



UNIT 8: I BELIEVE I CAN FLY

PART I. THEORY

(B)

(5)

New words (Từ mới)

No	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	affordable	a	/ə'fɔ:dəbl/	giá cả hợp lí
2.	aisle	n	/aɪl/	lối đi giữa các hàng ghế trên máy bay
3.	aviation	n	/,eɪvɪ'eɪʃn/	ngành hàng không
4.	convenient	a	/kən'vi:niənt/	tiện lợi
5.	departure	n	/dɪ'pɑ:tʃə(r)/	sự xuất phát, khởi hành
6.	economical	a	/,i:kə'nɒmɪkl/	có tính tiết kiệm
7.	environmentally friendly	a	/n,vaɪrənməntəli 'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường
8.	flyer	n	/'flaɪə(r)/	hành khách đi máy bay
9.	fossil fuel	n	/'fɒsl fju:əl/	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
10.	giant	a	/'dʒaɪənt/	khổng lồ
11.	passport	n	/'pɑ:spɔ:t/	hộ chiếu
12.	solar panel	n	/,səʊlə 'pænl/	tấm pin mặt trời
13.	terminal	n	/'tɜ:mɪnl/	nhà ga, trạm
14.	renewable	a	/'ri'nju:əbl/	tái tạo được
15.	transit	v	/'trænzɪt/	quá cảnh
16.	vehicle	n	/'vi:hɪkl/	xe cộ
17.	wind farm	n	/'wɪnd fɑ:m/	nhà máy điện gió
18.	wind turbine	n	/'wɪnd tɜ:bain/	tua pin gió

B. GRAMMARS

I. Conjunctions

Liên từ/ từ nối là từ dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hay câu với nhau.

	Liên từ đẳng lập	Liên từ phụ thuộc
Chức năng	Dùng để nối các từ, cụm từ cùng một loại, hoặc các mệnh đề ngang hàng nhau (Adj với Adj, N với N...)	Dùng để nối các nhóm từ, cụm từ hoặc mệnh đề có chức năng khác nhau - mệnh đề phụ với mệnh đề chính trong câu.
Vị trí	- Luôn luôn đứng giữa 2 từ hoặc 2 mệnh đề mà nó liên kết. - Nếu nối các mệnh đề độc lập thì luôn có dấu phẩy đứng trước liên từ.	- Thường đứng đầu mệnh đề phụ thuộc. - Mệnh đề phụ thuộc có thể đứng trước hoặc đứng sau mệnh đề chính nhưng phải luôn được bắt đầu bằng liên từ phụ thuộc.
Các liên	Chỉ sự thêm vào: and (và)...	Diễn tả nguyên nhân, lý do: because

từ		(bởi vì)...
	Chỉ sự tương phản, đối lập: but (nhưng)...	Chỉ hai hành động trái ngược nhau về mặt logic: although (mặc dù)
	Chỉ kết quả: so (vì vậy, cho nên)...	
	Chỉ sự lựa chọn: or (hoặc)...	

II. Infinitives 'with to' or 'without to'

Infinitive 'with to'	Infinitive 'without to'
to + base form of the verb (to be, to dance, to sing...)	base form of the verb (dance, have...)
+ After some certain verbs Ex: I want to sing. Would you like to drink Coke? You need to go with us. + Show purpose Ex: They do not come here to make friends. They come here to make money.	+ After all model verbs (can, could, may, might, must, need, should, ought to, had better...) Ex: We can get good marks. She had better not talk.

III. Quantifiers

1. Danh từ đếm được (countable nouns = C)

Danh từ đếm được như tên gọi, là danh từ chỉ các đối tượng có thể đếm được (một, hai, ba, ...) Danh từ đếm được luôn luôn có cả hình thức số ít và số nhiều.

2. Danh từ không đếm được (uncountable nouns = U)

- Danh từ không đếm được là những danh từ chỉ vật liệu hoặc khái niệm. Danh từ loại này không dùng với mạo từ a, an, không dùng ở số nhiều.

Ví dụ: information (thông tin), **chocolate** (socola), **ice cream** (kem)...

- Danh từ không đếm được thường thuộc các nhóm sau đây

(a) Danh từ chỉ các nhóm đồ vật có cùng công dụng: *luggage, clothing, machinery*....

(b) Các loại chất (rắn + lỏng + khí): *blood, coffee, cheese, gold, silver, paper, air, smoke*....

(c) Các loại hạt: *corn, pepper, rice, salt, sand, sugar* ...

(d) Các khái niệm: *beauty, confidence, courage, happiness*...

(e) Các môn khoa học: *chemistry, literature, physics, philosophy*...

3. Usages

Some + C/U (một vài...)	+ Affirmative statement (Câu khẳng định) Ex: There are some eggs (Có một vài quả trứng). + Offer, request, invitation (Đề nghị, yêu cầu, mời) Ex: May I have some more coffee? / Would you like some more coffee)
Any + C/U (bất cứ...)	+ Negative statements (Câu phủ định) Ex: We don't have any children. (Chúng tôi không có con) + Questions when we are not sure about the answer (Câu hỏi mà người nói không chắc chắn về câu trả lời) Ex: Have you got any milk left? (Bạn còn sữa nữa không?) + Affirmative meaning "WHATEVER" or with negative words (Trong câu khẳng định khi có nghĩa là bất kỳ hoặc khi đi cùng với từ mang nghĩa phủ định) Ex: Any pen will do. (Bất kỳ chiếc bút nào cũng được)

	There are <i>barely any</i> problems. (<i>Hầu như không có vấn đề gì nữa</i>)
A lot of/ lots of + C/U (<i>rất nhiều.....</i>)	+ Affirmative statement (<i>Câu khẳng định</i>) Ex: There's a lot of chicken for dinner. (<i>Có rất nhiều món gà cho bữa tối.</i>) There are lots of sweets in the shop (<i>Có rất nhiều kẹo trong cửa hàng.</i>)

Many + Countable Nouns	Much + Uncountable Nouns
Thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi (I haven't got many friends / Have you got many friends)	Thường được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi (I haven't got much time / Have you got much time?)

C. PHONETICS

Consonant cluster

Đây là tổ hợp phụ âm không có nguyên âm xen giữa trong một từ.

- Ex:**
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ | cyclist /'saɪklɪst/ | (chú ý "st") |
| 2. single /'sɪŋɡl/ | triangle /'traɪæŋɡl/ | (chú ý "gl") |
| 3. member /'membə(r)/ | timber /'tɪmbə(r)/ | (chú ý "mb") |
| 4. school /sku:l/ | scale /skeɪl/ | (chú ý "sk") |
| 5. changing /tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/ | challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ | (chú ý "tʃ") |

PART II. LANGUAGE

PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Underline the consonant clusters in the words below.

garden	awful	slept	caps	depth
watched	graph	push	ask	bench
gold	months	acts	sixths	texts
health	blackboard	extra	grandmother	handsome

Exercise 2. Underline the silent sound in the consonant clusters.

garden	postman	handsome	grandmother	castle
blackboard	know	climbing	science	scissors
knives	talk	what	where	who
writing	wrong	Wednesday	comb	tomb

Exercise 3. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fl</u> ight | B. w <u>in</u> d | C. d <u>ir</u> ection | D. l <u>ib</u> rary |
| 2. A. d <u>re</u> am | B. inc <u>re</u> ase | C. b <u>re</u> ath | D. cr <u>ea</u> te |
| 3. A. p <u>as</u> senger | B. t <u>a</u> lent | C. s <u>a</u> ving | D. f <u>a</u> st |
| 4. A. downl <u>o</u> aded | B. wat <u>ch</u> ed | C. work <u>ed</u> | D. rais <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. r <u>e</u> newable | B. r <u>e</u> lax | C. r <u>e</u> servation | D. p <u>r</u> esent |
| 6. A. con <u>ve</u> nient | B. <u>e</u> nough | C. fr <u>ie</u> ndly | D. <u>e</u> lectricity |
| 7. A. c <u>ar</u> ry | B. <u>a</u> mphibious | C. l <u>a</u> nd | D. w <u>a</u> ter |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> void | B. <u>a</u> ppear | C. <u>a</u> irport | D. <u>a</u> ward |

9. A. **extrem**ely B. fri**en**dly C. **en**ergy D. deve**l**opment
 10. A. astron**om**er B. **per**forming C. **ter**rible D. inter**ev**iew

Exercise 4. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. service B. performing C. viewer D. science
 2. A. success B. music C. relax D. avoid
 3. A. direction B. station C. important D. emission
 4. A. pollution B. generation C. environment D. ambition
 5. A. different B. interested C. successful D. famous
 6. A. present B. contest C. process D. protect
 7. A. industry B. machine C. turbine D. system
 8. A. alternative B. develop C. establish D. suitable
 9. A. perfect B. energy C. amphibious D. surface
 10. A. thermal B. mechanical C. products D. promise

✚ VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the words given below. Each word should be used once.

wonderful runs spacious amphibious options
fast convenient transit driverless economical

1. The bus stop around the corner is probably the most _____.
2. It was a(n) _____ feeling to win the game.
3. The council is considering a range of _____ for improving the city's transport system.
4. A small car is more _____ to run.
5. The company is currently testing a(n) _____ car. It doesn't require a driver.
6. Bedrooms in our hotel are _____ and all have a private bathroom and a balcony.
7. A(n) _____ vehicle is the one that is able to move both on land and in water.
8. The police have _____ cars with flashing lights and sirens.
9. The van _____ on diesel, and it is economical.
10. Bus rapid _____ (BRT) is a public transport system with a better, faster service of buses.

Exercise 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. This _____ uses an engine with two fans to lift you off the ground.
 A. jetpack B. bus C. train D. motorbike
2. In countries with a lot of rivers and canals like Viet Nam, it is a _____ way to travel.
 A. beautiful B. convenient C. expensive D. different
3. Flying motorbikes helps policemen _____ faster and avoid traffic jam.
 A. travel B. lift C. sell D. buy

4. These objects can even move _____ drivers or pilots.
A. about B. with C. without D. among
5. People unable to drive can choose to buy self - _____ cars.
A. drive B. drives C. driven D. driving
6. You _____ I should use solar energy.
A. or B. are C. is D. and
7. An amphibious bus can run on water and _____.
A. sand B. land C. field D. sky
8. This bus is _____ enough to carry many passengers and it travels quickly during rush hours.
A. space B. spacious C. difficult D. amphibious
9. Nowadays, _____ flying objects can also run on water and land.
A. an B. a C. any D. some
10. I can talk about future means of _____.
A. energy B. pilots C. transport D. economy
11. Solar energy is not new to us _____ we use it every day.
A. although B. but C. because D. therefore
12. Small cars are running safely under _____ bus.
A. tunnel B. transport C. choice D. station
13. The maximum _____ of the AirCar Prototype 1 is 190 kilometers per hour .
A. speed B. object C. hour D. ground
14. They hope that tunnel buses can _____ traffic jams.
A. consist B. avoid C. affect D. choose
15. People in Slovakia _____ surprised to see a flying car in the sky on Monday 28 June, 2021.
A. was B. are C. been D. were
16. People should limit hydropower plants _____ they sometimes cause terrible floods.
A. but B. so C. because D. although
17. There is nothing to lose when we use solar energy _____ wind power.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
18. _____ solar energy is unlimited, not many people can cover its expense.
A. Because B. Although C. However D. Moreover
19. Nuclear power is unlimited; _____, it is unsafe.
A. although B. but C. however D. moreover
20. Either solar energy _____ wind power is useful and helps protect the environment.
A. or B. and C. but D. so
21. People use a lot of solar panels to replace _____ sources of energy.
A renewable B. non-renewable C. renew
D. to renew
22. There are _____ cars on the street.
A. any B. much C. lots of
D. a lot
23. If we stop _____ fossil fuels, our planet will be greener.
A. using B. doing C. making
D. repairing
24. I fell and sprained my ankle while I was _____ rugby.
A. doing B. to do C. to play
D. playing
25. You don't need _____ this exercise.

A. to do
D. making

B. doing

C. make

Exercise 3. Choose the correct words

1. You should answer the questions to calculate your business's environmental **[footwear/ footprint/ footpath]**.
2. Global warming can have a great **[power/ affect/ effect]** on agriculture in many parts of the world.
3. Solar **[roofs/ panels/ ceilings]** are put on the roofs to produce electricity.
4. We should **[recycle/ react/ reproduce]** all our empty cans and bottles.
5. The **[air/ flow/ wind]** farm will provide enough energy for 100,000 homes.
6. Batteries store **[calories/ energy/ standards]** from the solar panels.
7. All countries are asked to reduce their use of **[non- renewable/ non- flammable/ non- returnable]** sources of energy.
8. We would like people use more renewable energy sources instead of **[fossil/ underground/ ancient]** fuels.
9. We should you less gas, but increase the use of **[hydroelectric/ hydroelectricity/ hydrogen]** and nuclear energy.
10. We all need to reduce our energy **[consumption/ consumer/ consumptive]**.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with *because, and, but or so*

1. I ask him to go _____ the bathroom scales.
2. 'Why did you do it?'- ' _____ my sister asked me to do so.'
3. Is your sister younger _____ older than you?
4. We can't go to Julia's party _____ we're going away that weekend.
5. I get dressed _____ have breakfast.
6. I would like to go _____ I'm too busy.
7. Is it Tuesday _____ Wednesday today?
8. Open all the windows of the room, _____ you feel better.
9. Just _____ I didn't say anything, people thought I agreed.
10. It's an old bicycle, _____ it's very good.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you decide _____ walking, a backpack is easy to carry.
2. I always seem _____ many photos when I am on holiday.
3. I need _____ the information about the buses down.
4. I could _____ when I was ten.
5. My sister can _____ on her head for two minutes. It's part of her daily yoga routine.
6. I usually choose _____ to a warm place.
7. I hope I will _____ all my exams at the end of the school year.
8. I hope _____ a free plane ticket.
9. I can't _____ any musical instruments, but my brother is able _____ the guitar.
10. I would like _____ Hoi An someday.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with *some or any*

1. It's dangerous to walk along this lane because there aren't _____ pavements.
2. There's _____ beautiful scenery around here.
3. Have you got _____ money in your bag?

4. I'm going to the cinema with _____ friends tomorrow.
5. There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
6. Are there _____ shops near your home?
7. I'd like _____ information, please.
8. We haven't got _____ trees in the garden.

Exercise 7. Use the correct form of the words given in parentheses.;

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Solar energy is renewable, _____ and clean. | (plenty) |
| 2. We should reduce the use of _____ at home. | (electric) |
| 3. Waves will be used as an _____ friendly source of energy. | (environment
) |
| 4. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our house. | (hot) |
| 5. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future. | (short) |
| 6. Geothermal energy uses _____ from within the earth. | (hot) |
| 7. Oceans contain both _____ energy from the sun's heat and
_____ energy from the tides and waves. | (mechanic) |
| 8. _____ panels catch sun rays and change them into electricity. | (sun) |
| 9. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the problem of
_____. | (pollute) |
| 10. Fossil fuels are _____ and cause pollution. | (limit) |
| 11. Clare had an _____ last night. | (operate) |
| 12. A lot of scientists are working hard to look for some _____
friendly sources of energy. | (environment
) |
| 13. The world _____ the 100th anniversary of the first aircraft
in 200. | (celebration) |
| 14. I am _____ in bed with my leg in the air. | (lie) |
| 15. You will pick them up at Da Nang _____ airport. | (nation) |
| 16. People use a lot of _____ panels to replace non-renewable
sources of energy. | (sun) |
| 17. It's my _____. Have a nice flight! | (please) |
| 18. People can _____ anywhere like a bird. | (flight) |
| 19. They do these exercises by _____. | (they) |
| 20. My sister hit the tree _____ last night. | (terrible) |

PART III. SKILL

✚ LISTENING

Exercise 1. Listen to the dialogue between Alex and the immigration officer. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1. Where does Alex from?

A. the UK	B. the USA	C. Malaysia
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2. What is Alex flying to?

A. New York	B. Penang	C. Bintan
-------------	-----------	-----------

3. Where is the transfer counter?
A. Gate 17 B. Gate 18 C. Between Gate 17 and 18
4. What would Alex like to do in the baggage claim area?
A. Check his luggage B. Take his luggage C. Put something into his suitcase
5. Where should Alex stay now?
A. Sit on benches B. Sit on a sofa C. Wait at a café

Exercise 2. Listen again and complete the table with the words in the box.

floor	clear	left	luggage	first
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1. This is Alex' _____ flight.
2. The transfer counter is on this _____, on the left.
3. Alex mustn't _____ the immigration.
4. His _____ is following him to Malaysia.
5. Alex should turn _____ and he'll see some benches.

✚ SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Choose the correct response. Then practise the short exchanges in pairs.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A: Why didn't you turn off TV when you were away? 2. A: Which source of energy will our homes rely on in the future? 3. A: Do you wind energy is good? 4. A: Is your carbon footprint big? 5. A: Why do we take showers instead of baths? 6. A: I have just changed to low energy light bulbs? 7. A: I'll go to school on my skateboard. 8. A: Some people in the country use biogas. 9. A: Why do some nations stop using nuclear energy? 10. A: Why do we try to reduce our carbon footprint? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B: a/ I'll come back later.
b/ Sorry, I never do it again B: a/ I think we use much solar energy.
b/ We rely on non- renewable as usual B: a/ I don't think so. It's clean.
b/ It's green energy, I think. B: a/ No, I ride to school every morning.
b/ No, I use of electric B: a/ It's more comfortable.
b/ It can save water. B: a/ Good idea. Your carbon footprint will be bigger.
b/ Great idea. It saves a lot of energy. B: a/ It's good whether the weather is good or bad.
b/ You can do it when it's nice weather. B: a/ I think it's limited.
b/ Good, it's clean and cheap. B: a/ Because it's sometimes dangerous.
b/ Because it's abundant and renewable. B: a/ Because it's good for the environment.
b/ Because we don't buy big shoes, I think. |
|---|--|

Exercise 2. Put the dialogues in the correct order. The first of each dialogue has been

<1> you.

_____ Two suitcases. OK, and would you like a window or an aisle seat?
 _____ Yes, here you are.
 _____ OK. Here are your boarding passes.
 _____ Thank you. Do you have any baggage to check in?
 _____ 1 _____ Good morning. Can I see your tickets and passports, please?
 _____ Yes, we have two suitcases.
 _____ A window seat, please.

<2>

_____ Please put them in this tray. And are you wearing a watch or a belt?
 _____ I'm wearing a belt.
 _____ Please put it in the tray with the other things.
 _____ Please take it off.
 _____ 1 _____ Do you have any metal items in your pockets?
 _____ OK. Here it is.
 _____ Yes, I have. I have some coins and my keys.

✚ READING

Exercise 1. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

People in Slovakia were surprised (1) _____ see a flying car in the sky on Monday 28 June, 2021. In a press release on Wednesday, it flew for 35 (2) _____ and completed a test flight (3) _____ two cities, from Nitra to Bratislava. The aircraft (4) _____ into a car in less than three minutes (5) _____ continued to run on the street of Bratislava after it landed (6) _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. from | B. to | C. for | D. with |
| 2. A. hour | B. hours | C. minutes | D. minute |
| 3. A. between | B. above | C. about | D. behind |
| 4. A. went | B. changed | C. turned | D. got |
| 5. A. or | B. so | C. but | D. and |
| 6. A. success | B. successfully | C. succeed | D. successful |

Exercise 2. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

E-mail, and chat rooms let children communicate (1) _____ friends and family members. They can also allow children to connect with people that they have never (2) _____ in person. Knowing a little about each of these communication services can help parents (3) _____ children safer while online.

Through e-mail, (4) _____ can easily send and receive messages. These messages may also have text, audio, and picture files attached. Signing up for an e-mail account is simple (5) _____ most services offer them for free. Sometimes these messages contain viruses, or other inappropriate content, so parents should warn children to be wary of emails from (6) _____ people.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. A. to | B. with | C. for |
| D. through | | |
| 2. A. met | B. gone | C. asked |
| D. called | | |

3. A. save
D. keep
4. A. receivers
D. partners
5. A. so
D. in order to
6. A. known
D. unpopular
- B. protect
- B. messengers
- B. because
- B. well-known
- C. surround
- C. users
- C. because of
- C. unknown

Exercise 3. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this **abundant** source of power.

1. Fossil fuels are oil, coal and natural gas. _____
2. The earth's fossil fuels are unlimited. _____
3. People can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water as an alternative source. _____
4. The plants on earth get energy from the sun. _____
5. Natural sources of energy from _____
A. the sun B. the wind C. the water D. A, B and C
6. The word "**abundant**" in the passage is closet in meaning with _____.
A. natural B. necessary C. plentiful D. limited

Exercise 4. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).

Future Vehicles

People always dream of flying by themselves, and this flying car may be their choice. It is economical because it runs on solar energy.

If you cannot drive, it is a wonderful way to fly like a bird. This jetpack uses an engine with two fans to lift you off the ground.

Maybe policemen want to have it as soon as possible because it is fast and it can avoid traffic jams. Fans help this flying motorbike stay in the air.

This amphibious bus can run on water and land. In countries with a lot of rivers and canals like Vietnam, it is a convenient way to travel.

Many countries are starting to use tunnel buses. This bus is spacious enough to carry many passengers and it travels quickly during rush hours.

A. Decide True or False

1. This jetpack uses an engine with four fans to lift you off the ground. _____
2. Flying motorbikes help policemen travel faster and avoid traffic jams. _____
3. This flying car saves money because it runs on solar energy. _____
4. Tunnel bus can run on water and land _____

B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions

5. In countries with a lot of _____ and canals like Vietnam, it is a convenient way to travel.

- A. lakes B. beaches C. rivers D. oceans
6. If you cannot drive, it is a wonderful way to fly like a _____.
- A. monkey B. bird C. mosquito D. spider

✚ WRITING

Exercise 1. Order the words to make a short email.

1. going/ Hi/ it/ Tom/ how's/?

2. heard/ you/ have/ Andy/ from/?

3. hospital/ he's/ in/ had/ because/ an/ he's/ accident

4. fell/ he/ hit/ head/ off/ and/ his/ his/ bike

5. they're/ remember/ so/ he/ anything/ doing/ some/ couldn't/ tests

6. soon/ write/ news/ I'll/ with/ more

7. love/ see/ Petra/ you

Exercise 2. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences.

1. limited, / cause / they / fuels / and / pollution. / Fossil / are /
→ Fossil _____
2. catch / and / electricity. / Solar / sun / them / into / panels / change / rays /
→ Solar _____
3. a / wear / while / Students / riding / must / helmets / motorbike. /
→ Students _____
4. Children / exams. / are / their / worried / very / about /
→ Children _____
5. stop / gasoline / and / Let's / the / get / gas station. / some / at /
→ Let's _____
6. he / play / has / football / because / today / his / ankle. / can't / Peter / sprained /
→ Peter _____
7. of / spiders. / I'm / or / insects / not / fond / at / all /
→ I'm _____
8. songs. / just / have / some / We / new / written /
→ We _____
9. You / have / her / to / answer / phone. / don't /
→ You _____
10. If / Our / will / using / fossil / planet / be / stop / we /fuels. / greener
→ Our planet _____

Exercise 3. Combine sentences, using appropriate conjunction in the box.

1. You may have an allergy. Be careful with what you eat and drink. (so)
→ You may _____
2. Tom has a temperature. Tom has a sore throat. (and)


- Tom has _____
3. I want to buy other car. I have no money. (but)
→ I want to _____
4. It's raining. I will stay at home and sleep. (so)
→ It's raining, _____
5. I pass the test. My parents took me to the cinema. (therefore)
→ I pass the test; _____
6. I feel sleepy. I must finish the report. (however)
→ I feel sleepy, _____
7. His shoes are worn. He has no socks. (because)
→ His shoes _____
8. I wanted to buy a set of Lego. I started to save my money. (so)
→ I wanted to _____
9. I enjoy visiting many different countries. I wouldn't want to live overseas. (but)
→ I enjoy _____
10. I couldn't go to your party. I was tired. (because)
→ I couldn't _____





Exercise 4. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. I can't go out because it is raining.
→ It is _____
2. I couldn't see because I wasn't wearing my glasses.
→ I wasn't _____
3. John didn't go to school yesterday because she was sick.
→ Because of _____
4. Tom forgot his umbrella, so he got wet
→ Because _____
5. She doesn't study hard, so she can't pass the exam.
→ She can't _____
6. Her dress is nicer than my dress.
→ My dress _____
7. Why don't we meet at 6.45 in front of the movie theater.
→ Let's _____
8. He joins his English club.
→ He takes _____
9. The children are walking to school now
→ The children are going _____
10. It takes me 15 minutes to go to school.
→ I spend _____

PHẦN BÀI TẬP LÀM THÊM CHO HỌC SINH TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign.

1.		<p>A. No dangerous. B. No dangerously. C. Don't dangerous. D. Dangerous.</p>
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2.		A. Mountains ahead. B. Be careful! Slippery road ahead. C. Men working ahead. D. Heavy vehicles turning ahead.
3.		A. People have to go through the traffic circle. B. People have to go straight the traffic circle. C. People have to go over the traffic circle. D. People have to go around the traffic circle.
4.		A. Road ends ahead B. Road divides ahead C. Road narrows ahead D. Road curves ahead
5.		A. Be careful! Slippery floor. B. You must clean the floor C. No walking on this floor D. You can run here