

TIẾNG ANH 11

SÁCH BÀI TẬP, KEY

Unit

1

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1. Tuberculosis | 2. energy | 3. strength | 4. viruses |
| | 5. muscles | 6. disease | 7. bacteria | 8. fitness |
| 2 | 1. Antibiotics | 2. balanced | 3. poisoning | 4. nutrients |
| | 5. star jumps; muscles | 6. treatments | 7. Regular | 8. organisms |
| 3 | 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
| | | | 5. A | 6. D |
| | | | 7. C | 8. D |

III Grammar

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D | 6. D | 7. D | 8. A |
| 2 | 1. Have scientists discovered | | | | 2. haven't found/have not found | | | |
| | 3. took/had taken; got | | | | 4. has built; started | | | |
| | 5. have bought/bought | | | | 6. has spread | | | |
| 3 | 1. have picked → picked | | | | | | | |
| | 2. worked → has worked | | | | | | | |
| | 3. in → for | | | | | | | |
| | 4. had helped → has helped/helped | | | | | | | |
| | 5. never suffered → has never suffered | | | | | | | |
| | 6. Did you visit → Have you visited | | | | | | | |
| | 7. haven't known → didn't know | | | | | | | |
| | 8. Did you just break → Have you just broken | | | | | | | |

IV Reading

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | 1. C | 2. G | 3. B | 4. F | 5. E |
| 2 | 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. A |
| | 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. B | 10. C |

V Speaking

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 1. Let | 2. Thanks | 3. with | 4. fine |
| | 5. a hand | 6. That's | 7. kind | 8. else |

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

Sample answer:

You should follow these guidelines to wear a face mask properly. First, before putting it on, always wash your hands with soap and water. Next, fit the metal edge of the mask on the bridge of your nose, and place the loops over the ears to secure the mask. Pinch the edge to shape it on the side of your nose. Avoid using soiled or dirty masks. Make sure it covers your mouth, nose, and chin. Avoid touching the mask while in use. When removing your mask, touch only the ear loops on the side. Finally, always wash your hands with soap and water after putting the used mask in a rubbish bin.

VI Writing

- 1**
1. She became sick with the flu six days ago.
 2. He hasn't smoked since 2010.
 3. I started doing this exercise routine every day 10 years ago.
 4. I wonder when the treatment will start.
 5. How about going to the market to buy some fresh vegetables?
 6. Why don't we go to the cinema this weekend?
 7. Don't forget to raise your knees high when you jog on the spot.
 8. How long have you had/received the treatment?
- 2**
1. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928, which led to the introduction of antibiotics.
 2. My grandfather has done regular exercise since he was young.
 3. Many of the diseases that were/used to be deadly in the past can now be cured.
 4. Have you bought all the ingredients for the cake yet?
 5. Her son has suffered from a heart disease since he was born.
 6. He hasn't done much exercise recently because he's too busy.
 7. We have only done part of the exercise routine so far.
 8. Eating a balanced diet is the key to a long and healthy life.

3 Sample answer:

Hi Mark,

A new fitness club has just opened near our school. It looks amazing. It has the latest exercise machines and lots of space.

Why don't you join the club with me? It'll be fun.

Do you prefer working out in the early morning or late afternoon?

Write back soon.

Nam

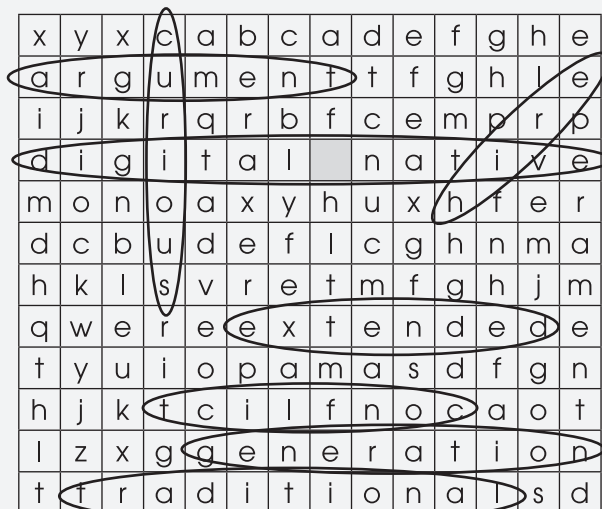
I Pronunciation

1 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B

- 2 1. Many people don't like to live with their extended family.
 2. Parents shouldn't limit their children's screen time.
 3. Even facts can't make people change their minds.
 4. She said she wouldn't like to go to the park.

II Vocabulary

1



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

- 3 1. extended family 2. disagreements
 3. generational differences 4. traditional views
 5. follow in their footsteps 6. common characteristics
 7. experiences 8. open to

III Grammar

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

- 2 1. must/have to 2. didn't have to
 3. has to/must/should 4. mustn't/shouldn't
 5. should 6. shouldn't
 7. had to 8. must/have to

- 3** 1. You must ask your parents for permission before going out.
 2. You mustn't colour your hair.
 3. Children don't have to go to kindergarten.
 4. Parents should try to understand their teenage children.
 5. Women had to do all household chores in the past./
 Women had to be responsible for all household chores in the past./
 Women had to take responsibility for all household chores in the past.
 6. You shouldn't study at night.
 7. You mustn't stay overnight at your friend's house.
 8. He has to look after his younger brother when his parents are still at work.

IV Reading

- 1** 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
2 1. disagreements 2. life experiences 3. life lessons
 4. poor communication 5. family love

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

1. In my opinion, a generation gap is the difference in the way people think about the world around them. This difference is influenced by the social conditions that people experience during their lives.
2. I must say, *Yes, there is.* I live with my extended family, which consists of three generations. My grandparents hold very traditional views about everything. My parents are quite open to new ideas, but we still don't agree on many things including clothes, hairstyles, diets, mobile phone use, and household chores.
3. Well, I feel the generation gap the most whenever we discuss my career choice. My grandparents and even my parents don't approve of my choice to become a musician. They want me to become an engineer or a teacher.
4. I often talk with my parents and grandparents about my generation, my dreams, and my choices. I also ask them about their life experiences to better understand our differences so that we can get closer to each other.
5. I'm not really sure. My children will belong to a different generation. I think I will try my best to learn about and understand their generation. I can't say anything for sure right now.

VI Writing

- 1** 1. Young people don't have to go to university.
 2. Parents must be good role models for their children.
 3. Parents and children should spend time together.
 4. Parents mustn't/must not leave their young children alone at home.
 5. In many Asian cultures, firstborn children have to look after their ageing parents.

6. Women shouldn't/should not leave their jobs after getting married.
7. All family members must follow the family house rules.
8. People mustn't/must not post rude comments on the website.

- 2**
1. In my opinion, living with extended family is the best way to bridge the generation gap.
 2. When living/they live together, different generations start sharing ideas and values on a regular basis.
 3. Parents should explain to (their) children why they (need to) have a job and describe what they do at work.
 4. Living with extended family provides an opportunity for people to get to understand and respect generational differences.
 5. Older people are more likely to accept the behaviour and lifestyle of their children or grandchildren.

3 Sample answer:

Due to their differences, there always exists a gap between generations. In my opinion, living with extended family is the best way to bridge the generation gap.

First, when living together, different generations regularly share ideas, values, and experiences. For example, parents, aunts, and uncles may tell children about their activities at work. Children may talk about school and friends, what they like, and ask for advice. Through these daily exchanges, people of different generations get to know each other better.

In addition, living with extended family provides an opportunity for people to learn to understand and respect generational differences. For instance, teenagers start to appreciate their grandparents' values while older people are more likely to accept the behaviour and lifestyle of their grandchildren. This way, people from different generations can connect with each other and form strong bonds.

In short, when people live with their extended family, they tend to share ideas, values, and experiences, and learn to accept their differences. This helps bridge the generation gap and strengthen family bonds.

Unit

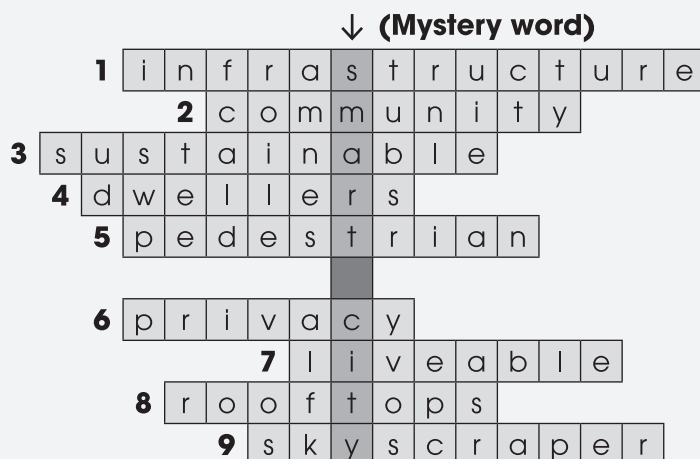
3

I Pronunciation

1. Mary was attracted by the urban lifestyle the city can offer.
2. Old people who live in cities may feel lonely.
3. Cities of the future will become smarter because of AI technologies.
4. Living in high-rise apartments is becoming very common.
5. Life in big cities is exciting for young people.
6. Many people get stuck in traffic jams during rush hour.
7. One of the disadvantages of this area is the lack of public transport.
8. What are the major tourist attractions in your city?

II Vocabulary

1



- 2 1. d 2. h 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. g 7. c 8. e
- 3 1. quality of life 2. cycle paths 3. sense of community 4. roof garden
 5. traffic jams 6. High-rise buildings 7. Smart sensors 8. public transport

III Grammar

- 1 1. think 2. are having 3. Do you see 4. has
 5. trendy 6. reasonable 7. amazing 8. a city planner
- 2 1. beautifully → beautiful 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. badly → bad
 5. ✓ 6. Are you remembering → Do you remember
 7. am seeing → see 8. ✓
- 3 1. sounded 2. are seeing 3. has 4. seem
 5. have become 6. are ... thinking 7. remember 8. look

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

Roof gardens have several advantages. First, they can help improve the air quality of urban areas by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide and other pollutants in the air. Second, they can provide a habitat for birds, bees, insects, and other wildlife. This can promote biodiversity in urban areas. Third, roof gardens can help city dwellers interact and connect with nature. Time spent in green spaces can reduce stress and anxiety, and boost feelings of happiness.

VI Writing

- 1 1. Building a smart city seemed impossible 50 years ago.
2. I don't think living in a smart city is good for everyone.
3. The art museum building looks impressive from a distance.
4. The great thing about living in a smart city is that it is very safe.
5. Since the first driverless railway opened in Japan in 1981, driverless trains have become popular around/all over the world.
6. The city tour, including the visit to the new twin towers, sounds interesting.
7. City dwellers can easily book a parking lot (by) using a mobile app.
8. My parents are thinking of buying a new house outside the city.

2 Suggested answers:

1. All the food there tastes (very) delicious.
2. The idea seems exciting (for many people).
3. I did win, but they didn't appear (at all) surprised.
4. It smells (very) bad.
5. The cost of living seems (very) high (for them).
6. She is (very) active.
7. They often become upset about the delays/traffic jams and crowded trains.
8. This seems effective in preventing traffic jams/improving the air quality.

3 Sample answer:

Roof gardens have become very popular in big cities, and they are definitely the future of city architecture. So, what are their advantages and disadvantages?

On the one hand, roof gardens improve air quality in cities. Plants naturally absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen back into the air. In crowded areas, roof gardens help reduce air pollution by filtering harmful gases. Roof gardens can also become new habitats for wildlife. For example, they can provide water, food, and even cover for birds.

On the other hand, roof gardens are expensive. Since the construction and maintenance are difficult, and the materials are not easily found, it is hard for people to afford them. Besides, they add more weight to a building, which may cause problems for the whole structure, especially in storms or other unfavourable weather conditions.

In short, there are both pros and cons of roof gardens. Such gardens can be further developed in the future, but the disadvantages should be considered to reduce the risk to life and property.

I Pronunciation

1. A: Do you live in this city? (The auxiliary verb at the beginning of a question is pronounced in its weak form.)
B: Yes, I do. (The auxiliary verb at the end of a short answer is pronounced in its strong form.)
2. A: Have you seen a doctor yet? (The auxiliary verb at the beginning of a question is pronounced in its weak form.)
B: Yes, I have. (The auxiliary verb at the end of a short answer is pronounced in its strong form.)
3. I don't (We normally use 'don't' (contracted form) at the end of a sentence. In some situations, for emphasis, we may use the full form: (No, I) do not.)
4. I will (We don't use contracted form at the end of a sentence, except words ending in 'n't'.)

II Vocabulary

5. A ('strength' means 'the quality of being physically strong'; often used in the phrase 'have strength to do something'.)
6. B ('examine' means 'to look at somebody/something closely, to see if there is anything wrong or to find the cause of a problem'.)
7. C ('balanced diet' is a diet including a variety of food needed for good health.)
8. D ('work out' means 'to train the body by physical exercise'.)
9. A ('public transport' is a system of vehicles such as buses and trains that operate at regular times on fixed routes and are used by the public.)
10. B ('sensors' are devices that can react to light, heat, pressure, etc. in order to make a machine, etc. do something or show something.)
11. C ('city dwellers' are people who live in cities.)
12. D ('private vehicles' can contribute to air pollution in the cities as most of them emit exhaust gases.)
13. A ('extended family' is a family that includes not only parents and children, but also uncles, aunts, grandparents, etc.)
14. B ('nuclear family' is a family that consists of father, mother, and children.)
15. C ('bridge the generation gap' is a set expression meaning 'to reduce or get rid of the differences that exist between different generations'.)
16. D ('experience' is a verb meaning 'to have a particular situation affect you or happen to you'.)

III Grammar

17. A ('for' is used to define a period of time in sentences with the present perfect, in this case, 'more than ten years'.)
18. B ('since' is used to define the starting point of a period of time in sentences with the present perfect, in this case 'I started working out'.)

- 19. C ('went' is a past simple form used with a time phrase in the past, such as 'last week'.)
- 20. D ('just' is used with the present perfect to indicate an action completed in the very recent past.)
- 21. A ('looks so worried' contains a linking verb that should be used with an adjective.)
- 22. B ('is thinking' – although 'think' is a stative verb, it can be used in the continuous form to describe the action of thinking.)
- 23. C ('have' as a stative verb in this context can't be used in the continuous form and refers to the present.)
- 24. D ('remember' as a stative verb in this context can't be used in the continuous form and refers to the present.)
- 25. A ('should' is used to offer advice.)
- 26. B ('mustn't' means 'not be allowed to do something' in this context.)
- 27. C ('had to' refers to an obligation in the past.)
- 28. C ('shouldn't' is used to offer advice about things that are wrong to do.)

IV Reading

- 29. A ('understand' means 'to know somebody's character, how they feel, and why they behave in the way they do'.)
- 30. B ('confident' means 'feeling sure about one's own ability to do things and be successful'.)
- 31. C ('connected' means 'having some kind of relationship with people or things'.)
- 32. D ('future' means 'what will happen to something or somebody at a later time'.)
- 33. A ('to value' as a verb means 'to think that someone or something is important'.)
- 34. A (This is the main idea throughout the text: benefits of morning, afternoon, and evening workouts. Clue: the first and second sentences of each paragraph)
- 35. C (Clue: helps many people sleep better at night)
- 36. B ('endurance' means 'the ability to continue doing something painful or difficult for a long period of time'.)
- 37. D (Clue: decreases your chances of injury)
- 38. C (Clue: reaction time is at its quickest)
- 39. A (Clue: '... and blood pressure are the lowest' implies a kind of measure)

V Speaking

- 40. A ('Can I give you a hand?' is used to offer help.)
- 41. C ('I'm not sure' is used to express uncertainty.)
- 42. B ('I have no doubt' is used to express certainty.)
- 43. D ('would you mind' is used to ask for permission in a more polite way.)

VI Writing

- 44. A ('since' is used to define the starting point of a period of time in sentences with the present perfect.)
- 45. B ('in the past' is a time phrase that requires the past simple.)
- 46. C ('sounds' + adjective, and 'because' to give the reason for watching the programme, not the result)

47. D ('smell' is a stative verb, and 'it smells bad' is an effect, so it is preceded by 'because'.)
48. A ('mustn't' means 'not allowed to'.)
49. B ('don't have to' means 'it is not necessary'.)
50. C ('should' is used to give advice or an opinion about what is right or wrong.)

Unit

4

I Pronunciation

1. We'll go to the library to study for the final exam.
2. My father comes from a large family of eight children.
3. There's an interesting programme about ASEAN Youth on TV tonight.
4. Each country has its different culture, history, and lifestyle.
5. Did you call the police when you saw the broken windows?
6. The hotel staff were very polite and helpful.
7. I spent two hours looking for the correct answers to these questions.
8. You can't find the terms related to ASEAN in the dictionary.

II Vocabulary

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 1. representative | 2. volunteer |
| | 3. contribution | 4. current issues |
| | 5. community | 6. strengthen |
| | 7. live-stream | 8. celebration |
| 2 | 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A | |
| 3 | 1. eye-opening 2. representing | |
| | 3. Cultural exchanges 4. to take part in | |
| | 5. relations 6. community | |
| | 7. volunteers 8. goal | |

III Grammar

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | 1. d 2. f 3. g 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. h 8. e |
| 2 | 1. going 2. to sell 3. to come 4. playing |
| | 5. talking 6. Learning 7. to take 8. preparing |
| 3 | 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C |

IV Reading

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

2 B

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

4 1. progress 2. diversity 3. inhabitants 4. labour force 5. poverty

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

I think the top two skills for a volunteer are the ability to speak English well and to understand current issues in that country. First, English is the working language in many organisations across the world. Being able to speak English well, people can make friends, and communicate and work well with most people. Second, it's very important for young people to have knowledge or understanding of current issues in the country where they will volunteer. This will help them discuss problems and offer solutions. I also believe that having leadership experience is essential. Students who have led a club or a sports team will definitely have a big advantage.

VI Writing

- 1** 1. The programme about ASEAN Young Leaders is/was/will be shown on the CTV Channel.
2. Tom needs to have strong leadership skills to manage this project.
3. There is/was/will be a variety of educational and cultural activities during the ASEAN Youth Festival.
4. Some countries in ASEAN celebrate the New Year according to the lunar calendar.
5. The organisers are calling/called/will call on all students to send in ideas for the ASEAN day.
6. Becoming a member of the club requires particular skills and experience.
7. The organisation (has) made a major contribution to the economic development in the region.
8. Every year ASEAN leaders meet, discuss, and offer solutions to important problems.
- 2** 1. She loves buying souvenirs when travelling to ASEAN countries.
2. He is worried about missing the deadline for applying for the exchange programme.
3. Working in an ASEAN country has always been one of my goals.
4. Making friends with people from different cultures at the ASEAN festival was a great experience.
5. My grandma never complains about doing all the housework.
6. We suggested changing the date of the meeting.
7. My father's job involves travelling to many ASEAN countries.
8. Students can learn about Vietnamese culture (by) playing traditional games.

3 Sample answer:

Title: An ASEAN Day

To: Head Teacher

Date: 5 May 20__

Prepared by: Class 12H

1. Introduction:

We would like to organise an ASEAN Day for all the students at our school on the last Sunday of June.

2. Details about the event:

The event will take place in the School Hall from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The main activity in the morning will be an exhibition about ASEAN. Each class will prepare their posters of an ASEAN country and will display them in advance. We will also arrange for food stalls with dishes from different ASEAN countries so that participants can try new foods. In the afternoon, representatives from different classes will perform traditional dances or songs from ASEAN countries.

3. Goals and benefits:

The event will help students learn about ASEAN countries and their culture and traditions. Participants will have a chance to develop teamwork skills. Students will also create more happy memories of their school days.

4. Conclusion:

We really hope you will consider our proposal as we think that this event will be beneficial to all students at our school.

Unit

5

I Pronunciation

1. Can farming affect the global temperature?
2. Some building materials are no longer allowed to be used.
3. Are you sure that these energy resources can be replaced naturally?
4. Coal is the dirtiest of all fossil fuels, but it's still burnt to produce electricity.
5. We use flowing water to produce electricity for the village.
6. Do you think global warming is linked to rising sea levels?
7. I hope that renewable sources of energy will meet our needs.
8. There is an increase in certain greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

II Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. fuels | 2. coal | 3. release | 4. methane |
| 5. emissions | 6. heat-trapping | 7. warming | 8. waste |

- 2** 1. Greenhouse gases 2. black carbon 3. melts 4. activities
 5. Deforestation 6. crop waste 7. Renewable 8. sea levels
3 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A

III Grammar

- 1** 1. Knowing 2. Affected 3. Waiting 4. Burnt
 5. Encouraged 6. cut 7. Doing 8. Used
- 2** 1. Trapping sunlight, black carbon sends it back into the air as heat.
 2. Burnt for energy, fossil fuels release CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.
 3. (By) Burning crop waste, some farmers kill the useful bacteria living in the soil.
 4. Being a geography teacher, Mr Viet knows a lot about climate change.
 5. Hit by the heavy storm, many buildings got seriously damaged.
 6. Cutting down forests to make space for farm animals and crops, farmers contribute to global warming.
- 3** 1. speeds → speeding/and speeds
 2. limiting → limited
 3. Flooding → Flooded
 4. reduced → are reduced/can be reduced
 5. Affecting → Affected
 6. using → use
 7. To be → Being
 8. Been cut → Cut

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

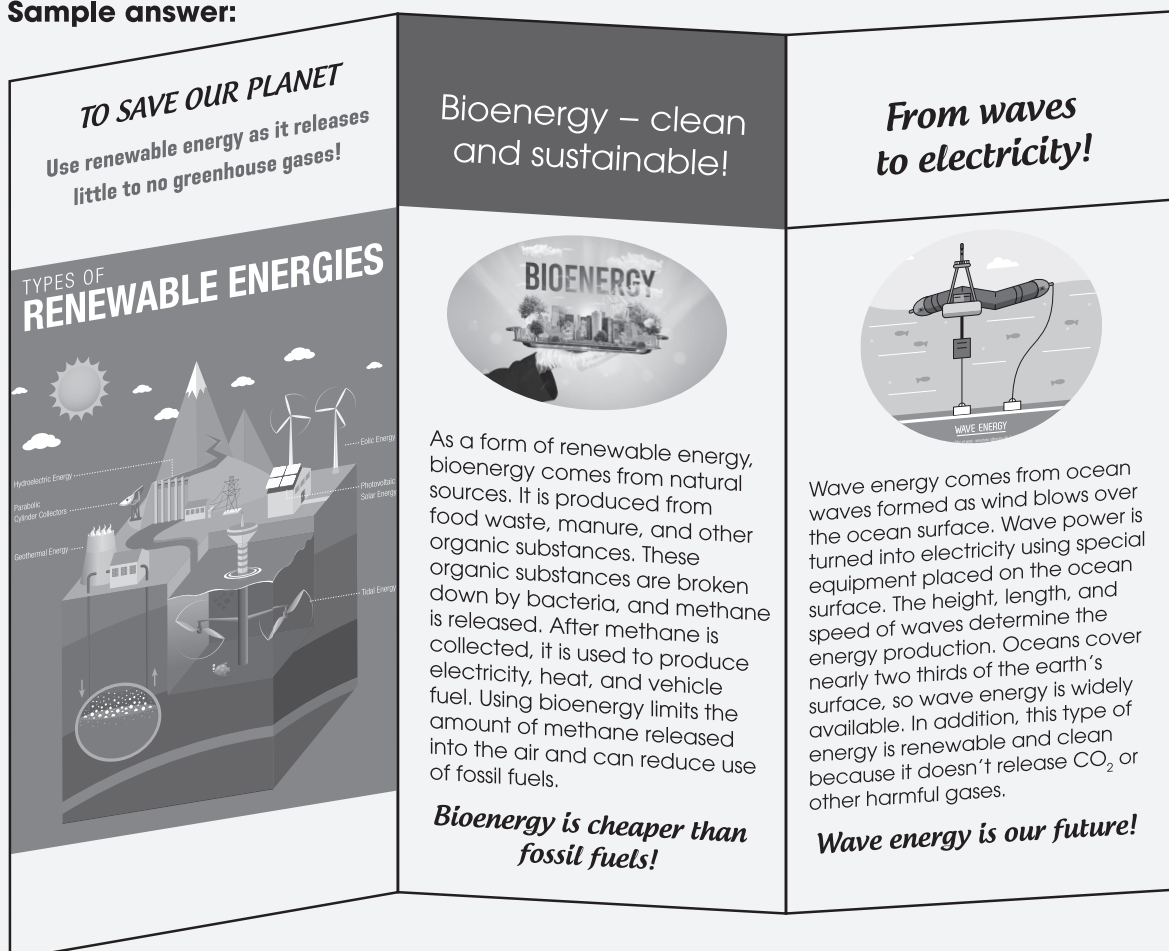
- 1** 1. were you 2. Oh really? 3. watch out 4. Thanks 5. Mind your
 6. very careful 7. warn you 8. Thanks 9. wouldn't use 10. didn't know

2 Sample answer:

I think we should switch to using renewable energy for the following reasons. First, this form of energy is very clean. When used, it doesn't release any greenhouse gases or black carbon. This means that it does not pollute the air, water, or soil. The second reason for switching to renewable energy is that fossil fuels will soon be used up. On the other hand, renewable energy comes from natural resources that will never run out. Finally, there are many renewable energy sources such as the sun, wind, or falling water. They are freely available and reliable, and I believe that in the future they will fully replace fossil fuels.

VI Writing

1. As a form of renewable energy, bioenergy comes from natural sources.
 2. Bioenergy can be produced from food waste, manure, and other organic substances.
 3. These organic substances are broken down by bacteria, and methane is released.
 4. After methane is collected, it is used to produce electricity and heat.
 5. Methane can also be made into biomethane, called renewable natural gas (RNG).
 6. Renewable natural gas (RNG) can be used as a vehicle fuel.
 7. Using bioenergy limits the amount of methane released into the air.
 8. Thanks to (using) bioenergy, we can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.
1. Wave energy is the energy that comes from ocean waves.
 2. Most ocean waves are formed as wind blows over the ocean surface.
 3. Wave power is turned into electricity using special equipment placed on the ocean surface.
 4. The height, length, and speed of waves determine the energy production.
 5. Oceans cover nearly two thirds of the earth's surface, so wave energy is widely available.
 6. In addition, this type of energy is very clean because it doesn't release CO₂ or any harmful gases.
 7. Wave energy is also renewable and reliable, and will never run out as there will always be waves and wind.
 8. In short, wave energy is renewable and has fewer effects on the environment.
- 3 **Sample answer:**



I Pronunciation

1. Nearly ninety per cent of all carbon dioxide emissions produced by humans come from burning of fossil fuels.
2. Forests store carbon in the trees and soil and help reduce the global temperature.
3. Everyone in my family loves chocolate. (fam(i)ly, choc(o)late)
4. People have different opinions about how history should be taught at schools. (diff(e)rent, hist(o)ry)

II Vocabulary & Grammar

5. B (All the four words are nouns, but only 'skills' fits the meaning of the whole sentence; it is often used in the phrase 'leadership skills'.)
6. C ('contribution' means 'something that you give or do in order to help something be successful'; it is used in the set phrase 'make a (great) contribution to sth'.)
7. A ('fossil fuels' are non-renewable resources, such as coal or oil.)
8. D ('release' means 'to let a substance flow out'.)
9. D (It is often used in the phrase 'current issues' which means 'important things that are happening now'.)
10. B (All the four words are nouns, but only 'waste' fits the meaning of the whole sentence; it means 'materials that are not needed and are thrown out'.)
11. C ('goal' means 'something that people hope to achieve'.)
12. deforestation (need a noun after the verb 'stopping')
13. cultural (need an adjective before 'exchanges')
14. development (need a noun after the article 'the' and the adjectives)
15. renewable (need an adjective before the noun 'resources' to form the phrase 'renewable resources')
16. qualified (need an adjective before the noun phrase 'young person')
17. Winning (need a gerund as the subject of the sentence)
18. Worried (need a past participle to give the reason for an action)
19. updating (need a gerund as the object after the verb 'include')
20. Cutting down (need a present participle clause to talk about two actions happening at the same time)
21. Watered (need a past participle clause to express a condition – 'If you water your plants early in the morning, they will live longer'.)
22. Starting (need a present participle clause to add information for the main clause)
23. Caused (need a past participle clause to express a reason)
24. A (Use a past participle clause to express a condition – 'Produced'.)
25. C (Use a gerund after the preposition 'at' – 'developing'.)

- 26.** A (Use a gerund as the subject of the sentence – ‘making’.)
- 27.** A (Use a present participle clause to talk about two actions happening at the same time – ‘waiting’.)
- 28.** B (Use a gerund after the verb ‘suggest’ – ‘growing’.)

III Reading

- 29.** D (‘regional’ means ‘of or relating to a region’.)
- 30.** C (‘played’ goes with the subject ‘the games’.)
- 31.** B (‘representatives’ means ‘people who have been chosen to do something officially for a group of people’.)
- 32.** C (‘talents’ means ‘natural abilities or skills’.)
- 33.** A (‘friendship’ means ‘a friendly relationship’.)
- 34.** B (The text talks about the following effects: polar animals in danger because of melting ice, turtle populations declining because of rising sea levels and temperatures, and farmers facing environmental challenges)
- 35.** A (Polar animals, whose icy habitat is melting in the warmer temperatures, are particularly at risk.)
- 36.** D (It has a similar meaning to ‘decide’ in this context.)
- 37.** C (... rising temperatures mean that most turtles will be born females)
- 38.** D (Climate change does not only have an impact on wildlife, it’s affecting us, too ...)
- 39.** B (... The writer’s example of a crop affected by droughts and heavy rain is Kenyan tea.)

IV Speaking

- 40.** D (‘Watch out’ is a set expression, used on its own, to tell someone to be careful. Option B ‘I must warn you’ is also used to give a warning, but it needs a clause after it. Options B and C are used to respond to warnings.)
- 41.** B (Option B is used to respond to compliments. Options A, C, and D are used to give compliments.)
- 42.** A (Option A is used to give a compliment. Option B is also used to give a compliment but it does not fit the context. Options C and D are used to respond to compliments.)
- 43.** C (Option C is used to respond to a warning. Options A and D are used to give a warning. Option B doesn’t fit the context.)

V Writing

- 44.** C (Use a present participle clause to talk about two close actions. Option C is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Option A is wrong because of the connective ‘before’. Option B is wrong because it doesn’t mention at what age the writer left school. Option D is wrong because the second clause is wrong.)
- 45.** B (Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence as ‘climate change may cause heavy rainfall’ is similar to ‘rainfall as a result of climate change’. Option A is wrong because of the word ‘less’, option C is wrong because of the word ‘reduced’. Option D is wrong because of the word ‘more’.)

- 46.** C (Option C is closest in meaning to the given sentence because it uses the structure ‘Despite’ + noun phrase to replace ‘Although’ + clause in the first sentence. Option A is wrong as it uses the structure ‘so ... that’ to express a reason. Option B is wrong because of the verb ‘cancelled’. Option D is wrong because it uses the conditional sentence type 2.)
- 47.** B (Use a present participle clause because the two clauses have the same subjects. Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Option A is wrong because it has the opposite meaning. Option C is wrong because of the phrase ‘give up’. Option D is wrong because of the word ‘start’.)
- 48.** A (Use a gerund after the verb ‘suggested’. Option A is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Option B is wrong because it lacks the time expression. Option C is wrong because it uses the phrase ‘let us go’. Option D is wrong because it uses the passive voice.)
- 49.** C (Option C has the gerund ‘Travelling by air’ as the subject and it is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Option A is wrong because of the word ‘safe’. Option B is wrong because of the word ‘never’. Option D is wrong because of the connective ‘so’ and the word ‘never’.)
- 50.** B (‘is required’ means that you must do something. Option B is closest in meaning to the given sentence. Option A is wrong because of the word ‘might’. Option C is wrong as the first sentence does not mention the agent of action. Option D is wrong because it uses a different verb tense.)

Unit

6

I Pronunciation

1. *Quan ho* singing was recognised as a World Cultural Heritage in 2009. ↘
2. Follow the path to the monument. ↘
3. Mass tourism can damage heritage sites. ↘
4. Hoi An is famous for its Japanese bridge ↗, Chinese temples ↗, and French houses. ↘
5. Street performances are a great way to promote folk music to tourists. ↘
6. Take off your shoes before entering the temple. ↘
7. The old houses on the island were preserved in their original state. ↘
8. Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park includes tropical forests ↗, underground rivers ↗, and many caves. ↘

II Vocabulary

- 1** 1. Mixed heritage sites 2. Folk culture
3. Crowdfunding 4. A landscape
5. Cultural heritage 6. Natural heritage
7. The performing arts 8. Monuments
- 2** 1. historical 2. well preserved 3. restored 4. cultural
5. promote 6. damaged 7. appreciate 8. landscape
- 3** 1. origin → original
2. history → historic
3. punish → punishment
4. trend → trending
5. restoration → restore
6. mix → mixed
7. promotion → promoted
8. compete → competition

III Grammar

- 1** 1. to introduce 2. to be recognised
3. to be discovered 4. to join
5. to restore 6. to enjoy
7. to test 8. to reach
- 2** 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C
- 3** 1. My parents don't like living in a flat. They wish they had a garden to enjoy.
2. He loves parties. He is always the first to come and the last to leave.
3. The last person to leave the room must turn off the lights.
4. Mai was the last student in my class to join the trip to the Imperial Citadel this weekend.
5. The first job applicant to be interviewed today doesn't have any experience.
6. I've got a nice present for my mum, but I haven't got any paper to wrap it with.
7. The most interesting thing to do in Ha Long is to go on a boat tour around the islands.
8. There are many ways to enjoy don ca tai tu in Mekong River Delta.

IV Reading

- 1** 1. located 2. architecture 3. market 4. pedestrian
5. attractions 6. built 7. Restored 8. symbol
- 2** 1. appeared 2. interest 3. songs
4. singing 5. competition 6. exchanges

V Speaking

- 1 1. Go straight ahead 2. on your right
3. the second turning 4. on your right 5. cross

2 Sample answer:

Today, I'd like to talk about Huong Pagoda. It's located in My Duc District, about 60 km from the city centre of Ha Noi. It's a large cultural and religious site, including caves, Buddhist temples, and pagodas hidden in the forest. The place is famous for its beautiful natural landscape and unique ancient pagodas. Every year, from January until March, there is a big festival held in the complex. The performances attract not only local visitors, but also many foreign travellers.

It is believed that the first temple was built in the 15th century. Most of the cave temples were built in the 17th century. To preserve the site, we should raise money to help restore any damaged pagodas or temples. Local authorities should only allow eco-friendly tours to the site and limit the number of visitors to avoid overcrowding.

VI Writing

- 1 1. The local authority has organised/organises/organised a lot of/many/some activities to attract traditional music lovers.
2. My Son Sanctuary was the first site in Quang Nam to be added to the World Heritage List.
3. The most interesting activity to do on the island is (to go) kayaking.
4. Different forms of folk art are performed at important festivals.
5. Last week, we went to Phu Tho to take part in the Hung King Festival.
6. Crowdfunding is a good way to raise money for heritage projects.
7. Many heritage sites are badly affected by mass tourism.
8. The old town is not only famous for its unique architecture, but also for its fine cuisine.
- 2 1. Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex is the only site in Southeast Asia to be recognised as a mixed World Heritage Site.
2. Minh was the first person to leave the show very early.
3. We went to Hoi An last month to visit the ancient buildings.
4. Anna was the last person to join the school trip.
5. We went to the Mekong River Delta to watch live performances of don ca tai tu.
6. My parents went to Ha Long Bay to take a three-day cruise.
7. The local authority opened a visitor centre near the heritage site to give tourists more information about the site.
8. Mrs Hoa was the oldest person to join the walking holiday.

3 Sample answer:

Preserve <i>xoan</i> singing for future generations!	Problems	Solutions
<p><i>Xoan</i> singing is an important part of Vietnamese culture. It became UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage in 2017. However, this music form is now facing many problems and we need to find effective solutions to preserve it.</p>	<p>First, there is a lack of interest in folk culture. <i>Xoan</i> singing has been handed down from generation to generation. However, not many young people want to learn folk singing, and older performers often have no one to pass down their skills. Second, there are limited performance opportunities. Artists may have difficulty finding places to perform live.</p>	<p>It is necessary to collect and restore old versions of <i>xoan</i>. It is also important to record or publish them so that future generations can listen to the recordings or read the song collections. This problem can be solved by organising <i>xoan</i> singing competitions or concerts. In addition, there should be more live <i>xoan</i> performances in public places, such as pedestrian streets or historic sites visited by many tourists. This way, <i>xoan</i> singing will reach wider and newer audiences.</p>



Unit 7

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. ↗ 2. ↗ 3. ↗ 4. ↗
2 1. ↗ 2. ↗ 3. ↗ 4. ↗

II Vocabulary

- 1
2 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D
5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
3 1. vocational school 2. qualifications
3. apprentices 4. school-leavers
5. formal 6. academic
7. entrance 8. graduation

a	w	n	o	i	t	u	t	i	t	s	n	i
u	g	h	g	r	a	d	u	a	t	i	o	n
a	j	k	v	o	c	a	t	i	o	n	a	l
l	l	z	x	c	a	v	b	n	m	q	t	w
i	e	r	t	y	d	u	i	o	p	a	u	s
f	p	r	o	f	e	s	s	i	o	n	a	l
i	d	f	g	h	m	j	k	l	z	x	d	c
c	v	b	n	m	i	q	e	e	r	t	a	y
a	u	i	o	t	c	p	a	s	d	f	g	h
t	j	a	p	p	r	e	n	t	i	c	e	k
i	m	s	t	a	t	a	t	h	o	n	l	z
o	x	c	v	b	n	m	d	e	w	r	t	y
n	u	i	o	p	a	s	d	e	g	h	j	k

III Grammar

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

2

1. meet → met	2. have → had
3. have → having	4. have → having
5. fail → failed	6. have → having
7. Have → Having	8. talk → talked

3

 - My mother regretted not having gone to university.
 - Having finished school, my sister went to a vocational school to train to be a tour guide.
 - My grandfather did not remember having lost his reading glasses.
 - Having returned from Japan, my brother wrote his first travel book.
 - Trang is very proud of having won the first prize in the competition.
 - Having worked as a mechanic's apprentice, Nam learnt useful job skills.
 - Having achieved excellent grades at school, Phong improved his chances of getting into a top university.
 - Having spent a lot of time talking to her, I realised she was not telling me the truth.

IV Reading

- 1** 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
- 2** 1. teacher of English 2. teaching assistant 3. old school
4. an online platform 5. achieve their goals

V Speaking

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

2 Sample answer:

Today, I'm going to talk about my plans after leaving secondary school. After finishing school, I would like to go to a vocational school to train to be a tour guide. Since I was a little boy/girl, I have always dreamt of becoming a tour guide. I love travelling and learning about different cultures. When I finish my course, I would like to take tourists to different parts of my country. As a tour guide, I will be able to introduce interesting cultural aspects to not only Vietnamese, but also foreign visitors. At present, I think I need to read more about our different cultures, especially the cultures of ethnic minorities. I also need to improve my English, especially my ability to communicate well with others and present information clearly.

VI Writing

- 1**
1. I am writing to ask for some information about the language courses at your learning centre.
 2. Could you please let me know whether there are German courses at your language centre?
 3. I wonder if your language centre offers a German course for beginners.
 4. I would like to know how long a course for beginners lasts.
 5. Could you please tell me the length of a course for beginners?
 6. I would be grateful if you could tell me the course fees.
 7. Would you mind telling me if/whether there are native teachers at your language centre?
 8. It would be great if you could send the information to my email address.
- 2**
1. Could you please tell me if/whether your language centre offers English courses?
 2. I want to know what the average class size at your school is.
 3. I would be grateful if you could tell me how much a course for beginners costs.
 4. Would you mind telling me if/whether all your teachers have professional teaching qualifications?
 5. It would be great if you could send your school brochure to my address.
 6. I'd like to know if/whether I can start classes immediately.
 7. I'd appreciate it if you could tell me/let me know what facilities you provide at your school.
 8. I wonder if/whether you have any online resources for self-study.

3 Sample answer:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to ask for some information about the language courses at your language centre. I am now in grade 11, and I want to learn another foreign language, which I hope to use after leaving school.

First, could you please let me know whether there are German courses at your language centre? I would also like to know how long the course for beginners lasts and how often classes take place. This information would help me organise my schoolwork and see how much time I have left for your course.

Next, I would be grateful if you could tell me the course fees. Do you also offer any discount on fees?

Finally, would you mind telling me if there are native German-speaking teachers at your language centre? I would prefer native teachers as they speak naturally and tell interesting stories about the place they come from.

It would be great if you could send your school brochure to my address.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Nguyen Ha Anh

I Pronunciation

1. ↗

5. ↗

2. ↗

6. ↗

3. ↗

7. ↘

4. ↻

8. ↻

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. independent 2. study plans 3. trust 4. confidence
 5. came up with 6. get into the habit 7. responsibilities 8. life skills
- 2 1. self-motivated 2. decision-making skills
 3. carry out 4. brain development
 5. developing relationships 6. decisions
 7. making use of 8. schedule enough time
- 3 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A

III Grammar

- 1 1. Viet 2. It was the time-management
 3. Last week, 4. It wasn't his father
 5. Mike 6. It was at school
 7. It was a difficult classmate 8. Mai wants
- 2 1. No. It is my mother that/who wants me to contact her from time to time while I'm out.
 2. No. It was at school that they/the students made their study plans.
 3. No. It was my grandparents that/who thought I didn't have the confidence to deal with difficult situations.
 4. No. It is all my responsibilities that I would like to include in my weekly schedule.
 5. No. It was the day before yesterday that we/our group gave a presentation on how to develop life skills.
 6. No. It is Tuan that/who knows how to get around by himself using public transport.
 7. No. It is next week that the course in decision-making skills starts.
 8. No. It was in the classroom that they prepared their group presentation.
- 3 1. who → that 2. when → that/who
 3. where → that 4. when → that
 5. who → Ø 6. brother → brother that/who
 7. which → that 8. club → club that

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

- 1** 1. Can I take it? 2. Well done,
3. What should I do? 4. Congratulations
5. you feel better 6. Thanks so much.
7. Guess what? 8. Good luck.
9. I wish you a healthy new year. 10. Thanks so much,

2 Sample answer:

It's important to learn about banking services to become independent. Follow these simple steps to open a bank account. First, do some research and choose a bank. This could be a bank with a branch nearby or your parents' bank. Second, call the bank to make an appointment or go there during office hours. Don't forget to bring your ID, proof of address, and some money or a cheque. Third, discuss with the bank clerk and choose a suitable account, e.g. a current or savings account. Make sure you understand the difference between the two accounts. Next, fill in the application form and provide your documents. Finally, submit the form and put some money into the account. Ask when your bank card will be posted to your address.

VI Writing

- 1** 1. Taking part-time jobs can help secondary school students earn extra pocket money.
2. The money teenagers earn can be used to buy some of the things they need or want.
3. Having part-time jobs forces teenagers to (learn how to) manage their time better.
4. Students have to work and study more efficiently.
5. Students have to be better at using their time./Students have to be better at time management.
6. Interaction with different people can help teenagers develop communication skills.
7. Students can become familiar with cultural differences in the workplace.
8. A teenager can gain work experience by having a part-time job.
- 2** 1. Secondary school students who take part-time jobs may become tired and stressed.
2. Teens who work are often very busy and have less time to rest and study.
3. Teenagers who work and study at the same time may not get enough sleep.
4. A lack of sleep can cause tiredness and illnesses, such as the common cold or the flu.
5. When exams get nearer, working teens may feel more stressed because of the need to study.

6. Working teens may not be able to get good grades if they fail to balance work and study.
7. Working students should keep in mind that studying always comes first.
8. Part-time jobs may force students to ignore their studies and drop out of school.

3 Sample answer:

Pros and cons of teens getting part-time jobs

Teenagers may want to work part-time while still in school. Let's look at the pros and cons of teens having part-time jobs.

First, a part-time job provides extra pocket money. Students can use it to buy some of the things they need or want. Secondly, they can learn to manage their time better. They will have to be more efficient and make better use of their time. Finally, they can develop their communication skills by interacting with different people and become aware of cultural differences in the workplace.

On the other hand, working teens may become tired and stressed as they will have less time to rest and study. When working and studying at the same time, they may not get enough sleep, which can cause tiredness and more illnesses, such as the common cold and the flu. So, if teenagers fail to balance work and study, they may not be able to get good grades or may even drop out of school.

In conclusion, teenagers should be aware of both the pros and cons of working part-time. Studying should always come first as poor grades or dropping out of school will affect their future.

Test yourself

3

I Pronunciation

1. On my trip, I bought several postcards ↗, a cookbook ↗, and some souvenirs. ↘
(This sentence has level-rising intonation on the first two items and falling intonation at the end because it is a statement which lists things.)
2. Did you learn about the history of the ancient town at school? ↗
(This sentence has rising intonation because it is a Yes/No question.)
3. I want to study abroad after finishing secondary school. ↘
(This sentence has falling intonation because it is a statement.)
4. Would you like to join the walking tour next week? ↗
(This sentence has fall-rise intonation because it is an invitation.)

II Vocabulary

5. self-motivated (able to do or achieve something without pressure from others)
6. time-management (the activity of successfully controlling time)

7. graduation (the act of successfully completing a university degree or studies at a secondary school); used in the noun phrase 'graduation ceremony' meaning 'the ceremony at which degrees, etc. are officially given'
8. apprenticeships (the period of time when you learn a trade from skilled people)
9. historic (important in history)
10. Cultural (connected with the culture of a particular society or group, its customs, beliefs, etc.)
11. historical (connected with the past)
12. degree (the qualification obtained by students who successfully complete a university or college course); used in 'bachelor's degree' to mean 'a first university degree'
13. skill (the ability to do something well); usually used in the phrase 'life skills', meaning 'skills that help people function well in adult life'
14. vocational (connected with the skills, knowledge, etc. that you need to have in order to do a particular job); used in 'vocational school' to mean 'a school that teaches skills for a particular job'
15. independent (confident and free to do things without needing help from other people)
16. Natural (existing in nature; not made or caused by humans); used in 'natural heritage' to mean 'components of the natural environment that have special value for future generations'

III Grammar

17. A (cleft sentence focusing on the prepositional phrase 'in Ha Long Bay')
18. C ('admitted' is followed by a perfect gerund 'having made')
19. B (cleft sentence focusing on Ms Mai)
20. A (perfect participle clause 'Having considered all my options' is used to say this action happened before 'I decided...')
21. B (*to-infinitive* expressing the purpose: to study)
22. A (*to-infinitive* is used to modify a noun phrase containing ordinal numbers like 'the first')
23. A (having visit → having visited) (Use a perfect gerund after the verb 'remembered' to emphasise a past action)
24. A (1993 → in 1993) (Use a cleft sentence to focus on the prepositional phrase 'in 1993')
25. A (Have finished → Having finished) (Use a perfect participle clause to describe an action that happened before another past action)
26. A (the museum shop → in the museum shop) (Use a cleft sentence to focus on the prepositional phrase 'in the museum shop')
27. B (answer → to answer) (Use a *to-infinitive* to modify a noun phrase containing 'the only'. Note that using a relative clause is also possible - 'who answered')
28. C (discover → to discover) (Use a *to-infinitive* to indicate the purpose of something)

IV Reading

- 29. A ('academic' is connected with education, especially studying in schools and universities.)
- 30. A (collocation 'work in a specific trade'.)
- 31. B ('For example' is used to give examples, in this case, to clarify the previous sentence.)
- 32. D ('important' means 'having a great effect on people or things'.)
- 33. A ('duration' means 'the length of time that something lasts or continues'.)
- 34. C ('salary' means 'money that employees receive for doing their job'. It is a countable noun which can be used after the article 'a'.)
- 35. A ('competitive' means 'trying very hard to be better than others'.)
- 36. A (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs as each one describes a difference.)
- 37. C ('them' refers to assignments; this is the only plural noun in the sentence that you can 'complete'.)
- 38. A ('contacts' in this context means 'people you know'.)
- 39. B (Clue: Teachers give you regular assignments and provide support and resources to help you complete them.)

V Speaking

- 40. A ('Good luck' is used to express hopes that someone will be successful.)
- 41. A ('Have a good time' is used to express hopes that someone will enjoy himself/herself.)
- 42. D ('I can't make it at that time' is a negative response used to say that you are not available.)
- 43. A ('Yes, 5 p.m. suits me' is a positive response used to confirm the time for an appointment.)

VI Writing

- 44. Having studied very hard, my brother passed the exam easily. (Use a perfect participle clause for an action that happened before another past action)
- 45. It is at university that good life skills can help students become more independent. (Cleft sentence focusing on 'at university')
- 46. Having considered my options carefully, I decided to apply to a university in the UK next year. (Use a perfect participle clause for an action that happened before another past action)
- 47. Mai is the youngest person to win the first prize in the singing competition. (Use a *to-infinitive* to modify a noun phrase containing the superlative 'the youngest person')
- 48. It was the non-profit organisation that collected money to help restore the historic monument in the city. (Cleft sentence focusing on 'the non-profit organisation')
- 49. Nam decided to go to medical school to become a surgeon. (Use a *to-infinitive* to express the purpose: to become a surgeon)
- 50. It is critical thinking skills that higher education can help students develop. (Cleft sentence focusing on 'critical thinking skills')

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. Is she suffering from anxiety ↗ or depression ↘?
 2. Is her essay about social ↗ or environmental issues ↘?
 3. Does the organisation support victims of physical ↗ or mental bullying ↘?
 4. Are we going to invite the pop singer ↗, the boy band ↗, or the dance group ↘?
 5. Do you want to go to university in Australia ↗, England ↗, or the US ↘?
 6. Does bullying cause victims to become depressed ↗ or experience physical illness ↘?
 7. Are we going to propose the idea to teachers ↗ or parents first ↘?
 8. Would you like me to help with designing the posters ↗, preparing the slides ↗, or writing the invitations ↘?

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. overpopulation 2. crime 3. body shaming 4. bullying
 5. alcohol 6. depression 7. peer pressure 8. poverty
- 2 1. anxiety 2. social 3. offensive 4. lies
 5. cyberbullying 6. depression 7. Victims 8. violent
- 3 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A

III Grammar

- 1 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C
 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A
- 2 1. being bullied 2. living 3. having
 4. support 5. is
- 3 1. with → to
 2. Besides of this → Besides/Besides this
 3. As result → As a result
 4. Despite of → Despite
 5. Because of → Because
 6. With → By
 7. Although → However
 8. Moreover → In addition
 9. In addition to → In spite of/Despite
 10. However → Therefore/As a result/As a consequence ...

IV Reading

1 1. B 2. F 3. E 4. C

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

V Speaking

- 1 1. a shame 2. I'm so sorry
3. how it feels 4. I can sympathise with you.

2 Sample answer:

There are certain things we should do to stay safe on social media. First, to deal with problems such as cyberbullying, in particular body shaming, we should report or block people who we think have a negative influence on us. Second, it is important for teens to be self-confident and understand that online images may show very attractive people, but they don't always represent success, beauty, or happy life. Another simple thing we should do is to turn on the safety mode on our web browsers and social networking sites. Finally, we should always talk to our teachers or parents if we think we might be in danger, and ensure a safe and healthy experience online.

VI Writing

- 1 1. Because of the increase in cyberbullying, many schools have to update their anti-bullying policies.
2. Despite the new police's methods to control crime in the city, crime figures are still high.
3. In addition to physical bullying, many teenagers have to deal with cyberbullying.
4. Many teenagers are afraid or not sure if they are bullied or not. Therefore, they don't do anything about their situation.
5. Although some people develop health problems, they continue to drink too much.
6. Because some students experience test anxiety, they suffer from stress and fail to do well in their exams.
7. I'm getting anxious about my English exam. Besides, I don't think I have enough time to revise for it.
8. The Internet is a great source of information. However, it may not be reliable.
- 2 1. Although his parents does/did not approve of his friends, he continues/continued to hang out with them.
2. City dwellers are getting richer. By contrast, rural areas are becoming poorer.
3. Our campaign aimed/aims at helping/to help poor people by creating job opportunities for them.
4. We hope that you would consider our proposal because it could help our school (to) become a safer place for everyone.
5. People of all ages took part in our campaign last week. Moreover, a famous singer came to perform at one of our events.
6. Parents are starting/started/have started a campaign to reduce violent content on TV as they believe/believed it is/was harmful to (their) children.

7. We need to draw people's attention to (some) pressing social issues such as poverty and crime in our city.
8. Body shaming is a very serious issue among teenagers nowadays although many people do not feel comfortable talking about it.

3 Sample answer:

Title: Organising charity events to help poor, needy, and homeless people

To: Mr. Tran Quoc Thang

Date: 14th February, 20__

Prepared by: Vu Hoang Ha

1. Introduction:

The Covid-19 pandemic has hit the poor the hardest. Many people have also lost their jobs or homes. Therefore, we would like to propose some charity events to help poor, needy, and homeless people in our city.

2. Details about the event:

We propose a series of charity events, which will take place at weekends in the City Park. They will last for three months, from March to May. All people who are interested and free to help, especially cooks and hairdressers, will be invited to take part. The main activities will include cooking and serving free meals to the needy, offering free haircuts, and giving away donated food.

3. Goals and benefits:

Our goals are to raise awareness of poverty and to encourage kindness in the community. The series of charity events will not only help the poor and homeless, but also help other people understand their needs.

4. Conclusion:

We hope that you will consider our proposal. We believe that these events will make our city become a better place for everyone to live in.

Unit 10

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

1. **Living things:** fauna, flora, humans, bacteria

Non-living things: sunlight, air, water, soil

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2. 1. conservation | 2. natural | 3. living | 4. mammals |
| 5. national | 6. loss | 7. biodiversity | 8. endangered |
| 3. 1. protected | 2. habitats | 3. Biodiversity | 4. Tropical forests |
| 5. species | 6. coral reefs | 7. food chain | 8. native |

III Grammar

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1. phone number | 2. credit card | 3. seat belt | |
| | 4. weather forecast | 5. thunderstorm | 6. window shopping | |
| 2 | 1. traffic jam | 2. postbox | 3. policeman | 4. fireplace |
| | 5. nature reserve | 6. weekend | 7. hay fever | 8. rainforest |
| 3 | 1. solar energy | 2. innovation centre | | |
| | 3. sitting room/living room | 4. race car/racing car | | |
| | 5. car park | 6. recycle bin/recycling bin | | |
| | 7. landfill | 8. waste paper | | |

IV Reading

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|
| 1 | 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C | | |
| | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B | | |
| 2 | 1. sequence | 2. nutrients | 3. categories | 4. interdependent | | | |
| 3 | 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F | 6. F | 7. F |

V Speaking

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

Protecting endangered species is very important because losing even a single species can have disastrous impacts on the rest of the ecosystem. There are many ways we can do to save them. First, we can organise regular awareness events such as Endangered Species Days to tell endangered species success stories and learn about species still in danger. These days will provide opportunities for many people to learn about current environmental projects and how to support them. Second, governments need to pass laws to ban deforestation, which destroys natural habitats and food sources of many animals. Finally, there should be stricter laws for those who illegally hunt endangered animals. Fines should be increased, and hunters who illegally shoot, trap, or kill endangered animals should spend time in prison.

VI Writing

- 1**
1. This forest is home to thousands of different kinds of plants and animals.
 2. Protecting the local ecosystem is very important for future generations.
 3. This national park attracts thousands of tourists every year.
 4. You shouldn't throw plastic bottles and cans on the grass and in the water.
 5. This fund aims to reduce the impact of climate change across the globe.

6. Studies have found that deforestation will directly impact our health and well-being.
 7. The earth is an ecosystem in which we are all connected.
 8. New research shows (that) rising temperatures could threaten the survival of larger animals.
- 2**
1. It's not worth reading this book.
 2. I'd rather you didn't go hiking in tropical forests.
 3. If a single species disappears, the entire food chain can be affected.
 4. It's highly likely that our environmental project will win a prize.
 5. I'm on the point of giving up this diet because it's not working at all.
 6. We really enjoyed the picnic in Cuc Phuong National Park despite the fact that it was very windy.
 7. There is very little chance that our conservation programme will be successful.
 8. They tried/did their best to complete their project by the end of this month.

3 Sample answer:

I believe that wild animals and plants play an important role in an ecosystem. However, many species are disappearing. In my opinion, we should take action to protect wildlife for the following reasons.

Firstly, the importance of flora and fauna could not be denied as both plants and animals help preserve the ecosystem balance. If a single species disappears, an entire food chain can be disrupted, affecting many other species. Similarly, increased numbers of a particular species can have a negative effect on the balance of an ecosystem. For example, if carnivores disappear, the number of plant-eating animals will rise, leaving us with an unbalanced ecosystem.

Secondly, wildlife adds natural beauty to our environment. For example, birds bring colour and sound to our lives, and watching wild birds is a very enjoyable activity. However, if we continue to damage nature, we will have fewer options for outdoor recreational activities.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that it is essential to protect wildlife. This will help create a healthy and beautiful environment for people and other living things.

Test yourself

4

I Pronunciation

1. D (Each choice mentioned before the word 'or' has rising intonation at the end, while the last one has falling one at the end.)
2. C (Each choice mentioned before the word 'or' has rising intonation at the end, while the last one has falling one at the end.)
3. A (We use falling intonation on the question tag when we know the answer and do not require an answer from the listener.)
4. B (We use rising intonation on the question tag when we are not sure of the answer and require an answer from the listener.)

II Vocabulary

- 5. B ('to raise sb's awareness' means 'to help people better aware of something'.)
- 6. A ('biodiversity' means 'the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment'.)
- 7. B ('to carry out sth' means 'to do or implement something'.)
- 8. D ('fauna' means 'all the animals living in an area'.)
- 9. A ('to hang out' means 'to spend a lot of time in a place'.)
- 10. A ('overpopulation' means 'the fact of a country or city having too many people living in it'.)
- 11. B ('to preserve' means 'to protect'.)
- 12. B ('pressure' means 'the act of trying to persuade or to force somebody to do something'.)
- 13. C ('to be native to' means 'to be existing naturally in a place'.)
- 14. A ('physical' means 'connected with a person's body'.)
- 15. D ('tropical forests' means 'forests in tropical areas'.)
- 16. C ('to struggle with' means 'to try very hard to overcome or to complete something'.)

III Grammar

- 17. A (Although → Despite) (Both connectives are used to contrast ideas, but 'although' is followed by a clause and 'despite' by a noun or gerund.)
- 18. A (Because → Because of) (Both connectives are used to give reasons, but 'because' is followed by a clause and 'because of' by a noun or gerund.)
- 19. B (that → to that, or: that → Ø) ('in addition (to sth)' means 'to add more information'.)
- 20. D (cyberbully → cyberbullying) ('cyberbullying' means 'the activity of using messages on social media, emails, text messages, etc. to frighten or upset somebody'.)
- 21. D (self's confidence → self-confidence) ('self-confidence' means 'confidence in yourself and your abilities'.)
- 22. A (Nature's reserves → Nature reserves) ('nature reserve' means 'an area of land where the animals and plants are protected'.)
- 23. A (Body-shame → Body shaming) ('body shaming' means 'the practice of making negative comments about a person's body shape or size'.)
- 24. A (suffer → suffering) ('Despite' is followed by a gerund or noun.)
- 25. C (Moreover → However/Nevertheless ...) ('However', 'Nevertheless' ... are used to show contrasting ideas.)
- 26. D (With → By) ('By contrast' ... is used to show contrasting ideas.)
- 27. B (we should enjoy → enjoying) ('In addition to' is followed by a gerund or noun.)
- 28. D (food's chain → food chain) ('food chain' means 'a series of living creatures in which each type of creature feeds on the one below it in the series'.)

IV Reading

- 29. A ('better medical care, improved access to food, and immigration for better employment opportunities' all explain the rise in population.)
- 30. B (to signify that natural disasters and wars didn't stop population growth)
- 31. D (The two clauses of the sentence are in a cause - effect relationship.)
- 32. B ('to address an issue' means 'to deal with it'.)
- 33. C (to introduce a sentence/idea that contrasts with the previous sentence)
- 34. D (to signify an alternative)
- 35. B ('As living and non-living things depend on one another, any change to a member of the ecosystem may lead to changes to other elements ...')
- 36. D (Frogs and fish are part of the ecosystem, not the environment where ecosystems can be found.)
- 37. B ('Large areas where different ecosystems can be found are called biomes. Examples of biomes include oceans, rainforests, and deserts.')
- 38. A ('For example, many of the Amazon rainforests have been cut down, leading to loss of balance in the ecosystem.')
- 39. C ('As we are part of the ecosystem, we also suffer from the damage we are causing to it. For instance,...')

V Speaking

- 40. B (What a pity: to express disappointment)
- 41. C (I'm so sorry to hear that: to express sympathy)
- 42. D (I'm into sth: to express likes)
- 43. B (I can't stand sth: to express dislikes)

VI Writing

- 44. C (However: to show contrast between two clauses or sentences)
- 45. A (In addition to sth: add ideas or information)
- 46. A (Because: to show results)
- 47. D (In spite of: to show contrast between two clauses or sentences)
- 48. B (By contrast: to show contrasting ideas)
- 49. B (As a result: to show results)
- 50. D (Therefore: to show results)