

ANSWER KEY

Unit

1

I Pronunciation

	/br/	/kr/	/tr/
1.		crowded	train
2.	breakfast, brushing		
3.			true, tried
4.	brave	across	
5.		crying, cream	
6.	umbrella		tree
7.	broke	crane	
8.	Brad	cry	try

II Vocabulary

- 1** 1. e 2. b 3. g 4. c 5. d 6. h 7. a 8. f
2 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D
3 1. family bonds 2. life skills 3. encourage 4. respect
 5. honest 6. support 7. family values 8. supportive

III Grammar

- 1** 1. visit 2. is watching 3. do not open
 4. meets 5. is studying 6. looks; is looking
 7. walks; is driving 8. are you cooking; smells
2 1. do you go → are you going
 2. do you do → are you doing
 3. are wanting → want
 4. 'm seeing → see
 5. is cooking → cooks
 6. 'm thinking → think
 7. work → am working
 8. is having → has
3 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B

IV Reading

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B
2 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

I think children should do housework for a number of reasons. First, doing housework helps children develop some important life skills such as doing the laundry, cleaning the house or taking care of others. They will certainly need those skills in their lives later, when they start their own families. Second, children can learn to take responsibility when they do housework. They will learn that they have to do some tasks even though they don't like to do them. So doing housework is really good for children and I believe that they should do it.

VI Writing

- 1 1. Mr Thanh hates doing housework, but he still cleans the house once a week.
2. I'm having a holiday with my family in Mai Chau now. We spend our summer holidays here every year.
3. It's important for children to learn some life skills at home.
4. Parents have to teach their children to be honest and show respect to older people from / at an early age.
5. Jane is thinking of applying for another job. She thinks her present job is boring.
6. Doing housework helps children learn to take care of themselves.
7. Family routines are connected with children's health and academic achievement.
8. Children should learn to choose the right kind of clothes for the right occasion.

- 2 1. H 2. C 3. G 4. B 5. F 6. A 7. D 8. E

3 Sample answer:

In my family, we have several routines to follow. One of them is having breakfast together. Every morning, we get up at six. My sister and I help my mum prepare breakfast. My mum often cooks rice, meat or fish, and vegetables for breakfast. Sometimes, we have bread, eggs, and butter for a change. She says a big meal in the early morning will help us work or study better during the day. My dad gets up a bit later and helps with laying the table. At about 6:45, we all sit down and have the meal together. During breakfast, we talk about what each of us is going to do during the day. My parents sometimes give us some advice about how we should behave at school. At 7:30, we all leave home for work or school. Having breakfast with my family every morning makes me feel closer to my parents and sister, and helps me prepare for the day.

Unit 2

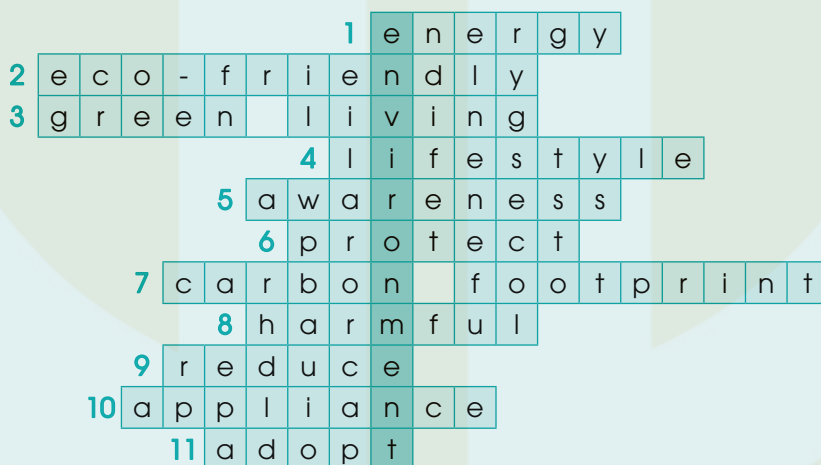
I Pronunciation

1. Avoiding travelling by plane can greatly reduce your carbon footprint.
2. Plastic bags can be used as containers for growing plants.
3. Group 1 is cleaning the playground while group 2 is cutting the grass.
4. More and more people choose to live green as a way to protect the environment.
5. Our Go Green Club will organise a clean-up event this weekend.
6. The president of the club is pleased with our project.
7. They are planting trees around the playground of the local primary school.
8. More dustbins should be placed in public and private areas.

II Vocabulary

1

↓ (Mystery word)



- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2 | 1. adopt | 2. Organic | 3. awareness | 4. litter |
| | 5. eco-friendly | 6. energy | 7. protect | 8. set up |
| 3 | 1. appliances | 2. Natural | 3. chemicals | 4. raise |
| | | | | 5. environment |

III Grammar

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1. will | 2. is going to | 3. will | 4. are going to |
| | 5. will | 6. am going to | 7. will | 8. am going to |

2

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. build → built | 2. founded → found |
| 3. visit → visited | 4. make → are made |
| 5. instruct → instructed | 6. will → is going to |
| 7. will → am going to | 8. use → used |

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

IV Reading

- 1 A. 1. b 2. c 3. a
B. 1. B 2. A
2 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

There are several things I can do to protect the environment. First, I should reduce the amount of energy I use at home. For example, I should turn off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use. Second, I should use organic products because they are not only good for my health but also good for the environment. Finally, I should avoid using products that are made from plastic. As it takes plastic a long time to break down, we should reduce the use of plastic as much as possible.

VI Writing

Suggested answers:

- 1 1. Reducing the amount of air travel is a good way to reduce your carbon footprint.
2. You should turn off your household appliances when they are not in use to save energy.
3. We should use public transport such as buses or trains rather than using private vehicles.
4. Cutting down on plastic products can reduce plastic pollution.
5. You should buy organic food because it does not contain harmful chemicals.
6. Planting trees provides shade and makes the environment look beautiful.
7. Green living is adopted by more and more people around the world.
8. My family's awareness of environmental protection has been raised since we took part in the campaign.
- 2 1. The environment is affected in many ways by pollution.
2. People's awareness of environmental issues will be raised by the club's activities.
3. Many more trees were planted in the neighbourhood last week by the local people.
4. The school playground is being cleaned this morning by the students.
5. Around 100 billion plastic bags are used each year by Americans.
6. A green lifestyle is adopted by more and more people.
7. Rubbish in the central park is going to be picked up this weekend.
8. A campaign will be organised to protect the environment by the Youth Union.

3 Sample answer:

There are several things that I can do to reduce my carbon footprint. First, I should try to save energy. I can do this by turning off all the electrical appliances when they are not in use and taking shorter showers. These will help me not to waste electricity and water. Second, I should start using public transport like buses or trains instead of asking my dad to drive me. This will reduce the harmful gases released in the air, therefore making it cleaner. Finally, I can reduce the amount of air travel I take because planes use more energy than other means of transport. I should avoid flying as much as possible, and only fly when the distance is long. By saving energy and water, using public transport and avoiding air travel, I can effectively reduce the amount of carbon footprint that I produce.

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. D
- 2 1. talented 2. performance 3. singer 4. musical
5. artists 6. excited 7. recording 8. winner(s)
- 3 1. piano 2. drum 3. moon-shaped lute 4. bamboo clappers
5. guitar 6. trumpet 7. violin 8. flute

III Grammar

- 1 1. to buy 2. apologise 3. to go 4. to visit 5. go
6. to find 7. cross 8. open 9. to take 10. to learn
- 2 1. I'd like to go to the party, but I'm too busy.
2. It was sunny, so Lan took an umbrella.
3. Anna is an amazing dancer, and her parents are proud of her.
4. You can vote online for your favourite singer, or you can send text messages.
5. Lisa went shopping yesterday, but she didn't buy anything.
6. John's parents own a restaurant, and at weekends, he sometimes helps in the kitchen.
7. Go inside or you will catch a cold.
8. Rita is a good drummer, so she will probably be invited to join the band.
- 3 1. to perform 2. to go 3. not to be 4. eat 5. to lock 6. think

IV Reading

- 1 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A
- 2 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. T

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

Today I'm going to talk about a singing competition called *The Voice*. The participants in this show are the best unknown artists around the country. Four famous musicians, singers or producers are invited to become judges. This show has five stages, and they are blind auditions, battle rounds, knockouts, live playoffs, and live performance shows. The winner is decided by the singers' coaches and votes from the audience. He or she receives a big cash prize and a recording contract.

VI Writing

1. Beethoven was born in 1770 in Bonn, Germany.
2. He started to learn piano at the age of four and was taught by his father.
3. When he was 22, he moved to Vienna to study with the famous composer Hayden.
4. He became a famous composer when he was 30.
5. He wrote many works about the struggle for freedom.
6. In his late 20s, he started to lose his hearing, and he became quite ill during the last years of his life.
7. He died at the age of 57 in Vienna.
8. Beethoven wrote many symphonies, well-known piano sonatas and became the greatest musician of all time.

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

3 Sample answer:

Hi Mai,

How are you going? I've passed all exams, and I'm feeling very relaxed now. Last weekend, there was a special event at my school. We had a really amazing music party. I attended it with all my classmates as this is one of the biggest events at our school. A huge stage was set up in the school playground, and there were food booths around the stage. And guess who came to perform at our music event? Son Tung MTP – our idol!!! My friends and I watched and sang along all of his greatest songs when he was on stage. There were also other performances of popular pop bands. We had a really great time. We ate some delicious burgers and spicy French fries. We also drank lots of sparkling water to keep cool. I wish you had been able to come with us.

Let me know how you are doing.

Love,

Lan

Test yourself

1

I Pronunciation

1. D ('brain' makes sense here, but 'train', 'plain', and 'grain' don't.)
2. C ('tracks' makes sense here, but 'cracks' and 'clacks' don't; there's no word with /pr/ + 'acks'.)
3. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
4. A (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. Music (Only 'music' can go with 'competitions' to make sense.)
6. responsibility (Only this word can go with 'take' (v) to make sense.)
7. perform (The blank between 'will' and 'live' (adv) needs a verb and 'perform' is the only verb on the list.)
8. eco-friendly (The blank needs an adjective, and this word is the only adjective.)
9. atmosphere (The blank needs a noun, and the word 'atmosphere' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
10. housework (The only noun that can go with 'doing' (v) to make sense)
11. Family (The phrase 'family values' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
12. D ('homemaker' – the person who manages housework is often compared to 'breadwinner' – the person who earns money.)
13. C (the only word with meaning 'used things thrown in public places')
14. B (the only suitable word used with 'save' (v) to make sense here)
15. D (All the four words are nouns, but only 'judge' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)
16. B (All the four words are nouns, but only 'single' fits the meaning of the whole sentence.)

III Grammar

17. is cooking ('now' is used in the present continuous to show things happening at the moment of speaking.)
18. I'll go (The future with 'will' expresses predictions based on what the speaker thinks about the future.)
19. They're going to (The future with 'be going to' expresses predictions based on what the speaker sees or knows.)
20. are organised (use the passive voice to focus on the action)
21. perform (to let + sb + do)
22. bring (use the active voice to emphasise the doer 'we')
23. practise (to make + sb + do)
24. C (to remind + sb + to do)
25. D (to ask + sb + to do)
26. A ('looks' expresses a present situation, the result of a past action so 'were planted' (passive voice, past simple) is suitable.)
27. B (The future with 'will' expresses predictions based on what the speaker believes about the future.)
28. C ('do ... do' (present simple) expresses a regular habit or thing the family often does.)

IV Reading

- 29. D (The phrase 'rural areas' is the best collocation.)
- 30. C ('large families' means 'several generations living together'.)
- 31. B (the best choice as it includes all the other three choices)
- 32. A (the most suitable in meaning as when 'parents' are away children are looked after by other family members)
- 33. C (the only word that makes sense when it goes with 'close')
- 34. D (clue: 'It was developed by ... Early blues often took ...' (paragraph 1, sentences 2 and 3))
- 35. A (clue: 'It was developed by African-American musicians in the American South.' (paragraph 1, sentence 2))
- 36. C (can be used to replace 'elements')
- 37. B (explanation of 'sheet music')
- 38. C ('it' refers to the blues developed into country blues, urban blues, etc.)
- 39. D (the information is not found in the reading text.)

V Speaking

- 40. D ('Shall we...? – Yes, let's ...' are used for making and responding to suggestions.)
- 41. C ('I strongly believe that ...' is used to express opinions.)
- 42. B ('I advise you ...' is used to give advice.)
- 43. A ('I have no doubt that ...' is used to express opinions.)

VI Writing

- 44. taught how to reduce their carbon footprint (The object 'children' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 45. will be organised to raise local people's awareness of environmental issues (The object 'many activities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 46. has been brought into people's lives (by his songs) (The object 'more love' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one.)
- 47. Doing housework helps children develop necessary life skills and teaches them to take responsibility.
- 48. Don't throw away your used household items, but sort and recycle them to prevent environmental pollution.
- 49. Many famous bands and singers from all over the world performed in last year's International Youth Music Festival.
- 50. Doing the laundry, cleaning the house, and taking care of others are the skills children should learn at home.

I Pronunciation

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. A

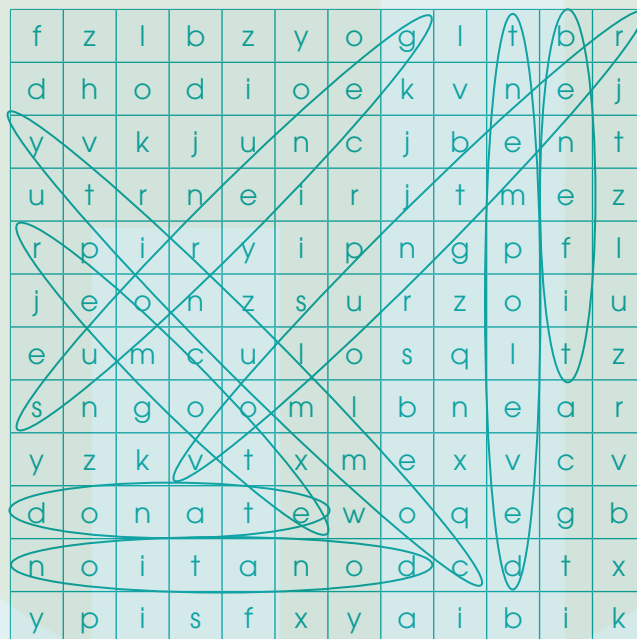
6. B

7. C

8. D

II Vocabulary

1



2 1. volunteers

3. benefits

5. remote

7. community

3 1. interested

3. excited

5. tiring / tiresome

7. interesting

2. donations

4. generous

6. development

8. donating

2. helpful

4. careless

6. helpless

8. endless

III Grammar

1 1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. C

8. B

2 1. decided; were preparing

3. decided; was waiting

5. were having; agreed

7. were presenting; raised

2. arrived; were playing

4. was having; rang

6. came; was helping

8. got; was writing

3 1. d
5. c

2. f
6. g

3. a
7. b

4. h
8. e

IV Reading

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

2 1. T

2. F (from watching a programme on TV)

3. F (His parents encouraged him to do something good.)

4. T

5. T

6. F (He has persuaded his younger brother and cousins to join him in his charity work.)

V Speaking

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

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to tell you about a friend of mine, Giang, who often does volunteer work. Whenever her school raises money to help disadvantaged people, Giang donates part of her lucky money or pocket money to charities. She often watches TV programmes about life of children in remote or disaster areas. She gets to know when children there need textbooks and school items. So at the end of each school year, Giang collects unwanted textbooks and other school items to send to the children. I believe that what Giang does is really helpful and practical. I've also learnt a lot from her and I'm keen to help people in need in my community.

VI Writing

1 1. I am writing to apply for the volunteer position at the local food bank.

2. I would like to volunteer to help children in the local orphanage.

3. I heard about this job opportunity from a public announcement.

4. I saw the advert for this volunteer position on the school notice board.

5. I am patient and I like playing with children.

6. I am good at organising outdoor activities for children.

7. I am free on Saturday afternoons from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

8. I am available for an interview on any day after 4:30 p.m.

9. If my application is successful, I can start work from June 1st.

10. I look forward to hearing from you.

2 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. h 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. f 9. j 10. i

3 Sample answer:

..... Street
..... Ha Noi
1st May, 20.....

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for a volunteer position at the local food bank. I saw your advert in the local newspaper last Monday and I would like to volunteer to help.

I am young and energetic, and I am always interested in voluntary activities to help the community. My summer holiday starts next week, so I will be free all afternoons.

I am available for an interview on any weekday afternoons or at weekends. If my application is successful, I can start work immediately.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Hoang Bao Anh

Unit

5

I Pronunciation

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. B

5. A

6. D

7. A

8. C

II Vocabulary

1 1. smartphones; buttons

2. computers; suitable

3. laptop; charged 4. valuable

5. stain

2 1. equipment

2. experiments

3. laboratory

4. software

5. device

6. hardware

7. helpful

8. Artificial

3 1. D

2. A

3. C

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. B

III Grammar

1 1. C

2. B

3. C

4. B

5. C

6. C

7. A

8. B

2 1. charging

2. to look

3. to store

4. do / to do

5. Carrying / To carry

6. to give

7. using / to use

8. learning

3. 1. lived → have lived
3. trying → to try
5. recent → recently
7. for remove → to remove

2. do → doing
4. during → for
6. Design → Designing / To design
8. have met → met

IV Reading

- 1 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B
- 2 1. self-driving 2. Sensors 3. disabled 4. development
5. Arizona 6. challenges 7. safety 8. unemployed

V Speaking

- 1 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A

2 Sample answer:

I'd like to talk about touchscreens, which are used on many smartphones, laptops and tablets today. The touchscreen is a great invention because it allows people to use and interact with devices easily. They do not have to press complicated buttons but can control everything quickly and conveniently by touching the screen. Therefore, one of the main benefits of the touchscreen is reducing the number of buttons on devices, making them more compact and lighter. Besides, touchscreens can make devices look more attractive. I often use devices with touchscreens, such as my smartphone, and my father's tablet. I think touchscreens are becoming more and more popular in Viet Nam, because everyone, including me, enjoys using them.

VI Writing

- 1 1. ... taught English since 2000 / been teaching English since 2000.
2. ... very difficult but interesting to learn Japanese.
3. ... us / people to make three-dimensional objects.
4. ... for / in reducing road traffic accidents / to reduce road traffic accidents.
5. ... leaving the door open at night / opening the door at night.
6. ... the benefits / advantages of the Internet.
7. ... us to exchange information conveniently.
8. ... to reduce production costs / for reducing production costs / in the reduction of production costs.
- 2 1. It has just rained. The roads are still wet now.
2. It is late now. How long have you waited / have you been waiting?
3. Staying up / To stay up late is not good for your health.
4. Everyone in my class likes learning / to learn English.
5. It is difficult to learn Chinese well.
6. Nam has already done his homework. He is watching football on TV now.
7. This software has enabled more people to study online since its invention.
8. We have tried / have been trying to solve this / the puzzle for an hour but we haven't found the answer yet.

3 Sample answer:

One of the inventions which could be helpful for everyone in my family is a robot helper. A robot helper could be useful in three main ways. First, it is useful for household chores. A robot helper can help my parents clean the house, cook meals, wash dishes, and do many other daily routines so that we could have more free time for one another. Second, one of the benefits of having a robot helper could be to provide entertainment, because a robot helper can also play music, sing songs, or play with children in the house. Finally, a robot helper can also be useful for people who just want to have a chat with someone. AI can enable the robot helper to talk and listen to us, and make people less stressed or lonely. In conclusion, a robot helper will make our life at home less tiring, more entertaining, and less stressful.

Test yourself

2

I Pronunciation

1. A (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
2. C (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
3. B (stress on the third syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
4. C (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary & Grammar

5. B (A laptop is a small computer that can be carried around easily.)
6. B (Experiments are scientific tests to study and to gain new knowledge.)
7. D ('generous' means 'kind and willing to help people'.)
8. C ('careless' means 'easy to make mistakes'.)
9. B ('to donate' means 'to give something to someone / something especially charity'.)
10. D ('exciting' describes the characteristic of the trip.)
11. B ('benefits' means 'useful effects'.)
12. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now.)
13. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)
14. C (enjoy + V-ing)
15. D (decide + to V)
16. B (It is + adj + to V)
17. D ('was walking' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'started' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)
18. C (Present perfect is used to describe something that happened in the past, but is still true or important now.)
19. C ('careful' means 'paying attention not to do something wrong'.)
20. C ('interesting' describes the characteristic of the story.)

- 21. D ('hopeless' means 'no use / pointless'.)
- 22. C ('excited' describes how a person is feeling.)
- 23. A. ('boring' describes the characteristic of the trip.)
- 24. C (to type → typing)
- 25. C (in → for)
- 26. A (see → to see / seeing)
- 27. A (Name → Naming / To name)
- 28. A (used → are used)

III Reading

- 29. C ('to join' means 'to participate in an activity'.)
- 30. A ('litter' means 'rubbish or garbage'.)
- 31. B ('disabled' describes people who cannot use a part of their body completely or easily.)
- 32. A ('to benefit' means 'to become better because of something'.)
- 33. A ('to mean a lot' means 'to be very important'.)
- 34. B (The text describes how three products were invented by luck.)
- 35. D (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)
- 36. A (Clue: In 1968, Dr. Spencer Silver was trying to invent a super strong glue ...)
- 37. B (Clue: ... he was not successful and could only invent a very weak glue ...)
- 38. B (Clue: ... but when his lab assistant added fizzy water ...)
- 39. C (Clue: He was so annoyed that he decided to slice the potatoes as thin as possible ...)

IV Speaking

- 40. A (The only word possible here is 'bit' to complete the expression 'a little bit tired'.)
- 41. C ('to recommend something' means 'to suggest something'.)
- 42. C ('How can I help you?' is used to offer help.)
- 43. B ('Sure' is a reply to accept a request.)

V Writing

- 44. D (Present perfect is used to describe something that started in the past, and is still happening now; 'to have' (this computer) is the state that started in the past and is still happening now.)
- 45. B (V-ing can be subjects of sentences.)
- 46. C ('disappointing' describes the characteristic of the results.)
- 47. B ('to allow somebody to do something' means 'to help / enable somebody to do something'.)
- 48. C ('was travelling' is a past action in progress (longer action), and 'happened' is an action which interrupted it (shorter action).)
- 49. A (to be useful for V-ing)
- 50. D ('useless' is the opposite of 'useful'.)

I Pronunciation

1. 'popular
5. im'portant

2. de'velop
6. dis'cover

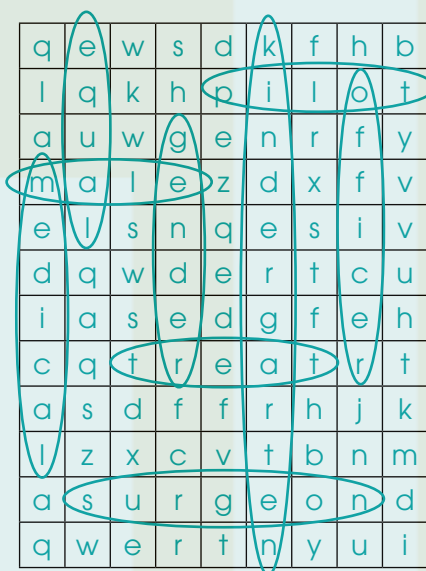
3. 'different
7. 'celebrate

4. 'parachute
8. 'medical

II Vocabulary

1

1. equal
2. gender
3. kindergarten
4. officer
5. pilot
6. male
7. treat
8. surgeon



2

1. surgeon
5. genders
2. male
6. pilot
3. treated
7. officers
4. kindergarten
8. equal

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

III Grammar

1

1. be provided
5. be downloaded
2. be promoted
6. be given
3. not be treated
7. not be forced
4. play
8. be judged

2

1. be worked → work
3. be made → make
5. be faced → face
7. pay → be paid
2. be asked → ask
4. be stop → be stopped / stop
6. be led → lead
8. find → be found

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

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

I think girls shouldn't get married before the age of 18 for a number of reasons. Firstly, girls who get married early may become victims of domestic violence. They may also face serious health risks because young girls are not physically developed to give birth. Secondly, child marriage forces girls to leave school early. As a result, they won't get enough education or develop any job skills to earn good salaries. In short, getting married before 18 is not good for girls and governments and organisations should do something to end child marriage.

VI Writing

1

1. Cooking and home management classes should be taught at school to both boys and girls.
2. In some countries, women can be punished if they appear in public without covering their faces.
3. Men's career choices of becoming surgeons and airline pilots may lead to high-paying jobs.
4. In some cultures, girls are forced to become wives and mothers before the age of 15.
5. Child marriage should be stopped because many girls are forced to leave school and get married at an early age.
6. More and more women are becoming educated and participating in society.
7. Gender equality can reduce poverty and prevent violence against women and girls.
8. In many countries around the world, women are still victims of domestic violence.

2

1. Their daughters mustn't be kept at home (by parents).
2. Male and female employees shouldn't be treated differently (by employers).
3. Women should be encouraged to join the police and army forces (by governments).
4. Equal job opportunities ought to be promoted for everyone (by companies).
5. Girls should be given the same opportunities as boys.
6. The students' homework might be finished in two hours.
7. Education in remote areas should be improved (by the government).
8. People could be given equal opportunities in the workplace (by businesses). / Equal opportunities in the workplace could be given to people (by businesses).

3 Sample answer:

Education is essential to everyone and girls must have the same right to education as boys. There are several benefits of girls' education. First of all, education can help girls make better choices. Girls who stay at school longer can learn more. With good job skills they can earn better salaries. If more women work, the country's economy can grow faster. Second, educated girls can become better mothers. They will know how to take care of their children, how to help them succeed at school and how to build strong, caring and happy families. Finally, educated girls can give back to their communities. They can help improve educational and medical facilities, raise money for charities for the poor. An educated female population has positive impacts on the whole society. As a result, the country's future will be brighter. In conclusion, education allows girls to make better choices, become better mothers, and give back to their communities.

Unit 7

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

1

↓ (Mystery word)

1	e	c	o	n	o	m	i	c	
2	p	r	o	m	o	t	e		
3	g	l	o	b	a	l			
4	a	i	m	s					
5	e	n	t	e	r	e	d		
6	c	o	m	m	i	t	s		
7	w	e	l	c	o	m	e	s	

- 2 1. participant 2. investors 3. poverty 4. economic
5. disadvantaged 6. education 7. developing 8. responsibility

III Grammar

1

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. the more → more | 2. larger → largest | 3. the least → less | 4. more → most |
| 5. the more → more | 6. more → most | 7. the cheaper → cheaper | 8. a → the |

2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. more crowded | 2. more useful | 3. The most popular | 4. the best |
| 5. bigger | 6. more competitive | 7. the most effective | 8. the most attractive |

3

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d | 6. h | 7. f | 8. g |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

IV Reading

1

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A | 6. C | 7. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

2

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. for lasting peace | 2. peace agreements |
| 3. police officers | 4. global events |
| 5. UN peacekeeping activities | 6. through peacekeeping activities |

V Speaking

1

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
|------|------|------|------|

2 **Sample answer:**

I'm going to talk you about UNICEF. UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund. It is responsible for helping children worldwide. UNICEF helps improve children's health, helps children and mothers affected with HIV, helps create a cleaner living environment, promotes education and so on. Since UNICEF started its activities in Viet Nam, it has run a lot of projects and programmes to help improve children's lives. More children, especially those living in disadvantaged areas, can get vaccinated thanks to the UNICEF vaccination programme. The organisation has also created more educational opportunities for Vietnamese children. The UNICEF's activities are very practical and meaningful. I really want to have an opportunity to work for this organisation to help children have a better life.

VI Writing

1

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. gained numerous advantages | 2. actively participates |
| 3. attracts a lot of foreign businesses | 4. an increase in the number |
| 5. a great improvement | 6. young people to find many job opportunities |
| 7. get access to better services | 8. now import Vietnamese goods |

2

1. Viet Nam has gained economic and social benefits since it joined different international organisations.
2. Viet Nam has attracted a lot of businesses who want to invest in the country.
3. The number of foreign visitors to our country has increased.
4. Opportunities to travel abroad are also open to more people in Viet Nam.
5. A lot of Vietnamese goods have been exported abroad.
6. Many foreign businesses have opened their offices in Viet Nam since 1995.
7. There are many opportunities to work in international companies available to qualified people.
8. More young people from / in Viet Nam can go abroad to study or work.

3 Sample answer:

Young Vietnamese people have gained three main benefits of Viet Nam becoming a member of different international organisations. First, they get better health care now. UNICEF, for example, has a lot of programmes to make sure all children get vaccinated to avoid some diseases. Second, the quality in education has also improved. Now Viet Nam has a lot of education programmes which are as good as regional and international ones. This gives teenagers opportunities to get access to advanced knowledge or exchange education programmes in other countries. Finally, various career choices are also open to teenagers these days. They are no longer limited to only state-owned organisations or family-owned businesses. Instead, they may choose to work for global, local or private companies, depending on their abilities and preferences. In short, international organisations have definitely brought more advantages to young people in Viet Nam.

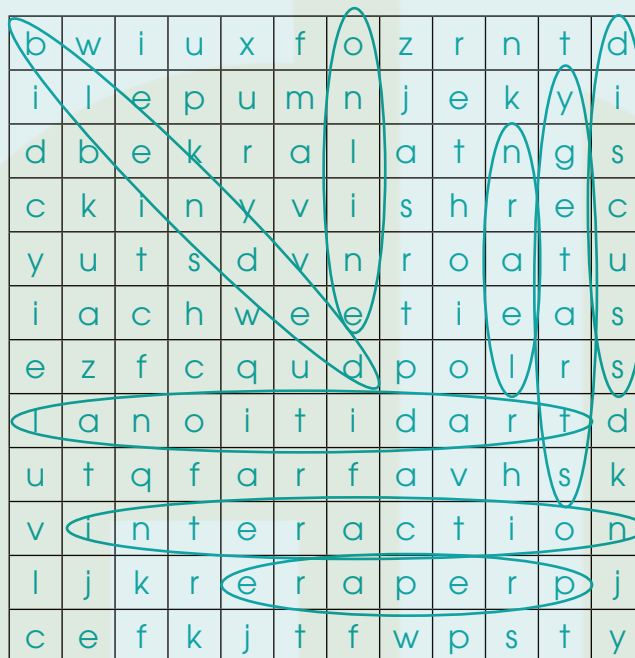
Unit 8

I Pronunciation

1. This 'video is about air pol'lution.
2. We are 'doing a 'project on edu'cation for disad'vantaged 'children.
3. This way of 'learning is 'really 'interesting.
4. 'Students should 'finish their 'homework before class.
5. 'Online 'courses are be'coming more and more 'popular.
6. This app has 'helped me im'prove my pronunci'ation.
7. Tech'nology has 'brought new ex'periences to 'language 'learners.
8. My 'parents have 'bought my 'sister a new 'laptop for her 'online 'classes.

II Vocabulary

1



- 2 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B
- 3 1. classroom 2. classes 3. face-to-face 4. connection 5. assignments
6. discussions 7. notes 8. focused 9. projects 10. teamwork

III Grammar

1

1. which 2. which / that 3. whose 4. who / that 5. which / that
6. who / that 7. whose 8. whose 9. which 10. who / that

2

- The student who / that sits next to me in the English class is from China.
- Thank you very much for your email, which was very interesting.
- Smartphones, which have a lot of storage space, can store audio books.
- I talked to the girl whose bicycle broke down in front of the shop.
- What did you do with the money that / which your mother gave you?
- We really love participating in discussions that / which help us share our ideas and learn from others.
- The children who / that were playing in the playground are not from our school.
- My classmate, whose father is a musician, has won the first prize in the singing competition.
- Science teachers who / that use 3D projectors and other devices can easily explain the topics.
- Mr Minh has created a list of the most useful learning apps, which is available on his blog.

3

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. who → which / that | 2. what → which / that | 3. her → whose |
| 4. can read → can be read | 5. that → who | 6. whom → who / that |

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

- 1 1. First – c 2. Then – e 3. Next – a 4. After that – f 5. Then – d 6. Finally – b
- 2 **Sample answer:**

Face-to-face learning has some benefits. First, in a traditional classroom, students can concentrate better on their learning because there are fewer distractions than when they are studying from home. Moreover, whenever they have questions or need help, they can communicate with their teacher or classmates immediately. Finally, students can work in teams or groups more easily to solve problems or do projects. This can also help them build their teamwork skills. I believe that face-to-face learning has many benefits to offer to students and should not be replaced by online learning.

VI Writing

1

1. watching the videos uploaded
2. be allowed to bring
3. be better schools than this
4. was taught to read music
5. must be paid
6. who the papers belonged to
7. were told about Eclass
8. shouldn't / should not copy
9. will be completed by students
10. is happy with

2

1. Many teachers have understood the benefits of mobile devices.
2. Mobile learning devices are different in size, weight, and functions.
3. Small children who have special needs can take advantage of this new application.
4. How do you practise listening with your smartphone?
5. Students can download information and store it on their laptop for later use.
6. Blended learning classroom gives students more control over their study.

3 Sample answer:

Using electronic devices in education is becoming more and more popular, but this can bring some disadvantages. First, learners have to depend on the Internet to search for information or look up new words. Access to Wi-Fi is not always stable and available. Second, electronic devices can easily distract students from their studies. There are too many types of entertainment programmes on the Internet. For example, students may use mobile phones to play games, text and chat during lessons. Third, there are some viruses that can attack students' devices. This may lead to the loss of personal data and documents. In short, to avoid these problems, it is necessary for schools and parents to consider and set certain rules for using electronic devices to study.

Test yourself

3

I Pronunciation

1. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
2. C (stress on the fourth syllable; other words: stress on the third syllable)
3. A (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the third syllable)
4. D (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. A ('access' goes with the preposition 'to'.)
6. D ('gender' goes with 'equality' to make a compound noun which means 'people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities'.)
7. B (need an adjective before the noun 'experience')
8. A ('new' is the most suitable answer as teachers want to 'encourage learning and improve their teaching methods'. Other options are not suitable: 'traditional' means 'old', 'blended' means 'combining one thing with another', and 'face-to-face' means 'direct'.)
9. D (the correct phrase 'a member of many international organisations')
10. D ('equal rights' means 'the same rights'.)
11. C ('disadvantaged' means 'not having the things, such as education, or enough money, that people need in order to succeed in life', so the disadvantaged teenagers need help to continue their education.)
12. equality (to make a compound noun 'gender equality')
13. prepare (need a verb after 'to')
14. Education (a noun which comes at the beginning of the sentence as the subject)
15. participant (need a noun after the adjective 'active')
16. investment/ investors (need a noun after the adj 'more')

III Grammar

17. who → that / which ('who' replaces a person or people. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace things – 'flowers')
18. faster → faster than (The sentence uses the comparative structure 'adjective + er + than' but lacks 'than'.)
19. to wrap → to be wrapped (use the passive voice to match with the other clause 'before it is mailed')
20. whose → which / that ('whose' replaces a possessive adjective. → use the relative pronoun 'which' or 'that' to replace a thing – 'an old photo album')
21. could polluted → could be polluted / is polluted (The sentence uses the passive voice but lacks 'be'. Passive voice: S + modal verb + be + past participle / S + be + past participle.)
22. that → whose (need the relative pronoun 'whose' to replace a possessive adjective and connect the two nouns 'country' and 'economy')
23. important → more important (The sentence uses the comparative with a long adjective but lacks 'more'.)
24. should be provided (The sentence needs to use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should'.)
25. easier (the structure: 'make + object + adjective')
26. more popular (The sentence has 'than'. → need to use the comparative structure 'more + long adjective + than')
27. whose (The sentence needs the relative pronoun 'whose' to go with the noun 'bicycle'.)
28. may face (The sentence needs to use an active verb.)

IV Reading

1

29. C ('met' means 'had a meeting'.)
30. D ('keep' means 'to continue to have'.)
31. B ('belong' is followed by 'to'.)
32. A ('meet' means 'to come together formally in order to discuss something'.)
33. B ('security' means 'the activities involved in protecting countries against attack, danger...'.)
34. C ('of particular concern' means 'important and special matters'.)

2

35. F (Clue: 'continue to find it hard to balance work and family' (paragraph 1, line 2))
36. T (Clue: 'Many women think they have to be the best at everything.' (paragraph 1, lines 2 – 3))
37. F (Clue: 'a lack of work-life balance can cause women a lot of stress' (paragraph 1, lines 5 – 6); cause sb stress = cause stress to sb)
38. T (Clue: 'Employees lose interest and leave their jobs quickly.' (paragraph 1, lines 8 – 9); leave jobs = quit jobs)
39. T (Clue: 'offer suitable working hours, ... let their female staff work from home, ... build up a healthy workplace ...' (paragraph 2, lines 11 – 12))

V Speaking

- 40. A (make a suggestion: 'Do you want to + do sth'; B. 'What about + V-ing'; C. 'Do you feel like + V-ing')
- 41. C (express disagreement)
- 42. B (give instructions: 'Turn it off' → 'Wait' → 'Turn it on again')
- 43. C (make a suggestion: 'Let's + verb'; respond to the suggestion: 'I don't think it's a good idea ...')

VI Writing

- 44. must be stopped because it limits children's access to education and training (The object 'child marriage' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'must' (S + must + be + past participle))
- 45. blended learning wasn't so / as popular as it is / blended learning was less popular than it is (use the structure 'S + not be so / as + adjective + as' or comparative with less 'S + be + less + adjective + than')
- 46. attractive job offer I have ever received (the structure: 'This is the most + adjective + S + has / have ever + past participle')
- 47. should be provided for women to reduce gender inequality (The object 'more job opportunities' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verb 'should' (S + should + be + past participle))
- 48. computer skills are very poor may not want to use electronic devices (The relative pronoun 'whose' goes with the noun phrase 'computer skills'.)
- 49. sat next to me at Nam's birthday party yesterday (use a relative clause with 'who' to replace the reduced relative clause using the present participle phrase – 'sitting next to me at Nam's birthday party yesterday')
- 50. of the meeting will have to be changed again (The object 'the date' of the first sentence becomes the subject of the second one. → use the passive voice with the modal verbs 'will have to' (S + will have to + be + past participle))

Unit 9

I Pronunciation

- 1. Cars are not allowed in the park.
- 2. We learn about the 'natural world in Ge'ography class.
- 3. 'Many en'dangered 'animals are at 'risk of disap'pearing due to 'habitat loss and il'legal 'hunting.
- 4. The presen'tation 'focused on environ'mental pro'tection and 'climate 'change.
- 5. Il'legal 'hunting can cause pain and 'suffering to wild 'animals, and de'stroy 'animal 'families.
- 6. You should 'never buy 'products made from en'dangered 'animals.

7. I 'really like 'watching docu'mentaries about 'animals, plants and re'mote places.
 8. Defore'station is a 'serious environ'mental 'problem in many 'parts of the 'world.

II Vocabulary

1

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deforestation | 2. Extreme weather | 3. Global warming |
| 4. Air pollution | 5. Endangered animals | 6. natural habitat |
| 7. balance of an ecosystem | 8. Biodiversity | |

2

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. protect | 2. global | 3. serious | 4. deforestation |
| 5. parts | 6. balance | 7. habitats | 8. damages |

3

1. environmental → environment
2. Deforest → Deforestation
3. endanger → endangered
4. pollute → pollution
5. practice → practical
6. globe → global
7. grow → are grown
8. pollution → pollute

III Grammar

1

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. A | 8. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

2

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. how much | 2. what | 3. the following week | 4. tomorrow |
| 5. whether | 6. where | 7. yesterday | 8. the previous day |

3

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

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

- | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. A |
|---|------|------|------|------|

2 Sample answer:

There are several things that we can do to save endangered animals. First, I think we should educate people about the importance of wildlife. Once they understand it, they will not do things which may harm the animals. Second, introducing strict laws can really help endangered animals because this will stop illegal hunting. Last but not least, we should avoid products which are made from endangered animal parts. This will help to save animals from being killed for commercial products.

VI Writing

- 1
 1. Many endangered animals have been saved thanks to community efforts.
 2. Habitats of endangered animals are damaged by human activities.
 3. She wanted to know if giant pandas were still endangered.
 4. We should take action to protect endangered animals.
 5. My friend said she would take part in a go-green event the following week.
 6. Scientists think that wild animals must be kept in their natural habitats.
 7. Research has found that some sea animals have disappeared due to ocean pollution.
 8. The organisation focuses on protecting the natural habitats of rare animals.
- 2
 1. Mr Minh said (that) he was doing a project on the world's leading environmental organisations.
 2. My teacher said (that) he / she would continue to help me with the project.
 3. My mother told me (that) she would take me to the wildlife park the following week.
 4. The students said they were discussing ways to stop illegal hunting and wildlife trade.
 5. Mai asked Mr Nam how long he had worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature.
 6. My friend asked me whether / if I liked watching TV programmes about wild animals.
 7. He asked whether / if she was going to take part in the Earth Hour event the following day.
 8. My teacher said I could get lots of information about endangered animals on that website.

3 Sample answer:

The Saola Working Group (SWG) was set up in 2006. It is a non-profit organisation whose aim is to save the saola being disappeared in Laos and Viet Nam. Much of the work of SWG focuses on raising funds for saola protection projects and working with local governments so that they have greater political support for saola protection. SWG also works to educate people around the world about saolas and the threats to their habitat. Furthermore, SWG develops research and protection centres in the region to protect saolas. With the support of SWG, research and protection centres have been developed to raise awareness about rare and endangered animals including the saola.

Unit 10

I Pronunciation

1. ↗ 2. ↗ 3. ↗ 4. ↗ 5. ↗ 6. ↗ 7. ↗ 8. ↗

II Vocabulary

1

1. damage 2. explore; learning 3. crafts 4. follow
5. Sustainable; profits 6. Hunting 7. cultures 8. Responsible

2

1. responsible 2. for 3. aware 4. of
5. impact 6. of 7. litter 8. in

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

III Grammar

1

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

2

1. were / was; would start 2. vote; will go 3. would buy; had
4. talk; will be 5. had; would save 6. were / was; would go
7. will be; knows 8. would be; were

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

IV Reading

- 1 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

- 2 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

There are many things we should do to become ecotourists. First, we should travel more on foot or by bike. We should take showers instead of baths whenever possible to avoid wasting water. Besides, one of the things we could do to become more eco-friendly is to buy local products and respect local cultures wherever we go. There are certain things we should not do as ecotourists. First, we should not use foods and products with lots of packaging. This way we will avoid leaving too much waste behind. It will also be better if we turn off air conditioners when leaving hotel rooms. I also suggest that when we choose souvenirs, we should not buy products made from animal body parts. This will help save endangered animals and local wildlife.

VI Writing

- 1
 1. ... around the country for (its) handmade products. / for (its) handmade products around the country.
 2. ... three hours travelling to Ho Chi Minh City.
 3. ... to put your rubbish in the bins.
 4. ... not to feed the animals.
 5. ... following / we (should) follow the paths.
 6. ... if tourists buy more local products.
 7. ... were you, I would travel by bike.
 8. ... don't you / we go on an eco-friendly tour instead?
- 2
 1. If it is sunny tomorrow, we will go on an ecotour.
 2. If school holidays were longer, I would / could have more time to travel.
 3. My home town is famous for (its) beautiful views and delicious food.
 4. Tourists can enjoy sunbathing on the beach.
 5. Tourists are advised to always follow the paths in the national park.
 6. Favourite leisure activities among teenagers include shopping and using social media.
 7. If you are allowed to go out tonight, we can visit the night market.
 8. Your eyes will get tired if you spend too much time watching TV.

3 Sample answer:

Welcome to Hon Tam, in Nha Trang – the most beautiful place in Viet Nam!

Hon Tam is famous for its clean, long beaches with white sand. It attracts thousands of tourists every year, who come to see the beautiful coral reefs.

Here in Hon Tam, you can spend all day swimming. Favourite leisure activities include sunbathing, kayaking, or diving in the sea. You can never feel bored!

We offer ecotours to Hon Tam, but tourists are advised not to damage the coral reefs when diving. You can also buy beautiful local-made souvenirs to take home and help local businesses!

Call us at 0929292929 and book your tour today!

I Pronunciation

1. C (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
2. B (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
3. D (stress on the second syllable; other words: stress on the first syllable)
4. B (stress on the first syllable; other words: stress on the second syllable)

II Vocabulary

5. B ('balance' means 'a situation in which equal things exist in equal or correct amounts'.)
6. A ('banned' means 'not allowed to do something'.)
7. C ('ecosystem' means 'all the plants and animals in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment'.)
8. A ('negative' means 'bad or harmful'.)
9. D ('mass tourism' occurs when a large number of tourists go to the same place.)
10. A ('responsible' means 'having a duty of taking care of something'.)
11. B ('culture' means 'the way of life including customs and beliefs of a particular group of people'.)
12. B ('natural' is an adjective that goes with 'habitat'.)
13. C ('illegal' means 'without permission, not allowed by law'.)
14. C ('organisation' is a noun referring to a group of people who work together for a common purpose.)
15. B ('tourist attraction' is a place that attracts a lot of visitors.)
16. A ('environment' is a noun that goes with 'the'.)

III Grammar

17. B (In reported speech with Yes-No questions, use Subject + *asked* + sb + *if / whether* + ...)
18. C (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)
19. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would* + verb in the main clause.)
20. D (In conditional sentences type 2, use past tense in the conditional clause.)
21. D (In reported speech with statements, change 'tomorrow' to 'the following day'.)
22. A (In conditional sentences type 2 with *wish*, use *wish* + past tense.)
23. D (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple tense in the conditional clause.)
24. B (will → would)
25. B (have → had)
26. B (will → would)
27. A (is → were)
28. A (asked to me → asked (me))

IV Reading

- 29. B ('popular' means 'liked or enjoyed by many people'.)
- 30. A ('attract' means 'to make someone interested in and want to visit a place'.)
- 31. A ('economy' refers to the system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.)
- 32. C ('introduce' means 'to make somebody learn about something for the first time'.)
- 33. C ('damage' means 'to harm something'.)
- 34. A ('traditions' means 'ways of living and behaving that people in a society continue to follow for a long time'.)
- 35. B (The main idea is taken from all two paragraphs.)
- 36. D (Clue: About 13 million people across the world have a job in the forest industry ...)
- 37. A ('absorbing' means 'taking in a gas or a chemical')
- 38. D (Clue: However, deforestation has put forests in many parts of the world at risk. This is mostly caused by human activities.)
- 39. C (Clue: ... because people cut down trees to make room for more farms. Besides, wood trade is another direct cause of deforestation ... Climate change is also responsible for this problem.)

V Speaking

- 40. C ('If I were you, ...' is used to give advice.)
- 41. B ('had better' is used to give advice about a situation that is happening now.)
- 42. A ('That's all right' is used to respond to an apology.)
- 43. B ('I'm so sorry, Mum' is used to make an apology.)

VI Writing

- 44. B (In reported speech with Yes-No questions, use Subject + *asked* + sb + *if / whether* + ... (one tense back in time). 'whether I had had a good time ...')
- 45. A (In conditional sentences type 1, use present simple in the conditional clause.)
- 46. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *would* + verb in the main clause.)
- 47. D (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use Subject + *wanted to know* + *wh* word + clause (one tense back in time: '... would start'.)
- 48. A (In reported speech with *wh*-questions, use Subject + *asked (sb)* + *wh* word + clause (one tense back in time: '... hadn't taken ...')
- 49. A (In conditional sentences type 1, use *If* Subject + *do*, Subject + *will do* (take steps – will). Option A is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)
- 50. B (In conditional sentences type 2, use *If* Subject + *did*, Subject + *would do* (had enough money – would go). Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence.)