

**PART 2: VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ENGLISH** | **TYPE** | **PRONUNCIATION** | **VIETNAMESE** |
| **bridge** | (n) | /brɪdʒ/ | Cây cầu |
| **cathedral** | (n) | /kəˈθiːdrəl/ | Nhà thờ, Chính tòa, Nhà thờ lớn |
| **museum** | (n) | /mjuˈziːəm/ | Bảo tàng |
| **opera house** | (n) | /ˈɑːprə haʊs/ | Nhà hát |
| **palace** | (n) | /ˈpæləs/ | Cung điện |
| **park** | (n) | /pɑːrk/ | Công viên |
| **statue** | (n) | /ˈstætʃuː/ | Tượng |
| **tower** | (n) | /ˈtaʊər/ | Tòa tháp |
| **amusement park** | (n) | /əˈmjuːzmənt pɑːrk/ | Công viên giải trí |
| **building** | (n) | /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ | Tòa nhà |
| **crowded** | (adj) | /ˈkraʊdɪd/ | Đông đúc |
| **noisy** | (adj) | /ˈnɔɪzi/ | Ồn ào |
| **modern** | (adj) | /ˈmɑːdərn/ | Hiện đại |
| **peaceful** | (adj) | /ˈpiːsfl/ | Yên bình |
| **Shopping mall** | (n) | /ˈʃɑːpɪŋ mɔːl/ | Trung tâm thương mại |
| **cheap** | (adj) | /tʃiːp/ | Rẻ |
| **clean** | (adj) | /kliːn/ | Sạch |
| **expensive** | (adj) | /ɪkˈspensɪv/ | Đắt (mắc) |
| **polluted** | (adj) | /pəˈluːtɪd/ | Ô nhiễm |
| **populated** | (adj) | /ˈpɑːpjuleɪtɪd/ | Đông dân |
| **temperature** | (n) | /ˈtemprətʃər/ | Nhiệt độ |
| **reunification** | (n) | /ˌriːˌjuːnɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ | Sự thống nhất lại |
| **understanding** | (n) | /ˌʌndərˈstændɪŋ/ | Sự hiểu biết |
| **vacation** | (n) | /veɪˈkeɪʃn/ | Kỳ nghỉ |
| **transportation** | (n) | /ˌtrænspərˈteɪʃn/ | Sự vận chuyển/ chuyên chở/ vận tải |
| **traditional** | (adj) | /trəˈdɪʃənl/ | Thuộc về truyền thống |
| **average** | (adj) | /ˈævərɪdʒ/ | Trung bình |
| **definitely** | (adv) | /ˈdefɪnətli/ | Minh bạch/ rạch ròi/ xác định |
| **downtown** | (adj) | /ˌdaʊnˈtaʊn/ | Thuộc khu vực kinh doanh |
| **architecture** | (n) | /ˈɑːrkɪtektʃər/ | Kiến trúc |
| **nervous** | (adj) | /ˈnɜːrvəs/ | Lo lắng |

**Task 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with the words given.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sydney Opera House | Tower of Pisa | Mount Fuji | The Statue of Liberty |
| Eiffel Tower | Buckingham Palace | Great Pyramid | One Pillar Pagoda |

   

3…………………

1………………

4…………………

2…………………

  

8…………………

7…………………

6…………………

5………………

…

**Task 2. Match the continents with countries and their capitals**

* ***Continent Country Capital***
* 1. Asia Italy Kuala Lumpur
* 2. Europe Malaysia Canberra
* 3. Australia The USA Rome
* 4. North America Australia Cairo
* 5. Africa Brazil Washington D.C

6. South America Egypt Brasilia

**Task 3. Write the name of the landmarks.**

**.**

Eiffel Tower Taj Mahal Great Wall of China Empire state Building

Big Ben Petronas Towers Sydney Opera House Angkor Wat

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 200BC; protects borders; longest man made structure. Capital: Beijing

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world’s tallest twin buildings - 452 meters tall. There is a sky bridge between the towers. Capital: Kuala Lumpur.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest 4 sided clock. Symbol of the UK. Capital: London

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 300 meters tall - 3 floors; tallest structure until 1930; most visited landmark in the world. Capital: Paris

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NYC Skyscraper - 103 floors; from 1931 - 1970 world’s tallest building. Capital: Washington, D.C.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built of white marble; tomb built by emperor in memory of3rd wife. Capital: New Delhi

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1150 AD completed; pictured on flag; largest religious monument in the world. Capital: Phnom Penh

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of the most loved buildings in the world; performing artscenter; supposed to represent a sail boat. Capital: Canberra

**Task *4.* Match the adjectives in A with adjectives in B. (Opposite meaning)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **1.** cheap | **a.** noisy |
| **2.** old | **b.** boring |
| **3.** peaceful | **c.** expensive |
| **4.** exciting | **d.** clean |
| **5.** dirty | **e.** young/ new |
| **6.** boring | **f.** unpopulated |
| **7.** crowded | **g**. old |
| **8.** hot | **h.** small |
| **9.** big | **i.** interesting |
| **10.** modern | **j.** cold |



**PART 3: GRAMMAR**

**I. First conditional**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Chức năng** | **Dùng để diễn tả một hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.** |
| **Cấu trúc** | If + S + **V(s/es)** + (bổ ngữ), S + **will + V nguyên mẫu** + (bổ ngữ).  **(Thì Hiện tại đơn) (Thì Tương lai đơn)**  Mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn. |
| ***Ví dụ*** | - If I have enough money, I will buy a new computer.  *(Nếu tôi có đủ tiền thì tôi sẽ mua một chiếc máy tính mới.)*  - If you work hard, you will make a lot of money.  *(Nếu bạn làm việc chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ kiếm được nhiều tiền.)* |
| ***Lưu ý*** | **Unless = If + not**  **If = Unless not**  ***Ví dụ:***  - If he doesn’t do his homework, his mother will complain him.  => Unless he does his homework, his mother will complain him.  - If you don’t send her to the hospital, she will die.  => Unless you send her to the hospital, she will die. |
| Có thể dùng các động từ ***must, have to, can, may, should*** thay cho ***will*** trong mệnh đề chính  ***Ví dụ:***  - If it rains heavily, you can stay here.  (Nếu trời mưa to thì bạn có thể ở lại đây.)  - If you want to see that film, you must buy a ticket.  (Nếu bạn muốn xem bộ phim đó thì bạn phải mua vé.) |

**II. Comparative and superlative adjectives**

**1. Short adjectives (Tính từ ngắn)**

**\* Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
| S1 + to be + **adj + er + than** + S2 | **S + to be + the + adj + -est + (Danh từ)** |
| Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi “**er**” vào sau tính từ | Với tính từ ngắn, thêm “**the**” trước tính từ và “**est**’’ vào sau tính từ |
| ***Ví dụ:***  - China is bigger than India.  *(Trung Quốc to lớn hơn Ấn Độ).*  - Lan is shorter than Nam.  *(Lan thì thấp hơn Nam).*  - My house is bigger than your house.  *(Nhà của tôi to hơn nhà của bạn).*  - His pen is newer than my pen.  *(Bút của anh ấy mới hơn bút của tôi).* | ***Ví dụ:***  - Russia is the biggest country in the world.  (Nga là đất nước lớn nhất trên thế giới.)  - My school is the biggest in the city.  (Trường của tôi lớn nhất trong thành phố.)  - My father is the oldest person in my family.  (Bố tôi là người lớn tuổi nhất trong nhà.)  - Quang is the tallest in his class.  (Quang là người cao nhất trong lớp của anh ấy.) |

**Lưu ý:**

Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm **“much”** hoặc **“far”** trước hình thức so sánh.

***Ví dụ:***

Her boyfriend is **much/far** older than her.

*(Bạn trai của cô ấy lớn tuổi hơn cô ấy rất nhiều.)*

***1.1.*** ***Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn***

**\* Cách thêm đuôi -er vào tính từ ngắn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm => thêm đuôi **-er** | old - oldernear - nearer |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi nguyên âm **“e”** => chỉ cần thêm đuôi **“r”** | nice - nicer |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm **(u, e, o, a, i)** + 1 phụ âm => gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi **-er** | big - biggerhot - hotter  fat - fatterfit - fitter |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi **“y”**, dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn => bỏ **“y”** và thêm đuôi **“ier”** | happy - happier  pretty - prettier |

**Note:** Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng “et, ow, le, er, y”thì áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi –er như tính từ ngắn.

***Ví dụ:***quiet –> quieter clever –> cleverer

simple –> simpler narrow –> narrower

**\* Một vài tính từ đặc biệt**

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **Dạng so sánh hơn** |
| Good (tốt) | Better |
| Bad (tệ) | Worse |
| Far (xa) | Farther/ further |
| Much/ many (nhiều) | More |
| Little (ít) | Less |
| Old (già, cũ) | Older/elder |

**\* Phân biệt “older” và “elder”**

**“Older”** và **“elder”** đều được dùng như 2 tính từ so sánh hơn, khi muốn so sánh tuổi tác của hai đối tượng. Tuy nhiên, **“elder”** thường được dùng khi muốn so sánh tuổi của các thành viên trong gia đình. **Elder** ko được dùng trong mẫu **“elder than”**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Trong mẫu câu so sánh hơn với **“than”**, luôn dùng “older” | My brother is older than me. => đúng  My brother is elder than me. => sai |
| Khi so sánh 2 vật, luôn dùng “older” | This house is older than all the others in the street. |
| Khi so sánh 2 người, cần cân nhắc xem hai người có cùng gia đình hay không. | Nếu cùng gia đình:  My elder brother doesn’t live with my parents.  Nếu không cùng gia đình:  The older girl is taking care of the younger. |

***1.2. Cách sử dụng tính từ ngắn trong câu so sánh nhất.***

***\* Cách thêm đuôi –est vào tính từ ngắn***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm, thêm đuôi **-est** | old – oldest near – nearest  cold – coldest tall – tallest  new – newest |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi nguyên âm **“e”**, chỉ cần thêm đuôi **“st”** | nice – nicest |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm **(u, e, o, a, i)** + 1 phụ âm, gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi **-est** | big – biggest hot – hottest  fat – fattest fit – fittest |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi **“y”**, dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn, bỏ **“y”** và thêm đuôi **“iest”** | happy – happiest busy – busiest  pretty – prettiest easy – easiest  early – earliest |

**Lưu ý**: Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng có tận cùng là “**y, le, ow, er**” thì áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi -est của tính từ ngắn.

***Ví dụ:***simple – simplest narrow – narrowest clever – cleverest

***\* Một vài tính từ bất quy tắc***

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh nhất của chúng khác với các tính từ khác.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **Dạng so sánh nhất** |
| good (tốt) | best |
| bad (tệ) | worst |
| far (xa) | farthest/furthest |
| much/many (nhiều) | most |
| little (ít) | least |
| old (già) | oldest/ eldest |

**2. Long adjectives (Tính từ dài)**

**\* Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comparative** | **Superative** |
| S1 + to be + **more + adj + than** + S2 | S + to be + the **most + adj + + (Danh từ)** |
| Với tính từ dài, thêm “**more**’’ trước tính từ | Với tính từ dài, ta cần thêm “**the most**” vào trước tính từ. |
| ***Ví dụ:***  - Gold is more **valuable** than silver.  *(Vàng có giá trị hơn bạc).*  - Hanh is more **beautiful** than Hoa.  *(Hạnh thì xinh hơn Hoa).*  - Your book is more **expensive** than his book.  *(Quyển sách của bạn đắt hơn quyển sách của anh ấy.)*  - Exercise 1 is more **difficult** than exercise 2.  *(Bài tập số 1 khó hơn bài tập số 2).* | ***Ví dụ:***  This exercise is **the most** **difficult**.  (Bài tập này là khó nhất.)  This is **the most** **interesting** film I’ve ever seen.  (Đây là bộ phim hay nhất tôi từng xem.)  Ngoc is **the most** **intelligent** student.  (Ngọc là học sinh thông minh nhất.) |

Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh nhất, ta thêm “**much**” hoặc “**by far**” vào sau hình thức so sánh.

***Ví dụ:*** He is the most **famous** by far.

(Anh ấy nổi tiếng nhất hơn mọi người nhiều)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **Dạng so sánh nhất** |
| famous (nổi tiếng) | the most famous (nổi tiếng nhất) |
| important (quan trọng) | the most important (quan trọng nhất) |
| beautiful (xinh đẹp) | the most beautiful (xinh đẹp nhất) |
| boring (nhàm chán) | the most boring (nhàm chán nhất) |

**Task 1*.* Underline the correct words to complete the sentences. (First conditional)**

**1.** If she (**reads/ read**) in bad light, she will ruin her eyes.

**2.** If I find your book, I (**will phone/ could phone**) you at once.

**3.** I will get angry if you (**make/ will make**) more mistakes.

**4.** If you don’t believe what I said, (**ask/ will ask**) your father.

**5.** If I study hard, I (**pass/ will pass**) this year’s exam.

**6.** If the weather is fine, we (**go/ will go**) on a picnic

**7.** If I (**go/ will go**) to Paris, I will visit the Eiffel Tower.

**8.** If they don’t invite me, I (**don’t go/ won’t go**).

**9.** If he (**got/ gets**) my email, he will send the information we need.

**10.** If she travels to London, she (**will visit/ visits**) the museums.

**11.** If I (**will get/ get**) the money, I will buy a mobile phone.

**12.** If you make trouble, I (**will send/ will sent**) you to the principal.

**13.** If I (**had/ have**) enough time this evening, I will watch a movie.

**14.** If he has money, he (**will lends/ will lend**) me what I need.

**15.** If you (**eat/ will eat**) greasy food, you will become fat.

**16.** If your sister goes to Paris, she (**has/ will have**) a good time.

**17.** If he (**will do/ does**) that, he will be sorry.

**18.** If I leave now, I (**will arrive/ arrive**) in New York by 8:00 pm.

**19.** You (**won’t do well/ don’t do well**) on your test if you don’t study.

**20.** They won’t know the truth if you (**won’t tell/ don’t tell**) them.

**21.** If I bake a cake, (**will you/ do you**) have some?

**22.** If he (**will call/ calls**) you, will you answer the phone?

**23.** If you don’t go to the party, I (**am/ will be**) very upset.

**24.** If you get a haircut, you (**will look/ look**) much better.

**25.** If we (**will have/ have**) time, we will visit our uncle and aunt next month.

***Task 2. Write the comparative & superlative forms of the following adjectives.***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **So sánh hơn** | **So sánh nhất** | **Nghĩa** |
| Cheap |  |  |  |
| Cold |  |  |  |
| Thin |  |  |  |
| Good |  |  |  |
| Fast |  |  |  |
| Big |  |  |  |
| High |  |  |  |
| Long |  |  |  |
| Pretty |  |  |  |
| Heavy |  |  |  |
| Narrow |  |  |  |
| Old |  |  |  |
| Near |  |  |  |
| Bad |  |  |  |
| Fat |  |  |  |
| Ugly |  |  |  |
| clever |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  |
| Safe |  |  |  |
| Far |  |  |  |
| Large |  |  |  |
| Noisy |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strong |  |  |  |
| Colourful |  |  |  |
| Tall |  |  |  |
| Comfortable |  |  |  |
| Heavy |  |  |  |
| Expensive |  |  |  |
| Good |  |  |  |
| Wonderful |  |  |  |
| Dangerous |  |  |  |
| Hot |  |  |  |
| Beautiful |  |  |  |
| Intelligent |  |  |  |
| Ugly |  |  |  |
| Fashionable |  |  |  |
| Interesting |  |  |  |
| Important |  |  |  |

**Task 3. Complete the following sentences using the superlative of adjectives in brackets**

***Complete the following sentences using the superlative of adjectives in brackets***

**1.** My dad is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dad in the world. (**funny**)

**2.** Whales are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals in the world. (**heavy**)

**3.** Mice are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal in the world. (**cute**)

**4.** My bedroom is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room in my house. (**comfortable**)

**5.** I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cook in the world. (**bad**)

**6.** For English people, Japanese is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language to learn. (**difficult**)

**7.** That was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film I’ve ever seen. (**sad**)

**8.** My sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person I know. (**tidy**)

**9.** My grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person in my family. (**old**)

**10.** That was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book I’ve ever read. (**strange**)

**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ve ever travelled is from London to San Francisca. (**far**)

**12.** What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal in your country? (**dangerous**)

**13.** Spain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country in Europe. (**sunny**)

**14.** What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place you’ve ever visited? (**hot**)

**15.** What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ve ever stayed up at night? (**late**)

**16.** It’s a very nice house. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house in the street. (**nice**)

**17.** This is a cheap restaurant It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ve ever been. (**cheap**)

**18.** She’s a very good tennis player. Her trainer says she is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (**good**)

**19.** He’s a very dangerous criminal. The police says he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the country.

(**dangerous**)

**20.** We should buy him a beautiful present. Last year we gave him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gift of all in his birthday. (**beautiful**)

**Task 4. Complete the text with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

One of the **(1.NICE)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cities I know is Olomouc in the Czech Republic. The (**2.GOOD**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thing about the city is that there aren’t many tourists. The (**3.BUSY**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_times are when people go to work and come home again. The (**4.FAMOUS**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place in the Czech Republic is Prague. It is the **(5.BIG**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_city and it is where most people go to. Olomouc is one of the (**6.DIFFICULT**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places to get to from Prague so people visit other towns and cities nearer to Prague. That’s why it’s one of the (**7. QUIET**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cities in the country. What’s the (**8.BAD**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thing about it? It’s one of the (**9. EXPENSIVE**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities in the country.



**LISTENING**

**Task 1. Look at the picture and write:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| A……………………………. | B………………………… | C…………………………… |
| HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan | Káº¿t quáº£ hÃ¬nh áº£nh cho twin tower | HÃ¬nh áº£nh cÃ³ liÃªn quan |
| D…………………………… | E…………………………. | F………………………….. |

***Name of the place City Country***

**Picture A:** ....................... ....................... .......................

**Picture B:** ....................... ....................... .......................

**Picture C:** ....................... ....................... .......................

**Picture D:** ....................... ....................... .......................

**Picture E:** ....................... ....................... .......................

**Picture F:** ………………………… ……………… …… ………

**Task 2. Listen and decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).**

1. Paris is the least crowded city of France.

2. It is often dry in this city.

3. There is a big art museum in Paris.

4. There is no famous church in Paris.

5. Paris attracts many foreign visitors. …………….

**Task 3. Listen again and fill in the blanks.**

1. Paris has an area of ......................... square kilometers.

2. Summer days have the average temperatures between ......................... and ......................... Degree Celsius.

3. Paris attracts about ......................... million foreign visitors per year.



**SPEAKING**

**Task 1. Match the two halves of the sentences.**

**.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. What is the largest country in South America? |  | 1. It’s Antarctica |
| 1. What is the biggest continent? |  | b. It’s Eiffel Tower. |
| 1. What is the coldest place on earth? |  | c. It’s Vatican City |
| 1. What is the most beautiful capital in the world? |  | d. It’s BurjKhalifa |
| 1. What is the smallest city in the world? |  | e. It’s Mercury. |
| 1. What is the most famous landmark in France? |  | f. It’s London. |
| 1. What is the closest planet to the sun? |  | g. It’s Brazil. |
| 1. What is the tallest building in the world? |  | 1. It’s Asia. |

**Task 2. Make questions for the underlined parts.**



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. ………………………………. |  | A. Brazil is in the continent of South America |
| 1. ……………………………….   ………………………………. |  | B. Canberra is the capital city of Australia. |
| 1. ……………………………….   ………………………………. |  | C. The weather in Stockholm has been perfect. |
| 1. ………………………………. |  | D. New York is 54,555 square miles big. |
| 1. ……………………………….   ………………………………. |  | E. We have lived in New York for ten years. |
| 1. ………………………………. |  | F. My family moved to Sydney in 1997. |
| 1. ………………………………. |  | G. I have never been to South Africa. |
| 1. ………………………………. |  | H. He travelled to Mexico by train. |



**READING**

**Task 1. Read and answer the questions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sydney Opera House**  The Sydney Opera House is one of the most popular landmarks in Australia. It is located on Bennelong Point in Sydney Harbour. More than 7 million tourists visit it each year. There are so many restaurants, bars, hotels that surround the Harbour. It also gives a lot of different shows and performance every year. The Sydney Opera House is known as one of the busiest and the most well-known centres not only in Australia but all over the world. |  |

1. Where is The Sydney Opera House located?

3. How many tourists visit The Sydney Opera House every year?

4. Does it give any shows and performance every year?

**Task 2*.. Read and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)***

**Singapore and Kuala Lumpur**

I recently traveled to two fantastic cities, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore have many differences (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are both great places to visit. So what do you do when you only have time to visit one? Here are some points to help you.

There is a lot to see and do in both cities, Kuala Lumpur is (**2**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and you might need to travel quite far to get to some attractions. Both have many (**3**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ malls but Singapore has more amusement (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think Singapore is more modern than Kuala Lumpur in some ways. The public transportation system is fast and comfortable. Malaysian buses and trains can be very crowded.

One of the best things about Asian countries is their food. Both cities (**5**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many tasty dishes, but in my opinion, food in Kuala Lumpur is cheaper. Now, you know the differences, which city is best for you?

**1.** **A.** so **B.** and **C.** but **D.** because

**2.** **A.** big **B.** bigger **C.** biggest **D.**the bigger  
**3.** **A.** shopping **B.** the shop **C.** the shopping **D.** shop

**4.** **A.** the park **B.** parking **C.** park **D.** parks  
**5.** **A.** has **B.** having **C.** have **D.** to have



**WRITING**

**Task1. *Unscramble the words to complete the sentences***

**1.** Moscow/is/than/polluted/London./more/think/I

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**2.** This/most/is/expensive/article/Singapore/the/city/says/in/the/world.

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**3.** New York/than/has/more/museums/Mexico City.

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**4.** January in/than/Da Nang/hotter/is/in Paris.

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**5.** cleanest/USA./the/is/city/in/the/Honolulu

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**6.** than/Hanoi/think/I/crowded/is/more/Phu Quoc.

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**7.** modern/think/Los Angeles/is/more/than/Berlin

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**Task 2. Write about Ha Noi- capital of VietNam.**

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