

# TIẾNG ANH 9

## SÁCH BÀI TẬP, KEY

### Unit

# 1

## A Pronunciation

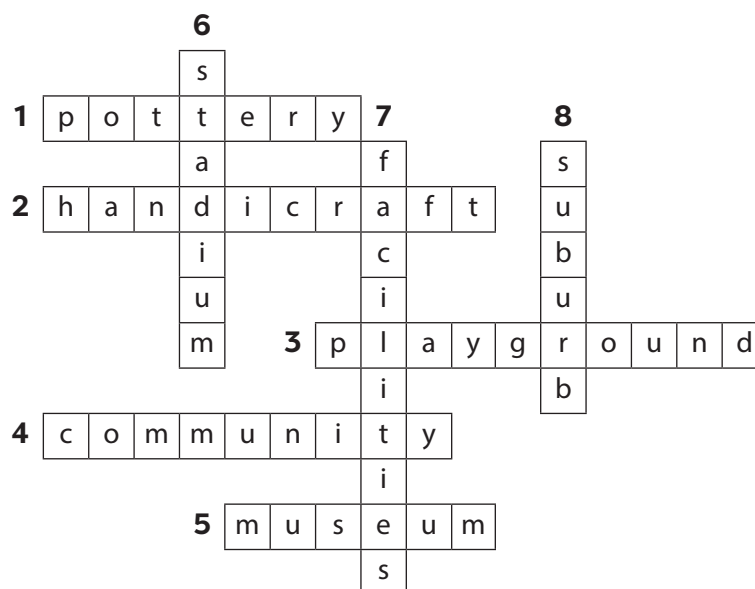
1

/æ/	/ɑ:/	/e/
hand	artist	helper
attraction	craft	electrician
wrap	garbage	especially
programme	heart	step
back	tomato	check-up

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

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

1



2 1. firefighter 2. Police officers 3. delivery person  
4. electrician 5. Garbage collectors 6. artisans

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

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

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

- 6**
1. In my village, the old artisans pass the techniques to make beautiful baskets down to the younger ones / pass down the techniques to make beautiful baskets to the younger ones.
  2. When we aren't at home, our neighbours take care of our cats.
  3. Her elder sister handed most of her clothes down to Mai / handed down most of her clothes to Mai.
  4. She and her classmates get on with each other. / She gets on with her classmates.
  5. His hair and face remind me of his father.

## C Speaking

- 1** 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A
- 2** 1. C 2. A 3. G 4. D 5. B 6. F 7. E

### 3 Suggested answer:

I live in Hung Yen and my area is famous for *banh cuon*. It's famous because it's a special kind of *banh cuon*. There is some minced meat inside and people serve it cold, not hot like other kinds. The people in my village still use traditional techniques to make it. Today a lot of households sell it online or open small shops to sell it.

## D Reading

- 1** 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B
- 2** 1. deliver 2. uniform 3. Before 4. remember  
5. told 6. leave 7. giving 8. shares
- 3** a 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a  
b 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F  
c 1. Because it combines manual skills and natural resources.  
2. Sardinian women.  
3. The technique, the area of production, and the kind of material used.  
4. Because nowadays it is increasingly rare to find good quality baskets.  
5. They hope to preserve it / the craft of basket weaving in the future.

## E Writing

- 1** 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D
- 2** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. e

### 3 Suggested answer:

I'm happy to have received your email. I'm going to tell you about the things I like in my community. The first thing I like about it is the people. They're kind and friendly. They're willing to help one another when it's necessary. When we moved here three years ago, our next-door neighbours came to our house and said hello. They also told us where to buy things for our house. Another thing I like about my community is that it's very convenient. It's close to many facilities such as shopping malls, schools, and cinemas. When we need a service, we can get it immediately. That's all for now, Mark. Tell me about your community.  
Cheers  
Trang

# Unit 2

## A Pronunciation

- 1** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
- 2** 1. underground 2. airport 3. discount  
4. coach 5. square 6. coat

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	/eə/
underground, discount	coach, coat	airport, square

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C
- 2** 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B
- 3** 1. liveable 2. concrete jungle 3. construction sites  
4. polluted 5. public amenities 6. security
- 4** 1. busier 2. colder 3. harder; safer  
4. The more crowded 5. the less friendly 6. The closer; the more difficult  
7. the more expensive; the better 8. The further / farther; the less convenient
- 5** 1. A (Safer → The safer) 2. D (get along → get around)  
3. C (attractive → more attractive) 4. B (out → on)  
5. B (cut on → cut down on) 6. C (denser → the denser)  
7. B (in → out) 8. A (up with → down with)

## C Speaking

- 1** 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A
- 2** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. E

### 3 Suggested answer:

*George:* I wish I could live in your home town. It's such a healthy place to live.

*Nhung:* I like the fresh air here. There are some green parks, and the seafood here is great!  
How about your home town?

*George:* Well, I live in a big city. The best thing there is that the public transport system is convenient. I can get around the city by bus and metro.

*Nhung:* Sounds great.

*George:* But it's a bit pricey, and it lacks green spaces. We also need more outdoor sports facilities.

*Nhung:* Hey, I can take you to the community sports court in my town. It's quite near here.

*George:* Thanks. I'd love to. That's so kind of you.

## D Reading

- 1** 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D
- 2** 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C
- 3** a 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D
- b 1. twenty years 2. higher 3. noise and air  
4. sleep; breathing (any order) 5. house prices 6. overcome

## E Writing

### 1 Suggested answers:

1. The dusty road made me have itchy eyes and runny nose.
2. The bigger the mall is, the easier it is for people to get lost in it.
3. They decided to hang out at the cinema instead of a coffee shop.
4. The restaurant was a bit pricey, so it was not popular among teenagers.
5. The boy came down with food poisoning after eating street foods.

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

### 3 Suggested answer:

Wonderland is a city near the mountain. In the past, it used to be a small and poor town. There were no high buildings at all. The streets were narrow and empty most of the time. Not many people lived there. Nowadays, Wonderland is a modern city with many high buildings. There are huge entertainment centres, many good department stores, and a big modern library downtown. The public transport system is excellent with clean buses and convenient sky trains. People in Wonderland think that it is a liveable place. Teenagers and young adults enjoy the exciting life here. Meanwhile, adults and the elderly like it because the cost of living is reasonable.

## Unit 3

### A Pronunciation

- 1** 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D
- 2** 1. bakery 2. lighthouse 3. orange  
4. seahorse 5. helicopter 6. dictionary

### B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. e 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d
- 2** 1. stressed out 2. due date 3. well-balanced  
4. distraction 5. priority 6. optimistic

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

**4** 1. wants 2. are not / aren't 3. take 4. gets 5. have

**5** 1. can 2. May 3. should 4. must 5. Can

**6 Suggested answers:**

1. If you want to have a good heart, you must reduce the amount of salt in your diet.
2. If you promise to be careful, you can drive my car.
3. May I go home if I finish my work?
4. If you train hard, you might win first prize.
5. If we save enough money, we might visit you in New York next year.

## **C Speaking**

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

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

**3 Suggested answers:**

1. The benefits of effective time management include boosting productivity, reducing stress, enhancing work-life balance, improving decision-making, opening up opportunities, and fostering professional growth.
2. I can use techniques like the Eisenhower Matrix, ABCDE Method, time blocking, and priority lists to tackle important and urgent tasks first.
3. I can create a quiet workspace, using the Pomodoro Technique, turning off notifications, practising single-tasking, and setting clear goals.
4. I can use task management apps, calendar apps, time tracking software, note-taking apps, and project management software to organise tasks and schedules efficiently.
5. I can regularly review my performance, evaluate priorities against goals, adapt to unexpected changes, learn from past mistakes, and seek feedback to refine time management skills and enhance productivity.

## **D Reading**

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

**2** 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A

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

## **E Writing**

**1 Suggested answers:**

1. If you want to maintain a well-balanced life, you must give priority to your work.
2. If we want to balance life and study, it is important for us to manage our time effectively.
3. If you have worked on an assignment for several months, you should take a week off when you have finished it.

4. If teenagers are satisfied with their lives and relationships, they may be usually happier.
5. If you do not make sufficient time for your schoolwork, you may fall behind in your classes.

## 2 Suggested answers:

1. A balanced life helps us feel happier, less stressed, and healthier by giving time to work, family, hobbies, and rest.
2. I can set clear boundaries, schedule study or work time, and plan family time to ensure I have time for both.
3. I can allocate specific time for family and friends, communicate my goals, and find ways to include them in my journey.
4. I can practise relaxation, exercise, deep breathing, and time management to reduce stress and maintain balance.

## 3 Suggested answer:

We must know how to achieve a well-balanced life because it is necessary for our overall well-being and happiness. Firstly, to give priority to work while maintaining a balance between life and study, you should prioritise tasks and set realistic goals. You should also learn to say no to unnecessary commitments and tasks. In addition, communication and time management are important to maintain relationships with your family and friends. You should schedule time for socialising and keeping in touch with your family and friends even when you are busy. Finally, you should practise relaxation techniques such as meditation, physical exercises, etc. to manage stress and anxiety. By following these practices, you can maintain a well-balanced life that supports your overall health and happiness.

# TEST YOURSELF 1

(40 x 0.25 = 10.0 pts)

1. D: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the first syllable.
2. A: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the third syllable.
3. B: The underlined is pronounced /ɪ/, in other words it is pronounced /e/.
4. A: The underlined is pronounced /ʌ/, in other words it is pronounced /aʊ/.
5. C: We use the modal “can” in the main clause of a first conditional sentence to express a possibility, that is, to say that something is possible or might happen.
6. C: We normally use the double comparative structure to express cause and effect:

The comparative + subject + verb, the comparative + subject + verb.

7. A: A “construction site” is an area or piece of land where construction work is taking place.
8. D: The phrasal verb “carry out” which is used in the sentence means “do and complete a task”.
9. C: The adjective “bustling” is used to describe a very busy place with full of people moving about in a busy way.

10. B: “public amenities” are the facilities that are provided to the citizens by the government.
11. C: An “electrician” is someone whose job is to connect or repair electrical wires or equipment; the word “wiring” means “the system of wires that is used for supplying electricity to a building or machine”.
12. C: The verb “accomplish” which means “succeed in doing or completing something” collocates with the noun “objective” which means “something that you are trying to achieve”.
13. B: The phrase “to extend a deadline” means “give someone more time in which to do something”.
14. A: The phrase “sports facilities” means “places and things for doing sports”.
15. B: The adjective “positive” which means “feeling confident and sure that something good will happen” is closest in meaning to the adjective “optimistic” which means “expecting good things to happen or something to be successful”.
16. D: The adjective “bodily” which means “connected with the human body” is closest in meaning to the adjective “physical” which means “connected with a person’s body rather than their mind”.
17. A: The adjective “private” which means “belonging to or for the use of a particular person or group; not for public use” is opposite in meaning to the adjective “public” which means “provided, especially by the government, for the use of people in general”.
18. D: The verb “maximise” which means “increase something as much as possible” is opposite in meaning to “minimise” which means “reduce something to the lowest possible level”.
19. B: “Thank you. You are so kind.” is used as a polite reply when somebody offers to help you.
20. C: “Sure, I’d be glad to help.” is used as a reply when somebody asks you for help and you want to say that you are willing to help him / her.
21. C: In the first paragraph, the author says “However, the most unique bridge is **Tower Bridge**, which **was designed to blend in with** the nearby Tower of London.”
22. C: In the second paragraph, the author says “London is a **thriving commercial** and cultural centre **with many significant financial organisations** such as the Bank of England and the London Stock Exchange. **They are located in the area called the City.**”
23. D: In the second paragraph, the author says “Due to the **high cost of housing** near the city centre, many people working in London **prefer to live in the suburbs and commute to work by train or bus.**”
24. C: The word “**it**” in the second sentence of paragraph 3 refers to the noun “London” in the first sentence of paragraph 3.
25. B: From the first and second sentences of paragraph 2, we see that the Bank of England and the London Stock Exchange are in the area called the City, not in the West End.
26. A: The adjective “liveable” which means “good enough or nice to live in” is the word that best fits blank 26.
27. C: The preposition “with” which means “including” is the word that best fits blank 27.
28. D: The phrase “community spirit” means “friendliness and understanding between local people”. Therefore, “spirit” is the word that best fits blank 28.
29. B: The verb “celebrate” which means “express admiration and approval for something or someone” is the word that best fits blank 29.
30. A: The noun “retreat” is often used as a singular countable noun, especially with an adjective before it. In the paragraph, the phrase “peaceful retreat” is mentioned for the first time; therefore, we use the indefinite article “a” before it.

31. C (the more noisy → the noisier): The comparative form of “noisy” is “noisier”, not “more noisy”.
32. C (she constructed → to construct): The correct structure is: to teach somebody how to do something.
33. C: We use “unless” to say that something will happen or be true (*I cannot run a marathon*) if something else **does not happen** or **is not true** (*if I don't train very hard*).
34. B: The phrasal verb “to pass down something” or “to pass something down” means “to give or teach something to your children or people younger than you, who will then give or teach it to those who live after them, and so on”.
35. A: We use “or” or “or else” to say what bad thing will definitely happen or might happen (*you may catch a cold*) if something else does not happen (*if you don't wear your coat*).
36. D: The phrasal verb “to remind somebody of something / somebody else” means “to make somebody remember somebody else that they know or something that happened in the past”.
37. A: We normally use the double comparative structure to express cause and effect:

The comparative + subject + verb, the comparative + subject + verb.

Therefore, sentence A is the only correct answer; other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.

38. D: The phrasal verb “to cut down (on something)” means “to reduce the size, amount, or number of something”; we use the structure: “to advise somebody to do something”. Therefore, sentence D is the only correct answer; other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.
39. C: The phrase “in case of something” is normally used to describe what you should do in a particular situation, especially on official notices. Therefore, sentence C is the only correct answer; other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.
40. C: We normally use “may” in the main clause of first conditional sentences to express possibilities; the phrase “good at something / at doing something” means “able to do something well”. Therefore, sentence C is the only correct answer; other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.

## Unit 4

### A Pronunciation

- 1**
1. If we don't preserve our culture, the later generation will forget it.
  2. England's rich customs and traditions are famous worldwide.
  3. In the past, most people were living in villages and small towns.
  4. They enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle when they moved to the country.
  5. We learned a lot about the local customs and traditions.

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



## B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. complex 2. worshipping 3. structure  
4. wish 5. recognised 6. heritage
- 2** 1. contribution 2. Basically 3. historical  
4. appearance 5. recognisable 6. observable
- 3** 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C
- 4** 1. I wish I had more / much time to chat with my friends every day.  
2. I wish my friends didn't argue / stopped arguing all the time.  
3. My dad wishes he had enough money to travel to Sydney.  
4. My sister wishes the weather was / were warm all the year round.  
5. We wish we didn't have to do lots of homework at weekends.
- 5** 1. was holding 2. was wearing 3. (was) dancing  
4. forgot 5. was carrying 6. was
- 6** 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C

## C Speaking

### 1 Suggested answers:

1. *You:* Thank you very much for telling us the history of the temple.  
*Temple keeper:* You're welcome.
2. *You:* Thank you for telling me the story about your childhood.  
*Your uncle:* No problem.

## D Reading

- 1** 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A
- 2** 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A
- 3** 1. located 2. pagodas 3. was 4. when 5. pillar

## E Writing

### 1 Possible answers:

2. My father was watching a film on TV.  
3. My elder sister was writing in her diary.  
4. My brother was playing computer games.  
5. My little sister and I were not watching the film on TV.  
6. We were talking about our field trip the next weekend.

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

### 3 Suggested answer:

Keeping our traditions and customs alive is very important for us, and people in my neighbourhood have several ways to do this. Firstly, we hold the festivals of our country and the area such as the Mid-Autumn Festival and the New Harvest Festival. Secondly, we worship our ancestors, and we celebrate their death anniversaries every year. This helps express our respect and gratitude to them. Thirdly, we keep cooking and enjoying traditional food, especially on special occasions like the Lunar New Year. Moreover, we regularly teach children about the importance of observing traditions and customs. By doing these things we keep our rich culture alive, and pass it down to the next generation.

## Unit 5

### A Pronunciation

1

/j/	/w/
yacht youngster yawn Yorktown yogurt	westwards warm wage software waxwork

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

### B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

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

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

4

Verbs	Past simple	Past participle
tour	toured	toured
participate	participated	participated
put	put	put
meet	met	met
go	went	gone
take	took	taken

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

6 2. Tom has been a leader of his school club.

3. Tom has participated in charity activities.

4. Tom hasn't / has never failed an exam.

5. Tom hasn't / has never broken a promise.

6. Tom hasn't / has never donated blood.

## C Speaking

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

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

**3 Suggested answer:**

**b.**

A: What was your most memorable experience?

B: My most memorable experience was a camping.

A: When was it?

B: It was last year.

A: Who was you with?

B: I was with my classmates and our head teacher.

A: What do you like most about that?

B: I like most the night at the camping site.

A: What did you do then?

B: We stayed up late, lit the campfire, sang and danced around it.

A: Sounds exciting!

B: Yes. We also grilled sweet potatoes.

A: Wow! How did you feel about it?

B: It was such a great time. We all felt very happy about the night, and the experiences.

## D Reading

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

**2** 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A

**3** 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A

## E Writing

- 1**
1. Teenagers have various experiences at home and school.
  2. They may have trips with their family or friends to new places.
  3. They have chances to explore new places with their own eyes.
  4. At school, they experience new activities and have hands-on experiences.
  5. Teens can learn many skills from such experiences.

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

**3 Suggested answer:**

My most pleasant experience was a time with my friends one morning. We had only two lessons, so we decided to see a film after school. We called our parents for permission before going. The cinema was about three kilometres from our school. Phong and Vinh chose to cycle because it was more convenient for them. Nam and I decided to catch a bus. Wonderfully, the bus was air-conditioned and there were no other passengers because it was about 11 a.m. We felt that the bus was just for the two of us. The bus fare was inexpensive, and we even got to the cinema before Phong and Vinh did. The film was also thrilling, so we all felt that we had a great morning together.

# Unit 6

## A Pronunciation

1

/fl/	/fr/
conflict	freeway
reflect	different
influence	refresh

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. electronic devices 2. generation gap 3. extended family  
4. traditional game 5. natural materials
- 2** 1. depended 2. pursue 3. replaced  
4. take notes 5. memorise
- 3** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D
- 4** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D
- 5** 1. to ride 2. to take 3. not playing  
4. to organise 5. travelling
- 6** 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

## C Speaking

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

### 2 Key and explanation:

- T (Decision 135/CP: from 1981, school education changed from 10 to 12 years.)
- T (It's called 'váy đụp', a black, wide, above ankle skirts. It goes with one piece tops (áo yếm) and collarless blouses. These were popular costumes for northern countryside women until the 1960s of the 20th century.)
- F (Many people, especially those in the countryside, still make *chung* cakes at home, by themselves.)
- T (Firecrackers have been banned since January 1, 1995)
- F (In Viet Nam, dogs used to be raised for guarding homes and for food.)
- F (Travelling by plane is now popular (more flight routes, more flights, cheaper fare, so more people can do it than in the past.)

### 3 Suggested answer:

	In the past	At present
Popular means of transportation	bicycle, motorbike, bus, train	more by motorbike, bus, plane
Length of time taken	much longer (3 days by train Ha Noi to HCM City)	much shorter (1.5 days by train Ha Noi to HCM City)
Tickets	always at the ticket booth	at the ticket booth / travel agency, and more online
Finding ways	paper maps, asking local people	more using GPS

## D Reading

- 1**
1. C (The information can be found in the second sentence.)
  2. B (The example is given as to support the topic sentence: "They are now more flexible and casual in the way they dress.")
  3. C (It's clearly stated in the last sentence of paragraph 2: "They use it to serve their study and entertainment." Option A can be seen as an example of study, but it cannot completely replace 'study'.)
  4. D (There's no information in the passage about teenagers wanting to depend on their parents.)
  5. A ("on special occasions" shows that they do wear traditional costumes from time to time, but not always.)

### Notes:

*áo dài*: áo dài, a Vietnamese traditional long dress

*áo tứ thân*: áo tứ thân, a four-part long dress, a traditional Vietnamese dress commonly worn in the Northern part of Viet Nam

- 2** 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A

## E Writing

- 1** 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

- 2** 1. C → daily 2. D → less 3. C → has become  
4. A → my 5. B → equal

### 3 Suggested answer:

About three years ago, I was a shy boy. It was hard for me to express what I thought, so I could not communicate well with friends and teachers in class. I became reserved and avoided taking part in group activities. I wanted to change it. Last year, I did an online course on public speaking. It taught me how to arrange ideas and express myself. It connected me with others on the course. Gradually I became more confident. Now I join in my friends' talks and take part in class debates. I am happy now and feel thankful for the change.

# TEST YOURSELF 2

(40 x 0.25 = 10.0 pts)

1. C: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the first syllable.
2. A: Stress is on the third syllable, the other three words have stress on the second syllable.
3. B: The underlined is pronounced /h/, in other words it is pronounced /w/.
4. D: The underlined is voiceless, in other words it is pronounced /l/.
5. D: The present perfect tense is used with "not yet" to show an action which was not completed in the past and has a result in the present.
6. C: "Traditionally" is an adverb used to add more information about manner to the sentence.
7. B: "could" (past form of "can") is used in the clause after the verb "wish".
8. A: "generation gap" is a phrase used to show a difference of opinions and outlooks between one generation and another.
9. A: "heritage" means traditions, languages, or buildings, ... that were created in the past and still have historical importance (a rich heritage of ...).
10. D: The past simple is used in the clause after the verb "wish".
11. B: It is + adj (for sb) to V.
12. B: The past continuous is used with "all day" to emphasise how long an action took and how much time somebody spent doing it.
13. C: "Do / Would you mind + V-ing".
14. C: The phrasal verb "to pass sth down (to sb)" means "to hand sth down" (= to give or teach sth to people younger, who will then give or teach it to those who live after them).
15. B: "protect sb / sth" is closest in meaning to "defend sb / sth".
16. C: "practice" in this sentence means habit / custom.
17. D: The opposite of "great love" is "disgust" (= "strong dislike").
18. A: "close" means "near" and it is opposite in meaning to "far away".
19. B: "That's alright" (= "That's all right") is used as a reply when somebody says they are sorry.
20. D: "I appreciate it" is used as a reply when someone makes a promise.
21. C: From what is written in the second paragraph (...forgotten because we do not have any written account of them), we see that the correct answer is C.
22. B: "account" in this context means "report".
23. D: "... we know little about the people who lived just 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had no writing system."
24. A: The word "they" in this sentence refers to the noun coming before it (people who cannot write).
25. A: Throughout the passage we can infer that the correct answer is A.
26. C: Use + sth (It is wrong to say "walk / go / apply our legs").
27. A: Move objects (It is not logical to say "move machines / vehicles / boxes").

- 28.** B: From the context of the sentence, we can see that B is the correct answer (developed wheels).
- 29.** C: From the meaning of the sentence, "without" is the only correct answer.
- 30.** D: From the meaning of the sentence, "modern" is the only correct answer.
- 31.** C (→ had): The past simple must be used in the clause after the verb "wish".
- 32.** A (→ to leave): To be determined + to V.
- 33.** A: Sentence A is correct and it means the same as the original sentence.
- 34.** D: "like + to V / V-ing" nearly means "enjoy + V-ing".
- 35.** C: "should do sth" means giving advice.
- 36.** D: The past continuous is used to show an action that was happening when another action interrupted it.
- 37.** A: Option A is the only correct answer: it uses all the words and phrases given in the right order, it is right grammatically, and it is meaningful (other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning).
- 38.** D: Sentence D is the only correct answer. Other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.
- 39.** C: Sentence C is the only correct answer. Other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.
- 40.** B: Sentence B is the only correct answer. Other options are wrong grammatically or not logical in meaning.

# Unit 7

## A Pronunciation

- 1**
1. The girl ate the snack slowly.
  2. Alice slipped while she was making a snowman.
  3. What's the difference between a snail and a slug?
  4. The white snake is not recognisable on the snow.
  5. Don't slam the door. Everyone's sleeping.

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

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

- 1** 1. couldn't help    2. majestic    3. admiration    4. explore    5. development

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

- 3** 1. possess    2. discovered    3. exploration  
4. development    5. admire    6. paradise

- 4** 1. C    2. D    3. A    4. A    5. B    6. C

- 5** 1. if I knew    2. wanted to know    3. wondered  
4. that day    5. could    6. there were

- 6**
1. She asked me if / whether I liked to go to Con Dao by ship.
  2. My mum asked me if / whether I was participating in Clean Up Day the next week / the following week.
  3. Laura asked the guide if / whether she could take a photo inside the pagoda.
  4. Tom asked me if / whether there was anybody going with me into the cave.
  5. They asked me / us if / whether I / we would take those measures to improve the situation.

## C Speaking

### 1 Suggested answers:

1. *You:* Can I come home late after the party tonight?

*Mum:* Sure! But try to come back before 11.

*You:* Thanks, Mum.

2. *You:* May I dive on my own to see the coral reef?

*Tour guide:* I'm afraid you can't. It's not safe.



## 2 Suggested answer:

*You:* What natural wonder(s) have you visited recently, Mi?

*Mi:* Last summer, I came to see Ban Gioc Waterfall.

*You:* Wow! Where is it located?

*Mi:* It's located in Cao Bang Province, on the border between Viet Nam and China.

*You:* Can you tell me some of its special features?

*Mi:* Well, it's one of Viet Nam's most impressive natural sights. It's 30 metres high and 300 metres wide, making it the widest waterfall in our country.

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

## D Reading

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

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

**3** 1. of / about 2. located / situated 3. flora  
4. has 5. visitor / tourist

## E Writing

- 1**
1. "Are you sure about these results?" the teacher asked.
  2. "Can I do the shopping when I am there?" I asked the guide.
  3. "Is Kevin touring Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake?" Lewis asked.
  4. "Will Sue leave for Brazil next month?" I asked her.
  5. "Does the tour guide speak Spanish?" she said to me.

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

## 3 Suggested answer:

Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa - 5,895 metres above sea level. It is located in Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania, just about 205 miles from the equator. Mount Kilimanjaro is a result of volcanic activity. It was first climbed in 1889 (by a German geologist Hans Meyer, an Austrian climber Ludwig Purtscheller and a local guide Yohani Kinyala Lauwo). In 1973 the mountain and its surrounding forests became Kilimanjaro National Park. The park was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. Kilimanjaro is now very popular with both experienced hikers and first time adventurers. Every year, thousands of young and old climbers and hikers try to reach its summit.

# Unit 8

## A Pronunciation

1

Words ending in <i>-ic</i>	Words ending in <i>-ious</i>
ar'tistic	am'bitious
ter'rific	'previous
rea'listic	'spacious
sym'bolic	vic'torious
vol'canic	mys'terious

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

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

2 1. homestay 2. online app 3. package holiday  
4. international destination 5. fixed itinerary

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

4 1. tour 2. cultural 3. package 4. beauty 5. entrance

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

6 1. whose → who 2. who → which 3. which → whose  
4. who → which 5. who → whose

## C Speaking

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

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

3 Suggested answer:

**Plan of two-day tour**

Number of people: four

Place: Hai Phong

Transportation: train

Accommodation: homestay

Activities:

- Sightseeing of the city (rent 2 motorbikes): railway station, Tam Bac Lake, Iron Market
- Eating famous street food
- Visiting Do Son Beach / Going swimming

## D Reading

- 1** 1. B 2. E 3. A 4. C  
**2** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T  
**3** 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C

## E Writing

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

**2 Suggested answers:**

1. I like best
2. showed us around the city centre
3. she bought in Venice
4. son is a tour guide
5. is located in Australia

**3 Suggested answer:**

Ninh Thuan is a province in central Viet Nam. It has recently become a popular destination for tourists. Its attractions are diverse and numerous. Sea lovers can swim or sunbathe at the sunny white-sand beaches or boat in Vinh Hy Bay. Those who enjoy nature can visit Nam Cuong sandhill, which is especially beautiful at dawn or sunset, or Nui Chua National Park. Ninh Thuan is also popular for the unique culture of its Cham minority ethnic group. You can enjoy their dance, sculpture, pottery, and weaving, and attend one of their many festivals during the year. Ninh Thuan offers visitors a wide range of homestays and hotels. There are so many choices that it is up to you.

## Unit 9

### A Pronunciation

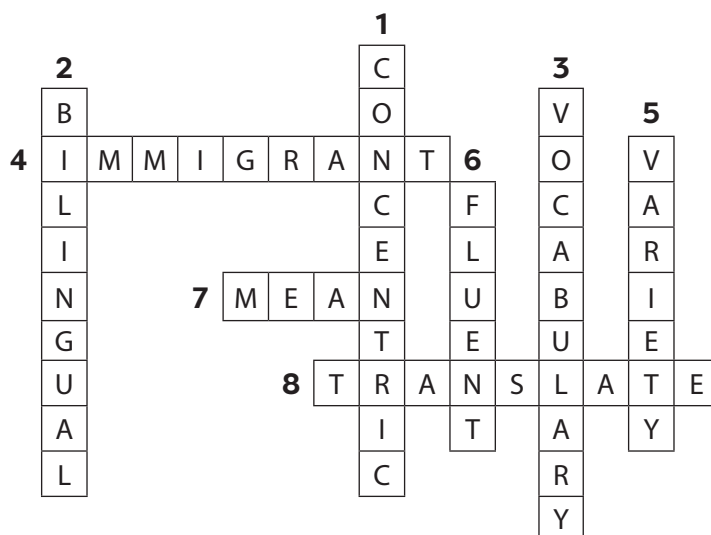
**1**

oOo	ooOo	Ooo	oOoo
vacation donation opinion	animation combination interaction	gravity purity unity	security activity equality

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

## B Vocabulary & Grammar

1



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

3 1. exchange student 2. official languages 3. fluent  
4. varieties 5. first language 6. concentric

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

5 1. D (are → which are) 2. B (which → who) 3. B (whose → who)  
4. A (which → whose) 5. A (who → whose) 6. C (whose → which / Ø)

6 2. She spoke to the man who is fluent in English and French.  
3. He is the translator whose translated novels I like the most.  
4. I don't understand the presentation (which) the scientist is giving.  
5. My close friend who can speak excellent English advises me to copy new words into a vocabulary notebook.  
6. My daughter, who has a strong love for English, dreams of becoming an English teacher.

## C Speaking

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

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

3 Suggested answer:

A: I really admire your English. How much time do you spend learning English?

B: I spend about one hour each day, but on Sunday, I spend more than two hours learning the subject.

A: Which language skills are you good at?

B: I'm better at listening and speaking. And I'm trying to improve my writing skill.

A: I'm not very good at listening. Can you share with me some tips for bettering my listening skill?

B: I usually watch TV programmes in English and listen to podcasts on Youtube.

A: Thank you very much. I'll look for suitable programmes.

## D Reading

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

**2** 1. differ 2. languages 3. petrol 4. while  
5. spelling 6. like 7. ending 8. these

**3** a 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

- b 1. When she was 5 years old  
2. Fun and engaging  
3. Bilingual school  
4. 10 lessons  
5. Math, Science and IT  
6. No, she didn't.

## E Writing

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

### 2 Suggested answers:

1. Singapore is a multilingual country, and many people speak three or four languages.
2. Most children become bilingual from an early age and learn more languages as they grow up.
3. The presence of different languages has affected the English of Singapore.
4. Singlish is the kind of English which is used informally in this country.
5. Singaporean children tend to speak Singlish before they speak / speaking standard English.

### 3 Suggested answer:

I'm happy to have received your email. I'm going to share with you why I learn English.

I learn the language firstly because I like the cultures of English-speaking countries. I'm curious about their interesting customs and traditions such as their traditional festivals and table manners. If I'm good at English, I can read or watch programmes to learn more about these. Another reason why I love the language is that I want to broaden my knowledge of different fields. As you know, English is the language of science, computers, tourism, etc. Therefore, using it well will help me learn more about different things in the world.

That's all for now, Nhi. What about you? Why do you study English?

Cheers,

# TEST YOURSELF 3

(40 x 0.25 = 10 points)

1. D: The underlined is pronounced /æ/; in the other words it is pronounced /eɪ/.
2. B: The underlined is pronounced /s/; in the other words it is pronounced /z/.
3. C: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the first syllable.
4. A: Stress is on the first syllable, the other three words have stress on the second syllable.
5. C: It is indirect speech. The reporting verb is in the past simple, so it is necessary to change the verb tense ("know" → "knew") and the pronoun ("you" → "I"). The direct question is "Do you know any natural wonders in America?"
6. B: It is indirect speech. The reporting verb is in the past simple, so it is necessary to change the verb ("is going" → "was going"), the pronoun ("you" → "she"), and the adverb of time ("this weekend" → "that weekend"). The direct question is "Are you going on a tour of Hue this weekend?"
7. A: The noun before the blank is a thing, and the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.
8. B: The noun before the blank is a person, and the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, so the correct answer is "who".
9. C: The noun before the blank is a person. After the blank is a noun phrase, and the meaning of the sentence indicates possession. Therefore, the correct answer is "whose".
10. D: "Google Maps" is an app that helps us get directions.
11. C: The phrasal verb "pick up" means "learn a language by practising it rather being taught it".
12. A: "landscape" means "everything you can see in a large area of land, especially in the country".
13. C: It's a way to show that one speaker gives his permission for the other speaker to do something.
14. D: It's a way to respond to an obligation.
15. B: The sign means people mustn't litter in this place (the circle, a person littering and a line across the sign).
16. C: The notice says "Just a few tickets left", which means they have sold most of the tickets.
17. F: In the first paragraph, the author says "I started travelling with them when I was just four months old".
18. F: In the second paragraph, the author says "We normally don't stay in resorts".
19. T: In the third paragraph, the author says "I will never forget the moment seagulls took some snacks from my hands when we were sitting outside the Sydney Opera House."
20. T: In the last paragraph, the author says "I believe that when we travel together, we can strengthen our bonds".
21. C: Reading throughout the passage we can infer that the correct answer is C. Particularly, the author shares about the time she started travelling, the place where her family stayed, the things they did, etc.
22. D: The word "them" in this sentence refers to the noun in the previous sentence "the people in those areas".

23. B: "one of the ..." is the signal of the superlative.
24. A: "on" goes with "coastline".
25. D: "major" is an adjective, so we need a noun after it.
26. C: The relative pronoun "which" makes clear the noun phrases before it "some beautiful beaches and lush forests". These noun phrases refer to "things".
27. A: The clause after the blank is a reason, so "because" is the only correct answer.
28. D: The meaning and grammatical feature of the sentence show that "visit" is the only correct answer.
29. fluent (The word should be an adjective to go with "is" before it.)
30. varieties (The word should be a noun in its plural form to go with "how many".)
31. discover (The word should be a verb to go with "did" in a question.)
32. exploration (The word should be a noun referring to a thing to go with "the" before and "of" after it.)
33. package (The word should go with "holiday" to make a fixed expression "package holidays")
34. fixed (The word should be an adjective to go with the noun "itinerary" after it.)
35. More young people choose self-guided tours which require them to do everything on their own. (The sentence uses all the words and phrases given in the right order; it is right grammatically, and it is meaningful.)
36. In the Inner Circle of English, people speak English as their first language. (The sentence uses all the words and phrases given in the right order; it is right grammatically, and it is meaningful.)
37. if I knew who the author of that dictionary was (We have to change a Yes / No question from direct to indirect speech. To do this, we use the verb "ask" and the word order of a statement; we add "if / whether", make necessary changes ("do you know" → "I knew"; "is" → "was"; "this" → "that") and omit the question mark.)
38. if he was visiting the National Museum that Sunday (We have to change a Yes/No question from direct to indirect speech. To do this, we use the verb "ask" and the word order of a statement; we add "if / whether", make necessary changes ("are you visiting" → "he was visiting"; "this" → "that") and omit the question mark.)
39. tour guide who I spoke to yesterday (We have to make a sentence using a relative clause. The pronoun "him" in the second clause refers to "the tour guide" in the first clause, so we use the relative pronoun "who" instead of "him" in the new sentence.)
40. whose son plays football very well taught us English last year (We have to make a sentence using a relative clause. The possessive pronoun "her" in the second clause refers to "the teacher" in the first clause, so we use the relative pronoun "whose" instead of "her" in the new sentence.)

**A Pronunciation**

- 2** 1. Our **Earth** is **facing** many **problems**.  
 2. The **rainforest** is a **complex** **ecosystem**.  
 3. **Human** **activities** can **cause** **damage** to **nature**.  
 4. We should **stop** **hunting** **animals** and **plant** more **trees**.  
 5. We **need** to **raise** **people's** **awareness** of **environmental** **protection**.

**How many syllables in each sentence?**

1. 3      2. 3      3. 5      4. 5      5. 6

**B Vocabulary & Grammar**

- 1** 1. b      2. e      3. a      4. c      5. f      6. d
- 2** 1. habitats      2. solar system      3. Landforms  
 4. Pole      5. Nature reserves
- 3** 1. C      2. C      3. B      4. D      5. B
- 4** 1. B      2. C      3. A      4. C      5. D
- 5** 1. B (what is → which is)      2. C (who → which)      3. B (where → which)  
 4. A (which → who)      5. C (which → where)
- 6** 1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water, which covers most of Earth.  
 2. Glaciers, which are large bodies of moving ice, form in very cold places.  
 3. Most living things on Earth need light, which is a kind of energy.  
 4. The water that falls to Earth is called precipitation, which can be snow, rain, or hail.  
 5. We can protect plants and animals by building nature reserves, which are safe places.

**C Speaking**

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

**2 Suggested answers:**

**a** You persuade your partner to join a fund-raising project.

A: Have you participated in that fund-raising project?

B: Not yet. I'm a bit busy this time.

A: Why don't you give it a go? You will find it interesting.

B: OK, I'll think about that.



**b** You persuade your partner to sing in a school charity performance.

A: How would you feel about singing in the coming school charity performance?

B: Singing in the school charity performance?

A: Yes, your contribution would really help us out.

B: Alright, I'll think about that / I'll make a contribution.

**c** You persuade your busy teacher to join a small party with your class.

A: How would you feel about joining a small party with us next Saturday?

B: Joining a party with you next Saturday?

A: Yes, your presence would really make us happy.

B: Alright, I'll join you / I'll think about that.

**3**    **a** 1. b, c    2. a, c    3. a, b    4. c, d    5. c, b

**b Suggested answers:**

- A second threat to plants and animals is pollution. To deal with this, we should stop throwing rubbish into the environment. We should also stop emitting toxic gases into the air by stopping driving cars and riding motorbikes.
- A risk facing plants and animals is climate change / global warming. We can deal with this problem by stopping cutting down trees and by planting more trees. If we stop cutting down trees and plant more new trees, we can decrease the amount of carbon dioxide and balance the air.
- Hunting animals can cause ecological imbalance. This will further harm plants and animals. One way to deal with this is to build more nature reserves. Another way to stop people from hunting animals is to punish illegal hunters.
- When people cut down trees, they can also cause threat to plants and animals. To deal with this, we can punish people who cut down trees illegally. We can also encourage people to plant more trees.

## **D Reading**

**1**    1. C    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. B    6. D

**2**    **a** 1. C    2. D    3. B    4. A  
      **b** 1. T    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T

**3**    **a** C  
      **b** 1. equator    2. a thousand    3. products and medicines  
      4. North America, Europe and Northeastern Asia  
      5. oak and maple trees and animals like foxes, lions, eagles, and black bears  
      6. 4    7. change    8. Canada, Russia, and northern Japan  
      9. evergreen trees and animals    10. 2

## **E Writing**

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

**2 Suggested answers:**

1. which provides light and heat to Earth's living things
2. which covers 70% of Earth's surface

3. which has substances/ nutrition for plants to grow
4. which also includes nonliving things.
5. which is a dwarf planet

### 3 Suggested answer:

There are three main types of forests, including tropical forests, temperate forests, and boreal forests. Tropical forests or rainforests are located around the equator. They are home to various types of insects, birds, butterflies and thousands of plant species. They help regulate climate and provide us with products and medicines.

Temperate forests can be found in North America, Europe, and Northeastern Asia. They are home to oak or maple trees and animals like foxes, lions, eagles, and black bears. The leaves of trees here fall during the winter.

Boreal forests are also called taiga, and can be found in Canada, Russia, and northern Japan. They are home to evergreen trees and animals like wolves, foxes, and hares.

## Unit 11

### A Pronunciation

1

oo	oo
Don't talk!	Keep trying!
Come on!	Speak louder!
No way!	Come closer!
Don't move!	Keep quiet!

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

### B Vocabulary & Grammar

1 1. e 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d

2 1. portable music player 2. 3D printer 3. smart window shade  
4. smartwatch 5. camcorder 6. robot vacuum cleaner

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

4 1. B (to meet → meeting) 2. C (is → be)  
3. B (buy → buying) 4. C (cutting → to cut)  
5. A (suggested the committee → suggested to the committee)

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

## 6 Suggested answers:

1. reducing the amount of salt in your food. / that you (should) reduce the amount of salt in your food
2. you (should) join a high performance football academy.
3. you (should) bring it to a computer repair centre.
4. buying a robotic vacuum cleaner. / you (should) buy a robotic vacuum cleaner.
5. using a smartphone. / you (should) use a smartphone.

## C Speaking

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

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

## 3 Suggested answers:

1. My favourite device is a smartwatch.
2. It has a square-shaped digital display. It comes with a metal strap. It has physical buttons and a touchscreen interface for interaction.
3. It can do a lot of things for me. It can receive and display notifications from my smartphone, such as calls, text messages, emails, and app alerts. It offers fitness and health tracking features, including heart rate monitoring, step counting, sleep tracking, and exercise tracking. It supports various apps, including weather, calendar, music control, navigation, and more.
4. In the future, smartwatches will be able to detect a wider range of health conditions and continuously monitor vital signs. They will be able to incorporate AR features, providing useful information and visual enhancements directly on our wrist. They will be able to control and interact with other smart devices in our home and surroundings.

## D Reading

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

**2** 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. D

**3** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

## E Writing

### 1 Suggested answers:

1. The sales assistant recommended (that) I should exchange the mobile phone I bought last week.
2. My uncle suggested reading the directions carefully before assembling the computer.
3. My parents advised (that) we should not use any digital devices before bedtime.
4. Future computers will have artificial intelligence features which make it easier for users to interact with computers.
5. This new phone can keep you connected through emails, video calls, and social networking apps.

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

**3** a

**Suggested answers:**

1. It is my smartwatch.
2. The features I like the most are its abilities to monitor my heart rate, physical activities, and sleep habits because these features keep me aware of my fitness levels and offer insightful information about my daily routine, which helps me maintain a healthier lifestyle.
3. It can seamlessly integrate into my daily routine by providing quick access to essential information, helping me stay on top of my health and fitness goals, and simplifying various tasks and interactions. Besides, it offers a valuable extension of my smartphone and a convenient way to access information and services on the go.
4. Yes, I would recommend this device to others because it offers them a convenient way to stay connected while monitoring their fitness and health.

**b**

**Suggested answer:**

One electronic device that I find very useful in my daily life is my smartwatch. It is incredibly useful thanks to its small size and wearable design. I appreciate its features that let me monitor my heart rate, physical activities, and sleep habits. These features keep me aware of my fitness levels and offer insightful information about my daily routine, which helps me maintain a healthier lifestyle. I also like how easy it is to get notifications, text messages, and phone calls right on my wrist without having to take out my phone. Whether I'm at work or working out at the gym, my smartwatch fits right into my lifestyle. Overall, I highly recommend this gadget to anybody looking for a convenient way to stay connected while monitoring their fitness and health.

## Unit 12

### A Pronunciation

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

**2** You should raise your voice at the end of statement questions, in the second line of each conversation.

### B Vocabulary & Grammar

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

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

**3** 1. chef 2. tour guide 3. software engineer  
4. cashier 5. waiter 6. mechanic

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

- 5**
1. He was such a decisive doctor that he was able to save the patient with his quick decision.
  2. Although airline pilots are well-paid, their job is stressful. / Although their job is stressful, airline pilots are well-paid.
  3. The traffic was so chaotic that the traffic police had a hard time controlling the vehicle flow.
  4. He is such an easy-going manager that he fails to keep his workers follow the rules.
  5. Ann will be an excellent fashion designer because she has a good sense of style.
  6. Since her computer operates on the company's local network, she couldn't check her personal emails.
  7. She came to the interview so late that the manager refused to talk with her.
  8. Though James was a good cook, his food stall was not popular with customers.
- 6**
1. so → because (line 2)
  2. such → so (line 3)
  3. Although → Since/ Because (line 4)
  4. whose → who (line 6)
  5. Since → Though/ Although (line 7)
  6. though → because (line 8)
  7. so → such (line 9)
  8. Through → Therefore / Hence / Thus (line 10)

## C Speaking

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

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

### 3 Suggested answer:

*Mai:* Have you interviewed our classmates about the jobs they want to do in the future?

*Peter:* Yes. I talked to Emma, Phuong and Matt yesterday. Their ideas were interesting.

*Mai:* I guess so. What job does Emma want to do?

*Peter:* She wants to be a tour guide. She hopes she'll can go around Asia.

*Mai:* Great! Emma's good at remembering details, and she's humorous and helpful. She'll do the job well.

*Peter:* And Phuong wants to be a fashion designer. She'll work in Italy.

*Mai:* Well, she has a good sense of style and she's creative. I hope one day, I can wear clothes of her brand. How about Matt? Does he still want to be a poet?

*Peter:* No, he changed his mind. He wants to be an actor in Hollywood!

*Mai:* He'll be good at that.

*Peter:* He'll be good at that? Does Phil have good performance skills?

*Mai:* Yes, he does. He's excellent. He was the leader of the school's acting club when he was in grades 6 and 7.

*Peter:* Oh, I didn't know that.

## D Reading

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

**2** 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A

**3 a** 1. B    2. C    3. B    4. A, C    5. B    6. A

**b**

1. better paid    2. skills    3. bartenders, chefs    4. hygiene  
5. population growth    6. librarians, museum workers

## **E Writing**

### **1 Suggested answers:**

1. She was so dishonest that no one wanted to be her friend.
2. Minh couldn't enter the conference hall because / since he forgot his student card.
3. She submitted the application form though / although she knew she wouldn't pass the interview.
4. The school gave us such helpful career advice that we felt grateful for it.
5. Since he hasn't finished high school, he can't take the pilot training course.

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

### **3 Suggested answer:**

My dream is to become an agricultural engineer. My daily tasks will require me to be with farmers on their farm. I will install automated equipment, so farm work become easier and more productive. I will help farmers with technology which both improves their crops and protect the environment. In order to do this job, I will need a university degree in agriculture. I will also need a good knowledge of farming technology. By having good communication skills, I can talk to farmers and make them trust me. I want to do this job because it gives me opportunities to contribute to my home town. Although it is a demanding job, I will try my best to do it well. (120 words).

## **TEST YOURSELF 4**

**(50 x 0.2 = 10.0 pts)**

1. C: The underlined is pronounced /ʌ/; in other words it is pronounced /ju/.
2. A: The underlined is pronounced /aɪ/; in other words it is pronounced /ɪ/.
3. B: The underlined is pronounced /æ/; in other words it is pronounced /eɪ/.
4. D: The underlined is pronounced /ð/; in other words it is pronounced /θ/.
5. C: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the first syllable.
6. A: Stress is on the second syllable, the other three words have stress on the third syllable.
7. A: The mother wants to check if her son has understood what she has just said, so she should say: Got it?, meaning "Do you understand?".
8. C: Mai expresses her hope, and her teacher responds by saying "I hope so".
9. C: challenging = demanding; the word which is opposite in meaning is "easy".
10. B: light-weight = light; the word which is opposite in meaning is "heavy".

11. A (→ building): suggest + V-ing ⇒ option A needs correction.
12. B: Option B should be “which” to refers to Earth. It cannot be “what”.
13. A: to advise that somebody DO something ⇒ A is wrong. A should be “turn off”.
14. A: based on the meaning of the sentence; A should be “although”, instead of “since”.
15. D: Paragraph 2 in the text is about the advantages of digital technology, but the third is about the problems of technology.
16. A: the preceding sentence mentions “teenagers”, thus “they” refers to **teenagers**.
17. C: In paragraph 2, the sentence “**They** have more opportunities to learn, get access to information...” means one benefit of technology is teenagers can get information.
18. A: “at risk” means “in danger”.
19. B: The idea can be found in the last sentence of paragraph 3 “In fact, cyber-bullying on the internet has become more serious than bullying at school.”
20. C: The relative pronoun that refers to “the Earth” should be “which”. It cannot be “that” because it is in a non-defining relative clause.
21. B: recommend + that somebody (should) do something
22. C: suggest + that somebody (should) do something
23. B: advise somebody to do / not to do something
24. D: The sentence is a relative one, “which” refers to “a job”.
25. A: The two clauses have opposite meanings, and need a connector that shows concession to connect them. Therefore, we should use “although”.  
 “Because” and “As” are used to give reasons, so they are not appropriate here.  
 Despite + Noun / Noun phrase.
26. C: The 2nd clause explains the reason for 1st clause, thus “since” is the right choice. In this case, “since” means “because”.
27. C: The pronoun refers to “mum’s job”, so it should be “WHOSE”.
28. B: The two clauses contrast with each other, and the syntax is “; ...,” between the two clauses, so the correct answer should be “HOWEVER”.
29. D: “WHO” refers to Mai and Ann. It cannot be THAT because this is the subject in a non-defining relative clause.
30. C: The structure is *such + Adj + Noun + that + clause ...*
31. C: The structure is *so + Noun+ that + clause ...*
32. A: The sentence needs a connector that shows a purpose.
33. C: A non-defining relative clause should stand behind Steve Jobs, and should be placed between two commas.
34. A: The two sentences show opposing facts, so the new sentence needs a connector that shows concession. Therefore, “although” should be used.
35. C: This sentence needs a connector that shows concession, thus “although” should be used and should be placed in front of the clause that refers to a thing which happens despite an opposing fact.
36. B: “which my best friend comes from” is used to give more information about Nha Trang, so it should be placed after “Nha Trang”.
37. B: The answer is a reported speech, and the direct speech is a suggestion, thus the reporting verb should be “suggest”.

- 38.** D: Clause 1 is a cause, and clause 2 is a result. So when we swap the place of two clauses, we need the connector “as” to show a reason.
- 39.** C: A is wrong because clause B lacks a subject.  
B is wrong because “too rich” is not different from “very rich”.  
D is a run on sentence, not grammatically correct.
- 40.** D: The original sentence has an adverbial clause of concession, so the new sentence also need a connector showing concession. The connector cannot be “because” (showing a reason), “so” (showing a result), or “or” (showing one choice of two).
- 41.** B: “gorgeous” means “wonderful” which is a synonym for “spectacular” (large and very wonderful / beautiful).
- 42.** A: “portable” means “can be carried around”, the word “light-weight” can be a clue for the answer.
- 43.** B: Choosing a career is not a work, not a duty or an exercise, but a task for students to do.
- 44.** A: “study + subjects”, the verb doesn’t go with “object/school/ areas”.
- 45.** C: The sentence says “if students have no ability to enter academic world, they can choose ....”. The answer cannot be “academic” again. The option is a pre-modifier for education, so it cannot be “training” or “job”.
- 46.** A: refers to people who finish high schools, so they are school leavers
- 47.** C: meaning that students get real experience by themselves
- 48.** B: It should be an adjective to stand before a noun.
- 49.** C: This refers to what chances they have for job, so the answer is “opportunities”.
- 50.** D: After a vocational training, students get certificates. After university, students get degrees; after high school, students get diplomas. “Qualification” is an umbrella term referring to all certificates, diplomas and degrees someone has.