given	C.	done	D.	played
2.	A.	history	B.	historical	C.	historic	D.	historian

3.	A.	industry	B.	industries	C.	industrial	D.	industrially
4.	A.	was	B.	have been	C.	has been	D.	is
5.	A.	sign	B.	symbol	C.	tree	D.	leaf
6.	A.	wear	B.	wore	C.	worn	D.	to be worn
7.	A.	Because	B.	So	C.	But	D.	Although
8.	A.	of	B.	with	C.	as	D.	for

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to fill in each numbered blank to complete the passage.

Light pollution is not (1) _____ dangerous as water or air pollution. Moreover, it is the type of pollution that occurs more in cities than in rural areas. (2) _____ the past, we could sit out at night and gaze at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the outer space. The real problem is that it is very wasteful to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal are used to (3) _____ the power to light (4) _____ sky. Eye strain, loss of vision and stress are what people may get from light (5) _____. Too much light at night can (6) _____ our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

1. A. as B. more C. much
2. A. at B. on C. in
3. A. produce B. produces C. producing
4. A. a B. an C. the
5. A. pollute B. polluting C. pollution
6. A. help B. harmless C. harm

READING SIGNS AND NOTICES

Question 1: What does the sign mean?



- A. The gap is unsafe, but you don't need to be careful when entering.
- B. Be careful! There is a gap below, it is unsafe.
- C. You should fill the gap with your luggage to make it safer.
- D. The gap is safe to enter, so you don't need to be careful.

Question 2: Amanda wants her grandmother _____.

- A. to lend her a photo. B. to lend her some clothes.
C. to describe her old uniform. D. to take her to school



Question 3: What does the sign mean?

- A. Running is not encouraged here, so you should run as much as you can.
B. Running is allowed in some specific places, but not here.
C. Only children are allowed to run here; adults should walk.
D. Running is not allowed in this area, so you need to walk instead of running.

Question 4: Which of the following information is correct?

Hounslow Cinema: Special Offer

Buy tickets to four films and you don't need to pay for the next one!
Every day until 5:30 p.m.

- A. You can watch up to four films for free.
- B. You must buy 5 tickets to get it free.
- C. Cheap tickets are available for groups of four in the evenings.
- D. The fifth film you see during the daytime is free.



Question 5: What does the sign mean?

- A. Overnight parking is not allowed, you have to pay extra.
- B. You have to leave before dark.
- C. Only employees are allowed to park here overnight.
- D. Overnight parking here is free, so you can leave your car there all night.

Question 6: This is a great way to stay fit?

PLEASE NOTE EVERYONE

There is a lift if you need it. BUT use the stairs if you can.

- A. Use the lift if you are in a hurry.
- B. Use the stairs if the lift is broken.
- C. Walking up and down the stairs is better for you.
- D. Use the lift to get there faster.



Question 7: What does the sign mean?

- A. Camping is allowed here and you may pitch a tent and stay overnight.
- B. Camping is not allowed here, but you can pay to rent a campsite.
- C. Certain areas in this area are designated for camping, but not this area.
- D. Do not set up tents or stay overnight in this area; camping is not allowed.

Question 8: What time do students need to arrive at school tomorrow?

TOMORROW'S TRIP

Bus leaves school: 8:50.

Please arrive no later than 8:40.

The school gates will open at approximately 8:30.

Thank you.

- A. around 8:30
- B. before 8:40
- C. at 8:50
- D. at 8:40



Question 9: What does the sign mean?

- A. Children are welcome in this area.
- B. The area is for people over 16 only.
- C. Children are not allowed to run in this area.
- D. Children can enter but must be accompanied by an adult.

Question 10: What should you do according to the notice?

Please turn off your phone during the movie. This helps everyone enjoy the show.

- A. Keep your phone on
- B. Use your phone during the movie
- C. Turn off your phone while the movie is playing.
- D. Leave your phone at home

WRITING

Circle A, B, C or D indicate the sentence that is closest meaning to the sentence given.

1. **If we want to save wild animals, we need to stop all illegal hunting of them.**
 1. Hunting wild animals because we want to save them.
 2. We won't save wild animals unless we stop all illegal hunting of them.
 3. We want to save wild animals if we need to stop all illegal hunting of them.
 4. We need to stop all illegal hunting wild animals when we can save them.
2. **We checked-in and rested a little, and then we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.**
 1. We didn't check-in and rested a little until we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 2. We checked-in and rested a little as soon as we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 3. After checking-in and resting a little, we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 4. After visting the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park, we checked-in and rested a little.
3. **My mom doesn't use plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags to help protect the environment.**
 1. My mom doesn't use reusable cloth bags instead of plastic bags to help protect the environment.
 2. To help protect the environment, my mom avoids using reusable cloth bags.

3. My mom doesn't like plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags to help protect the environment.
4. To help protect the environment, my mom doesn't use plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags.

4. **Jan's father will be returning soon.**

1. Jane's father will soon returning to her.
2. It is Jane's father that is returning soon.
3. It won't be long before Jane's father returns.
4. It won't be long before Jane's father returns soon.

5. **My sister was planting trees and my brother was picking up rubbish.**

1. My sister was planting trees but my brother was picking up rubbish.
2. My sister was planting trees while my brother was picking up rubbish.
3. My sister was planting trees until my brother was picking up rubbish.
4. My sister was planting trees and my brother was, too.

6. **I like watching television more than reading newspapers.**

- A. I enjoy both watching television and reading newspapers.
- B. I prefer watching television than reading newspapers.
- C. I prefer watching television to reading newspapers.
- D. I like reading newspapers than watching television.

Choose the correct sentence A, B, C, or D that is built from the words and phrases given.

1. powerful/ property/,/ a / lots/ caused/ of/ Yesterday/ damage/ earthquake/ to/.
 A. Yesterday, a powerful earthquake caused lots of damage to property.
 B. A powerful earthquake caused lots damage to of property yesterday.
 C. Lots of damage to property caused by a earthquake so powerful.
 D. A powerful earthquake that yesterday caused lots of damage to property.
2. water pollution/ solid waste/ dumping/ rivers/ lakes/ oceans/ and/ to/ into/ leads.
 A. Water pollution happens because of dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans.
 B. Water pollution happens when people dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans.
 C. Dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans leads to water pollution.
 D. Dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans leads in water pollution.
3. He / decided / go / work / a school / a quite remote area/. /
 A. He decided to going to work in a school in a quite remote area.
 B. He decided to go to work in a school in a quite remote area.
 C. He decided to have gone to work in a school in a quite remote area.
 D. He decided going to work in a school in a quite remote area.
4. Advanced technology/ enormous/ effects / economic development/.
 A. Advanced technology have enormous effects in economic development.
 B. Advanced technology has enormous effects on economic development.
 C. Advanced technology has enormous effects in economic development.
 D. Advanced technology have enormous effect on economic development.
5. Janet/ try/ contact/ her family/ England/ use / Zalo/.
 A. Janet tried contact her family in England by using Zalo.
 B. Janet tried to contact her family on England by using Zalo.
 C. Janet tried to contact her family in England by using Zalo.
 D. Janet tried contact her family on England by using Zalo.

Combine each group of sentences into one. Use the words in brackets without changing them.

1. Jack was able to run out of the house. It collapsed. (*before*)

•

2. The rescue workers heard a whistle. They quickly came to rescue the victims. (**On**)
-
3. The soldiers searched the area. They found all the missing people in the landslide. (**until**)
-
4. She gave us some tips. The tips were about identifying poisonous mushrooms. (**about**)
-
5. The flood receded. The villagers came back to their home. (**After**)
-
6. I saw an accident. I was waiting for the taxi. (**when**)
-
7. People were talking about the earthquake. He was reading a book. (**while**)
-
8. We were running in the park. Mary fell over. (**while**)
-
9. She was painting a picture. Her mother was making a cake. (**while**)
-
10. They were working. She came yesterday. (**when**)
-

1. Jack was able to run out of the house before it collapsed.
2. On hearing a whistle, the rescue workers quickly came to rescue the victims.
3. The soldiers searched the area until they found all the missing people in the landslide.
4. She gave us some tips about identifying poisonous mushrooms.
5. After the flood receded, the villagers came back to their home.
6. I saw an accident when I was waiting for the taxi.
7. While people were talking about the earthquake, he was reading a book.
8. While we were running in the park, Mary fell over.
9. While she was painting a picture, her mother was making a cake.
10. They were working when she came yesterday.

Rewrite the sentences using the given words.

1. Her income is quite low. She can't resist buying new things. (**although**)
→
2. Our customer service staff have to take good care of our customers. They would turn to other brands. (**otherwise**)
→
3. The price tag can tell you about prices. You can still bargain and pay 20% lower than the prices on the tags. (**but**)
→
4. Many shops are offering 50% discounts before Tet. Customers seem to be very careful about spendings as the economy is facing a downturn. (**however**)
→
5. I told the shop assistant that I was not satisfied with the product. She refused to give me a refund. (**yet**)
→
1. Although her income is quite low, she can't resist buying new things.
2. Our customer service staff have to take good care of our customers; otherwise, they would turn to other brands.

3. The price tag can tell you about prices, but you can still bargain and pay 20% lower than the prices on the tags.
4. Many shops are offering 50% discounts before Tet; however, customers seem to be very careful about spending as the economy is facing a downturn.
5. I told the shop assistant that I was not satisfied with the product, yet she refused to give me a refund.

Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.

1. example / A / a / is / an / marine ecosystem / of / coral reef /.

2. species / The / is / endangered / sea turtle / an /.

3. kind / of / What / disasters / are / talking / about, / they / or manmade / natural / ?

4. watch / Can / bought / return / the / that / I / I / yesterday / your / shop / from?

5. sell / People / at / the / a lot of / open-air market / local specialities /.

6. participate / More and more / activities / people / Earth Day / in /.

1. A coral reef is an example of a marine ecosystem.
2. The sea turtle is an endangered species.
3. What kind of disasters are they talking about, natural or manmade?
4. Can I return the watch that I bought from your shop yesterday?
5. People sell a lot of local specialities at the open-air market.
6. More and more people participate in Earth Day activities.

Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases.

1. be / your sister / addict / shop / ?

2. We / can't / bargain / prices of goods / supermarkets/.

3. What / you / do / 9 o'clock yesterday morning /?

4. residents / tall buildings / be frightened / when / they / felt / slight shaking /.

5. When / natural disaster / happen, / we / must / listen / instruction from local authorities /.

6. One disadvantage / shop online / be / that / you / not know exactly / what / you / get /.

1. Is your sister addicted to shopping?
2. We can't bargain over prices of goods in supermarkets.
3. What were you doing at 9 o'clock yesterday morning?
4. The residents in tall buildings were frightened when they felt a slight shaking.
5. When a natural disaster happens, we must listen to instruction from local authorities.
6. One disadvantage of shopping online is that you do not know exactly what you will get.

THE END

ĐÁP ÁN CHI TIẾT

I. THEORY

I. Complex sentences with adverb clauses of time. (Câu phức với mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.)

1. **An adverb clause (mệnh đề trạng ngữ)**
2. **Định nghĩa:** Là mệnh đề có chức năng ngữ pháp của một trạng ngữ (bổ nghĩa cho một mệnh đề khác). Các mệnh đề trạng ngữ được gọi là mệnh đề phụ (là những mệnh đề không diễn tả được một ý trọn vẹn và không thể đứng độc lập.)
3. **An adverb clause of time (Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian)**
4. **Định nghĩa:** là những mệnh đề bắt đầu bởi các liên từ chỉ thời gian như: **while** (*trong khi, trong lúc*), **when** (*vào lúc, khi*), **one**, **as soon as** (*ngay khi mà*), **till, until** (*cho đến khi*), **by the time, before** (*trước khi*), **after** (*sau khi*), **since** (*kể từ khi*), **as long as, so long as** (*chừng nào mà*),...

Ví dụ:

Ex1: When Mark was 13 years old, he went to Korea.

(*Khi Mark 13 tuổi, anh ấy đã đến Hàn Quốc.*)

Ex2: I will phone you as soon as I finish my work.

(*Tôi sẽ gọi cho bạn ngay khi tôi hoàn tất công việc của mình.*)

Ex3: My father was talking on the phone while my mother was helping my sister with her homework.

(*Bố tôi đang nói chuyện điện thoại trong khi mẹ tôi đang giúp em gái làm bài tập về nhà.*)

II. Past Continuous Tense (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ .

At + Giờ + Thời gian trong quá khứ (at 10 o'clock last night,...)

Công thức thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

Thể khẳng định: S + was/were + V-ing

Thể phủ định: S + was/were + not + V-ing

Thể nghi vấn: Was/were + S + V-ing?

While và when:

1. S + was/were + V-ing when S + V2/ed
2. S + V2/ed while S + was/were + V-ing

III. The present simple (thì hiện tại đơn)

1.Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverb of frequency)

Tổng hợp các trạng từ tần suất sử dụng phổ biến trong tiếng Anh

Mức độ (%)	Trạng từ tần suất	Nghĩa của trạng từ
100	Always	Luôn luôn
90	Usually	Thường xuyên
80	Normally/ Generally	Thông thường, theo lệ
70	Often/ Frequently	Thường
50	Sometimes	Thỉnh thoảng
30	Occasionally	Thỉnh thoảng lắm, hoặc tùy lúc
10	Seldom	Thỉnh thoảng lắm, tùy lúc
5	Hardly ever/ rarely	Hiếm khi, ít có, bất thường
0	Never	Không bao giờ

2.Present simple for future events (thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai)

Khi muốn đề cập đến những sự kiện trong thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình một chuyến đi, lịch di chuyển của các phương tiện công cộng, lịch chiếu phim, v.v... thì hiện tại đơn sẽ mang ý nghĩa tương lai.

- The football match starts at 5 p.m.

II. PRACTICE EXERCISES

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

1. A. wanted B. flooded C. destroyed D. erupted
2. A. again B. company C. woman D. villager
3. A. cooked B. accomplished C. hissed D. gained
4. A. warming B. protecting C. littering D. carbon
5. A. pause B. laugh C. clause D. cause
6. A. physical B. mythology C. rhythmic D. psychology
7. A. earthquake B. breath C. thanks D. breathe
8. A. hands B. occasions C. associates D. others
9. A. frightened B. stamped C. walked D. laughed
10. A. flouride B. lid C. arid D. hidden

Choose the word with a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. conversation B. entertainment C. environment D. information
2. A. serious B. habitat C. quality D. protection
3. A. general B. property C. disaster D. fabulous
4. A. environment B. participate C. interaction D. conditional
5. A. recycle B. tornado C. ecosystem D. renewable
6. A. practical B. numerous C. property D. tsunami
7. A. whistle B. victim C. authority D. violent
8. A. litter B. mountainous C. worker D. volcanic
9. A. example B. circle C. matter D. humour
10. A. nation B. person C. resident D. scientific

Complete the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1. To save our earth, I use cloth bags for shopping, not _____ ones.
A. green B. paper C. cheap D. plastic
2. In my family, we put food waste and objects for _____ in different bins.
A. using B. recycling C. toys D. reducing
3. An example of _____ is the forest in which all the plants and animals work to form a suitable habitat for all.
A. habitat B. area C. ecosystem D. condition
4. _____ should be far from residential areas.
1. Plastic rubbish C. Industrial waste
2. Dumping sites D. Forests
5. Shopping at a shopping centre is _____. It has almost everything you want there.
A. difficult B. cheap C. convenient D. time-consuming
6. We can _____ bargain at a supermarket.
A. always B. never C. sometimes D. rarely
7. My grandmother _____ goes to the market to buy food. She goes there every day.
A. always B. never C. often D. sometimes
8. A severe tropical _____ is called a typhoon.
A. drought B. rain C. flood D. storm
9. _____ your son be 14 years old next week?
A. Will B. Are C. Does D. Can
10. Would you mind _____ on the light?
A. turn B. to turn C. turned D. turning
11. People think that global warming _____ lots of problems in the future.
A. causes B. is causing C. will cause D. has caused
12. The earliest train at Ha Noi Railway station _____ at 6 a.m tomorrow.
A. will leave B. leave C. leaves D. leaving

13. Before the big sale started, Nancy _____ a shopping list carefully.
A. makes B. was making **C. made** D. make
14. While I _____ in the sea, I saw a beautiful turtle.
A. am snorkeling **B. was snorkeling** C. snorkeled D. were snorkeling
15. Jim's club _____ many meaningful activities to celebrate Earth Day last year.
A. will hold B. holding C. hold **D. held**
16. You should brush your teeth _____ you have a meal.
A. before **B. after** C. as soon as D. until
17. She picked up some real bargains _____.
A. for sale **B. on sale** C. in sale D. on a sale or return
18. The market is full of farm _____.
A. produce **B. product** C. production D. productivity
19. Students are from a wide _____ of backgrounds.
A. limit B. distance **C. range** D. group
20. They offer a ten percent _____ on travel for students.
A. discount B. cut C. decrease D. drop
21. Can you wave over a sales _____? I have a question about this warmcoat.
A. assistant B. assistance C. assist D. assisting
22. _____ they took their laptops to the shop, they were asked for their receipts.
A. If **B. When** C. Since D. Because
23. There _____ another bus to Canberra in half an hour.
A. is B. will be C. are D. was
24. My mother prefers _____ at the supermarket to the market.
A. shop **B. to shop** C. shops D. to shopping
25. The bowl is _____ glass and paper is _____ tree.
A. made from/made by B. made by/ made in
C. made of/ made by **D. made of/ made from**
26. I was late for work only one time last year. I'm _____ late.
A. sometime B. always C. never **D. rarely**

Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.

1. Air pollution is a major cause of diseases or even lung cancer.
A. reason B. right C. action D. damage
2. It is found that endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
A. disappeared **B. threatened** C. increased D. reduced
3. Many schools provide environment education to raise student's awareness of conservation needs.
A. effort B. benefit C. exploitation **D. knowledge**
4. The rescue services sent helicopters to the area to try to find the missing boy.
A. lost B. found C. dirty D. seen
5. El Nino has happened for at least the last 300 years.
A. reduced **B. occurred** C. caused D. protected
6. The heavy rain had a negative effect on the crops, causing them to rot and fail to grow.
A. influence B. respect C. advantage D. disadvantage
7. The hurricane swept through the coastal area, destroying houses, and leaving many people homeless.
A. building **B. devastating** C. constructing D. protecting

8. **Fortunately**, the firefighters arrived quickly and were able to extinguish the forest fire before it spread further.
 A. Sadly B. Ultimately C. Finally **D. Luckily**
9. Heavy rain makes driving on the road very **difficult**.
 A. easy **B. hard** C. interesting D. simple
10. If the lake wasn't **polluted**, there would be a lot of aquatic plants and fish.
A. contaminated B. clean C. Pure D. hot

Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following sentences.

1. There is growing **concern** about the way man has destroyed the environment.
 A. attraction B. speculation **C. ease** D. consideration
2. **Pure** water is often a fairly rare commodity that requires significant energy to produce.
A. Contaminated B. Clean C. Unadulterated D. Flawless
3. Walking or cycling is a **counterproductive** way to reduce your carbon footprint.
 A. desolate B. unproductive C. barren **D. effective**
4. The new laws to **conserve** wildlife in the area will come into force next month.
 A. pollute **B. destroy** C. eliminate D. protect
5. This chemical is **toxic** to many forms of life.
 A. poisonous B. harmful **C. harmless** D. expensive
6. Natural disasters can cause **serious** damage to human life.
A. slight B. heavy C. strong D. intense
7. We cannot **prevent** natural disasters, but we can prepare for them.
A. allow B. avoid C. stop D. predict
8. The forest fire **raged** for eight hours, killing all of the animals.
 A. arrived B. fought **C. collapsed** D. spread
9. Preparations for a natural disaster are very **important**.
A. unimportant B. necessary C. essential D. good
10. After the earthquake, the victims were provided with **temporary** accommodation.
 A. long **B. permanent** C. quick D. safe

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. (**Before** / **When** / **While**) she is ready, we will leave.
2. I'll send you a text message (**until** / **as soon as** / **before**) I hear from Nam.
3. (**Before** / **After** / **While**) she goes, she will turn off all the computers.
4. I'll go online (**while** / **as soon as** / **until**) I get home.
5. (**After** / **Before** / **While**) we receive your confirmation email, we will send you a link to download the programme.
6. I have to wait (**while** / **before** / **until**) my mum comes home.
7. (**Before** / **Until** / **When**) Mr. Tan phones, please let me know.
8. Let's play with the children (**after** / **until** / **while**) it is time to go.
9. He will send them an email (**before** / **until** / **as soon as**) he arrives in London.
10. I will give you my reply (**before** / **by** / **this time**) I leave this afternoon

COMMUNICATION

Choose the best option A, B, or C to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. - Customer: I'm sorry to say that there's something wrong with the charger I bought last month.
 - Shop assistant: _____
1. Can I have a look at your bill?
2. Are you sure it's our fault?

3. I'm sorry. I'll **exchange** a new one for you.
2. - Customer: I'm not satisfied with the service that the shop assistant provided.
- Shopkeeper: _____
1. Oh, I'll sack her.
2. **I'm so sorry. Can I know what happened?**
3. I'm sorry. There is nothing we can do about it.
3. - Shop assistant: What can I help you, Sir?
- Customer: _____
4. **I'd like to exchange this calculator. This one doesn't work.**
5. I want to meet your boss.
6. Are you the boss of this shop?
4. Mai: Would you like to go to cooking club with me this Sunday? - Yen: "....."
A. I'd love to. Thanks B. I'm busy C. I 'm fine D. I must watch TV.
5. 24. A: "I feel tired of doing too much homework" B: "....."
A. You should study harder B. It's good for your health
C. Try some outdoor activities to relax D. That sounds good

WORD FORMATION

Supply the correct form of the words in the brackets.

1. A _____ spends too much time and money shopping. (SHOP)
→ **Shopaholic**
2. Lion is an _____ animal because of illegal wildlife trade. (DANGER)
→ **Endangered**
3. We think it's very _____ that you're climbing the mountain alone.
(DANGER) → **Dangerous**
4. This law provides _____ for threatened animals and plants. (PROTECT) → **Protection**
5. Animals should be kept in their _____ habitats. (NATURE) → **Natural**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from Q1 to Q2:

1.

Q1: Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.
I went shopping for a new pair of shoes yesterday. It didn't go as smoothly as I hoped.

 - a. I found a pair I liked, but they didn't have my size in stock.
 - b. I visited several stores and looked at many different styles.
 - c. I finally ordered them online and had to wait for delivery.

A. b-c-a B. a-c-b C. c-b-a **D. b-a-c**

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.
A. A few days later, they arrived, and they fit perfectly.
B. I decided to visit another shopping mall the next day.
C. The store assistant suggested I try a different brand.
D. I realized I had spent too much time looking for shoes.
2.

Q1: Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.
Environmental pollution has serious effects on human health and wildlife. _____.

 - a. As a result, air and water quality declined, leading to more diseases and environmental damage.
 - b. At first, people didn't pay much attention to the increasing pollution levels.
 - c. The situation worsened when factories and vehicles started releasing more toxic gases into the air.

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

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.
A. Scientists predict that pollution levels will continue to rise if no action is taken.

B. To improve the situation, stricter environmental laws and public awareness campaigns are needed.

C. Many people have started using air purifiers and bottled water to protect themselves.

D. Factories continue to operate without considering their impact on the environment.

3. **Q1:** Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Last week, I attended a workshop about natural disasters. _____.

a. The speaker explained how to stay safe during floods, storms, and earthquakes.

b. I also shared my own experience of a big storm that hit my town last year.

c. It was very helpful because I learned what to do in an emergency.

A. b-c-a

B. a-c-b

C. c-b-a

D. b-a-c

Q2: Choose the sentence that can end the text (in Question 2) most appropriately.

A. Now, I feel more prepared if a disaster happens again.

B. I don't think natural disasters are dangerous.

C. Workshops about natural disasters are boring.

D. Disasters never happen in my country.

LEAFLETS/ ANNOUNCEMENTS

Read the following announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each numbered blank

Big Sale Announcement!

Get ready (1)____ amazing discounts and unbeatable deals! Don't miss out on:

- Up to 50% Off on selected (2)_____.
- Exclusive Coupons & Cashback for extra savings.
- Limited-Time Offers - Grab your favorites before they're gone!
- Eco- friendly Shopping - Support sustainability while (3)____ big.

Shop smart, save big, and enjoy great deals while protecting (4)_____ planet!

1	1. for	2. on	3. up	4. off
2	1. items	2. equipment	3. gadgets	4. objects
3	1. saving	2. save	3. saved	4. savings
4	1. x	2. a	3. an	4. the

Natural Disaster Preparedness!

- (1)____ Kit Ready: Stock up on food, water, and first-aid supplies.
- (2)____ Informed: Monitor weather alerts and emergency broadcasts.
- Evacuation Plan: Know your safe zones and exit routes.
- Secure Your Home: (3)____ structures and remove hazards.
- Community Support: Help neighbors and follow local authorities' advice.

Be proactive, stay (4)_____, and protect lives during natural disasters!

1	1. Slow	2. Emergency	3. Fast	4. Quick
2	1. harmful	2. harm	3. harmless	4. stay
3	1. Reinforce	2. Prevent	3. Press	4. Enlarge
4	1. safely	2. safe	3. safety	4. unsafe

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text then choose the best answer.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

In recent years the problem of environmental pollution has become a serious problem in big cities in our country. So, what are reasons and possible measures for this problem?

Nowadays, we are living in a city with high population density, so domestic waste is the first reason. Then many people's social consciousness is not high. In several areas, they throw rubbish on

streets, canals and rivers. It is easy for us to see rubbish of all kinds floating on the water. Moreover, uncultured people even pee in the public place.

Now, let's come to other reasons. Our city is overloaded with vehicles that expel a lot of smoke and dust. This contributes to the heat of the air, and causes pollution.

Besides that, in several places, trees have been cut down to have room for buildings, hotels, or supermarkets. This makes the atmosphere in our city mug and stuffy.

New words:

muggy (adi) nồm ẩm, oi bức

stuffy (adi) ngột ngạt

1. What is not the reasons of environmental pollution?
 - A. high population density
 - B. smoke and dust from vehicles
 - C. domestic waste
 - D. the new drainage system
2. What is the first reason of environmental pollution?
 1. domestic waste
 2. smoke and dust from vehicles
 - C. population density
 - D. rubbish on streets
3. What is the synonym of the word "consciousness"?
 1. awareness
 - B. unculture
 - C. unconsciousness
 - D. awakes
4. Why vehicles cause air pollution?
 1. Vehicles make the atmosphere in our city muggy and stuffy.
 2. Because they expel a lot of smoke and dust.
 3. Because they consume too much gasoline.
 4. Because many people use motorbikes and cars nowadays.
5. How is the drain system in our city?
 1. It's very modern.
 - C. it is new
 2. It's downgrade.
 - D. It is very old and downgrade

Read the text then choose the best answer.

How can scientists predict earthquakes? Earthquakes are not scattered anywhere but happen in certain areas. They happen in places where pieces of the earth's surface meet. For example, earthquakes often occur on the west-coast of North and South America, around the Mediterranean Sea, and along the Pacific coast of Asia.

Another way to predict earthquakes is to look for changes in the earth's surface, like a sudden drop of water level in the ground. Some people say animals can predict earthquakes. Before earthquakes people have seen chickens sitting in trees, fish jumping out of the water, snake leaving their holes and other animals acting strangely.

After an earthquake happens, people can die from lack of food, water and medical supplies. The amount of destruction caused by an earthquake depend on types of building, soil conditions and population. Of the 6000 earthquakes on the earth each year, only about fifteen cause great damage and many deaths.

1. Earthquakes happen in certain areas where _____.

1. the population is large	2. pieces of the earth's surface meet
3. the soil conditions are stable	4. many buildings are built

2. Earthquakes often happen along _____.

1. the east-coast of North America	2. the east-coast of South America
3. the Pacific coast of Asia	4. the coast of Australia

3. Looking for _____ can help predict earthquakes.

1. changes in the earth's surface	2. water beneath the earth's surface
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

3. drops of water	4. water currents
4. After an earthquake, as a result of _____ people may die.	
1. lack of food	2. lack of friendship
3. lack of information	4. lack of knowledge
5. The passage mainly discusses _____.	
1. the damage caused by earthquakes	2. how strong earthquakes are
3. strange animal behaviors	4. how to predict earthquakes

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

A corner shop or a convenience shop is a British tradition. It is a small (25) _____ shop. We can find a corner shop at the end of a local street in many neighborhoods in towns and cities across the UK. The corner shop sells all kinds of household goods and simple food and drinks like snacks, groceries, coffee, soft drinks. It (26) _____ sells newspapers, magazines, (27) _____ cigarettes.

Convenience stores are originally from America. They are like the British corner shops. The only (28) _____ is that convenience stores are often open 24 hours. Probably the most well-known convenience store is 7-Eleven. You can find a convenience store at any residential (29) _____, a filling station, a railway station, or alongside (30) _____ busy road.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. retail | B. mass | C. wholesale | D. convenient |
| 2. A. generally | B. finally | C. also | D. too |
| 3. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. for |
| 4. A. good | B. difference | C. benefit | D. thing |
| 5. A. land | B. houses | C. community | D. area |
| 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. 0 |

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

Maple Tree

Tree have (1) _____ a meaningful role in the (2) _____ development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance to all Canadians. Maples contribute valuable wood products, keep the maple sugar (3) _____ alive and help to beautify the landscape.

Since 1965 the maple leaf (4) _____ the most important feature of the National Flag of Canada and the maple tree with the leaves has become the most well-known Canadian (5) _____, nationally and internationally. Maple leaf pins and badges are proudly (6) _____ by Canadians abroad, and are recognized around the world. (7) _____ the maple leaf is closely associated with Canada, the maple tree was never officially recognized (8) _____ Canada's emblem until 1996.

1. A. taken	B. given	C. done	D. played
2. A. history	B. historical	C. historic	D. historian
3. A. industry	B. industries	C. industrial	D. industrially
4. A. was	B. have been	C. has been	D. is
5. A. sign	B. symbol	C. tree	D. leaf
6. A. wear	B. wore	C. worn	D. to be worn
7. A. Because	B. So	C. But	D. Although
8. A. of	B. with	C. as	D. for

Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to fill in each numbered blank to complete the passage.

Light pollution is not (1) _____ dangerous as water or air pollution. Moreover, it is the type of pollution that occurs more in cities than in rural areas. (2) _____ the past, we could sit out at night

and gaze at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the outer space. The real problem is that it is very wasteful to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal are used to (3) _____ the power to light (4) _____ sky. Eye strain, loss of vision and stress are what people may get from light (5) _____. Too much light at night can (6) _____ our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

1. A. as B. more C. much
2. A. at B. on C. in
3. A. produce B. produces C. producing
4. A. a B. an C. the
5. A. pollute B. polluting C. pollution
6. A. help B. harmless C. harm

READING SIGNS AND NOTICES

Question 1: What does the sign mean?



A. The gap is unsafe, but you don't need to be careful when entering.

B. Be careful! There is a gap below, it is unsafe.

C. You should fill the gap with your luggage to make it safer.

D. The gap is safe to enter, so you don't need to be careful.

Question 2: Amanda wants her grandmother _____.

- A. to lend her a photo. B. to lend her some clothes.
 C. to describe her old uniform. D. to take her to school



Question 3: What does the sign mean?

- A. Running is not encouraged here, so you should run as much as you can.
 B. Running is allowed in some specific places, but not here.
 C. Only children are allowed to run here; adults should walk.
 D. Running is not allowed in this area, so you need to walk instead of running.

Question 4: Which of the following information is correct?

Hounslow Cinema: Special Offer

Buy tickets to four films and you don't need to pay for the next one!
Every day until 5:30 p.m.

- A. You can watch up to four films for free.
- B. You must buy 5 tickets to get it free.
- C. Cheap tickets are available for groups of four in the evenings.
- D. The fifth film you see during the daytime is free.



Question 5: What does the sign mean?

- A. Overnight parking is not allowed, you have to pay extra.
- B. You have to leave before dark.
- C. Only employees are allowed to park here overnight.
- D. Overnight parking here is free, so you can leave your car there all night.

Question 6: This is a great way to stay fit?

PLEASE NOTE EVERYONE

There is a lift if you need it. BUT use the stairs if you can.

- A. Use the lift if you are in a hurry.
- B. Use the stairs if the lift is broken.
- C. Walking up and down the stairs is better for you.
- D. Use the lift to get there faster.



Question 7: What does the sign mean?

- A. Camping is allowed here and you may pitch a tent and stay overnight.
- B. Camping is not allowed here, but you can pay to rent a campsite.
- C. Certain areas in this area are designated for camping, but not this area.
- D. Do not set up tents or stay overnight in this area; camping is not allowed.

Question 8: What time do students need to arrive at school tomorrow?

TOMORROW'S TRIP

Bus leaves school: 8:50.
Please arrive no later than 8:40.
The school gates will open at approximately 8:30.
Thank you.

- A. around 8:30
- B. before 8:40
- C. at 8:50
- D. at 8:40



Question 9: What does the sign mean?

- A. Children are welcome in this area.
- B. The area is for people over 16 only.
- C. Children are not allowed to run in this area.
- D. Children can enter but must be accompanied by an adult.

Question 10: What should you do according to the notice?

Please turn off your phone during the movie. This helps everyone enjoy the show.

- A. Keep your phone on
- B. Use your phone during the movie
- C. Turn off your phone while the movie is playing.
- D. Leave your phone at home

WRITING

Circle A, B, C or D indicate the sentence that is closest meaning to the sentence given.

1. **If we want to save wild animals, we need to stop all illegal hunting of them.**
 1. Hunting wild animals because we want to save them.
 2. We won't save wild animals unless we stop all illegal hunting of them.
 3. We want to save wild animals if we need to stop all illegal hunting of them.
 4. We need to stop all illegal hunting wild animals when we can save them.
2. **We checked-in and rested a little, and then we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.**
 1. We didn't check-in and rested a little until we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 2. We checked-in and rested a little as soon as we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 3. After checking-in and resting a little, we visited the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park.
 4. After visting the Vinpearl Safari Phu Quoc and conservation park, we checked-in and rested a little.
3. **My mom doesn't use plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags to help protect the environment.**
 1. My mom doesn't use reusable cloth bags instead of plastic bags to help protect the environment.

2. To help protect the environment, my mom avoids using reusable cloth bags.
3. My mom doesn't like plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags to help protect the environment.
4. To help protect the environment, my mom doesn't use plastic bags instead of reusable cloth bags.

4. **Jan's father will be returning soon.**

1. Jane's father will soon returning to her.
2. It is Jane's father that is returning soon.
3. It won't be long before Jane's father returns.
4. It won't be long before Jane's father returns soon.

5. **My sister was planting trees and my brother was picking up rubbish.**

1. My sister was planting trees but my brother was picking up rubbish.
2. My sister was planting trees while my brother was picking up rubbish.
3. My sister was planting trees until my brother was picking up rubbish.
4. My sister was planting trees and my brother was, too.

6. **I like watching television more than reading newspapers.**

- A. I enjoy both watching television and reading newspapers.
- B. I prefer watching television than reading newspapers.
- C. I prefer watching television to reading newspapers.
- D. I like reading newspapers than watching television.

Choose the correct sentence A, B, C, or D that is built from the words and phrases given.

1. powerful/ property/, a / lots/ caused/ of/ Yesterday/ damage/ earthquake/ to/.

A. Yesterday, a powerful earthquake caused lots of damage to property.

B. A powerful earthquake caused lots damage to of property yesterday.

C. Lots of damage to property caused by a earthquake so powerful.

D. A powerful earthquake that yesterday caused lots of damage to property.

2. water pollution/ solid waste/ dumping/ rivers/ lakes/ oceans/ and/ to/ into/ leads.

A. Water pollution happens because of dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans.

B. Water pollution happens when people dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans.

C. Dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans leads to water pollution.

D. Dumping solid waste into rivers, lakes and oceans leads in water pollution.

3. He / decided / go / work / a school / a quite remote area/ . /

A. He decided to going to work in a school in a quite remote area.

B. He decided to go to work in a school in a quite remote area.

C. He decided to have gone to work in a school in a quite remote area.

D. He decided going to work in a school in a quite remote area.

4. Advanced technology/ enormous/ effects / economic development/.

A. Advanced technology have enormous effects in economic development.

B. Advanced technology has enormous effects on economic development.

C. Advanced technology has enormous effects in economic development.

D. Advanced technology have enormous effect on economic development.

5. Janet/ try/ contact/ her family/ England/ use / Zalo/.

A. Janet tried contact her family in England by using Zalo.

B. Janet tried to contact her family on England by using Zalo.

C. Janet tried to contact her family in England by using Zalo.

D. Janet tried contact her family on England by using Zalo.

Combine each group of sentences into one. Use the words in brackets without changing them.

1. Jack was able to run out of the house. It collapsed. (*before*)

-
- 2. The rescue workers heard a whistle. They quickly came to rescue the victims. (**On**)
-
- 3. The soldiers searched the area. They found all the missing people in the landslide. (**until**)
-
- 4. She gave us some tips. The tips were about identifying poisonous mushrooms. (**about**)
-
- 5. The flood receded. The villagers came back to their home. (**After**)
-
- 6. I saw an accident. I was waiting for the taxi. (**when**)
-
- 7. People were talking about the earthquake. He was reading a book. (**while**)
-
- 8. We were running in the park. Mary fell over. (**while**)
-
- 9. She was painting a picture. Her mother was making a cake. (**while**)
-
- 10. They were working. She came yesterday. (**when**)
-

- 1. Jack was able to run out of the house before it collapsed.
- 2. On hearing a whistle, the rescue workers quickly came to rescue the victims.
- 3. The soldiers searched the area until they found all the missing people in the landslide.
- 4. She gave us some tips about identifying poisonous mushrooms.
- 5. After the flood receded, the villagers came back to their home.
- 6. I saw an accident when I was waiting for the taxi.
- 7. While people were talking about the earthquake, he was reading a book.
- 8. While we were running in the park, Mary fell over.
- 9. While she was painting a picture, her mother was making a cake.
- 10. They were working when she came yesterday.

Rewrite the sentences using the given words.

- 1. Her income is quite low. She can't resist buying new things. (**although**)
→
- 2. Our customer service staff have to take good care of our customers. They would turn to other brands. (**otherwise**)
→
- 3. The price tag can tell you about prices. You can still bargain and pay 20% lower than the prices on the tags. (**but**)
→
- 4. Many shops are offering 50% discounts before Tet. Customers seem to be very careful about spendings as the economy is facing a downturn. (**however**)
→
- 5. I told the shop assistant that I was not satisfied with the product. She refused to give me a refund. (**yet**)
→
- 1. Although her income is quite low, she can't resist buying new things.

2. Our customer service staff have to take good care of our customers; otherwise, they would turn to other brands.
3. The price tag can tell you about prices, but you can still bargain and pay 20% lower than the prices on the tags.
4. Many shops are offering 50% discounts before Tet; however, customers seem to be very careful about spending as the economy is facing a downturn.
5. I told the shop assistant that I was not satisfied with the product, yet she refused to give me a refund.

Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.

1. example / A / a / is / an / marine ecosystem / of / coral reef /.
2. species / The / is / endangered / sea turtle / an /.
3. kind / of / What / disasters / are / talking / about, / they / or manmade / natural / ?
4. watch / Can / bought / return / the / that / I / I / yesterday / your / shop / from?
5. sell / People / at / the / a lot of / open-air market / local specialities /.
6. participate / More and more / activities / people / Earth Day / in /.

1. A coral reef is an example of a marine ecosystem.
2. The sea turtle is an endangered species.
3. What kind of disasters are they talking about, natural or manmade?
4. Can I return the watch that I bought from your shop yesterday?
5. People sell a lot of local specialities at the open-air market.
6. More and more people participate in Earth Day activities.

Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases.

1. be / your sister / addict / shop / ?
2. We / can't / bargain / prices of goods / supermarkets /.
3. What / you / do / 9 o'clock yesterday morning /?
4. residents / tall buildings / be frightened / when / they / fell / slight shaking /.
5. When / natural disaster / happen, / we / must / listen / instruction from local authorities /.
6. One disadvantage / shop online / be / that / you / not know exactly / what / you / get /.

1. Is your sister addicted to shopping?
2. We can't bargain over prices of goods in supermarkets.
3. What were you doing at 9 o'clock yesterday morning?
4. The residents in tall buildings were frightened when they felt a slight shaking.
5. When a natural disaster happens, we must listen to instruction from local authorities.
6. One disadvantage of shopping online is that you do not know exactly what you will get.

THE END