



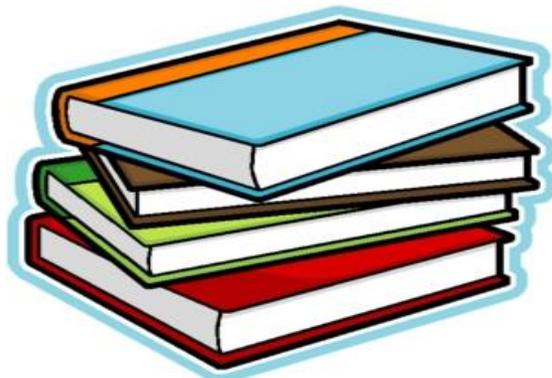
BÀI TẬP

BÁM SÁT

Global success

Name: _____

9



CẢ NĂM

UNIT 1 LOCAL COMMUNITY

Listening

Exercise 1. Listen to two volunteers, Karen and Martin. Where do they do their voluntary work?

1. Karen: _____
2. Martin: _____

Exercise 2: Listen to Karen and Martin again and answer the questions. Write K (Karen) or M (Martin).

<i>Who ...</i>	<i>K or M?</i>
1. helps homeless people in the local area?	
2. works with farm animals?	
3. volunteers a few hours a week?	
4. does voluntary work every weekend?	
5. thinks that volunteers are more active than other people?	
6. enjoys working with other people?	
7. thinks that voluntary work makes you more sure of yourself?	
8. thinks that doing voluntary work makes a good impression?	

Grammar

Phrasal verbs: Định nghĩa

Định nghĩa	Ví dụ
Cụm động từ (Phrasal verb) là sự kết hợp giữa một động từ và một tiểu từ(particle)	-The rich man gave away most of his fortune.



<p>-Tiểu từ có thể là một trạng từ, hay là một giới từ, hoặc là car hai chẳng hạn như: <i>back, in, on, off, through, up...</i></p> <p>- Khi thêm tiểu từ vào sau động từ, cụm động từ thường có ý nghĩa khác hẳn so với từ ban đầu.</p>	<p>(Người giàu có ấy tặng hết tài sản của ông ta cho người nghèo).</p> <p>You can look up any new words in your dictionary.</p> <p>(Anh có thể tra nghĩa bất cứ từ mới nào trong từ điển.)</p> <p><i>I tried to phone her but I didn't get through</i> (Tôi đã cố gắng gọi cho cô ấy nhưng không thể nào kết nối được)</p>
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2. Ý nghĩa phổ biến của các tiểu từ trong các cụm động từ.

Một tiểu từ có thể truyền tải nhiều ý nghĩa khác nhau trong mỗi cụm động từ khác nhau. Tuy nhiên dưới đây là các tiểu từ thường được dùng trong các cụm động từ.

Tiểu từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
up	Diễn đạt vị trí hướng lên trên hoặc ý kết thúc, hoàn thành tất cả.	We ate all the food up (Chúng tôi ăn hết thức ăn đó rồi)
down	Diễn đạt vị trí hướng xuống dưới, hoặc hành động có xu thế giảm/ chặn lại	<i>We have to cut down the expenses</i> (Chúng ta sẽ phải cắt giảm chi tiêu)
on	Diễn đạt ý ở trên, dựa trên	We should put on formal clothes in a meeting. (Câu nên mặc lịch sự trong cuộc họp)
in	Diễn đạt ý ở trong, xu hướng đi vào trong.	Make sure to leave the office by 5:00 or you will be locked in. (Nhớ là phải rời khỏi văn phòng lúc 5 giờ nếu không anh sẽ bị kẹt trong đó)
out	Diễn đạt vị trí phía ngoài hoặc ý hành động đến tận cuối / cạn kiệt.	I couldn't figure him out (Tôi không thể nào hiểu nổi anh ấy)
off	Diễn tả ý dời đi chỗ khác hoặc đổi trạng thái.	I've sent off the letter you wrote to the newspaper (Tôi đã gửi bức thư mà anh viết cho báo chí rồi)
for	Diễn đạt mục đích hướng tới của hành động.	He often asks his father for money (Anh ấy vẫn thường xuyên hỏi xin tiền bố mẹ)
with	Diễn đạt ý có người hoặc hoặc vật cùng tham gia trong hành động.	That skirt goes really well with our red coat. (Chiếc váy đó rất hợp tông với chiếc áo khoác đỏ của bạn)
through	Diễn đạt ý lần lượt cái này sang cái khác, hoặc từ đầu đến cuối,	If you look through something, you read it quickly and not very carefully. (Khi bạn đọc qua cái gì đó nghĩa là bạn đọc nhanh không quá cẩn thận)
back	Diễn đạt ý trở lại, quay lại	Please send the jacket back If it is the wrong size (Hãy gửi lại chiếc áo khoác nếu như sai cỡ)
away	Diễn đạt trạng thái rời đi hoặc tạo ra khoảng cách.	Put away your toys, Jack (Cất đồ chơi đi Jack)
around	Diễn đạt hành động mang tính giải trí, không rõ mục đích, hoặc không cần quá tập trung.	I hate the way he lies around all day watching TV (Tôi ghét cái cách anh ấy cứ nằm vắt vẻo xem TV cả ngày.)

3. Một số cụm động từ thường gặp:
Cụm động từ kết hợp với một tiểu từ.

Get up (<i>Thức dậy</i>)	Find out (<i>Tìm hiểu thông tin</i>)	bring out: = publish : <i>xuất bản</i>
pass down: (<i>chuyển giao</i>)	Live on (<i>sống nhờ vào</i>)	look through (<i>đọc</i>)
Deal with (<i>giải quyết</i>)	Warm up (<i>Khởi động</i>)	Come back (<i>quay trở lại</i>)
turn down (<i>phản đối, từ chối</i>)	Set up (<i>khởi nghiệp, sắp đặt</i>)	Keep up (<i>tiếp tục</i>)
Take off (<i>máy bay cất cánh</i>)	Show off (<i>khoe khoang</i>)	Hold on (<i>Chờ đợi</i>)
Give up (<i>từ bỏ</i>)	Grow up (<i>lớn lên</i>)	Go on (<i>tiếp tục</i>)
Break down (<i>đổ vỡ, hư hỏng</i>)	Carry out (<i>thực hiện</i>)	Count on (<i>tin cậy vào</i>)
Dress up (<i>mặc đẹp</i>)	Drop by (<i>ghé qua</i>)	Bring up (<i>nuôi dưỡng</i>)
Work out (<i>tìm ra cách giải quyết</i>)	Close down (<i>đóng cửa, ngừng kinh doanh</i>)	Take up (<i>Bắt đầu làm một hoạt động mới</i>)

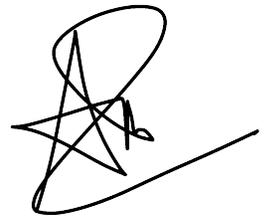
Cụm động từ kết hợp hai tiểu từ:

Keep up with sb/sth	Look forward to sb/sth	Run out of sth
Get out of sb/sth	Catch up with sb/sth	Come down with sth
Cut down on sth	Look back on sth	Get rid of sth
Make up for sb/sth	Get back at sb	Go along with sb
Look down o sb	Look up to sb	Stay away from sb/sth
Pull over at	Run away /off from sb/sth	Wait up for sth
Keep out of sb/sth	Go in for sth	Go through with sth
Face p to sth	Get on with sb	Come up with sth
Check up on sth	Make sure of sth	

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng:

- 1.They have turned (down / up) Jim's application for the job.
- 2.You may have to deal(with / about) many problem in the workplace.
- 3.Small birds mainly live (on/off) insects.
- 4.When does the plane take (off/ up) ?
- 5.Why did you decide to take (on/up) skiing ?
- 6.Remember to warm (up/down) carefully before you play sports.
- 7.There's no need to dress (up / down). It is just an informal party.
- 8.Have you work (out / in) the solution yet ?
- 9.Oops, I think we're run out (of/on) petrol.
- 10.Jim seems not to get (on/off) well with his classmates.
- 11.My husband has decided to set (up/down) a business on his own.
- 12.Do you think Jame will find (out/ up) the truth ?
- 13.Does Jim have many friends to count (on/off) in difficult time ?



14. Yesterday, my uncle dropped (to/by) my house to the surprise of everyone.

15. Were you brought (up/in) by your grandparents ?

Điền một từ thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu dưới đây:

1. James is quite easy-going. He can _____ on well with many types of people.

2. Peter has been absent from school for two weeks due to his illness. It may be difficult for him to _____ up with his classmates.

3. Did you watch the film last night? Do you know how the villain _____ back on the hero ?

4. Mr Smith decided to _____ up smoking because the doctor warned him of getting lung cancer.

5. He could _____ with all kinds of people because it was part of his job as a receptionist.

6. Jim was sad because Jane _____ down his invitation to the prom.

7. It is important to _____ down on sugar consumption every day.

8. It's time you have to _____ up to these problems on your own.

9. I _____ forward to hearing from you soon.

10. Sometimes I _____ back on my childhood and realize how happy I was as a kid.

Đánh dấu (V) trước câu đúng, đánh dấu (x) trước câu sai và sửa lại cho đúng.

_____ We have already worked up a new way of doing it.

_____ 2. Jim wants to be a successful writer when he grows out.

_____ 3. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.

_____ 4. You can keep up to all the changes in technology nowadays.

_____ 5. The nearby shop will be closed up next month.

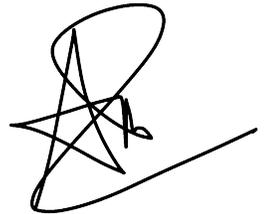
_____ 6. The team scored another goal and made sure about
championship.

_____ 7. Last year a research on the consequences of water pollution was
carried on.

_____ 8. Jim has come up with a brilliant idea to tackle the problem.

_____ 9. Have you ever considered getting rid your bad habits ?

_____ 10. The teacher asked us to see through the textbook before she
continued.



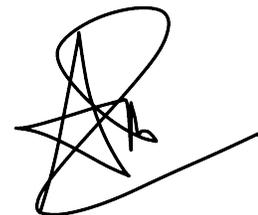
Hoàn thành các câu saubằng những cụm động từ cho sẵn.

cut down on	deal with	hold on	take up	count on
put up with	turn down	come down with	bring out	check up on

1. The singer will _____ a new album this year.

2. Peter is very reliable. You can _____ him.

3. You should _____ your essay _____ 500 words.
 4. Jim is depressed as he has been _____ by five companies so far.
 5. I can't _____ such disturbing noise any time.
 6. My mother is always _____ me.
 7. Mr. Smith has _____ golf.
 8. Are you tired of _____ complaints from your customers.
 9. How are you now? I heard that you _____ flu last week.
 10. _____! I think we've got lost. This isn't the right road.



Match the sentence halves.

1. Guess who I bumped _____	a. up the timetable online.
2. I think the bus is at 7, but it's easy to look _____	b. off an hour later than scheduled.
3. Due to heavy rain, the plane took _____	c. out of petrol.
4. Let's buy our tickets and make _____	d. into on the train.
5. Driving to work, Jim ran _____	e. for the platform.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in capitals.

1. We had no food left, nevertheless we continued to walk. **RUN/CARRY**

We _____ food, nevertheless we _____.

2. Kate has quit her career as a manager and she can't wait to go to India. **WALK/LOOK**

Kate _____ her career as a manager and she _____ to India.

3. Dan took us to the station in his car. He went to work and we went towards the platform.

DROP/MADE

Dan _____ at the station. He went to work and we _____ the platform.

4. Pat stopped by the side of the road and tried to find the hotel's address in her guidebook.

PULL/LOOK

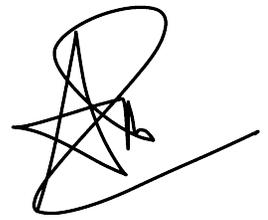
Pat _____ and _____ the hotel's address in her guidebook.

5 I met my old friend unexpectedly when we were delayed at the airport. **BUMP/HOLD**

I _____ my old friend when we were _____ at the airport.

Choose one word, A, B or C to complete both sentences.

1. - Is Dan going to pick us _____ from the station?
- Mark is a great cyclist and it's really hard to keep _____ with him.
A. on B. off C. up
2. - The taxi driver dropped us _____ at the wrong terminal.
- Pat had a long way to go so she set _____ at dawn.
A. down B. off C. out
3. - They're going to _____ this old building into a hostel.
- What time did they finally _____ up?
A. turn B. make C. put
4. - We were held _____ in a traffic jam and we missed the last train home.
- The hotel was full but, fortunately, Sue put them _____.
A. up B. off C. down
5. - Paul gave _____ his job to travel the world.
- Have you ever put _____ a tent in the rain?
A. over B. off C. up
6. - Let's not put this trip _____ anymore.
- The plane didn't take _____ due to the fog.
A. off B. away C. down



Reading

Read the text about London markets and do the exercises that follow.

London markets

Without its lively and colourful markets, London would lose a lot of its charm. Make sure you find time during your stay in England's capital to have a walk around one of these fabulous places.

A. BOROUGH MARKET

Located in South East London, it is one of the largest food markets in the world. It sells a wide variety of fresh and organic products, as well as home-made confectionery, mushrooms,

chutneys, jams, breads and cheeses. It is a definite must on a Saturday morning for every lover of delicious food.

B. PORTOBELLO ROAD MARKET

This is one of the most colourful and dynamic markets in London. It sells everything from books to second-hand fashion and cooking ingredients. It is especially known as a great place to browse for antiques and jewellery. The clothes stalls specialise in leather.

C. CAMDEN MARKET

This is actually several different markets. The place is considered a huge tourist attraction, so it tends to be very crowded at weekends. The wide range of goods includes antiques, clothes, handicraft, accessories and furnishings – in fact it has all those things you realise you need when you see them even though you had no intention of buying them when you left home. There is a variety of world cuisine on offer in the many bars and eateries in and around the markets.

D. GREENWICH MARKET

Greenwich is known for its fantastic market offering a variety of hand-crafted items, paintings and ornaments. On weekends, you can get a good deal on antique furniture, second-hand books and rare records. Then, like many other people – both locals and tourists – you can finish off your market tour with a stroll along the nearby river.

E. LEADENHALL MARKET

Located in a beautiful Victorian glass-roof building that has already become a tourist attraction, the market offers a wide selection of reasonably priced luxury goods. It features the most exotic ingredients and fine wines that may be difficult to get elsewhere. It is especially good for rarer cheeses, seafood, and meats. You can relax and have a delicious lunch in one of the many nearby market bars.

Adapted from www.londonmarkets.co.uk

Exercise 1. Match the markets (A – E) with the correct statements (1 – 8). Each letter can be used more than once.

1. It is located near a popular walking area. _____

2. You can taste food from many different countries. _____

- 3. On certain days you can pay less than usual. _____
- 4. It sells food which may not be easy to find in other places. _____
- 5. You can buy clothes that have already been worn. _____
- 6. It is a good place to buy healthy food. _____
- 7. It consists of more than one market. _____
- 8. It is good for buying clothes of one particular type. _____

Exercise 2. Read the text again. Are statements 1 – 6 True or False?

- _____ 1. Borough Market offer great choices of groceries.
- _____ 2. Portobello Road Market mainly sells cotton and silk clothes.
- _____ 3. You should go to Borough Market if you need something special to decorate your house.
- _____ 4. Both Greenwich Market and Leadenhall Market have goods that are difficult to find in other places.
- _____ 5. Camden Market does not sell any foods.

Vocabulary

Local community & Place where I live

Exercise 1. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best completes each gap. There is one example.

Where did you grow up?

Read some of our readers' stories.

I have a lot of great memories of the house 0. _____ I grew up. Now we live 1. _____ the suburbs, but when I was little, my dad got a job in the countryside and we lived in a big old house on the 2. _____ of a village. We lived there for ten years and I used to go to the village school. We were 3. _____ the sea and my friends and I often explored the beach and the caves in the cliffs. The area is famous 4. _____ its beaches and white cliffs and it was the 5. _____ for a popular TV series last year!

I loved that old house. Some people think it's lonely to be in the countryside, but I

6. _____ being on my 7. _____ sometimes. If I felt 8. _____, I could go up to my bedroom and look out of the window. I had a breath-taking 9. _____ from there across the fields and to the sea. It was very relaxing and made me feel better. I was really unhappy when we 10. _____ to the town!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|---------------|
| 0. A. which | B. whose | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. where | D. who |
| 1. A. on | B. in | C. by | D. over |
| 2. A. side | B. centre | C. edge | D. part |
| 3. A. at | B. over | C. close | D. near |
| 4. A. of | B. on | C. with | D. for |
| 5. A. plot | B. setting | C. place | D. soundtrack |
| 6. A. wanted | B. decided | C. hoped | D. enjoyed |
| 7. A. alone | B. self | C. own | D. single |
| 8. A. miserable | B. proud | C. crowded | D. famous |
| 9. A. scene | B. sight | C. view | D. picture |
| 10. A. changed | B. transported | C. moved | D. travelled |

Exercise 2. Complete the gaps with the correct words from the box. You don't need to use all the words.

bike rack	crossing	pavement	bus stop
rubbish bin	seats	art gallery	sports centre
swimming pool	skate park	department store	apartment
blocks			

Cities with art at their heart

In the past, the only place to find colour and design was in an 1. _____. But now design is coming to the streets ... When you wait at the 2. _____ on your daily journey to school, you can admire the artwork painted on the side. The end of a cycle ride can make you smile with a 3. _____ that looks like a comb. Even the grey concrete 4. _____ we walk on is changing. As you go along, you can see 3D art, adverts and even poetry. And 5. _____ in the street don't have to be made of wood, all brown and boring. Now places to sit appear in a variety of shapes, colours and sizes. Buildings are becoming more interesting, too. Imagine shopping in a futuristic 6. _____ like Selfridges in Birmingham! And which of the 7. _____ below do you prefer?

UNIT 2 CITY LIFE

Grammar

Viết lại câu với từ cho sẵn

1. The apartment is big. The rent is high .
→ The bigger
2. We set off soon. We will arrive soon .
→ The sooner
3. The joke is good. The laughter is loud .
→ The better
4. She gets fat. She feels tired .

→ The fatter

5. As he gets older, he wants to travel less .

→ The older

Viết lại câu với từ cho sẵn

1. If you read many books, you will have much knowledge .

→ The more

2. He speaks too much and people feel bored

→ The more

3. The growth in the economy makes people's living condition better

→ The more

4. He learned a lot of things as he traveled far .

→ The farther

Điền dạng đúng của các từ trong ngoặc

1. The weather gets _____. (cold)

2. Bob is getting _____. (fat)

3. Jim's situation became _____. (difficult)

4. _____ my grandparents get, _____ they are. (old – happy)

5. _____ it is, _____ Hoa is. (hot – weak)

6. The company expanded rapidly. It grew _____ all the period. (big)

7. Life got _____ for Viet as the company became _____. (good – successful)

8. _____ we eat, _____ we get. (many – fat)

9. As Microsoft grew, Bill Gates got _____. (rich)

10. Her job gets _____ every year. (hard)

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The *old/ older* the children are, the *tall/ taller* they become.

2. The *active/ more active* you are, the *flexible/ more flexible* you get.

3. The *dark/ darker* it got, the *nervous/ more nervous* James was.

4. The *higher/ high* the buildings are, the *uglier/ ugly* they become.

5. The *narrow/ narrower* the streets are, *heavier/ the heavier* the traffic jam gets.

6. *Louder/ The louder* the music was, *angrier/ the angrier* Peter became.

Complete the text with the correct form of adjectives.

I stayed with my aunt in the city last summer. She took me to a rooftop restaurant for dinner. When I entered the lift, I was extremely excited. However, (1. high) _____ the lift got, (2. Page 12 scared) _____ I became. Anyway, the food was (3. delicious) _____ any other food I had ever tried. When we nearly finished our meal, the music band in the restaurant started to play. (4. loud) _____ the music was, (5. comfortable) _____ I felt, so I asked my aunt to leave. On the way home, the traffic seemed a bit (6. heavy) _____ usual, so my aunt decided to take a shortcut. Unfortunately, the more we drove in the small road, (7. narrow) _____ it got. When we got home, it was nearly 11p.m. It was (8. long) _____ time we ever spent on the same route.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the double comparative structure.

1. James got old. He became wise.

The _____.

2. The city was modern. The living standard got high.

The _____.

3. The children are young. It is easy for them to remember the lesson.

The _____.

4. The hotel is expensive. Its services are good.

The _____.

5. The road is dusty. My eyes get itchy.

The _____.

Listening

Exercise 1: Listen to a podcast. For questions 1 – 6, choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1. The podcast presenter thinks Central Park is _____.

A. the busiest place in the world

B. like a garden for New Yorkers

C. a good place to enjoy city life

2. Central Park is a good place to _____.

A. be alone

B. go shopping

C. keep fit

3. The two French girls that the presenter speaks to _____.

A. only have a few hours in New York

B. both want to spend all day in the park

C. don't want to do the same things

4. The 'Team Central Park' runner is _____.

A. training for a marathon

B. not going to do a marathon

C. doing a 5K fun run

5. The group of young people _____.

A. spend a lot of time in the park in summer

B. always bring a picnic

C. are not allowed to use skateboards

6. The group of young people _____.

A. watch people playing Frisbee

B. ride bikes fast through the park

C. enjoy a lot of different things in the park

Exercise 2. Now listen again and answer the questions.

1. Which sporting activities do New Yorkers do in Central Park?

2. Apart from sports, what other things can you do there?

3. Why did the French girls hire bicycles?

4. Why isn't the 'Team Central Park' runner sure he can complete the marathon?

5. Why do you have to be careful when you skateboard in Central Park?

Reading

Read the article about green spaces in the city and do the tasks that follow.

Bringing the countryside into the city centre

[Student architect Alan Clark talks about parks around the world]

Most people in the world live in cities. But city life isn't always great – it's often too hot to spend time outside in the summer, there's pollution from traffic and there are signs everywhere saying that people can't ride skateboards or bikes. However, green spaces can bring the countryside into city centres and really make people's lives better.

I played in my local park as a child, but I never thought about how important it was to me. Then, at sixteen, my uncle invited me to stay with him in Valencia during the school holidays and took me to the Jardín del Turia. This amazing park is over seven kilometres long and until 1986 it was just **empty** land after the river flooded the whole city. It now has space for walking, **social** areas for chatting and even a playground for kids. You don't have to pay to use it, so

everyone can enjoy it. People who live nearby are healthier and happier and love their city park.

I started reading about other exciting green spaces and found the High Line in New York. This was an old railway line, ten metres above the city, and is now a **colourful** park with flowers and **wild** areas, and amazing views over the city. The city government was worried it would be expensive to build and no one would use it. However, it was popular from day one. As well as New Yorkers, it attracts thousands of tourists, and the money they spend in the city more than pays for it. Local people work with city gardeners to keep it tidy.

The Underpass Park in Toronto is on land under road bridges, which was covered in rubbish before. You don't see it as you drive past, so it's a special, secret place. It's also **peaceful**, as you can't hear the traffic above. Because the road gives it a roof, people can use it in all weather and it's lovely and cool in the summer. It doesn't have much natural light, but mirrors on the 'walls' solve this problem. Mainly teenagers use it, and because they feel it's theirs, they know they must keep it clean and they mustn't leave rubbish.

Exercise 1. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

1. What is the writer doing in the first paragraph?

- A. Explaining how his work as an architect helps to make cities better.
- B. Telling people about the dangers of pollution in cities.
- C. Explaining the need for green spaces in cities.
- D. Giving advice to people on how to build new parks in their city.

2. Alan first became interested in parks while he was _____.

- A. visiting a relative
- B. playing in his local park
- C. studying at school
- D. working with his uncle

3. What do we learn about the High Line in New York?

- A. Not many people used it at first.
- B. There are sometimes too many tourists.
- C. It is quite expensive for the city.

D. People who live nearby help to look after it.

4. How does Alan feel about the Underpass Park?

A. He is disappointed that it doesn't get much natural light.

B. He is glad that people of different ages use it.

C. He is worried that people might leave rubbish there.

D. He is pleased that people can't see it from the main roads.

5. Which best describes Alan's opinion about green spaces in cities?

A. They're nice, but they aren't as good as the real countryside.

B. They are a good way to use empty land and can bring lots of benefits to people.

C. They are expensive to build, and they can cause problems.

D. They make cities look more attractive, but people don't always use them.

Exercise 2. Match the adjectives to describe places in bold in the article with their meanings.

1. with nothing in it: _____
2. growing in a natural way, not like a garden: _____
3. with lots of different colours: _____
4. where people can meet and be together: _____
5. away from the heat of the sun: _____
6. not busy and with no noise: _____

Vocabulary

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

canals	bike	stations	roads
underground	boat	streets	bus

1. In Bangkok, there are a lot of _____. Sunan goes to school by _____.
2. In Mexico, there are a lot of cars on the _____. Going by car is slow. Carmen goes to school by _____ because it is fast.
3. In New York, Sophia goes to school by _____. There are 468 underground _____ in New York.

4. In Amsterdam, Lars and his friends go to school by _____. There are a lot of bike _____ in Amsterdam. They are safe because there are no cars.

Task 2. Read the sentences and match the words in bold with their meanings (a–h).

1. The house had been well maintained and was in excellent **condition**.
2. The room was full of **stylish** furniture and expensive paintings.
3. The house was **elegant** and well kept.
4. The house isn't very **secure**. We need to change the locks.
5. It's an old house with a lot of **character**.
6. The rooms are very **spacious** with large windows opening out onto balconies.
7. Bel Air is an **exclusive** suburb of Los Angeles.
8. The area near the harbour has become very **fashionable**.
 - a. beautiful, attractive or graceful
 - b. in a particular physical state, e.g., clean, dirty, messy, etc.
 - c. attractive in a way that is modern and popular
 - d. large, with plenty of space to move around
 - e. a combination of qualities that makes a place different to others
 - f. so expensive that most people cannot afford it
 - g. protected so that people cannot get in or out
 - h. popular at the moment

Task 3. Choose the correct words to complete the text.

Marmalade Lane – Cambridge, UK

Cambridge is one of the most (1) *fashionable / character* cities in the UK to live in. But price increases have meant the city has become quite (2) *stylish / exclusive* and it can be difficult for young people to afford to buy or rent properties which are (3) *in good / of good* condition.

Marmalade Lane is Cambridge's first co-housing community project, and its residents include families with young children, retired couples, single-person households and young professional couples. The architects have designed (4) *stylish / exclusive* houses of different sizes and the houses have their own (5) *character / stylish*. The architecture is (6) *in terrible condition / elegant* and even the smaller houses feel (7) *spacious / fashionable*. Residents live in their own houses, which are (8) *secure / exclusive*, but they share communal spaces and

facilities, like a gym and a laundry. There is also a shared garden and a “common house” where the community can eat together and socialise.

UNIT 3 HEALTHY LIVING FOR TEENS

Grammar

Modal verbs in first conditional sentences

Task 1. Choose the correct option.

1. If Joe *passes* / *will pass* all his exams, his parents *buy* / *may buy* him a car.
2. My teacher *doesn't* / *won't* mind if I *finish* / *will finish* my essay tomorrow.
3. If Ella *doesn't* / *won't* find a paid job this year, she *does* / *should do* voluntary work to get experience.
- 4 They *miss* / *will miss* all their friends if they *choose* / *can choose* to go abroad.
5. If the school uniform *is* / *will be* compulsory next year, we *have* / *must* wear it.
6. If John *drops* / *will drop* PE and Art, he *has* / *can have* more time for academic subjects.
7. *Will you help* / *Do you help* me with my homework if I *will have* / *have* a problem?
8. Sandra *doesn't do* / *won't do* a gap year if she *doesn't save* / *won't save* some money.

Task 2: Put the words in the correct order to make beginnings of sentences. Then match the beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e).

Beginnings

1. Andy / carry / can't / bag / if/ it's / your

2. If/ show / watch / you / carefully, / I might

3. I / you / don't / can't / understand / you / if

4. If / we may / now, / don't / we / be / leave

Endings

a. you what to do.

b. speak more slowly.

c. help me.

d. too heavy.

5. I / you / help / if / don't / you / can't

e. late for the exam.

Task 3: Write sentences from the prompts. Use the first conditional and appropriate modal verbs.

1. You / speak / new people/ if / want / make friends.

2. If / Adam / improve / English/ he/ study / London /.

3. If / I / not / fall asleep / I / finish / my homework

4. We / take / Sociology / next year / if / on the timetable.

5. Mum / not happy / if / not pass / my exams

Listening

Task 1: Listen to Grace and Tom talking about exams. Tick the tips that Grace mentions.

Create a revision schedule – and follow it!	
Don't get exhausted - get plenty of sleep.	
Study in a group from time to time.	
Be positive – imagine yourself passing the exam.	
Take regular breaks – do things you enjoy.	
Remember it's only an exam. You won't die if you fail!	

Task 2: Listen to the conversation again. Are statements 1–6 true or false?

Statements	True	False
1. Tom doesn't usually get good grades at school.		
2. Grace thinks Tom will get sick if he doesn't relax.		
3. Grace thinks Tom should spend less time on his own.		
4. Grace doesn't get stressed about exams.		
5. Grace tells Tom to go out and have a good time.		
6. Tom will say it's Grace's fault if he fails his exams.		

Reading

Read the text about healthy life and do the tasks that follow.

HEALTHY LIFE

We need to make careful choices for a healthy life. First of all, we need to be careful about the food we eat. The body can use the nutrients in foods for growth, for energy, and for repairing itself. The nutrients in the foods are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water. Carbohydrates and fats give us energy. Proteins help growth and maintain and repair the body. Vitamins help the body use food, help eyesight and skin. Water helps with growth and repairing the body. It also helps the body digest food and get rid of waste. People need a balanced diet including all these nutrients.

Secondly, we need to be careful about the calories we consume. A calorie is a measure of how much energy we get from food. The calories we need everyday differs. Kids aged 7 to 12 and teenage girls need about 2,200 calories daily. Teenage boys need about 2,800 calories. Active people who play sports may need more. It is important to balance the calories in the food we eat with the calories we use. If we eat more calories than our body uses, we gain weight. Junk foods such as candy, soda and desserts have lots of calories but they don't have many nutrients. Avoiding food with a lot of sugar, salt and fat is a good idea. Eating these kinds of foods can lead to a variety of health problems such as obesity.

Along with the diet, being active is also important. Doing exercise regularly is the best thing we can do for our body. It helps our heart stay healthy and makes our bones strong. Riding a bike or swimming is the best exercise.

In today's modern world, we all have some level of stress in our lives. Different things cause stress for different people. Money problems, work and relationships with other people can all lead to stress. Stress causes different health problems, so we must be aware of what causes stress for us. We need to eliminate stress as much as we can to be healthy. Changing the way we think can reduce stress. Try living for now, and don't worry about the future.

If we do these simple things now, we would have a longer and happier life.

Task 1: According to the text, what do you need to do about the following topics to stay healthy?

Food: _____

Calories: _____

Exercise: _____

Stress: _____

Task 2: Answer the following questions, using the information in the text.

1 What are the nutrients in the foods? _____

2 What do proteins help with? _____

3 Which nutrient is good for our eyes? _____

4 What kind of food causes obesity? _____

5 How does exercise help our health? _____

6 What are the main sources of stress? _____

7 How can we reduce stress in our lives? _____

Vocabulary

Healthy living for teens

Task 1. Read the suggestions for how to follow your dreams. Complete them with the correct form of these words and phrases.

be worth it

encourage

get into

give up on

put off

take pride in

How to follow your dreams

Do

-  1. _____ several things that interest you, so that you can discover your passion.
-  spend time with positive people who really 2. _____ you.
-  remember that the hard work that you put in 3. _____
-  4. _____ the things that you achieve.

Don't

-  let small problems 5. _____ you . _____
-  6. _____ a dream just because it's difficult.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap.

1. Louise has learnt a poem _____ - she can remember all of it.
A. compulsory B. academic C. by heart D. by memory
2. My class is _____ ability. There are some good students and some poorer students.
A. between B. low C. full D. mixed
3. Is that your _____? He's smiling at you.
A. graduate B. classmate C. after-school activity D. term
4. It isn't _____ to wear a school uniform. We can wear what we want.
A. nice B. academic C. useful D. compulsory
5. When do you _____ up for the school holidays?
A. break B. move C. keep D. line
6. If you don't hand _____ your homework, you will get into trouble.

A. in B. into C. up D. on

7. I can't _____ with my Maths homework! It's really difficult and I don't know how to do it.

A. get B. move C. cope D. keep

8. My cousin has _____ into university. He starts classes in September.

A. got B. been C. kept D. moved

9. You must _____ attention in class.

A. make B. pay C. do D. take

10. Sarah is _____ an exam this afternoon. She's studied hard.

A. skipping B. taking C. setting D. making

11. I'm not good at art so I'm _____ this subject. I'll try French now.

A. attending B. marking C. dropping D. taking

12. John has _____ his Biology exam so he must take it again.

A. passed B. revised C. failed D. gone

UNIT 4 REMEMBERING THE PAST!

Grammar

Past continuous

Chia động từ ở thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. I _____ down the street when it begin to rain (go)
2. At this time last year, I _____ an English course (attend)
3. Jim _____ under the tree when he heard an explosion (stand)
4. The boy fell and hurt himself while he _____ a bicycle (ride)
5. When we met them last year, they _____ in Santiago (live)
6. The tourist lost his camera while he _____ around the city (walk)
7. The lorry _____ very fast when it hit our car (go)
8. While I _____ in my room, my roommate _____ a party in the other room (study/ have)

9. Mary and I _____ the house when the telephone rang (just leave)

10. We _____ in the café when they saw us (sit)

Chia động từ ở thì quá khứ hoặc quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. I _____ (call) Mr Wilson at 9 last night, but he (not be) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library

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2. I _____ (not hear) the thunder during the storm last night because I _____ (sleep)

3. It was beautiful yesterday when we went for a walk in the park. The sun _____ (shine). The birds _____ (sing)

4. My brother and sister _____ (talk) about something when I _____ (walk) into the room.

5. Tom went to his friends 'house, but the boys _____ (not be) there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.

6. The little boy _____ (fall) asleep while his mother _____ (read) him a story.

7. I really enjoyed my holiday last January. While it _____ (snow) in Iowa, the sun _____ (shine) in Florida.

8. While Ted _____ (shovel) snow from his driveway yesterday, his wife _____ (bring) him a cup of hot chocolate.

9. John _____ (have) a car accident last week. He _____ (drive) down the street when suddenly a lorry _____ (hit) his car from behind.

10. Ten years ago, the government _____ (decide) to begin a food programme. At that time, many people in the rural areas _____ (starve) due to several years of drought.

11. They _____ (wait) for me when I _____ at the station (arrive)

12. She _____ (swim) in the sea when I _____ her (see)

13. _____ they _____ (play) tennis when it _____ raining (start)?

14. We _____ (drive) home from the theatre when the police _____(stop) us.

15. The wind _____ (blow) very hard when I _____(go) out this morning.

Tìm các lỗi sai trong các câu sau:

1. I was play football when she called me.
2. Was you study Math at 5 p.m. yesterday?
3. What was she do while her mother was making lunch?
4. Where did you went last Sunday?
5. They weren't sleep during the meeting last Monday.
6. He got up early and have breakfast with his family yesterday morning.
7. She didn't broke the flower vase. Tom did.
8. Last week my friend and I go to the beach on the bus.
9. While I am listening to music, I heard the doorbell.
10. Peter turn on the TV, but nothing happened.

Put the verbs in brackets in their correct tenses.

1. We (drink) hot chocolate when we (hear) the thunder.
2. The rain (start) while we (sit) on the beach.
3. George (travel) on the bus when he (find) a phone.
4. I (take) a lot of photos while I (walk) in the desert.
5. We (put) up the tent when the wind (get) stronger.
6. Daisy (fall) on the ice while she (skate) with friends.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I (be) you, I (put) ice on the burn on your arm – it's the best thing to do.
2. I wish you (think) about others for a change.
3. If you (can/choose) a superpower, which one (you/have)?
4. I wish (be able to/heal) people.
5. If only I (not/need) to work all summer in this horrible office.

6. I wish you (not/play) computer games every evening.
7. If only you (give up) smoking.
8. I wish I (have) a friend like Julie.
9. I would do the housework if I (have) time.
10. I (go) to the cinema if I (not have) to do the housework. Sorry!

Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc:

1. I wish he here now. (be)
2. She wishes you better. (feel)
3. I wish that you here yesterday. (be)
4. I wish he he work tonight. (finish)
5. We wish you tomorrow. (come)
6. She wishes she the window last night. (open)
7. I wish you earlier yesterday. (leave)
8. We wish they with us last weekend. (come)
9. They wish he with them the next day. (come)
10. They wish we them some food yesterday. (give)

Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành câu sau.

1. I wish I (have/ has/ had) a lot of interesting book.
2. I wish I (would meet/ met/ meet) her tomorrow.
3. I wish I (was/ were/ am) your sister.
4. I wish they (won/ had won/ would win) the match last Sunday
5. I wish they (played/ playing/ play) soccer well.
6. She wishes she (will/ would/ can) come here to visit us.

7. I wish yesterday (were /was/had been) a better day.
8. I wish I (can speak/ could speak/ will speak) many languages
9. I wish tomorrow (were/ will be/ would be) Sunday.
10. I wish I (am/ was/ were) a movie star .

Viết lại các câu sau sử dụng câu ước với “wish”.

1. I have to study hard.

-> I wish

2. We had a lot of homework yesterday.

-> I wish

3. It is raining heavily.

-> I wish

4. It was cold last night. .

-> I wish

5. They work slowly.

-> I wish

5. She doesn't join in the trip.

-> I wish

6. I am not good at English.

-> I wish

7. He studies badly.

-> I wish

8. He doesn't like playing sports.

-> I wish

9. I don't have a computer.

-> I wish

10. Today isn't a holiday.

-> I wish

Task 3.

a. Write Second Conditional sentences using the information in bold and in brackets. Use commas where necessary.

E.g. I wish I didn't have this virus (I / go out and meet my friends)

I'd go out and meet my friends if I didn't have this virus.

1. If only the exam was next week (we / have a bit longer for revision)

If _____

2. I wish my legs were stronger (I / run much further)

I _____

3. If only we lived on the coast (I / walk on the beach every day)

If _____

4. I wish you liked fish (we / have a healthier diet)

We _____

Write a second sentence to show that you would like the situation or behaviour to be different.

My brother borrows my clothes without asking.

I wish *my brother wouldn't borrow* my clothes without asking.

1. I have a dislocated finger.

If only _____ a dislocated finger.

2. My daughter never calls me.

I wish _____ call me sometimes.

3. Our school doesn't have recycling bins.

I wish _____ recycling bins.

4. My friend isn't talking to me.

If only _____ to me.

5. Fast-food is bad for you.

If only _____ bad for you.

Listening

Task A. Listen to the lecture and take notes on a separate piece of paper. Then choose the correct answer.

1. Where did Ferdinand Magellan die?

- A. Portugal
- B. The Philippines
- C. North Carolina
- D. Australia

2. Which of the following is CORRECT about Vasco de Gama?

- A. He was a relative of Magellan.
- B. He was in fact a Phillipino.
- C. He led the first ship from Europe to India.
- D. He died in 1460.

3. What happened in 1584?

- A. Vasco da Gama founded the British Empire.
- B. Captain James Cook was born.
- C. Sir Walter Raleigh founded the first English colony in America.
- D. Ferdinand Magellan ruled Portugal.

4. Who claimed Australia as part of the British Empire?

- A. Captain James Cook
- B. Walter Raleigh
- C. Vasco da Gama
- D. Ferdinand Magellan

Task B. Listen to the lecture and take notes on a separate piece of paper. Then choose the correct answer.

5. Which of the following was TRUE about the Byzantine Empire?
- A. It fell in A.D. 476.
 - B. It came after the Roman Empire.
 - C. It was an ancient empire in Egypt.
 - D. It was a well-known empire in the history.
6. What was the former name of the capital city of Turkey?
- A. Constantinople B. Constantine
 - C. Istanbul D. Ottoman
7. How has the population of Istanbul grown since Constantine's time?
- A. from 10 million to 330 million B. from 476 to 30,000
 - C. from 30,000 to 10 million D. from 1,453 to 30 million
8. Who moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople and when?
- A. Emperor Ottoman in 1453
 - B. the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire on May 29th
 - C. Emperor Byzantine in A.D. 476
 - D. Emperor Constantine in A.D. 330

Reading

Remembering the past

Read the text and answer the questions.

San people, a famous tribe from Africa, live in the Kalahari Desert. They are also called the Bushmen of Kalahari or Basarwa. They have been living there for 30,000 years. That makes the San people one of the most ancient races!

About a thousand years ago, another African tribe moved south of Kalahari Desert area. They were surprised to find the San people already living there. The San people did not greet the newcomers with poisoned arrows. Instead, they welcomed them. They taught them how to be successful hunter-gatherers. Other tribes wandered into the area. They all lived together for a long time.

The San people live the same way today as they did thousands of years ago. They are still hunter-gatherers. They camp in one place, and then move on to find food. They know where and when wild plants are ready for harvest. Sometimes they make homes in caves. Sometimes they build huts made of branches and grass. But always, their homes are simple and part of the land.

One of the problems in Africa is droughts. The San try to find water in unusual places. They collect water in plants or in the stomachs of the animals they kill. They store the water they collect in eggshells, so they always have water to drink.

The San people are good storytellers. They tell stories about magical heroes and clever animals. The San people have their own language which includes clicking sounds. Even if you don't understand the language, you can still enjoy the stories because the San are great with the mimics and jests of people and animals.

The San people make their own medicines. They mix berries to make poisons and remedies. They know how to protect themselves from snake bites. They even have a secret substance they put in their campfires to discourage dangerous animals from visiting their camps. Scientists are working with the San people to learn about all these before this knowledge is lost forever.

Task 1. Answer the questions with information taken from the text.

1. Why do the San people move from one place to another?

2. Where do the San people keep the water they collect?

Task 2. Decide if the following sentences are True or False.

	True	False
1. Basarwa is the name of the place where the San people live.		
2 The San people are one of the oldest tribes.		
3. The San people fought with the new tribes who arrived their area.		

4. You don't need to speak the San people's language to enjoy their stories.		
5. Dangerous animals stay away from the San people's camp because of the poisonous food.		

Task 3. Complete the gaps with the words in the box.

hunt	nomadic	running water	ancestors	built
------	---------	---------------	-----------	-------

1. The San people are _____. They move from one place to another.
2. The San people live the same way as their _____ did years ago.
3. The San people didn't have _____.
4. The San people had to _____ for their food.
5. The San people _____ new homes each time they move.

UNIT 5 OUR EXPERIENCES

Grammar

Present perfect

Điền vào chỗ trống với since/ for

1. She's lived here _____ 1975.
2. He's been in London _____ five days.
3. They haven't been used _____ many years.
4. She's been working _____ 9.am this morning.
5. I haven't eaten _____ hours.
6. It has been raining _____ ages.
7. India has been independant _____ 1947.

8. They have been married _____ October.
9. How many years is it _____ you graduated from junior high school?
10. We have been waiting _____ twenty minutes.

Chia động từ trong ngoặc ở thì HTHT.

1. The bill isn't right. They (make)..... a mistake.
2. Don't you want to see this programme? It (start).
3. I (turn)..... the heating on. It'll soon get warm in here.
4.they (pay)..... money for your mother yet?
5. Someone (take)..... my bicycle.
6. Wait for few minutes, please! I (finish)..... my dinner.
7.you ever (eat)..... Sushi?
8. She (not/come)..... here for a long time.
9. I (work)..... here for three years.
10. you ever(be) in New York?
11. You (not/do)yor project yet, I suppose.
12. I (just/ see)..... Andrew and he says healready (do)..... about half of the plan.
13. Ijust (decide)..... to start working next week.
14. He (be)..... at his computer for seven hours.
15. She (not/have)any fun a long time.
16. My father (not/ play)..... any sport since last year.
17. I'd better have a shower. I (not/have)..... one since Thursday.
18. I don't live with my family now and we (not/see)..... each other for five years.

19. I..... just (realize)..... that there are only four weeks to the end of term.
20. The train drivers (go)..... on strike and they stopped working at twelve o'clock.

Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1. A:What's wrong?
B: I've *just / already* hurt my head! Ow!
2. A:What's your new computer game like?
B: I don't know – I haven't played it *already / yet*.
3. A: Do you know Simon?
B: No, *I've / I haven't* never met him.
4. A:Has Mia left *just / yet*?
B: No, she's still here.
5. A:Would you like some more cake?
B: No, thanks. I've *already / yet* had three slices!
- 6 A:Have you *ever met / met ever* a celebrity?
B: No, I haven't, but I'd like to!

Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'm sorry, I can't come to the cinema with you on Friday. Carl (already / invite) me to his house to watch a film.
2. (you / ever / eat) insects? They're very popular in some countries.
3. Marco (just / get) his exam results and he's really happy.
4. I (never / hear) of this game. What kind of game is it?
5. I gave Lizzie your phone number yesterday. (she / call / yet)?
6. I've started my project, but I (not finish / it / yet).

Choose the correct verb forms to complete the blog posts.

What's the silliest thing you've ever done?

TmG66

Added at 18.561

(1) *I haven't started/ I've just started/ I haven't started yet* my first job, working in a coffee shop. It's my first day and this morning I spilled coffee all over a woman! Luckily, it (2) *hasn't happened/ has happened never/ has already happened* again.

EvieMoll **Added at 19.07**

Have you (3) *already made/ made yet/ ever made* a stupid promise? Last year my little brother was crying, so I promised to take him to the zoo every week for a year. I've (4) *already seen/just seen/ never saw* the monkeys twenty-four times now, and there's still six months to go!

SamTT **Added at 19.16**

I've (5) *been ever/ ever been/ never been* very good at swimming, but last summer I decided to take part in a swim for charity. Of course, I got tired and someone had to rescue me. My friends (6) *already have let/ have never let / haven't let yet* me forget it!

Listening

Experiences

Task 1. Listen to an interview with Jackie Smith, a windsurfing champion. Answer the questions.

1. Who were her role models when she started windsurfing?

2. What other water sports has she tried?

3. Who are her role models now?

Task 2. Listen again and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

1. Jackie was _____ when she won the international windsurfing championship.

2. When Jackie's mum was _____, she took part in windsurfing events herself.

3. Jackie learnt to swim when she was about _____.

4. Although Jackie is _____ younger, she has always admired Rachel.

5. Jackie and Rachel both became members of a _____ when they were young.
6. Jackie's mum encouraged her when she took up _____.
7. In Jackie's first windsurfing competition, she finished in _____ place.
8. Jackie thinks that she is very much like her _____.

Reading

Read the article about Alison's experience and do the tasks that follow.

Alison Blackmoor talks about the School Enterprise Challenge

I first got interested in the School Enterprise Challenge when I was working as a teacher. I got bored with teaching the same old subjects and felt that students needed to learn life skills as well as the traditional maths and history. The School Enterprise Challenge helps students **start** and **run** their own business, and the best businesses win prizes. Students all over the world take part. The aim isn't for students to make lots of money for themselves, but to learn about business and help their school or local community.

I'm always amazed at the clever ideas students have, like **opening** a school café or repairing furniture for other schools. There was an amazing project in Colombia, South America one year. The students could see that the natural forest in their area was getting smaller as businesses were cutting down too many trees. To help people to recycle paper, the students built recycling boxes and put them in local schools, colleges and businesses. They sold the waste paper for recycling, then used the money to plant more trees. It was a brilliant idea, which helped the environment and really taught everyone how important recycling is.

As well as learning how to run a business, the students also learn more general skills such as how to plan ahead and **manage** a team of people. The organisation that runs the School Enterprise Challenge supports schools with information packs and ideas about how to **develop** their business plan. And there are lots of different ways students can choose to spend the money they **make**. Some use it to buy sports equipment for their school. Others might use it to help poorer students to buy books or school uniforms.

I stopped teaching and got a job in business a few years ago, and now I'm going to apply to work for the School Enterprise Challenge as a competition judge. I'm sending my application in next week, so wish me luck! Judges travel all over the country to visit schools that are taking part, to see their businesses in action. It sounds amazing! Then the judges decide on the winners. Next year's competition opens in March, so if you're reading this, why not think about having a go and starting your own school business?

Task 1: Read the title of the article. What do you think the School Enterprise Challenge is? Read the first paragraph and check your ideas.

- A. a business that sells things to schools
- B. a new kind of school where students learn about business
- C. a competition for schools to start businesses

Task 2: Read the article again. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1. Alison liked the idea of the School Enterprise Challenge because

- A. she knew that most schools need more money.
- B. she thought students needed to do more than traditional subjects.
- C. she wanted to help students to become rich.
- D. she was already running her own business.

2. What does Alison say about the project in Colombia?

- A. It stopped local businesses from cutting down trees.
- B. People used less paper as a result of the project.
- C. Some people still don't agree that recycling is important.
- D. The students spent the money they made on helping the environment.

3. Alison says that students who take part in the competition

- A. always make a lot of money.
- B. already know how to run a business.
- C. can decide how to use the money they make.
- D. can work individually or as a team.

4. How does Alison feel about the idea of working for the School Enterprise Challenge?

- A. She is excited about seeing lots of different businesses.
- B. She thinks she wouldn't enjoy all the travelling.
- C. She is worried it would be very difficult to choose the winners.
- D. She thinks there won't be time to visit many schools.

Task 3: Complete the definitions with the highlighted verbs in the article. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 When you _____ a new business, it begins to work.
- 2 When you _____ money, you get it by selling things.
- 3 If you _____ a business, you are the boss and help it to work well.
- 4 If you _____ a café or shop, you start it, so that people can come into it for the first time.
- 5 If you _____ a business plan, you make it by thinking carefully about it.
- 6 When you _____ a team of people, you tell them what to do.

Vocabulary

Task 1. Choose the correct answers.

My “Dream” Holiday

After studying hard and passing my exams I decided to (1) _____ a holiday. I had been really stressed, so I wanted the kind of holiday where you lie in the sun and do nothing for a week. This, I was sure, would help me relax. So, I opted for a short (2) _____ on the ship “The Ocean Dream”. This would be perfect, I thought. But (3) _____, my holiday wasn't the “dream” I had hoped for.

To begin with, I (4) _____ the train to Southampton. That meant I had to get a lift from my dad at the last minute, which was quite (5) _____ for both of us. And, of course, we also got (6) _____ in traffic, so I was really stressed the whole way thinking that I wouldn't be able to get on the ship before it left.

Well, I made it just in time. But as soon as we left land, the weather turned bad and it stayed wet and cloudy the whole (7) _____. For four whole days the ship was bouncing up and down on the large waves. I got (8) _____ and began to worry that the ship might sink and go under water like the Titanic. When the ship finally made it back to Southampton, I was more stressed and (9) _____ than when I had left. What a nightmare!

I now wish I had just booked a cheap (10) _____ to Egypt instead and spent a week lying on the beach doing nothing!

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. make | B. take | C. do |
| 2. A. voyage | B. journey | C. cruise |
| 3. A. unfortunately | B. happily | C. frankly |
| 4. A. lost | B. missed | C. crossed |
| 5. A. relaxing | B. stressful | C. ideal |
| 6. A. held | B. fastened | C. stuck |
| 7. A. journey | B. ride | C. tour |
| 8. A. carsick | B. homesick | C. seasick |
| 9. A. nervous | B. dreamy | C. comfortable |
| 10. A. drive | B. flight | C. crossing |

Task 2. Choose the correct answers.

- She must be very _____ living in that huge house all by herself.
A. busy B. lonely C. lazy D. single
- Helen finally feels _____: she's got her own company and a lovely family – all she's ever wanted.
A. honest B. vain C. easy-going D. fulfilled
- Why are you always so _____ about my plans? Why don't you ever believe in me?
A. sceptical B. down-to-earth C. hopeless D. disobedient
- My brother's best friend is really _____ – all he cares about is other people's appearance and not what they have to say.
A. resilient B. shallow C. rude D. sceptical
- Mrs Branson's grandson is extremely _____ – he's only five and always says 'Good evening', 'Thank you very much' and 'Excuse me'.
A. courageous B. honest C. well-mannered D. hard-working

6. I think she's too _____ – she didn't say anything when she won a prestigious science competition because she didn't want to seem too important. Can you believe it?
 A. modest B. honest C. rude D. decisive
7. Blake is very _____ and practical, that's why he's always responsible for the money.
 A. hopeful B. cynical C. rebellious D. down-to-earth

**UNIT 6 VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLE: THEN
AND NOW**

Grammar

Verbs + V-ing/ to-infinitive

1. Verbs +to-infinitive

Một vài động từ phổ biến thường được theo sau bởi "to V"

afford (có khả năng)	threaten (đọa)	hope (hy vọng)	prepare (chuẩn bị)
agree (đồng ý)	decide (quyết định)	learn (học)	pretend (giả vờ)
appear (xuất hiện)	demand (yêu cầu)	manage (xoay sở)	promise (hứa)
arrange (sắp xếp)	expect (trông đợi)	wait (đợi)	refuse (từ chối)
ask (hỏi)	dare (dám)	need (cần)	seem (dường như)
attempt (cố gắng)	fail (thất bại)	offer (mời)	want (muốn)

beg (đề nghị, xin)	hesitate (ngập ngừng)	plan (dự định, kế hoạch)	claim (cho là, tuyên bố)
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Ví dụ:

- I want to study abroad.
- She learned hard to get good marks.
- She promised to take me to the zoo.

2. Verb + v-ing

Một vài động từ phổ biến thường được theo sau bởi “V-ing”

Admit: thú nhận	Suggest: gợi ý	Finish: kết thúc	Detest: ghét
Avoid: tránh	Hate: ghét	Enjoy/ love: thích thú	Permit: cho phép
Advise: khuyên	Practice: thực hành	Deny: từ chối	Risk: mạo hiểm
Delay: hoãn lại	Mention: đề cập	Consider: xem xét	Quit: từ bỏ
Imagine: tưởng tượng	Involve: liên quan đến	Keep: giữ, tiếp	Miss: lỡ, nhớ
Fancy: đam mê	Mind: phiền (would...mind)	Discuss: thảo luận	Dislike/ Like: không thích/thích

Ví dụ:

- He admitted taking the money
- He detests writing letters
- He didn't want to risk getting wet.
- I can't understand his/ him leaving his wife

3. Verb + to infinitive/ v-ing không khác nghĩa

Một vài động từ được theo sau bởi To Infinitive hoặc V-ing mà ý nghĩa không đổi.

Like	Prefer	start
Hate	intend (dự định)	continue
Love	begin	bother (làm phiền)

Ví dụ:

He began to laugh.= He began laughing.

It started to rain. = I started raining

Anna intends to buy a car = Anna intends buying a car

4. Verb + to infinitive/ v-ing khác nghĩa

Một vài động từ được theo sau bởi To Infinitive hoặc V-ing có sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa.

Verb	+ To V	+ V-ing
NEED	Need to V: cần phải làm (động từ nguyên mẫu mang nghĩa chủ động)	Need V-ing: cần phải được làm (động từ nguyên mẫu mang nghĩa bị động)
	Ví dụ: - Tom needs to work harder. (Tom cần làm việc chăm chỉ hơn) - The grass in front of the house needs cutting. (Cỏ trước nhà cần được cắt)	
STOP	Stop to V: dừng lại để làm việc gì khác	Stop V-ing: dừng làm việc gì đó (đang làm)
	Ví dụ:	

	<p>- They stopped to look at the pictures. (Họ dừng lại để nhìn vào các bức tranh)</p> <p>- They stopped smoking because it is bad for their health. (Họ ngừng hút thuốc bởi vì nó có hại cho sức khỏe)</p>	
REGRET	Regret to V: lấy làm tiếc phải (thông báo 1 điều gì xấu)	Regret+V-ing: hối tiếc đã làm gì (trong quá khứ)
	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- I regret to inform you that they have decided to cancel the meeting. (Tôi lấy làm tiếc khi phải thông báo với bạn rằng họ đã quyết định hủy cuộc họp)</p> <p>- I regret not speaking to her before she left. (Tôi đã hối tiếc vì đã không nói với cô ấy trước)</p>	
REMEMBER	Remember to V: nhớ sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại và tương lai)	Remember V-ing: nhớ đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)
	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- Remember to send this letter (Hãy nhớ gửi bức thư này)</p> <p>- I still remember paying her \$2 (Tôi nhớ đã trả cô ấy 2 đô la).</p>	
FORGET	Forget to V: quên sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại và tương lai)	Forget V-ing: quên đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)
	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>I forget to post this letter (Tôi quên mất phải gửi lá thư này.)</p> <p>She will never forget meeting the Queen. (Cô ấy không bao giờ quên lần gặp nữ hoàng.)</p>	

TRY	Try to V: cố gắng làm	Try V-ing: thử làm
	<p>Ví dụ:</p> <p>- She tries to pass the entrance exam to the college of pharmacy (Cô ấy cố gắng để vượt qua được kì thi đầu vào trường đại học dược.)</p> <p>- I've got a terrible headache. I try taking some aspirins but they didn't help. (Tôi bị đau đầu kinh khủng. Tôi thử uống thuốc giảm đau nhưng nó không hiệu quả.)</p>	
GO ON	Go on to V: làm tiếp một việc gì khác	Go on V-ing: tiếp tục làm cùng một việc gì
	<p>Vi dụ:</p> <p>After discussing the English speaking club, we went on to sing I went on talking for 2 hours.</p>	

Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc, to V hoặc V-ing

1. I intend _____ to Brazil in August. (go)
2. I arranged _____ my vacation during the last two weeks. (take)
3. I considered _____ to Venezuela or Argentina first. (go)
4. But I decided _____ them for next year. (leave)
5. The government has demanded me _____ a visa to go to Brazil. (get)
6. That involves _____ in a long line at the consulate. (stand)
7. I didn't mind _____ the \$45 fee. (pay)
8. But I hate _____ in lines. (wait)

- 9. I also detest _____ passport photos. (get)
- 10. I really want _____ the country, so I did it. (see)
- 11. I haven't begun _____ yet. (pack)
- 12. I'll start soon because I can't stand _____ in a rush. (pack)
- 13. I remembered _____ my neighbor to take care of my dog. (ask)
- 14. He doesn't really mind _____ behind. (stay)
- 15. But he always loves _____ us come back! (see)

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây. Chọn động từ thích hợp và cho dạng V-ing

emigrate	go	have to	help	leave	many	stay
phone	read	say(2)	see	talk	tell	travel

- 1. Fancy regrets _____ a man so much younger than herself
- 2. If you like tongue-twisters, try _____ " Six Swiss wrist watches."
- 3. Are you a student at this school? I don't recollect _____ you here before.
- 4. I'm sorry to trouble you, but would you mind _____ me with this suitcase?
- 5. It's very late. I suggest _____ the washing-up until the morning.
- 6. I started work when I was 16. Now, I regret not _____ at school.
- 7. I'll never finish _____ these papers! There are so many of them!
- 8. Would you consider _____ if things got worse in this country?
- 9. If you find the sound [h] difficult, practice _____ " He hit her on her hairy head with a hard, heavy hammer"
- 10. You should try to avoid _____ in the rush hour.
- 11. I have enjoyed _____ to you, and I hope we meet again some time.
- 12. I deny _____ you what to wear and what to do.

13. I simply couldn't resist _____ you to tell you the good news!

14. She is afraid of the dentist, so she always puts off _____ till the last possible moment

15. Can you imagine _____ walk five miles to school every day? That is what we had to do.

Choose the correct option.

- 1. Hugo prefers *shopping* / *shop* online.
- 2. My mum wanted *finding* / *to find* a smart black skirt for work.
- 3. She doesn't like *to wear* / *wearing* red.
- 4. I can't stand *to buy* / *buying* clothes.
- 5. Where does Mary hope *to get* / *getting* a red pullover?
- 6. You don't need *to try* / *trying* this on – it's one size.

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There is one extra verb.

A: I need 1 _____ about a present for my mum. Can you help me?

B: What about this skirt?

A: I think she'd prefer 2 _____ a nice T-shirt from me.

B: What colours does she like 3 _____ ?

A: She prefers dark colours because she would like 4 _____ elegant.

B: Well, we've got lots of T-shirts. Why don't you spend some time 5 _____ around?

5 minutes later

B: What have you decided 6 _____ ? Which T-shirt are you going to get?

A: The black one. I'm sure my mum will love it.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Stefanos Tsitsipas Born in 1998, Stefanos began 1 _____ (play) tennis at the age of three, when he also spent a lot of time 2 _____ (watch) tennis on TV. Stefanos' parents – Yulia from Russia and Apostolos from Greece – are both tennis coaches. They taught him 3 _____ (play) and they encouraged him 4 _____ (follow) his dreams. He spends hours 5 _____ (train) and

he hopes 6 _____ (be) the best player in the world. Outside of tennis, his hobbies are travelling and photography, and he also loves 7 _____ (do) anything creative. He enjoys 8 _____ (make) videos for his YouTube channel and he produces his own podcast. He can 9 _____ (speak) Greek, Russian and English, and he intends 10 _____ (learn) Spanish too. Page | 47
Fun fact: His grandfather, Sergei Salnikov, won a gold medal in the 1956 Olympics in football!

Listening

Task 1. Listen to an interview with Jackie Smith, a windsurfing champion. Answer the questions.

1. Who were her role models when she started windsurfing?

2. What other water sports has she tried?

3. Who are her role models now?

Task 2. Listen again and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

1. Jackie was _____ when she won the international windsurfing championship.

2. When Jackie's mum was _____, she took part in windsurfing events herself.

3. Jackie learnt to swim when she was about _____.

4. Although Jackie is _____ younger, she has always admired Rachel.

5. Jackie and Rachel both became members of a _____ when they were young.

6. Jackie's mum encouraged her when she took up _____.

7. In Jackie's first windsurfing competition, she finished in _____ place.

8. Jackie thinks that she is very much like her _____.

Reading

Read the text and decide if the statements 1–8 True or False.

Lessons from Grandad

Have you ever thought about what you get and learn from your elders? Take food, for example. Where does your food really come from? For example, think about modern milk production. Milk goes from a farm to a milk factory, where it is processed and put in milk bottles or cartons. Then someone buys it for you from a supermarket or a local shop. That's a lot of steps!

Trong Minh, from Phu Tho, didn't like the large number of steps involved in producing food. "It seemed that the food was not as fresh as we thought. So, I decided to go to a farmer's market one day. My grandfather sells food from his farm there. The food is a little more expensive, but it is organic. This means it is more nutritious and there are no added chemicals in the food. It is much more delicious too. I spend a lot of time on my grandfather's farm. He shows me traditional methods of farming and cooking. Next year I want to study farming. I think with my grandfather's help and my studies, I can become a very "successful farmer."

Hoai Anh became interested in organic food a few years ago. She enjoys hanging out with Grandad. "One year he taught me how to make a vegetable salad. All the vegetables were from his garden. The salad was delicious - very different from the ones from supermarkets. This made me think about where our food comes from and how fresh it is. Now I'm a teenager I still visit Grandad and he teaches me so many things about food, like how to cook it and where it comes from. When I finish school, I want to become a chef and cook with food straight from my own market garden."

	True	False
1. Food in supermarkets usually comes straight from a farm.		
2. Mark's grandfather sells his produce at a farmer's market.		
3. Organic food is usually a little cheaper.		

4. Trong Minh spends much time on the farm but no one teach him traditional methods of farming.		
5. Trong Minh thinks he will succeed in farming with the help of his grandfather and his studies.		
6. One day, Hoai Anh's grandad made her some vegetarian foods from vegetable in his garden.		
7. Hoai Anh learns about where food comes from with her grandad.		
8. Hoai Anh wants to cook with her own fresh food in the future.		

Vocabulary

Family & social life

Task 1. Choose the correct answers A–D.

Example: He cut himself _____ his family completely and has not contacted them for years.

A off from **B** away from **C** away to **D** out from

1. When you split up with somebody, you _____.

A fall in love **B** end a relationship
C start having a relationship **D** get to know someone

2. The news about his promotion really _____ my day!

A created **B** did
C made **D** cheered up

3. They used to be close friends, but they lost _____ after college.

A communication **B** interests
C friendship **D** touch

4. We have a lot _____ common.

A in **B** on **C** with **D** –

5. If you want to be loved, you should always look _____ other people.

A for **B** at **C** about **D** after

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box below.

(agree with call on fall out get on
hang out let down rely on)

*Example: I'm sorry but I don't **agree with** you – I think we should do exactly the opposite.*

1. You look depressed. Have you _____ with your parents again?
2. Why don't you _____ Ann this afternoon and see if she needs any help with the decorations?
3. Do you want to _____ this evening? We could go to the cinema or a café.
4. I heard they are really _____ well with each other – they are great friends.
5. Many students _____ their parents for money – they still need their help.
6. She never wanted _____ her parents – she just found studying at university too difficult.

Task 3: Choose the correct answer A–D.

Example: She must be very _____ living in that huge house all by herself.

A busy B **lonely** C lazy D single

1. Helen finally feels _____: she's got her own company and a lovely family – all she's ever wanted.

A honest B vain C easy-going D fulfilled

2. Why are you always so _____ about my plans? Why don't you ever believe in me?

A sceptical B down-to-earth C hopeless D disobedient

3. My brother's best friend is really _____ – all he cares about is other people's appearance and not what they have to say.

A resilient B shallow C rude D sceptical

4. Mrs Branson's grandson is extremely _____ – he's only five and always says 'Good evening', 'Thank you very much' and 'Excuse me'.

A courageous B honest C well-mannered D hard-working

5. I think she's too _____ – she didn't say anything when she won a prestigious science competition because she didn't want to seem too important. Can you believe it?

A modest B honest C rude D decisive

6. Blake is very _____ and practical, that's why he's always responsible for the money.

A hopeful B cynical

C rebellious

D down-to-earth

UNIT 7 NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

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Grammar

Reported speech

Put the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. "I have already written that letter," my friend said. → My friend said

2. Carol said to me, "I will ask Mr. Harris about that word." → Carol told

3. He said, "I don't understand those two lessons at all." → He said (that)

4. "I know those girls quite well," Mary said. → Mary said

5. Charles said to me, "I have to leave the office before 3.00 p.m." → Charles told

6. "My secretary didn't finish the work," Mr. Johnson said. → Mr. Johnson said

7. George said, "I can't possibly finish the work by that time."

8. Mr. Anderson said, "I have been smoking too much recently."

9. "My entire trip cost me two thousand dollars," Mr. Brown said

10. "Your health will improve very quickly," the doctor said to me

11. "You must study hard for the test," the teacher informed us

12. "I have something to show you," he said to her

13. "You don't look after yourself properly," the doctor said to me

14. "You have a temperature," the doctor said to him
15. "You've obviously been ill for several days," the doctor said to me
16. "You can't go to work," the doctor said to her
17. "You're much too thin," the doctor said to him
18. "You need to stay in bed," the doctor said to me
19. "You don't keep your flat warm enough," the doctor said to him
20. "You can phone me if you feel worse," the doctor said to me
21. "He said to me, "My car was stolen a few weeks ago,"
22. "David said to us, " I'm not enjoying my job very much."
23. "He said to me, " Do you speak any languages?"
24. "Do you like the school?" he said to us
25. "Do you live with your parents?" i said to them
26. "Do you like your job?" he said to me
27. David asked me, "Do they teach music?"
28. "Are you going to London next week?" he said to us
29. "Did you enjoy yourself at the party last night?" he said to her
30. "Have you ever been to Paris?" he said to me

Read the pairs of sentences. Then correct the mistakes in the reported speech.

1. 'Recycling waste is very important to me.'

She told to me that recycling waste was very important to her.

2. 'I'm going to meet a group of activists.'

He told me that he met a group of activists.

3. 'Maja called me.'

He said that Maja has called him.

4. 'We'll meet you.'

They told us that they will meet us.

5. 'We haven't received your application.'

They told her that we hadn't received your application.

6. 'I'll see you at the party, Matt.'

She told Matt that she will see him at the party.

7. 'I've already sent you an email explaining the situation.'

He said that he already sent an email explaining the situation.

8. 'I can collect the documents.'

She told to her manager that she could collect the documents.

Complete the reported statements.

1. Sarah: 'Can you tell us your job interview story?'

Sarah asked Vernon _____ job interview story.

2. Vernon: 'I run a small company and I was looking for a new accountant.'

Vernon said _____ and _____
for a new accountant.

3. Shirley: 'Interviewees should always switch their phones off during the interview.'

Shirley said _____ during the interview.

4. Robert: 'I recently interviewed a young woman. I don't think she was very well prepared.'

Robert said _____ a young woman. He also said _____
_____ very well prepared.

5. Jennifer: 'I interviewed somebody this morning and offered him the job.'

Jennifer said _____ him the job.

6. Sarah: 'We have time for one more caller. So, Jennifer, tell us your story.'

Sarah said _____ and asked Jennifer _____
_____ story.

Write the conversation in reported speech. Use the reporting verbs in brackets.

A: Have we met before? (**ask**)

B: I'm not sure. (**reply**)

A: Were you at Sam's party a few weeks ago? (**want to know**)

B: I don't know anyone called Sam. (**tell**)

A: Wait, I think I saw you on a bus last week. (**say**)

B: I never take the bus. (**tell**)

A: I know! We went to the same school ten years ago! (**realise**)

B: I still don't remember you. Sorry. (**say**)

Listening

In the wild

Task 1. Listen to an advert for an activity camp and mark the sentences *True* or *False*.

	True	False
1. The camp is a summer camp.		
2. The camp is for families.		
3. The campsites are in different locations.		

Task 2: Listen to Poppy talking about Wild Adventure camp. Complete her diary with the activities in the list. There are some activities that you do not need to use

- discover unusual plants* *sleep outside* *make a shelter*
listen to the wildlife *watch the stars*
look for wild animals *make a fire*

<p>Monday: (1) _____</p> <p>Tuesday: (2) _____</p> <p>Wednesday: (3) _____</p> <p>Thursday: (4) _____</p> <p>Friday: (5) _____</p>

Task 3: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Why didn't Poppy sleep outside in the end?

2. Why didn't she listen to the wildlife?

3. Why weren't there any spiders in the camp?

4. What did Poppy see in the cave?

Reading

Natural wonders of the world

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

AMAZING WORLD

On this blog we publish articles about the most amazing places on our planet.

This week's article is by Miguel Garcia.

Miguel is from Beatty, USA, a town next to Death Valley National Park, which has record-breaking high temperatures.

A dangerously hot place

What are summer temperatures like where you live? It's August, so it's forty degrees Celsius in Beatty town and forty-five degrees Celsius in Death Valley, which is absolutely boiling. When you wake up in the morning, your eyes feel dry and you don't want to move because it is hot.

Some people think it's really boring in Death Valley, but I really love outdoor adventures in the desert. We usually go on a camping trip in March or April, when it's cooler than in summer. This year we visited a huge volcano crater, about a kilometre wide. It was amazing, completely different from any other place! They filmed some famous science fiction movies there because it looks like another planet.

The night sky is so clear in the desert that you can see thousands of stars. I wanted to sleep outside, but Dad was quite worried about scorpions, so I couldn't do that. I took some great photos of the Milky Way above us, though.

Did you know that sand can make a noise? On the final day of our trip we visited sand dunes at Mesquite and heard the sound of wind blowing the sand. It was very strange. We also tried sandboarding down the dunes. It's like snowboarding down a mountain, but on the sand. It was my favourite activity on a totally awesome trip.



Task 1. Look at the photo and read the article. What does Miguel like about the place where he lives?

Task 2. Read the whole article again and choose the correct answer.

1. Miguel says that the temperature _____

- a. is the same in Beatty and Death Valley.
- b. makes you feel tired.
- c. is normal for the time of year.

2. The volcano crater was _____
- a. quite cold.
 - b. really unusual.
 - c. not very big.
3. One night in the desert Miguel _____
- a. felt worried about something.
 - b. slept in the open air.
 - c. saw something special in the sky.
4. According to Miguel, sand dunes _____
- a. look like mountains.
 - b. can make noises.
 - c. can be used for sport.
5. Which of the following is an opinion, not a fact?
- a. The trip was totally awesome.
 - b. In March or April it's cooler than in summer.
 - c. Sand can make a noise.

Vocabulary

The natural world

Task 1. Match the sentence halves.

1. It was raining, so we made	• a. to the wildlife all night.
2. It was cold, so we made	• b. some unusual plants here.
3. We listened	• c. a fire to keep warm.
4. It's too cold to sleep	• d. a shelter to keep us dry.
5. Last year scientists discovered	• e. the stars when we told stories.
6. We looked	• f. for wild animals, but didn't find any.
7. We watched	• g. outside.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

icy	cold	rising	cave	wildlife
path	sky	degree	stars	thunders

1. The roads are _____ today, so please drive carefully.
2. There were only a few clouds in the _____.
3. The weather forecast said it will be thirty _____ Celsius today. That's hot!
4. At night you can see the _____ shining.
5. I can hear _____. Can you see any lightning?
6. It was very dark at the back of the _____.
7. The river is _____ quickly because of all the rain. I hope there won't be a flood.
8. There is a lot of interesting _____ in the forest.
9. We followed the _____ until we came to a river.
10. It's freezing _____ today, so wear your warmest clothes.

Task 3. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. A bird had built a nest on the *branches* / *roots* of the tree.
2. More and more people are choosing *solar* / *sustainable* energy to heat their homes.

3. In the jungle, the explorers saw the *falls* / *waves* and stopped to get some drinking water.
4. At home, you should sort your *leaves* / *rubbish* into glass, aluminium and paper.
5. The sun went *down* / *out* at around 8 p.m. and soon the sky was dark.
6. In the woods, there was a lovely *clearing* / *pond* where we sat to have a picnic.
7. Water is made up *with* / *of* hydrogen and oxygen.
8. Air and water pollution are *damaging* / *disturbing* the environment.
9. We were still swimming when the tide came *in* / *up* and made our towels wet.
10. At my supermarket, there's a section with *organic* / *reusable* food.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the word in capitals.

1. Humans are responsible for the _____ of the planet. DESTROY
2. The _____ of the wildfire had lost their homes and were all in shock. SURVIVE
3. The accident should not have happened – it was completely _____. AVOID
4. Did you know that the sun is _____ to your skin and can cause cancer? HARM
5. What is the _____ of the water in the middle of the river? DEEP
6. K2, the world's second tallest mountain, has a _____ of 8,611 metres. HIGH
7. They ignored all the _____ about the dangerous current and nearly drowned. WARN
8. They're going to _____ this road as it's too narrow. WIDE

UNIT 8 TOURISM

Grammar

Relative pronouns

Điền vào chỗ trống “who” hoặc “which”

1. A soldier is someone _____ works in the army
2. A student is a person _____ goes to school
3. An ostrich is a bird _____ cannot fly
4. A cook is someone _____ makes meals at a restaurant
5. A tire is thing _____ you can find on a wheel
6. A stick is a piece of wood _____ is long and thin

: Viết lại các cặp câu dưới đây thành câu có chứa MĐQH

1. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete

→ _____

2. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby

→ _____

3. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia

→ _____

4. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly

→ _____

5. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father

→ _____

6. I dropped a glass. The glass was new

→ _____

7. She loves books. The books have happy endings

→ _____

8. They live in a city. The city is in the north of England

→ _____

9. The man is in the garden. The man is wearing a blue jumper

→ _____

10. The girl works in a bank. The girl is from India

→ _____

11. My sister has three children. My sister lives in Australia

→ _____

12. The waiter was rude. The waiter was wearing a blue shirt

→ _____

13. The money is in the kitchen. The money belongs to John

→ _____

14. The table got broke. The table was my grandmother's

→ _____

15. The television was stolen. The television was bought 20 years ago

→ _____

16. The fruit is on the table. The fruit isn't fresh

→ _____

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I'm not keen on food *who /which* is very spicy.
2. A chef is someone *who /which* has to work long hours.
3. I met a boy *who /which* is a food blogger.
4. Have you eaten the cake *who /which* was in the fridge?
5. A vegan is a person *whose / who* diet doesn't contain animal products.
6. Curry is a dish *whose /which* is popular all over the world.

Complete the article with *who, which* or *whose*.

An app for young people from young people

Alyssa Kapasi is a student from New York (1) _____ is doing something special. She's developing an app (2) _____ aims to help other students. The app is called Food for Thought and it's an app (3) _____ people can use to pay for their kids' lunch. But they can also donate an extra two or three dollars for each meal. This money buys something to eat for students (4) _____ can't afford it. All this is done without giving names, so a hungry student gets lunch without feeling embarrassed. At the moment, Alyssa is working on the app with four of her classmates. They are all trying to make things a bit better for young people (5) _____ life needs help.

Join the sentences using a relative pronoun.

1. My little sister's favourite toy is a doll. It walks, talks and cries.

2. I know the girl. She is talking to my best friend Steven.

3. I bought him a pair of trousers. They were a bit too tight for him.

4. Teachers are very patient people. They try to help other people learn important things.

5. I gave him a present. It was very nice but also very expensive.

6. Comedians are very talented people. They try to make other people laugh.

7. This is the restaurant. Tom and Jane went there on their first date.

8. That is the author. His cartoon is very popular to young children.

Listening

Tourism, travel, transport

Task 1. Listen to six recordings about holidays and match them with the photos (A-E).

Which recording does not have a photo? Write your answers in the given spaces.

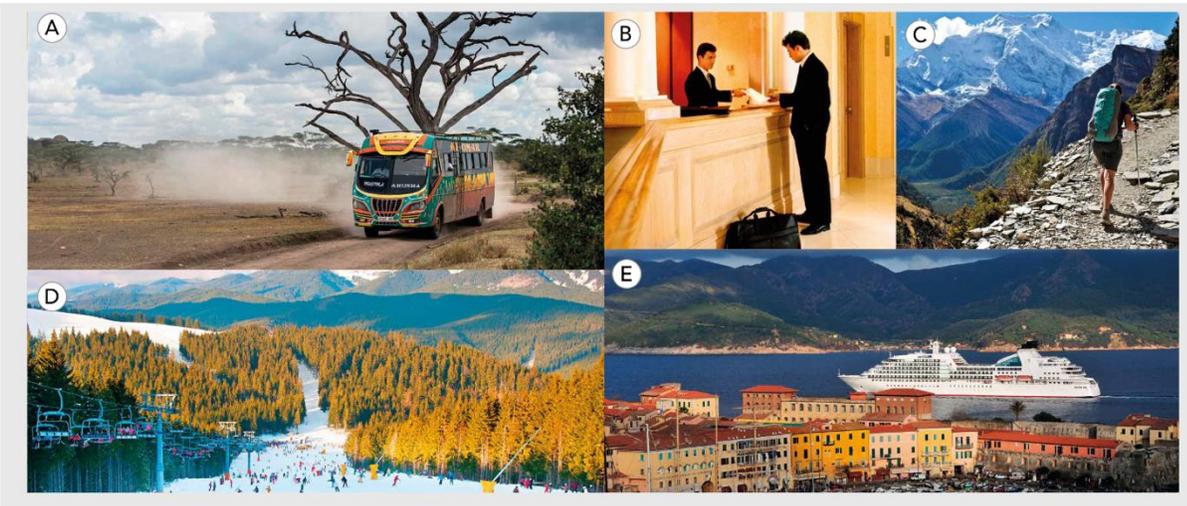


Photo A: Recording _____

Photo B: Recording _____

Photo C: Recording _____

Photo D: Recording _____

Photo E: Recording c

Recording _____ *doesn't have a photo.*

Task 2: Listen to the recordings again. For questions 1–6, choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1. The speaker thinks her sister is _____.
A. selfish B. stupid C. boring
2. The man wants to spend the night _____.
A. in a youth hostel B. in a three-star hotel C. in a tent
3. Mr Baker _____.
A. has to pay for one breakfast
B. has to pay for two breakfasts
C. has already paid for two breakfasts
4. Skiers in Megève _____.
A. couldn't ski last week because of the rain
B. have nothing to do in Megève when they can't ski
C. have good skiing conditions in Megève now
5. The advert is for _____.
A. a beach holiday B. a travel company C. a job of tour leader
6. The mother _____.
A. doesn't want her daughter to go away.
B. is worried about the dangers of travelling alone.
C. wants her daughter to go to Canada only.

Reading

Read the article and do the tasks that follow.

Travelling abroad: lost and (sometimes) found

Losing something on holiday is never fun. Here, four people tell us their stories about losing something abroad.

A. Darius

One morning, on holiday with my wife, I went down to the pool alone. While I was swimming, I saw that my wedding ring wasn't on my finger. It was in the water! I asked people around me to look for it but none of us could find it. I was afraid to tell my wife, but she was fine about it. She bought me a new ring when we got home.

B. Alice

My family and I were staying at a house in Florida. One morning, I put my phone on top of the car while I was putting my youngest child in his car seat. Then I got into the car and we drove off. Later, I wanted to take photos, but I couldn't find my phone anywhere. I looked in every bag, but it wasn't there! We found it when my husband drove over it. He was parking the car in front of our house and he didn't see it. It was completely broken. I was very upset about it at the time, but we can all laugh about it now.

C. Lucas

I was in Mexico with some friends. We had a fantastic week in Tijuana. On our last day, we left the hotel and got in the car to go home. When we got to security at the border between Mexico and the USA, I couldn't find my passport. We went back to the hotel, but it wasn't there. I couldn't believe it! My friends had jobs to go to so they went home. I went to the US Embassy in Tijuana to get a new passport. It took two days. I wasn't pleased, but I felt worse when I got home and found my lost passport at the bottom of my bag.

D. Emi

I was so excited when I landed in Paris that I got off the plane very quickly. In the arrivals hall, I saw that my purse wasn't in my bag. It was on my seat on the plane! I went to the airline desk and told them the problem. After an hour, someone brought me my purse. I was very pleased!

Task 1. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Darius asked others for help. | T | F |
| 2. Darius's wife was upset about the ring. | T | F |
| 3. Darius got a gift after his holiday. | T | F |
| 4. Alice forgot something because she was helping someone else. | T | F |
| 5. Alice thought it was funny when she found her phone. | T | F |

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Lucas found his passport when he was at the hotel. | T | F |
| 7. Lucas's friends stayed with him in Mexico. | T | F |
| 8. Lucas was happy when he found his passport. | T | F |
| 9. Emi did something too fast. | T | F |
| 10. Emi got the lost item back safely without any problems. | T | F |

Task 2. Complete each sentence with one or two words from the article.

1. Darius was in the _____ on his own.
2. Alice wanted to use her phone to _____.
3. Alice's _____ was driving the car.
4. Lucas and his friends were in Tijuana for one _____.
5. Emi looked for her wallet when she was in the _____ of the airport.
6. Emi asked for help at the _____.

Task 3. Complete the plans with the name of a writer from the article.

1. Next time, _____ is going to put everything in their car before they help others.
2. Next time, _____ is going to carefully check their bag when they can't find something.
3. Next time, _____ is going to check they have everything at the end of a flight.
4. Next time, _____ is going to take off one important thing before going swimming.

Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary map to help you match the phrases.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. package | a. trip |
| 2. city | b. holiday |
| 3. school | c. lounge |
| 4. check-in | d. cover |
| 5. heavy | e. break |

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 6. insurance | f. traffic |
| 7. departure | g. ticket |
| 8. return | h. desk |

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letters are given.

1. I lost my l_____ and all the souvenirs were in it.
2. At c_____, your bags will be checked by the airport officers.
3. They drove across France and were exhausted after their long j_____.
4. A p_____ on my flight became ill and the plane had to return to the airport.
5. During our trip in Paris, we had an excellent g_____ who knew a lot about the city.
6. You must have a p_____ if you want to travel from Europe to the US.
7. They went on a c_____ that sailed around the Mediterranean.
8. After you check in, you must go to the g_____ before you get on the plane.
9. Their flight was delayed and so they missed their c_____.
10. The bus was c_____ this morning and there was nowhere to sit.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

<i>board</i>	<i>catch</i>	<i>get on</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>land</i>
<i>pack</i>	<i>sail</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>watch</i>

1. Would you like to _____ camping with us this summer?
2. I've _____ my bag and I'm ready for my trip to Spain.
3. Let's _____ the sights in the morning and then have lunch.
4. On that island, tourists gather on the cliff to _____ the beautiful sunset.
5. The crew helped the old man to _____ the plane and find his seat.
6. Helen's plane will _____ at six o'clock – let's meet her at the airport.
7. They _____ on a ferry from Greece to Italy and then got a train to Rome.
8. Jack _____ the wrong bus today and was late for work.
9. I think you should _____ the underground – it's the quickest way to get around the city.
10. I usually _____ the bus to university and it only takes 20 minutes to get there.

UNIT 9 WORLD ENGLISHES

Grammar

Nối các cặp sau bằng mệnh đề quan hệ

1. She bought the car. Her mother had recommended it.
2. He lost the pencil yesterday. I bought it for him.
3. Lana called the delivery company. Her friend often uses it.
4. Lam met a young man. I used to work with him for a very long time.
5. Sana called the lawyer. My mother knows her very well.
6. He went on a date with a knowledgeable girl. His mother likes her.
7. We employed a gardener. Nam introduced her.
8. The cake is on the table. My mother bought it.
9. The book belongs to Sara. She found it under the cabinet.
10. The food was yummy. My dad cooked the food.
11. The bike was broken. My grandparents gave me the bike.
12. The robber was arrested. Sam reported him to the police immediately.
13. The teacher was smart and kind. Kathy asked him about her problem.
14. The dancer was very pretty. My younger brother dated her.
15. The secretary is in the post office. Hana always helps her.

Điền vào chỗ trống các đại từ và trạng từ quan hệ : who, whom, which, whose, where, when” sao cho thích hợp

1. Can you give me back the money _____ I lent you last month?
2. This is the restaurant _____ we used to eat when he lived in Boston
3. Mark has sent me an email _____ I haven't replied yet.
4. Who's the person _____ is sitting next to Nancy?
5. They complained about the wrong goods _____ were sent to them
6. This is Susan _____ husband works in the sales department
7. Candy is wearing a new dress _____ she bought in the summer sales
8. Monday is the day _____ bills have to be paid
9. The secretary showed me the filing cabinet _____ important documents are filed
10. Do you like the boy _____ Mary is talking to?
11. We enjoyed the party _____ Peter and Pam had to celebrate Christmas
12. Are you the person _____ applied for a job as a receptionist?
13. Is this this pub _____ you meet your friends?
14. You have to delete the sheet _____ is repeated
15. April is the month _____ we have Easter holiday in Spain.
16. The advice _____ Sam gave me was quite senseless
17. Have you bought the food _____ I asked you?
18. Pjone Mr Smith _____ you will have to talk to tomorrow
19. Let's visit the park _____ we played after school
20. Celebrities receive lots of invitations _____ they don't accept
21. Did you refuse the offer _____ the company made you?

Complete the sentences with *which, that, who or where*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Tick the sentences where you don't need the relative pronoun.

1. I don't know anyone _____ enjoys birdwatching. ___
2. There's usually a teacher in the library _____ we can talk to. ___
3. I know a restaurant _____ they make great burgers. ___

4. Is there a café in town _____ serves vegetarian food? ___
5. Betty likes teachers _____ are nice and friendly. ___
6. Does Leo borrow books _____ he reads for fun? ___

Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.

1. The waitress served us. She was very friendly.

2. The bus goes into town. It stops at the school too.

3. The woman lives next door. Is she a teacher?

4. The hotel was beautiful. We stayed there last summer.

5. I didn't like the film. We saw it at the cinema yesterday.

6. This week, I've visited the school. I studied there when I was a teenager.

Task 3. What is special about the relative clauses in (4) and (8)?

Real friends?

Do you think of all the people (1) _____ you know online as your friends? It seems that a lot of the people (2) _____ use social media sites, such as Facebook, have over 200 online friends, compared to around fifty 'real' friends, (3) _____ they actually meet in real life. Facebook, (4) _____ was started in 2004, now has around 2.9 billion users worldwide, and a lot of people see it as a place (5) _____ they can meet new friends as well as keep in touch with old ones. Studies (6) _____ have looked at how people behave on social media sites have found that people are sometimes more honest and open online than they are in real life. But psychologists say, it is our ten or twelve closest

relationships (7) _____ are the most important to us. So maybe it's still better to and meet your friends in the local park or café, (8) _____ you can talk face to face.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. A. which | B. who | C. where |
| 2. A. that | B. where | C. what |
| 3. A. which | B. that | C. who |
| 4. A. what | B. which | C. who |
| 5. A. where | B. that | C. which |
| 6. A. that | B. who | C. where |
| 7. A. who | B. where | C. which |
| 8. A. which | B. where | C. that |

Listening

Video lesson: How languages evolve?

Task 1. Look at the photos from a TV programme about languages and discuss the questions.



1. What countries could the photos be from?
2. What languages do you think are spoken there?
3. Are any small regional languages spoken in your country? If so, what are they?
4. Do you think it is important to keep them alive? Why?/Why not?

Task 2. Watch the TV programme and give short answers to the questions.

1. What languages are spoken in Ireland?

2. How many local languages are spoken in Kenya?

3. What is English used for in our global world?

4. Do you think it is important to keep them alive? Why?/Why not?

Task 3. Watch the video again and complete each blank with one word and/or a number.

1. There are _____ of different languages in the world today.
2. English is spoken by _____ of people.
3. English is studied as a second language by 1.5 _____ learners.
4. _____ people speak Irish.
5. The Irish language has _____ words than English.
6. 35,000 children in Ireland go to _____ primary schools.
7. The Turkana people use _____ different languages.
8. In their own community, _____ is their first choice.

Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

English never stops changing

All languages are in flux. In other words, they are constantly changing. This is especially true of English, which is a real global language. There are now three times more non-native speakers of English than natives. About one billion people speak it as a foreign language, while only 360 million speak it as a mother tongue. So why is English changing and is this a good thing?

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One reason is globalisation. Today business meetings can be held with people from all over the world – for example, Brazil, Nigeria and Japan. Nearly always, the only common language spoken will be English. This has led to the creation of a new language variety called International English. It's a kind of English which speakers from all countries can use to talk to each other.

English plays a different role in different countries. In Singapore, Hong Kong and the Philippines, English is spoken as a second language. In the Philippines, Tagalog (the country's main language) and English merge to create a variety called Taglish. But some local languages don't merge with official languages in this way, and they are in danger because fewer people speak them.

The use of slang also changes a language. For example, colloquial terms such as *innit?* (*isn't it?*) and *like* are used so much in contemporary English that they are now a kind of punctuation. But if people use these terms to communicate, maybe they should count as real words.

The fact is that a language evolves because new words are constantly being added to it. Nouns such as *emoticon*, *spam* or *blog* and verbs like *google*, *photoshop* or *skype* have all been introduced into the English language thanks to digital technology, and they will be with us for a long time. There is much discussion about whether these words should be in the dictionary or not – and some new words never make it into dictionaries. But at the same time, some words and languages that have been with us for a long time are disappearing.

Task 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is English considered to be a global language?

2. How many people speak English as a second language?

3. What is International English?

4. Why are some local languages in danger?

5. How does slang change a language?

6. Why are words like *emoticon*, *spam* or *blog* now part of the English language?

Vocabulary

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the noun form of the verbs in brackets.

1. People from different cultures use different forms of non-verbal communication (COMMUNICATE).
2. Fiona sometimes finds it difficult to read people's facial expressions (EXPRESS).
3. We had an interesting discussion (DISCUSS) in class today about different cultures.
4. For homework, I want you to write a description (DESCRIBE) of your last holiday.
5. I use a great app to help me with my pronunciation (PRONOUNCE) of new words in English.
6. Check in the dictionary for the correct definition (DEFINE) of this word.
7. What shall we get Janine for her birthday? Do you have any suggestions (SUGGEST)?
8. Do you have any explanations (EXPLAIN) for the way you behaved?
9. This book has lots of useful information (INFORM) about how to communicate.

Task 2. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Getting by in a foreign country

When I travel to another country, I always try to learn the language so I can (1) **communicate** with local people. I don't just study words and grammar but (2) _____ too, so people can understand me. However, this isn't always possible, especially if you're just going somewhere for a short holiday. It's amazing how much you can express with gestures and facial (3) _____.

Looking somebody in the (4) _____ and (5) _____ your head is important because it shows you're paying attention to what they say. If you don't understand someone, stay calm and don't raise your (6) _____. There are better ways to show you don't understand. One (7) _____ is to simply (8) _____ your shoulders in a friendly way and smile.

Be careful with some gestures, though, as they can mean different things around the world. If you (9) _____ your head in Bulgaria, it actually means 'yes'. And in some countries, it's rude to point a (10) _____ at anything, especially other people.

1. A. say B. repeat C. translate D. communicate
2. A. speak B. pronounce C. pronunciation D. repetition
3. A. information B. descriptions C. definitions D. expressions
4. A. mouth B. eye C. face D. head
5. A. nodding B. raising C. pointing D. moving
6. A. head B. gestures C. body D. voice
7. A. suggest B. suggestion C. definition D. define
8. A. shake B. lower C. shrug D. bow
9. A. shake B. point C. shrug D. lower
10. A. body B. hand C. head D. finger

UNIT 10 PLANET EARTH

Grammar

Non-defining relative clause

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng đại từ "who" hoặc "which"

1. Robert's parents, _____ are retired now, live in Spain
2. Sydney, _____ has a population of more than 3 million, is Australian's largest city.
3. Peter's sister, _____ goes to school with me, is a very nice person.
4. My uncle John, _____ lives in London, is coming to visit me next week.
5. I saw the film "Casablanca", _____ won an Oscar in 1942.

Sử dụng đại từ quan hệ viết lại các câu có chứa mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định.

1. Al Gore gave a long and boring speech. He won the Nobel Prize.
-

2. Starbucks wants to open new stores in China. It does business all over the world.
-

3. Social network sites will definitely change business. They are very popular
-

4. Scientists are working with stem cells. Stem cells will revolutionize medicine.
-

5. Last week, Jim Taylor interviewed Sally Thomson. She is my neighbour.
-

6. Mr Brown has been invited to join our club. He enjoys going to the theatre
-

7. White House is an important local monument. It was built in 1856.

8. Bono signed autographs at Tower Records yesterday. He's a famous musician.

9. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. He was president of the USA.

10. The Queen will open a new hospital. It is in Jarvis Street.

Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.

1. My sister, _____ lives in America, is a nurse.

2. He bought us a beautiful present, _____ was very kind of him.

3. We bought this flat from a very nice family, _____ lived here for ten years.

4. The people, _____ idea this was, should be ashamed!

5. These houses are very popular, _____ shows that some people just don't understand architecture.

6. When I grow up, I want to live in Brighton, _____ is sometimes called the most exciting city in Britain outside of London.

Complete the text with non-defining relative clauses A–E.

A who like travelling but have never tried air international travel

B where he went swimming in its hot seawater

C which marked the start of his life adventure

D whose dream has been to see the world

E which has got readers all over the world

At the age of fifteen Cory went on his first international trip, (1) _____. Since then Cory, (2) _____, has travelled to over nineteen countries across five continents. Cory wrote out a list of all the places he wanted to visit. So far he's been to the Sydney Opera House,

the Blue Lagoon in Iceland, Kruger Park in South Africa and many other fascinating places. The Blue Lagoon, (3) _____, has been one of his favourite adventures so far. In 2013, Cory started a travel blog, (4) _____, to document his adventures. He also wants to inform other disabled people in wheelchairs, (5) _____, about wheelchair-friendly destinations. Through his travelling and his blog, he wants to show that a wheelchair user doesn't have to stay at home and give up on their dreams.

Task 3. Complete the sentences using *who*, *whose*, *which* or *where* and the prompts in brackets. Do not change the order of the words. Change forms or add new words and commas if necessary.

- 1. Mount Vesuvius (be / fame / attract / Italy) last erupted in 1944.
- 2. The Louvre (collect / include / paint) such as the Mona Lisa, is located in Paris.
- 3. My cousin, (live / San Francisco / USA) has an apartment overlooking the city.
- 4. Our new car (my dad / buy / recent) is environmentally friendly.
- 5. Spain, (my two / sister / study) at the moment, has a very diverse climate.
- 6. My neighbour (son / meet / shop / centre) yesterday, moved here only last year.
- 7. These new light bulbs (use / little / electric / tradition / one) are actually quite expensive.

Listening

Animals

Task 1 - A. Listen to the lecture and take notes on a separate piece of paper. Then choose the correct answer.

- 1. Crocodilia first appeared _____ years ago.
A 80 million B 84 million
C 87 million D 90 million

2. According to the speaker, _____.

- A. crocodilia and birds are close relatives
- B. people and all animal species that are related to each other
- C. birds are surviving members of crocodilia
- D. crocodiles are an endangered species

3. Crocodiles are also _____, like fish.

- A crocodilia B archosaurs
- C aquatic D predators

4. Crocodilia are all _____ because they hunt and kill other animals.

- A. aquatic B. predators
- C. oviparous D. species

Task 2 - B. Listen to the lecture and take notes on a separate piece of paper. Then choose the correct answer.

1. People who study birds are called _____.

- A. aeries B. rare
- C. reproduction D. ornithologists

2. Wingspan means _____.

- A. the total area of both wings
- B. the distance from tip to tip of a bird's wings when outstretched
- C. the distance from the top to the bottom of a wing
- D. the width of a wing

3. Adorn means _____.

- A. to produce young B. to be very rare
- C. to build a nest D. to decorate

Reading

Read the article and do the tasks that follow.

A Very Bright Idea

The sun makes life on Earth possible. Almost all plants and animals rely on its warmth and heat to stay alive. For us humans, it also provides many simple pleasures such as long summer evenings, bright winter days and the feeling of warm sunlight on our faces. Imagine the frustration of living somewhere where, even when the sun is shining, people can't feel its heat or appreciate its light. The town of Rjukan, in Norway is just such a place.

For six months of the year, Rjukan, a town of 3,500 people located 100 miles west of Oslo, is cut off from direct sunlight by the steep forested hills that surround it. (1.) Of course, many Scandinavian towns and cities suffer from freezing cold temperatures in the winter months, but Rjukan's residents* have had to cope with a complete lack of sunlight as well. In an early attempt* to find a solution to this problem, a cable car was built in 1928, which allowed the town's citizens to ride to the top of the hill and top up* their vitamin D.

These days, however, the people of Rjukan can stand in their central square and enjoy the warmth and the light of the winter sun. How is this possible? What has changed? Well, the answer might seem like something from a science fiction story, but in fact it is reality. Authorities have placed three giant mirrors on top of the hills surrounding the town to reflect light down into the valley. (2.) As a result of this investment the town now benefits from a 600-square-metre area of light which brightens the central square. 'We think it will mean more activities in town, especially in autumn and wintertime,' said Karin Roe, head of the town's tourist office. 'People will be out more.'

The mirrors are controlled by a computer to follow the sun and adjust to the best angle* to catch the rays* and reflect them onto the centre of the town. (3.) However, it was only made possible with modern technology. Solar panels power equipment to automatically wash the mirrors and move them into position.

Steinar Bergsland, the town's mayor said, 'It is really special to stand in the light down on the square and feel the heat. This is for the pale little children of Rjukan.' A message on the Rjukan

tourist website states, 'The square will become a sunny meeting place in a town which is otherwise in the shade.'*

(4.) A similar project was completed in Italy in 2006, when the residents of Viganella installed mirrors on the hills above their village to take advantage of the sunlight that shone there.

GLOSSARY

residents (*n*) – the people who live in a particular place or building

attempt (*n, v*) – try (*n, v*)

to top up (*v*) – to increase the level of something and make it full again, e.g. a drink or your mobile phone credit

angle (*n*) – the space between two straight lines that join each other; you measure it in degrees, e.g. 30, 45, 90

ray (*n*) – a straight, narrow line of light, e.g. from the sun, the moon or a laser; promień

shade (*n*) – slight darkness or protection from the sun made by something blocking it, e.g. an umbrella

Task 1. Read the article quickly and choose the newspaper section that it should NOT appear in.

1 Environment news

2 Technology news

3 Tourism news

4 Winter sports news

5 Scandinavian news

Task 2. Read the article again. Complete gaps 1–4 with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence.

A The huge mirrors were carried there by helicopters, as part of a project which cost 5 million kroner (£500,000).

B This happens because between September and March the sun is so low in the sky that its light and warmth don't reach the small town in the bottom of the valley.

C Environmentalists disapprove of the project, however.

D However, Rjukan is not the only place to benefit from this kind of scheme.

E The idea was first suggested 100 years ago by Sam Eyde, who was responsible for building the town of Rjukan.

Gap 1	
Gap 2	
Gap 3	
Gap 4	

Task 3. Read the article again. Choose the correct answer A–D.

1. Which is true about the importance of the sun?

- A** It prevents humans from becoming frustrated.
- B** It is both practical and pleasant for people.
- C** Its warmth is appreciated everywhere on Earth.
- D** Every animal and plant needs it to live.

2. For half a year the town of Rjukan in Norway

- A** doesn't get direct sunlight because of its location.
- B** isn't the only Scandinavian town without sunlight.
- C** hasn't been able to find a solution to its problem.
- D** doesn't allow its citizens to stay in the valley.

3. Now the people of Rjukan

- A** can finally stand in its central square.
- B** are able to feel the sun in winter.
- C** have sunlight everywhere in the town.
- D** are organising more activities in cold months.

4. The newly installed giant mirrors

- A** make the town of Rjukan unique.
- B** can wash and move themselves.
- C** give the town a new meeting place.

D aren't a completely new idea.

Task 4. Match the beginnings with the correct endings to make extracts from the text.

- a** *of the sunlight that shone there.* **d** *for building the town of Rjukan.*
- b** *from a 600-square-metre area of light ...* **e** *to the best angle to catch the rays ...*
- c** *with a complete lack of sunlight ...* **f** *from freezing cold temperatures in the winter ...*

	<i>... many Scandinavian towns suffer</i>	f
1	The mirrors (...) <i>adjust</i>	
2	They installed mirrors (...) to <i>take advantage</i>	
3	<i>... the town now benefits</i>	
4	Sam Eyde (...) was <i>responsible</i>	
5	<i>... residents have had to cope</i>	

Vocabulary

The natural world and environment

Task 1. Find names of animals in the Wordlist mindmap that match the descriptions below.

1 It lives in the sea. It's grey and friendly. _____

2 It lives with lots of black and yellow friends. They can fly. _____

3 It's got four legs and fur and it lives in Africa. It's a dangerous animal which hunts and kills smaller animals. _____

4 It lives in seas and rivers and it's pink when it's cooked. It's very good to eat! _____

5 It's black and white and it's got wings. It lives in cold places. _____

6 It's small with red fur. It's got a long tail. It lives in the forest. _____

7 It's very small and black. It's got six legs and it lives with many friends under the ground.

8 It's like a dog but bigger. It's grey with fur. It attacks smaller animals. _____

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

1 Crocodiles are very _____. DANGER

2 We watched a documentary about the story of human _____ over the last three million years. EVOLVE

3 Be careful! Are you sure this mushroom isn't _____? POISON

4 Air _____ is damaging jungles and forests. POLLUTE 5

It was really _____ yesterday – I couldn't see anything! FOG

6 The _____ part of Poland has lots of mountains. SOUTH

7 It was lovely and _____ on holiday. SUN

8 It was so _____ yesterday – our garden chairs blew away. WIND

UNIT 11 ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Grammar

Reporting verbs (suggest, advise, recommend, etc.)

Task 1: Read the text and choose the correct option, A, B or C.

Sonia's father was a good student, but his dad expected him to join the family business, which was a garage. His teachers, however, suggested 1 ___ to university. Luckily, they convinced his parents 2 ___ him to study, and they 3 ___ to pay for his university course. To thank them, he offered 4 ___ at the garage during the holidays. So he started working there, but he 5 ___ to doing all the worst jobs. His dad assured 6 ___ learning new skills would be good for him.

1. A. to go B. that going C. that he should go
2. A. allow B. to allow C. allowing
3. A. agreed B. suggested C. insisted
4. A. work B. to work C. working
5. A. complained B. refused C. objected
6. A. him that B. that C. to him that

Task 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you may need.

1. I warned you _____ the customers in the shop or they would leave!
2. Tim insisted _____ the report before he went home.
3. Molly regretted _____ rudely to the manager of the company.
4. Donald claimed _____ a successful businessman, but he wasn't.
5. Max admitted _____ money from the company.
6. Nancy advised _____ a better job, so that's what I did.
7. We were all exhausted, but the boss refused _____ us take a break after the meeting.
8. Her science teacher encouraged _____ a biologist.

Listening

Are you technology crazy?

Task 1. Listen to the first part of a radio programme. What is the programme about?

Choose the correct answer.

- A. the number of families that use phones or tablets in their free time
- B. how much time families spend on their phones or tablets

Task 2. Listen to the second part of the programme. Match the people to the way they use the technology.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Lara | A. looks at funny video clips and laughs. |
| 2. Mum | B. often shares photos. |
| 3. Dad | C. reads the news on a tablet. |
| 4. Lara's brother | D. downloads and uses running apps. |
| 5. Everyone | E. uses the phone alarm and checks messages. |

Task 3. Listen to another programme. Match people 1–5 with the activity they miss the most.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Isla | A. following stars online |
| 2. Lucy | B. chatting to friends |
| 3. Ben | C. using the internet to do schoolwork |
| 4. Sara | D. writing blog posts |
| 5. Jeremy | E. listening to the latest music |

Reading

Read the article and do the tasks that follow.

Why be a screenager?

Jo, 14

I was on social media 24/7 but when my smartphone broke, I didn't replace it. I've never felt better but nearly all people my age just don't understand my decision. If their phone doesn't beep every two seconds, they get worried. If they're bored, they pick up their mobile. It's how they communicate, spend free time and have fun. But how much fun is staring at a screen and waiting for the next message?

I don't think I'm missing out on a social life. The people I want to hang out with are all close by. When someone wants to see me, they just knock on the door. Or we arrange to meet up during the school day. And my life is so full I don't have time to sit around messaging people. I sing and do street dance and I also design my own clothes. I get everything I need from the internet on my laptop. Living without a smartphone isn't like being on another planet. In fact, it makes me more independent and creative. Why not give it a go?

Craig, 15

A few months ago, I lost my smartphone and never found it. The first few days were awful. I really felt I was missing out on everything but now I don't think about social media much. Who cares how many likes a selfie gets or which songs everyone is listening to? I like to make up my own mind and not think the same as everyone else. The teens who are on social media are the same people I see at school or at the youth club anyway. I don't need apps like Snapchat to plan a game of football or to decide to download a film.

To me, a phone should be a way of planning entertainment, not the entertainment itself. I spend my free time skateboarding, playing my guitar and writing songs. I don't need a mobile for any of that! If I need a phone in the future, of course I'll get one. But for now, I find social media a bit dull. Going out with my mates is just more personal to me and more fun. Try it. If you switch off your phone today, you won't lose all your friends tomorrow, honest

Task 1. Read the article quickly. Who did Jo and Craig write it for?

- A. app developers
- B. other teenagers

C. parents and teachers

Task 2. Read the article again. For each question, choose the correct answer.

1. Jo believes that most teenagers _____

- A. rely on social media too much.
- B. have fun messaging each other.
- C. worry about how long they spend on social media.
- D. understood her feelings about social media.

2. What does Jo say about her life now?

- A. She arranges to meet her friends more often.
- B. She misses her friends who are online.
- C. She wishes she could be more independent.
- D. She has plenty to do without social media.

3 Craig isn't interested in social media because _____

- A. his friends from school aren't on social media either.
- B. he prefers to have his own opinions on things.
- C. he thinks there are too many selfies.
- D. he can't find an app for the activities he likes.

4. What does Craig say about mobile phones?

- A. He knows you can use them to make new friends.
- B. They can offer different types of entertainment.
- C. He may decide to have one at some time.
- D. They might be useful for advertising his songs.

5. What would be a good introduction to this article?

- A. Young people spend their whole lives online. Here are two teenagers who couldn't live without their smartphone.
- B. Are these teenagers refusing to be like everyone else? Jo and Craig tell us why they've lived their whole life without using a smartphone.
- C. Not every teenager relies on their smartphone for entertainment. Meet two young people who gave up life online to enjoy real life.

D. Why do all young people spend their lives on social media? Jo and Craig argue what's good and bad about smartphones.

Task 3. Find words/phrases in the article that have these meanings.

- 1 make a short high sound (para 1): _____
- 2 looking at something without moving your eyes (para 1): _____
- 3 make plans (para 2): _____
- 4 try it (para 2): _____
- 5 copy information or a program, usually over the internet (para 3): _____

Task 4. Which of these adjectives would you use to describe Jo and Craig? Why?

brave confident interesting old-fashioned strange unusual

Vocabulary

Task 1. Look at the photos and complete the words.



1. **charging**
cable



2. **w**
e



3. **p**
a



4. **p**
b



5. **r**
c



6. **s**
s



7. **w** **-f** **r**

Task 2: Complete the correct word for each definition. Use words from the previous exercise.

smart speaker	wireless earbuds	wi-fi router
charging cable	power bank	password app

1. You use this to change the channel on TV. _____ *remote control* _____
2. You use this to remember your login information. _____
3. You use these to listen to music so that no one else can hear, but you don't need wires. _____
4. You use this to put more power into your phone from a wall socket. _____
5. You use this to connect to the internet. _____
6. A device you talk to. It can answer your questions and find information. _____
7. A gadget you can take anywhere to charge your phone. _____

Task 3. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I don't post _____ <i>d</i> _____2. She updates _____3. Some people delete _____4. Let's take _____5. I follow _____6. My mum wants to connect _____7. I can only chat _____8. Please don't add _____9. Who do you message _____ | <ol style="list-style-type: none">a. a selfie so we remember this moment!b. with friends at the weekend. Not after school.c. photos of themselves, but I don't mind.d. on social media every day.e. me to any more groups!f. her story when she does something fun.g. all my classmates on social media.h. when you can't do your homework?i. with me on social media! |
|---|--|

UNIT 12 CAREER CHOICES

Grammar

so, such, though/ although, however, on the other hand

Task 1. Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the endings (a–h). Add so/such to the sentences for emphasis. 90

1 It's an exciting	a. that I have to eat soon.
2 I'm hungry	b. was delicious.
3 It was a terrible waste	c. that he never wakes up on time.
4 The food in the restaurant	d. of time.
5 The views were	e. city to visit.
6 He's a heavy sleeper	f. you remember to take this with you.
7 It's a peaceful place	g. beautiful to look at.
8 It's important that	h. to go for a walk.

Task 2. Rewrite the sentences using the prompts in brackets.

1. The music was too loud for us to chat. (so / couldn't)

The music was _____.

2. The hotel was a long way from the station, so we got a bus. (such / decided)

The hotel was _____.

3. The book was brilliant. I read it twice. (such / that)

It was _____.

4. The nightlife was very lively. We couldn't get to sleep. (so / that)

The nightlife was _____.

5. The market had a lot of different food from around the world. I couldn't decide what to eat. (such / that)

- The market had _____.
6. The area by the river was very calm and peaceful. It didn't feel like you were in a city. (so / that)
- The area by the river _____.
7. The murals are very colourful. I couldn't stop taking photos. (so / that)
- The murals are _____.
8. I took too many photos. I'll have to delete some of them. (so many / that)
- I took _____.

Task 3. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

1. *Though / However* she's a talented musician, she never plays in public.
2. I didn't recognise her. *On the one hand / However*, we'd met before.
3. *Although / On the other hand* there was a loud noise, she didn't wake up.
4. The train was late. *Though / However*, we managed to arrive on time.
5. *On the one hand / Though* it was freezing, I wasn't wearing a coat.
6. It's true you'd have to move away. *On the other hand / Although*, it's a great opportunity.
7. *Although / However* both his parents are scientists, he hates physics and chemistry.
8. I don't usually watch horror films. *On the one hand / However*, I enjoyed this one.

Task 4. Complete the article with one word in each gap.

The talented Mr Robeson

It's hard to say which of Paul Robeson's many talents was his finest. On the (1) _____ hand, he was a world-class singer; on the (2) _____ hand, his most important work was arguably his human rights activism. (3) _____ he is best known as a singer and actor, Robeson was also incredibly talented in other fields. He was outstanding at American football, winning an athletic scholarship to Rutgers University. He also earned a law degree from Columbia University Law School, (4) _____ he didn't work as a lawyer for long. At the time, few Americans spoke more than one or two languages. (5) _____, Robeson was familiar with over a dozen, including Mandarin Chinese, German, Spanish and Arabic, several of which he picked up on his many travels. For decades, he was one of the world's most famous men. (6) _____, after a series of illnesses, he retired in his sixties and died in 1976, largely forgotten by the public.

Listening

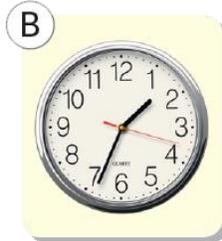
Career choices

Task 1. Listen to three recordings. Choose the correct photo, A, B or C.

1. What is the woman's job?



2. Why did the girl's dad get a new job?



3. What do you need to do the woman's job well?



Task 2: Listen to a dialogue between Sophie and her aunt Mary. Are statements 1–5 true or false?

1. Aunt Mary doesn't want Sophie to become an airline pilot.	True	False
2. Sophie hasn't been to university yet.		
3. Aunt Mary doesn't enjoy her job and wants to change.		

4. Aunt Mary is already a captain.		
5. Aunt Mary doesn't think it's an easy career for women with children.		

Task 3. Complete the collocations with the words below. Then listen, check and repeat.

degree *eyesight* *home*
off *people* *training*

Airline pilots must ...

- 1 **do** long and expensive _____.
- 2 have a **university** _____.
- 3 **get on well with** _____.
- 4 **have** excellent _____.
- 5 spend a lot of time **away from** _____.

Airline pilots can't ...

- 6 choose when they **take time** _____.

Reading

Job and career

Task 1. Read the job advertisements. Then match each ad (A–E) to the statements (1–8). Each letter can be used more than once.

A Administrative Assistant

As an Administrative Assistant with our non-profit charity, your role will involve: scheduling appointments, booking travel and accommodation; dealing with incoming and outgoing mail; meeting and greeting visitors; answering the phone. You must be: a good team player; have good time management; be a quick, accurate typist. You should also have experience in face-to-face customer service. We offer thirty days holiday, flexible working hours and a friendly working atmosphere.

C **Primary Teacher**

We are seeking a Primary Teacher to take two Year 1 classes and one Year 2 class in a privately run school in South London. Our school prides itself on our students' impressive results and a friendly working environment. We have a culturally diverse mix of students who are very eager to learn. The parents are very supportive. We strongly believe in the success of our staff.

B **WEB DESIGNER**

We are currently recruiting for the position of Web Designer to assist the Creative Director on various projects from the initial concept stage to interactive design, 3D animation and motion graphics. The ideal candidate will have at least three years' experience in 3D design, and a portfolio that demonstrates his/her animation and graphics skills (e.g. interactive games or other applications). We offer an extensive skills development programme including seminars and on-the-job training.

D **CHEF**

Exclusive, city centre hotel and restaurant seeks a Chef. The position offers a great amount of variety, from informal bistro dining, to official banquets, weddings and conference events. You will be taking control of a section of the kitchen and assisting the more senior chefs, as well as helping the development of the junior chefs. You must have a minimum of 1-2 years experience in a similar position.

E **Finance Accountant**

We are seeking a Finance Assistant to join a motivated and dynamic finance team of a big international company. The key responsibilities include: preparing budgets and financial reports; helping in the preparation of financial accounts and managing a small team of accounts assistants. This is an excellent opportunity, offering long-term employment and a great working environment in a central, easy to reach location.

Statements	Ads
1. You will be helping to train other employees.	
2. You will be working in a place which is proud of its achievements.	
3. You will have many opportunities to develop your skills.	
4. You must prove your skills by showing something specific that you have done.	

5. You will be responsible for the work of a group of employees.	
6. You will be working for an organisation whose aim is to help people, not make money.	
7. You will not have to work the same hours every day.	
8. You shouldn't have problems getting to work.	

Task 2. Read the texts and do the tasks that follow.



Sylvie

1

I'm adaptable, sensitive and good at listening to people of all ages. I don't get stressed about unexpected things. I can put up with working long hours, but I don't like water sports.

ALEXANDER

2

I live close to the ocean and am dedicated to water sports. I'd like a demanding job because I find repetitive jobs boring. I'm not keen on children and I have a dog.





Mia

3

I'd like a job where I can be active. I love water sports and am good at problem-solving. I get on well with children, but I'm scared of dogs. Free accommodation would be great.

Felix

4

I'd like to live somewhere new, but I don't have money for a flat. I'm active, spend lots of time outdoors and love water sports. I enjoy being alone and jobs which aren't too challenging. I haven't worked with kids.



Looking for a summer **job**?

Read on to find out about the most popular summer work for teenagers.

A LIFEGUARD

Being a lifeguard is the perfect way to spend time on the beach and learn new skills like first aid* and water rescue*. You must be a strong swimmer to cope with big waves, and a reliable person. It's a serious job and you don't know what's going to happen each day. It's only for those who have a passion for water. You also need to live near the coast.

B CAMP COUNSELLOR*

Are you a good leader? Do you find it easy to make decisions? The camp counsellor job involves organising activities as well as helping children with any problems, so it's essential you are caring. This job is well-paid and accommodation is included, but you have to be ready for anything. You must be hard-working and be ready to work with adults and children.

C WINDSURFING INSTRUCTOR

If you already have some skills, then take a course and become a windsurfing instructor. You need to be patient as most people you teach will be beginners. You also have to be sociable because you are going to work with adults and kids all day long. If you live near a lake or sea then this is a good job for you.

D PET SITTER

Taking care of people's pets when they go on holiday is a great summer job for animal lovers. You need to be active as the job can include walking dogs and cleaning animal cages*. The pay isn't great, but sometimes you can live for free in the same house as the animals you are looking after, so it is possible to save some money.

E GARDENER

Another option for nature-lovers is looking after people's gardens when they go on holiday, or helping them if they are too busy at work. It's important that you know about different plants and trees and how to care for them. There's plenty of alone-time in this job, so it's good for quiet people.

F ACTIVITY LEADER

You have to love kids to do this job. You also need to be good at a wide variety of different sports and activities such as volleyball and painting. This job is for active and adventurous people only. So, if swimming in a river is not your favourite activity, then this is not the job for you. The money isn't great, but accommodation is usually free.

a. Four teenagers are looking for summer jobs. Read the texts and write a suitable job A–F for each person. There are two extra jobs.

Person 1 – Sylvie _____ Person 3 – Mia _____
 Person 2 – Alexander _____ Person 4 – Felix _____

b. Read the texts again. Are statements 1–8 True or False?

Statements	True	False
1. Pet sitters have to sleep with the animals they look after.		
2. Camp counsellors work with kids, but older people too.		
3. Working as a gardener is a good job for introverted people.		
4. You learn how to deal with accidents when you work as a lifeguard.		
5. Lifeguards follow the same routine every day.		
6. Teaching people how to windsurf is a repetitive job.		
7. Activity leaders have to pay for a place to stay.		
8. Camp counsellors can make quite a lot of money.		

Vocabulary

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the words below.

challenging	<i>demanding</i>	repetitive	interesting	creative
patient	tiring	rewarding	stressful	

- a. Working as a flight attendant is extremely (1)_____. You need to be focused and (2) _____ all the time and you often spend a long time away from home.
- b. My work as a politician is difficult but *very* (3) _____ and that's why I like it. I always wanted a (4) _____ job because I think I would get bored if it wasn't.

c. Working as a builder can be (5) _____ because it's a physical job. I work hard outdoors all day and I sleep *very* well at night!

d. I like my job as a receptionist because I meet lots of interesting people. However, it can be rather (6) _____ because I do the same things all day, every day.

e. The best thing about being a teacher is that the job is very (7) _____. I get a lot of satisfaction from knowing that I'm helping young people learn.

f. I'm a doctor and my job is very (8) _____. It can be hard to relax after a hard day at work in the hospital.

g. I'm an artist and in my job it's important to be (9) _____ because I need to use original ideas all the time.

Task 2. Complete the names of jobs with the missing letters.

1. "Some people think it's an unimportant job, but in my case it's just the opposite – it seems I'm responsible for everything – phone calls, emails, my boss's coffee and even Christmas presents for his wife ..."

(s _____)

2. "I've always been good at numbers, but it is not what people think: it's not that you only have to count in this job. Calculators and computers count, but we use intelligence to make good business decisions."

(a _____)

3. "I make people happy in my job. My clients are usually women. I make their skin look younger and healthier. I also paint their nails and put their make-up on before a special occasion like a wedding or New Year's Eve party."

(b _____)

4. "I need to make a good first impression, because I'm the first person the customers see when they enter the hotel. I greet the customers, answer phone calls and emails, do the paperwork and accept the payments."

(r _____)

5. "People call me or visit my office when they want to buy, sell or rent a flat, a house or a piece of land. I help them find the best offer and negotiate the price. I don't have many clients in a month, but when I sell or buy a house for someone, I earn a lot."

(e_____a_____)

6. “My job is very stressful. I often go to conferences and have to speak in front of a lot of people. I change a person's words from one language into another when they speak. I never do it in writing because I think that's boring.”

(i_____)

7. “I can work for a newspaper, a magazine, television or radio. I like my job because every day is different. I usually go to places where something interesting is happening and then write a news report. This means I have to travel a lot to collect information and then I work from home when I write.”

(j_____)