
A. THEORY: Ôn tập từ Unit 6 đến Unit 10

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS

❖ **PRONUNCIATION**

- *three-syllable* adjectives and verbs with correct stress
- words with more than three syllables with correct stress
- sentence stress
- sentence stress appropriately to speak with a natural rhythm
- intonation patterns and use appropriate intonation

❖ **VOCABULARY**

- *Gender equality*
- *Viet Nam and international organisations*
- *New ways to learn*
- *Protecting the environment*
- *Ecotourism*

Name:

Class:

HARD WORK PAYS OFF.



Từ vựng Unit 6

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Cosmonaut	n	/'kɒzmənɔ:t/	
Domestic violence	n.phr	/də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns/	
Equal	adj	/'i:kwəl/	
Equality	n	/'kwɒləti/	
Eyesight	n	/'aɪsaɪt/	
Firefighter	n	/'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/	
Kindergarten	n	/'kɪndəɡɑ:tn/	
Mental	adj	/'mentl/	
Officer	n	/'ɒfɪsə(r)/	
Operation	n	/,ɒpə'reɪʃn/	
Parachute	v	/'pærəʃu:t/	
Parachutist	n	/'pærəʃu:tɪst/	
Patient	n	/'peɪʃnt/	
Physical	adj	/'fɪzɪkl/	
Pilot	n	/'paɪlət/	
Secretary	n	/'sekɹətɹi/	
Shop assistant	n	/'ʃɒp əsɪstənt/	

Skillful	adj	/'skɪfl/	
Soviet	n, adj	/'səʊviət/	
Surgeon	n	/'sɜ:dʒən/	
Uneducated	adj	/ʌn'edʒukeɪtɪd/	
Victim	n	/'vɪktɪm/	

Từ vựng Unit 7

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Aim	n, v	/eɪm/	
Commit	v	/kə'mɪt/	
Competitive	adj	/kəm'petətɪv/	
Economic	adj	/,i:kə'nɒmɪk/	
Economy	n	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	
Enter	v	/'entə(r)/	
Essential	adj	/ɪ'senʃl/	
Expert	adj	/'ekspɜ:t/	
Harm	n	/hɑ:m/	
Invest	v	/ɪn'vest/	
Peacekeeping	adj	/'pi:ski:pɪŋ/	
Poverty	n	/'pɒvəti/	
Promote	v	/prə'məʊt/	
Quality	n, adj	/'kwɒləti/	
Regional	adj	/'ri:dʒənl/	
Relation	n	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	
Respect	v	/rɪ'spekt/	
Technical	adj	/'teknɪkl/	
Trade	n	/treɪd/	
Vaccinate	v	/'væksɪneɪt/	
Welcome	v	/'welkəm/	

Từ vựng Unit 8

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Blended learning	n	/ˌblendɪd 'lɜːnɪŋ/	
Communicate	v	/kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/	
Control	n	/kən'trəʊl/	
Digital	adj	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	
Distraction	n	/dɪ'strækʃn/	
Exchange	v	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	
Face-to-face	adj	/ˌfeɪs tə 'feɪs/	
Flow chart	n	/'fləʊ tʃɑːt/	
Focus	v	/'fəʊkəs/	
High-speed	adj	/ˌhaɪ 'spiːd/	
Immediately	adv	/ɪ'miːdiətli/	
Install	v	/ɪn'stɔːl/	
Online learning	n	/ˌɒn'laɪn 'lɜːnɪŋ/	
Original	adj	/ə'ɹɪdʒənəl/	
Real-world	adj	/'riːəl wɜːld/	
Resource	n	/rɪ'sɔːs/	
Schedule	n	/'ʃedjuːl/	
Strategy	n	/'strætədʒi/	
Teamwork	n	/'tiːmwɜːk/	
Voice recorder	n	/vɔɪs rɪ'kɔːdə(r)/	

Từ vựng Unit 9

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Balance	n	/'bæləns/	
Biodiversity	n	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ 'vɜːsəti/	
Climate change	n	/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	
Consequence	n	/'kɒnsɪkwəns/	
Deforestation	n	/ˌdiːˌfɒrɪ'steɪʃn/	
Ecosystem	n	/'iːkəʊsɪstəm/	

Endangered	adj	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	
Environmental protection	n.phr	/ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentl prəˈtektʃn/	
Extreme	adj	/ɪkˈstriːm/	
Giant	adj	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	
Habitat	n	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	
Heatwave	n	/ˈhiːtweɪv/	
Ice melting	n	/aɪs ˈmeltɪŋ/	
Issue	n	/ˈɪʃuː/	
Panda	n	/ˈpændə/	
Practical	n	/ˈpræktɪkl/	
Respiratory	adj	/rəˈspɪrətəri/	
Tostoise	n	/ˈtɔːtəs/	
Trade	n	/treɪd/	
Upset	v	/ˌʌpˈset/	
Wildlife	n	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	

Từ vựng Unit 10

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
Aware	adj	/əˈweə(r)/	
Brochure	n	/ˈbrəʊʃə(r)/	
Craft	n	/kraːft/	
Crowd	v	/kraʊd/	
Culture	n	/ˈkʌltʃə(r)/	
Damage	v	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	
Ecotourism	n	/ˈiːkəʊtʊərɪzəm/	
Explore	v	/ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/	
Floating market	n	/ˈfləʊtɪŋ ˈmɑːkɪt/	
Follow	v	/ˈfɒləʊ/	
Host	n	/həʊst/	

Hunt	v	/hʌnt/	
Impact	n	/'ɪmpækt/	
Local	adj	/'ləʊkl/	
Mass	adj	/mæs/	
Path	n	/pɑːθ/	
Profit	n	/'prɒfɪt/	
Protect	v	/prə'tekt/	
Responsible	adj	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	
Souvenir	n	/,suː.və'niə(r)/	
Stalactite	n	/'stæləktɪt/	
Trail	n	/treɪl/	
Waste	v	/weɪst/	
Weave	v	/wiːv/	

❖ GRAMMAR

UNIT 6: PASSIVE VOICE WITH MODALS

Các động từ khuyết thiếu (modals):

- can/ could/ may/ might: *có thể*
- must: *phải*
- should/ ought to: *nên*

	Câu chủ động	Câu bị động
Cấu trúc	S + modal + V (nguyên thể)	S + modal + be Ved/P2
Ví dụ	Engineers <u>may build</u> a new bridge. (Các kỹ sư có thể xây một cây cầu mới.)	A new bridge <u>may be built</u> (by engineers). (Một cây cầu mới có thể được xây bởi các kỹ sư)

UNIT 7: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES IN COMPARATIVES (TÍNH TỪ TRONG PHÉP SO SÁNH):

1. Short adjective (Tính từ ngắn):

- Là những tính từ 1 âm tiết hoặc tính từ 2 âm tiết có chữ cái tận cùng là *-y, -ow, -et, -er-le*.

Vd: *fast, slow, tall, short, happy, narrow, quiet, clever, simple, ...*

2. Long adjective (Tính từ dài):

- Là những tính từ có 2 âm tiết trở lên

Vd: *tired, modern, beautiful, active, competitive, ...*

Lưu ý: Một số tính từ vừa là tính từ ngắn vừa là tính từ dài: *free, keen, safe, sure, true, wise, clever, common, gentle.*

COMPARATIVE (PHÉP SO SÁNH HƠN):

1. Comparative with short adjective (So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn):

- Công thức:

SHORT ADJ + “-ER” + (THAN)

Vd:

+ Educated children IS WISER THAN uneducated children. (Những đứa trẻ được giáo dục thì KHÔNG NGOAN HƠN những đứa trẻ không được giáo dục)

+ The job market in undeveloped countries IS **NARROWER THAN** the job market in Vietnam. (Thị trường việc làm ở các nước không phát triển thì HEP HƠN SO VỚI thị trường việc làm ở Việt Nam)

2. Comparative with long adjective (So sánh hơn với tính từ dài):

- Công thức:

MORE + LONG ADJ + (THAN)

Vd:

+ Our organisation aims to make disable children feel **MORE CONVENIENT** when they go to school. (Tổ chức của chúng tôi hướng tới việc làm cho những đứa trẻ khiếm khuyết cảm thấy thoải mái hơn khi đi đến trường)

+ EU job market is **MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN** Asian job market. (thị trường việc làm EU thì hấp dẫn hơn thị trường việc làm ở châu Á)

Lưu ý:

- **KHÔNG** có dạng phủ định của phép so sánh hơn.

Africa IS **POORER** than other continents. (Châu Phi **NGHÈO HƠN** các châu lục khác)

Other continents ~~AREN'T POORER~~ than Africa. (các châu lục khác ~~KHÔNG NGHÈO HƠN~~ châu Phi)
SUPERLATIVE (PHÉP SO SÁNH NHẤT):

1. Superlative with short adjective (So sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn):

- Công thức:

THE + SHORT ADJ + "-EST"

Vd:

+ Viet Nam is **THE HAPPIEST** country in the world. (Việt Nam là đất nước **HẠNH PHÚC NHẤT** trên thế giới).

+ United States and China are two of **THE RICHEST** countries in the world. (Mỹ và Trung Quốc là 2 trong những nước **GIÀU NHẤT** trên thế giới)

2. Superlative with long adjective (So sánh nhất với tính từ dài):

- Công thức:

THE MOST + LONG ADJ

Vd:

+ People say that Africa children are **THE MOST VULNERABLE** children in the world because they can't get access to education. (Người ta nói rằng trẻ em Châu Phi là trẻ em **DỄ TỒN THƯƠNG NHẤT** trên thế giới vì chúng không thể tiếp cận đến giáo dục)

+ FAO supports **THE MOST UNDEVELOPED** countries all over the world. (tổ chức FAO hỗ trợ những nước **CHƯA PHÁT TRÊN NHẤT** trên toàn thế giới)

UNIT 8: DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1.1 Who: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Who là "be/V".

Ex: *The man* is Mr. Pike. *He* is standing over there.

=> The man **who** is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

N(person) + who + V

1.2. Whom: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ, sau Whom là "a clause".

Ex: That is the girl. I told you about her.

=> That is the girl **whom** I told you about.

N(person) + whom + S + V

Note: Whom làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

1.3. Which: which dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: The dress is very beautiful. I bought it yesterday.

=> The dress **which** I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

N(thing) + which + S + V

N(thing) + which + V

Note: Which làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

1.4. That: là đại từ chỉ cả người và vật, đứng sau danh từ để làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: This is the book. I like it best.

=> This is *the book* **that** I like best.

Note: + Sau dấu phẩy không bao giờ dùng **that**

+ That luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật) **everything, something, anything, all little, much, none** và sau dạng **so sánh nhất**.

1.5. Whose: là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu. Whose đứng trước danh từ **chỉ người hoặc vật** và thay thế cho **tính từ sở hữu** hoặc **sở hữu cách (Lan's)** trước danh từ. Sau whose là 1 danh từ.

Ex: John found a cat. Its leg was broken.

=> John found a cat **whose leg** was broken.

N(person/thing) + whose + N

2. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ XÁC ĐỊNH):

- Được dùng để đưa thông tin **cần thiết** của người hoặc vật đã được đề cập đến trong câu.

Vd:

+ *The students* WHO are learning face-to-face can understand the lesson better. (Những học sinh học sinh người mà đang học trực tiếp có thể hiểu bài học tốt hơn)

+ Students fancy using *blended learning* WHICH combines traditional and modern method (học sinh thích sử dụng phương pháp học phối hợp cái mà kết hợp giữa phương pháp truyền thống và phương pháp hiện đại)

3. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ KHÔNG XÁC ĐỊNH):

- Dùng để đưa thêm thông tin cho người hoặc vật đã được đề cập, thường có dấu phẩy “,” trong câu.

Thông tin của mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định nếu mất đi vẫn bảo toàn được nghĩa của câu.

Vd:

My teacher, WHO is teaching me Geography, gives me a lot of online homework. (Cô giáo của tôi, người đang dạy tôi môn địa lý, cho tôi rất nhiều bài tập về nhà)

Một vài cách nhận biết mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:

1) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa là **một danh từ riêng**.

Vd: Nghe An, WHICH I am living in, is a glorious city. (Nghệ An, nơi mà tôi đang ở, là một thành phố lộng lẫy)

2) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa có **tính từ sở hữu** đứng trước nó.

Vd: My university, WHICH I am studying, is called Nghe An university. (Trường đại học của tôi, nơi mà tôi đang học, được gọi là trường đại học Nghệ An)

3) Danh từ được bỏ nghĩa có **this, that, these, those** đứng trước nó.

Vd: This T-shirt, WHICH I bought in Nghe An, is very colorful. (Cái áo sơ mi này, cái mà tôi đã mua ở Nghệ An, rất là nhiều màu sắc)

UNIT 9: REPORTED SPEECH

Statements (Câu kể/ Câu trần thuật)

Form

S + said/ said to sb/ told sb (that) + S + V (lùi thì).....

*Trong câu tường

lùi thì và đổi các trạng từ thời gian cho phù hợp

+ **Yes/ No questions (câu hỏi yes/ No):**

S1 + asked + (O) + IF/ WHETHER + S2 + V (lùi thì)....

Trực tiếp: Miss Nga said, “Are you a foreigner?”

Gián tiếp: Miss Nga asked (me) if/ whether I was a foreigner.

+ **WH - questions (Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)**

S1 + asked + (O) + WH - (when, where, how....) + S2 + V (lùi thì).....

E.g

Trực tiếp: “What is your name?” He asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked me what my name was

UNIT 10: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2

Câu điều kiện loại 1

Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu điều kiện có thực ở hiện tại. Điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Cấu trúc: **If + S + V(s,es), S + will/can/shall..... + V**

Eg: If I **find** her address, I **will send** her an invitation.

Câu điều kiện loại 2

Câu điều kiện loại 2 là câu điều kiện trái với thực tế ở hiện tại.

Cấu trúc: **If + S + V2/Ved, S + would/ could ... + V**

Eg: If I **had** a million USD, I **would buy** a Ferrari.

II. SKILLS FOCUS

Speaking

Topic 1: Talk about your favourite way of learning.

Topic 2: Talk about ways to improve gender equality.

Writing

Topic 1. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about ways to improve gender equality.

Topic 2. Write a paragraph (100 - 120 words) about an international organization you know.

Reading: *Luyện đọc các bài đọc liên quan đến những chủ đề đã học sau đây:*

Topics: *Gender equality, Viet Nam and international organisations, New ways to learn, Protecting the environment and Ecotourism.*

Listening: *Nghe lại các bài nghe đã học từ unit 6 đến unit 10 và luyện nghe thêm các bài nghe cùng chủ đề.*

B. PRACTICE

LANGUAGE

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. chemical | B. average | C. serious | D. polluted |
| 2. A. effective | B. personal | C. excellent | D. digital |
| 3. A. negative | B. natural | C. encourage | D. concentrate |
| 4. A. solution | B. endanger | C. awareness | D. habitat |
| 5. A. important | B. illegal | C. atmosphere | D. protection |
| 6. A. medical | B. cultural | C. domestic | D. violent |

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 7. A. <u>n</u> ature | B. <u>m</u> anage | C. <u>b</u> alance | D. <u>c</u> ampfire |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> rotect | B. <u>c</u> ontrol | C. <u>p</u> ollute | D. <u>f</u> orest |
| 9. A. <u>m</u> eaning | B. <u>g</u> reater | C. <u>h</u> eatwave | D. <u>c</u> leaning |
| 10. A. <u>e</u> ffective | B. <u>s</u> chedule | C. <u>b</u> lended | D. <u>l</u> esson |
| 11. A. <u>b</u> rochure | B. <u>p</u> rofit | C. <u>l</u> ocal | D. <u>f</u> ollow |
| 12. A. <u>f</u> ocus | B. <u>c</u> ontrol | C. <u>r</u> ole | D. <u>m</u> odern |

Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the best answer in each of the following questions.

13. All smartphones ____ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.
A. which B. who C. whose D. that
14. Science teachers ____ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.
A. whom B. what C. who D. whose
15. If I ____ you, I would advise her to try the new teaching method.
A. had been B. am C. were D. will be
16. If she didn't have to work today, she ____ her children to zoo.
A. will take B. takes C. would have taken D. would take
17. If I were you, I ____ part in this competition.
A. have taken B. take C. would take D. will take
18. If I had enough money, I ____ abroad to improve my English.
A. will go B. would go C. should go D. should have to go
19. They told their parents that they ____ their best to do the test.
A. try B. will try C. are trying D. would try
20. She asked me where I ____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
21. The mother asked her son ____.

- A. where he had been B. whether I had been C. where has he been D. where had he been
22. Martin asked me _____.
A. how is my father B. how my father is C. how was my father D. how my father was
23. Ba said he had got some good marks _____.
A. the next day B. today C. the year before D. yesterday
24. She told me that she would write to me _____.
A. yesterday B. the previous day C. today D. the following day
25. They need _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.
A. the goodest B. the best C. the better D. well
26. What's the _____ film you've ever seen?
A. good B. best C. better D. the best
27. Today, Australia is one of _____ diverse countries in the world.
A. the more culturally B. the most culturally C. most cultural D. the most cultural
28. Chuseok is one of _____ celebrations in Korea when Koreans give thanks to nature.
A. the most important B. the more important C. the less important D. more important
29. Life in this mountainous and remote area is _____ it was 10 years ago.
A. much convenient than B. more convenient than C. far convenient than D. more convenient as
30. For many years, the museum of history has been a major _____ of the city.
A. cultural identity B. natural feature C. tourist attraction D. remote
31. A(n) _____ is all the plants and living things in a particular area and the way they relate to their physical environment.
A. biodiversity B. environment C. ecosystem D. ecotourism
32. Air pollution is a(n) _____ of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
A. product B. example C. harm D. consequence
33. _____ becomes common these days due to Covid pandemic.
A. Domestic violence B. Online learning C. Economy D. Smartphones
34. Many _____ animals have been saved thanks to community efforts.
A. dangerous B. endangered C. generous D. natural
- Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s).**
35. My friend said she would take part in a go-green event the following week.
A. participate in B. look after C. get on with D. carry out
36. Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.
A. destruction B. contamination C. fertilizer D. variety
37. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and habitat loss.
A. reserve B. generation C. natural environment D. diversity
38. They were qualified for the job, but they were not recruited.
A. competitive B. selected C. competent D. applied
39. If women have to do too much housework, they cannot concentrate or work effectively.
A. learn B. distract C. focus D. ignore
40. Air pollution is a major cause of respiratory diseases or even lung cancer.
A. reason B. right C. action D. sorrow
41. She wanted to know if giant pandas were still endangered.
A. strong B. much C. large D. flooded
42. Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause destruction to wildlife.
A. organization B. contamination C. protection D. damage
43. Life on Earth is disappearing fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.
A. vanishing B. damaging C. polluting D. destroying
44. Endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as Africa.
A. disappeared B. increased C. threatened D. reduced
45. She's studying at a medical school to become a _____.
A. surgeon B. pilot C. secretary D. shop assistant
46. Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender _____.
A. inequality B. difference C. equality D. similarity
47. We should not allow any kind of _____ against women and girls.
A. discrimination B. education C. awareness D. wealth

48. This environmental organization _____ to protect local forests. It has a detailed plan to achieve this.
 A. rises B. bombs C. aims D. spreads
49. Joining the WTO has helped Viet Nam _____ its economic growth.
 A. provide B. promote C. prevent D. predict
50. UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the _____ of children's rights.
 A. protest B. destruction C. protection D. achievement

WRITING

Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in the following questions.

1. I (A) were you, I (B) will apply (C) for (D) the scholarship
2. If I (A) have (B) enough money, I would (C) buy (D) a new laptop.
3. My mother (A) said that she (B) will go (C) to Ho Chi Minh City (C) the following day.
4. The computer (A) technician (B) whom helped us (C) was very nice and (D) helpful.
5. You should focus (A) in each problem (B) at a time and (C) suggest the (D) solutions.
6. The man (A) works for a company (B) whom makes good (C) laptops (D) and tablets.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. This local environmental _____ focuses on protecting endangered animals. (**organise**)
2. The coastal areas have been severely _____ by the disposals of harmful chemical rubbish. (**pollute**)
3. Deforestation may destroy the _____ habitats of many animals. (**nature**)
4. _____ hunting should be punished heavily. (**legal**)
5. Mass tourism can have negative effects on the _____. (**environmental**)

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the given words or using suggestions.

1. "When will you come back tomorrow?" Mary said.
→ Mary asked _____
2. "How often do you go to the cinema with your friends, John?" he asked.
→ He asked _____
3. Mai asked her cousin "What can we do to save these endangered animals?"
→ Mai asked _____
4. "What environmental projects is your school working on at the moment?" Linda asked Nam.
→ Linda asked _____
5. Hurry up, or you will be late.
→ If _____
6. People start using solar energy. There will be less population.
→ If _____
7. Go to bed now, or you'll get punished.
→ If _____
8. Don't be late for work. You may lose your job.
→ If _____
9. Peter / travel / more / if / he/ be / younger.
→ _____
10. If / there / be / two / summers / every year, / children / have / more / time / play.
→ _____
11. If / I / be / you, / I / advise / her / try / new / teaching method.
→ _____
12. I / buy / villa / sea / if / I / be / millionaire.
→ _____

READING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

The costs and benefits of global warming will vary greatly from area to area. For moderate climate change, the balance can be difficult to assess. But the larger the change in climate, the more negative the consequences will become. Global warming will probably make life harder, not easier, for most people **This** is mainly because we have already built enormous infrastructure based on the climate we now have.

People in some temperate zones may benefit from milder winters, more abundant rainfall, and expanding crop production zones. But people in other areas will suffer from increased heat waves, coastal erosion, rising sea le more **erratic** rainfall, and droughts.

The crops, natural vegetation, and domesticated and wild animals (including seafood) that sustain people in a given area may be unable to adapt to local or regional changes in climate. The ranges of diseases and insect pests that are limited by temperature may expand, if other environmental conditions are also favourable.

In its summary report on the impacts of climate change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change stated, "Taken as a whole, the range of published evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and to increase over time."

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Environment pollution is real.
- B. Reasons why low-lying areas are flooded.
- C. Solutions to global warming.
- D. Reasons why global warming is a problem.

2. Which of the following is **TRUE** as the result of global warming?

- A. All people suffer from global warming.
- B. All people benefit from global warming.
- C. Life is more difficult for the majority of people.
- D. Life is easier for most people.

3. In paragraph 1, the word "**this**" refers to _____.

- A. harder life as a result of global warming
- B. easier life as a result of global warming
- C. climate change on global scale
- D. flood in low-lying areas

4. In paragraph 2, the word "**erratic**" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. predictable
- B. unpredictable
- C. changeable
- D. unchangeable

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks.

The United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, was (5) _____ by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency Food and healthcare to children in countries (6) _____ had been devastated by World War II. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the original United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. Headquartered in New York City, UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mother in developing countries. UNICEF is currently focused (7) _____ five primary priorities: Child Survival (8) _____ Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, including girl's education, Child protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse, HIV/AIDS and children, and Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. Related areas of UNICEF action include early childhood development, adolescence development and participation; life skills based education and child rights all over the world.

- 5. A. taken off
- B. set up
- C. paid on
- D. pushed back
- 6. A. that
- B. who
- C. whom
- D. whose
- 7. A. at
- B. with
- C. on
- D. in
- 8. A. and
- B. but
- C. or
- D. though

LISTENING

Listen to the interview and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Question 1. What is the name of the girl being interviewed?

- A. Alice
- B. Ellen
- C. Alex
- D. Elly

Question 2. She says we should save water when _____.

- A. washing cars
- B. cleaning clothes
- C. taking a bath
- D. watering trees

Question 3. The girl's second suggestion is about _____.

- A. separating different types of garbage
- B. disposing of trash properly
- C. having a family clean-up party
- D. cleaning public places

Question 4. By recycling paper, we can _____.

- A. protect the forests
- B. cut down on waste
- C. save money
- D. reduce pollution

Listen to a conversation between Zarif and Peter about environmental pollution. Decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Question 1. Both Peter and Zarif think that the environment is in a great danger.

Question 2. Ecological imbalance is one serious consequence of environmental pollution.

Question 3. Zarif thinks that environmental pollution increases the world temperature.

Question 4. Peter thinks that the increased temperature may make the plants and animals become extinct.

The End.

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