

TIẾNG ANH 12

SÁCH BÀI TẬP, KEY

Unit

1

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

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

III Grammar

- 1 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. D
7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. D
13. B 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. D
2 1. D (was giving → gave) 2. A (waited → was waiting)
3. C (beat → was beating) 4. C (was discovering → discovered)
5. D (was getting → got) 6. B (was standing up → stood up)
7. A (After → While) 8. C (took → was taking)

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

Bill Gates is considered one of the most successful businessmen ever, and one of the most influential people of the 20th century. In 1975, he and his friend Paul Allen developed a computer program and founded Microsoft. He also persuaded IBM, the biggest computer company at the time, to start using Microsoft's Windows operating system on their computers. Soon almost every PC used Windows and in 1995 Bill Gates became the richest person in the world. He held the title until 2017. In 2000, together with his then-wife,

Melinda French Gates, he started the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, valued nearly 50 million dollars in 2023, to improve healthcare and reduce poverty across the world.

VI Writing

- 1
 1. He had a very happy childhood.
 2. My grandmother passed away at the age of 99.
 3. My grandparents had a long marriage.
 4. My father dropped out of high school because of the war.
 5. His achievements were impressive.
 6. John was admired for winning so many awards.
 7. While my father was visiting/travelling in Japan, he bought a lot of souvenirs.
 8. When he arrived at work, his colleagues/people/they were having a meeting.
- 2
 1. My father was born in Nam Dinh, but (he) moved to Ha Noi in 1990.
 2. When an apple fell onto Newton's head, he discovered the law of gravity.
 3. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip had a long marriage.
 4. Both Steve Jobs and Bill Gates dropped out of college after a few years.
 5. Vo Thi Sau was a schoolgirl when she joined the Viet Minh.
 6. Mozart composed his greatest works when he was living in Vienna.
 7. After his father's death, Nelson Mandela was adopted and raised by a/the tribe chief.
 8. Despite his disability, Stephen Hawking became one of the world's most famous scientists.

2 Suggested answer:

THE AMAZING LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BILL GATES

Bill Gates (aka. William Henry Gates III) is considered as one of the most successful businessmen ever, and one of the most influential people of the 20th century.

Early life and education

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955 in Seattle, Washington. His father was a famous lawyer and his mother was a director of a big company. At a very young age, Gates took an interest in computers and computer programming. He went to Harvard College in 1973, but dropped out after only 2 years.

Achievements

In 1975, he and his friend Paul Allen developed a computer program and founded Microsoft. He also persuaded IBM, the biggest computer company at the time, to start using Microsoft's Windows operating system on their computers. Soon, almost every PC used Windows and in 1995 Bill Gates became the richest person in the world. He held the title until 2017. In 2000, together with his then-wife, Melinda French Gates, he started the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, valued nearly 50 million dollars in 2023, to improve healthcare and reduce poverty across the world.

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A
2 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D
3 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
4 1. trend 2. popular 3. cultural 4. diverse
5. Western 6. knowledge 7. celebrate 8. attraction

III Grammar

- 1 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D
2 1. B (a → the) 2. D (the → Ø) 3. D (are → is) 4. C (a → the)
5. D (an → the) 6. C (the → Ø) 7. C (the → Ø) 8. B (a → the)
3 1. The 2. A 3. Ø 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. Ø 8. a

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

There are some similarities between Viet Nam and Japan. In term of cuisine, both Vietnamese and Japanese people eat a lot of rice and noodles. However, the Japanese prefer eating raw fish and seafood while the Vietnamese always cook their fish and seafood.

VI Writing

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

3 Suggested answer:

Nowadays, studying abroad has become very popular among young people. Although it has many advantages, international students also experience some disadvantages.

It is believed that people who earn their degrees abroad tend to be more successful in life than those studying locally. Having international qualifications, graduates have a higher chance to be recruited by foreign companies and offered high salaries. Learning to live independently in a new place is another reason for studying overseas. International students quickly learn essential life skills like cooking, cleaning their place, and managing their time and money. As a result, they become more independent, mature and responsible.

However, there are also several cons of studying abroad. One of the most common challenges that international students face is culture shock, or the differences between their own culture and that of the new country. Culture shock may make people feel uncomfortable or homesick. International students may even face discrimination because of their country of origin or foreign accent. Some may find it difficult to adopt to the new country's social norms, values and lifestyle. In addition, using a foreign language in real-life situations is another major issue that students may not be aware of. They realise that what they have learnt through textbooks is very different from the way the locals actually speak in daily life. This may create misunderstanding and prevent people from fully participating in social life.

In short, studying abroad offers both benefits and drawbacks. In my opinion, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The challenges can be overcome by most international students, who make their study abroad the best time of their life.

Unit 3

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A
7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. D
2 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A
3 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A

III Grammar

- 1 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C
9. D 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. C
17. D 18. B

- 2** 1. A (to → for)
 3. C (about → with)
 5. A (for → to)
 7. A (with → out)

2. A (respond → respond to)
 4. A (with → on)
 6. C (after → for)
 8. D (over → up)

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

There are many ways to reduce the amount of waste we throw away daily. First, instead of throwing away plastic items, such as plastic bags and bottles after a single use, we can reuse them. Better yet, we can switch to reusable bags, such as canvas or cloth bags to avoid taking plastic bags from the check-out counters all the time. We can also replace plastic containers with glass jars and metal bottles that can be refilled. When we eat or drink on the go, we tend to use a lot of plastics. Therefore, it's better to reuse lunchboxes and cutlery when possible. Similarly, when we have a coffee, we can use our own cups and use straws made of metal or bamboo rather than plastic. At home, we should try to recycle as much as possible, and reuse as many personal products as possible. Finally, if we have time, we should try to make simple household products from waste materials, such as homemade soap from used cooking oil. Developing these habits will be fun, educational, and definitely good for the environment.

V Writing

- 1** 1. Have they responded to your letter complaining about the issue of water pollution?
 2. I'd like to ask about/for information about the Green Campaign, please.
 3. Many countries worry about plastic pollution.
 4. We had a gardener look after the plants when we were away.
 5. A group of scientists are carrying out research on pollution of rivers in the area.
 6. Protecting the environment depends on everyone doing small things every day.
 7. We are preparing for our presentation on green living tomorrow.
 8. She works out at the gym regularly to keep fit and stay healthy.

2 Suggested answers:

1. More and more young people care about environmental protection these days.
 2. The teacher explained the benefits of green living to his class.
 3. Our school club is looking for volunteers to join a/our new campaign.
 4. We have waited/been waiting for the results of the Green Ideas competition for an hour.
 5. Instead of throwing away the plastic food containers, you should rinse them out and recycle them.

6. After the/my/our ... presentation, everyone agreed on/with/to the proposal to reduce plastic waste.
7. The survival of many marine animals depends on what action we take today to protect our oceans from pollution.
8. The local authorities are thinking of new ways to deal with soil contamination in landfills.

3 Suggested answer:

Introduction

This report describes the problem of paper pollution in our school and suggests two main solutions to it.

Issues

Every day, after students complete their worksheets in class, they often only write on one side of the sheet of paper and throw it away when they are done. It is estimated that 50 kilogrammes of paper are thrown away each month in our school, which is clearly damaging to the environment and a waste of money.

Solutions

We propose two solutions. First, teachers should encourage us to use more technology in the classroom. They should reduce the number of paper worksheets and instead have us do more online activities and tests. Second, all sheets of paper printed on one side should be collected after class by the teacher and reused next time as scrap paper.

Conclusion

A greener school environment will benefit everyone in our school. It will also help to promote a green lifestyle among young people. Therefore, I hope that you will consider my suggestions and put them into practice as soon as possible.

1. B (The *-ed* ending is pronounced /ɪd/; other words: the *-ed* ending is pronounced /d/.)
2. B (The underlined part is pronounced /eə/; other words: the underlined part is pronounced /eɪ/.)
3. D (The stress is on the second syllable; other words: the stress is on the first syllable.)
4. A (The stress is on the first syllable; other words: the stress is on the second syllable.)
5. B ('remaining food' means 'the food that has not been eaten or *leftovers*'.)
6. D ('popularity' means 'the state of being liked or supported by a large number of people or the widespread acceptance'.)
7. A ('to survive' means 'to continue to live or exist'.)
8. B ('contaminated' means 'become dirty or no longer pure'.)
9. A (*I'm glad you found it useful*: responding to thanks)
10. B (*It's hard to predict*: making predictions)
11. B (When both actions in the past happen at the same time, we use the past continuous for both.)
12. A (We use the past simple to describe main events in a story.)
13. C (When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple to talk about the shorter action, and the past continuous for the longer action.)
14. B (We use the definite article *the* with countries whose names include words like Kingdom or State.)
15. B (We use the definite article *the* before a singular noun because there is only one in general.)
16. B (We use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous.)
17. C ('to work out' means 'to find the answer/solution to something'.)
18. D ('to look for' means 'to find something'.)
19. D (We do not need an article with plural, countable nouns which are used in a generic or non-specific way.)
20. C (We use the past simple to describe a completed action in the past.)
21. B (to introduce something to somebody)
22. A (We can use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous clause(s).)
23. A (We use the indefinite article *a* before a singular, countable noun when the speaker or the listener does not know which one the speaker is referring to.)
24. D (When both actions in the past happen at the same time, we use the past continuous for both.)
25. C (We can use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous clause(s).)
26. C ('to celebrate' means 'to show that an event is important by doing something special on it'.)

- 27.** B (We can use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous clause(s).)
- 28.** D ('as early as' means 'sooner than the usual time that a particular event happens'.)
- 29.** A (to divide something into)
- 30.** B ('to join' means 'to take part in the event'.)
- 31.** B (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs as they describe the ways in which food choices can affect the environment.)
- 32.** D (Paragraph 2 only mentions the use of land, water, energy, fossil fuels for food production and the emission of greenhouse gas from food transportation.)
- 33.** B ('manufacturing' means 'the business or industry of producing goods in large quantities in factories, etc.')
- 34.** A ('they' refers to 'cows and sheep'; these are the only plural nouns in the sentence that can 'digest plants and grass'.)
- 35.** C (Paragraph 2 refers to the use of water for food production (Option B); paragraph 3 refers to lower carbon emission and healthy diet by eating local food (Options A and D).)
- 36.** A (The main idea is based on all paragraphs as each one writes about one stage of Leonardo da Vinci's life.)
- 37.** C ('they' refers to 'Leonardo da Vinci's uncle and father'; these are the two nouns that 'decided to send him to a workshop in Florence'.)
- 38.** C ('to pick up' means 'to learn knowledge or skills by chance'.)
- 39.** A (Paragraph 3 mentioned that he designed sketches of the human body, not the human body.)
- 40.** B ('impression' means 'the effect that an experience has on somebody'.)
- 41.** D (Paragraph 4 mentions his interests were so broad and he often changed his focus, which leads to being unable to finish many of his projects.)
- 42.** A ('his genius shines as brightly as ever' refers to 'his talents that continued to amaze people'.)
- 43.** C (When both actions in the past happen at the same time, we use the past continuous for both.)
- 44.** B (When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple to talk about the shorter action, and the past continuous for the longer action.)
- 45.** A (We use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous clause(s).)
- 46.** B (a → the) (We use *the* before an adjective in the form of superlative comparison)
- 47.** C (was coming → came) (When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple to talk about the shorter action, and the past continuous for the longer action.)
- 48.** C (about → for) (to apologise to somebody for something)
- 49.** D (We can use a non-defining relative clause to refer to all the information in the previous clause(s).)
- 50.** B ('to take care of' means 'to look after'.)

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. A lot of high-rise buildings have been built in the area.
 2. Young people prefer to live in big cities where there are a lot more jobs.
 3. London was once a group of smaller, separate towns, and villages.
 4. They want to move to a cheaper neighbourhood because they can't afford to pay the rent.
- 2 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
- 2 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A
- 3 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D
- 4 1. urban areas 2. housing 3. leisure activities
 4. Local residents 5. unemployment 6. is decreasing
 7. rush hour 8. reliable

III Grammar

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
- 2 1. C (had taken → have taken) 2. A (most → more)
 3. D (give → given) 4. C (went → been)
 5. A (Much → More) 6. D (most → more)
 7. A (little → less) 8. C (had → have)
- 3 1. It/This/That is the first time I have visited this museum.
 2. It/This/That is the tallest building I have ever seen.
 3. It/This/That is the third time I have stayed at this hotel.
 4. It/This/That is the first time I have been to Thailand.
- 4 1. The more reliable the public transport is, the fewer people use private cars.
 2. The more people live in big cities, the more expensive houses become.
 3. The harder we work, the sooner we can finish.
 4. The more land we clear for buildings, the less land we have for farming.

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

1. I live in a new town which used to be a small village several years ago.
2. In the past, it was only a small village where people mainly did farm work. Now, it has turned into a new town with some high-rise buildings. Some factories have also been built here.
3. The roads have been upgraded and widened. A new stadium and many playgrounds have been built. Many local people now work in factories in the area.
4. The air and soil are becoming more and more polluted because of the smoke and waste released from the local factories. The town is also getting more and more crowded because many people come to live here.
5. The local government has tried to attract more investment to improve the facilities in the area. It has also issued the rules for local people to follow when living in an urbanising area.

VI Writing

- 1 1. The urbanisation rate has increased rapidly.
2. The rural population has decreased gradually.
3. The line graph shows changes to the world population.
4. House prices in big cities have gone up a lot over the past decade.
5. The air quality in urban areas has worsened over the years.
6. The demand for affordable housing in urban areas has risen rapidly recently.
7. House prices in rural areas have remained the same over the past two years.
8. The more people move to big cities, the more crowded big cities become.
- 2 1. More and more people are moving to urban areas to seek employment.
2. Housing is getting more and more expensive in big cities.
3. By contrast, house prices have remained stable in the countryside.
4. The unemployment rate in big cities is getting higher and higher.
5. It is the first time I have visited such a modern building.
6. More and more young people are looking for affordable housing.
7. Polluted cities are becoming less and less attractive.
8. Urbanisation has generally improved the life of people in our area.

3 Suggested answer:

The line graph shows the urban and rural population in Thailand from 1960 to 2020. Overall, the urban population increased while the rural population decreased.

In 1960, 80 per cent of Thai people lived in rural areas. However, the percentage of rural population fell slightly to 73 per cent in 1980 and 68 per cent in 2000. From 2000, the proportion of the population living in rural areas continued to decrease gradually. In 2020, the rural population was only 48 per cent of the total population of Thailand.

By contrast, the urban population rose throughout the same period. In 1960, the percentage of city population was just around 20 per cent. The figure went up slightly to 27 per cent in 1980. It had increased by another five per cent in 2000, when 32 per cent of the population lived in urban areas. Since 2000, the proportion of the urban population has continued to increase gradually and in 2020, it reached 52 per cent of the total population.

Unit

5

I Pronunciation

- 1** **1. A:** Do you like your new job?
B: Yes, I do.
2. I wasn't used to working with foreigners, but I am used to it now.
3. A: Is your mother an accountant?
B: She was, but she's retired now.
4. I would help you with the application letter if I could.

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

II Vocabulary

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

III Grammar

- 1** **1. C** **2. B** **3. D** **4. B** **5. C** **6. D**
7. B **8. A** **9. C** **10. D** **11. B** **12. D**
13. B **14. C** **15. B** **16. A** **17. C** **18. D**
2 **1. A** (Though → Because) **2. C** (promoted → was promoted)
3. C (that → so that) **4. B** (but → Ø)
5. C (because → and) **6. C** (mustn't → must)
7. B (although → because) **8. C** (but → so)

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

This summer I want to work as a home tutor for secondary school students. I can teach maths and science subjects to 6th or 7th graders. To do the job, I need to know the subjects I am going to teach well. I have to prepare the lessons well before each teaching session, and I also need to prepare for some unexpected questions that students might ask during the session. I'll be responsible for my students' progress, and will have to be patient and caring to make sure students understand the lesson. I want to work as a tutor because I want to have some tutoring experience and because I want to study at university for a degree in education. I hope this summer job will develop my passion for teaching and helping other people to be better.

VI Writing

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

- 2
1. Many people believe that career success depends not only on hard work but also on networking and communication skills.
 2. To get a promotion, an employee should not only perform well on the job, but also be able to demonstrate leadership qualities.
 3. After graduating from university, some students prefer to start their own business instead of working for a company.
 4. If you want to be successful in the workplace, it is important to have a clear understanding of your strengths and weaknesses.
 5. Working long hours without taking breaks can lead to burnout, which can have a negative impact on your mental and physical health.
 6. In order to build a successful career, it is important to have a long-term plan and to be willing to make sacrifices along the way.
 7. Although technology has made many jobs more efficient, it has also led to the automation of certain tasks.
 8. In today's competitive job market, it is important to have a wide range of skills and to be able to adapt to changing circumstances.

3 Suggested answer:

Dear Sir or Madam,

Re: Applying for...

I am writing to apply for the part-time sales assistant that was advertised in the Youth Newspaper. As a high school student, I am keen to gain some work experience during my summer holidays.

I have previous work experience in customer service and sales, which helped me improve my communication skills. I am confident that I can provide excellent service to customers and assist them in finding the products they need.

I also want to learn how a clothing store works. I think this job can teach me important skills on how to handle and manage the items in the store.

I consider myself to be reliable, hard-working, and enthusiastic. I can speak English fluently, so I can communicate with foreign customers quite comfortably.

I would be delighted to meet you in person to discuss my application. I will be available for an interview any afternoon during the week. If my application is successful, I will be able to start working from 30 May when I finish my exams.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my application. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

(Your name)

Test yourself

2

1. A (The *-ed* ending is pronounced /ɪd/; other words: the *-ed* ending is pronounced /d/.)
2. B (The underlined part is pronounced /ɔː/; other words: the underlined part is pronounced /əʊ/.)
3. B (The stress is on the second syllable; other words: the stress is on the first syllable.)
4. D (The stress is on the first syllable; other words: the stress is on the second syllable.)
5. A (Both 'resident' and 'inhabitant' mean 'a person who lives in a particular place'.)
6. C ('casual' means 'not permanent or done in a short period of time'.)
7. D ('reliable' means 'that can be trusted to do something well'.)
8. A ('demanding' means 'needing a lot of skill, effort, etc'.)
9. A ('I want to complain about' is used to make complaints.)
10. C ('I'm really nervous about it' is used to express anxiety.)
11. B (We use the present perfect tense to say how many times something has happened with the following structure: This + be + the first time + Subject + have/has (done)...)
12. C (We use the present perfect tense for a unique experience with the following structure: It/This + be + the best + noun + Subject + have/has (ever done)...)
13. C (We use double comparatives to show change.)
14. D (We use double comparatives to say that two things change together.)
15. A ('in fact' is used to give extra details about something that has just been mentioned.)
16. B ('as a result' is used to show that one thing is caused because of something else.)
17. D ('not only ... but also ...' is used to emphasise that something else is also true.)
18. A ('so that' is used to introduce a clause of purpose.)
19. A ('moreover' is used to introduce some new information that adds to or supports what you have said previously.)
20. C ('such ... that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or situation.)
21. C (We use double comparatives to show change.)
22. A (We use double comparatives to say that two things change together.)
23. C ('if' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition'.)
24. D ('although' is used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in a sentence seem surprising.)

25. B (We often use the present perfect tense for a unique experience with the following structure: It/This + be + the best + noun + Subject + have/has (ever done)...)
26. B ('to get promoted' means 'to move somebody to a higher rank or more senior job'.)
27. C ('because' is used in a complex sentence to show the reason.)
28. D ('who' is a relative pronoun referring to a person in the previous clause.)
29. A ('to encourage' means 'to persuade somebody to do something; encourage somebody to do something'.)
30. B ('towards' means 'being with the aim of obtaining something'.)
31. B (The main idea is based on all three paragraphs, and the passage discusses the advantages and disadvantages of working from home in paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively.)
32. D (Paragraph 2 mentions that working from home allows employees to 'choose when to start and finish their working day as long as they complete all tasks on time and meet the deadlines'.)
33. B ('their' refers to employees', this is the only plural noun that has a working day.)
34. A ('distractions' means 'interactions'.)
35. D (Paragraph 3 mentions employee's isolation from their colleagues and organisation (Option A), no in-person meetings or supervision (Option B), distractions (Option C)).
36. D (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs, and the passage discusses the positive and negative effects of urbanisation in paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively.)
37. B ('concentration' means 'a lot of people gather in one place'.)
38. B (Paragraph 2 only mentions the increase in income (Option A), job opportunities (Option C) and modern facilities or services (Option D).)
39. A ('appealing' means 'attractive'.)
40. A ('come at a big price' is an idiom to describe something unpleasant happening as a result.)
41. D ('they' refers to local residents; this is the only plural nouns that 'can't afford to either buy or rent'.)
42. C (Paragraph 4 mentions 'the best way to minimise the problems caused by it is to plan for the growth'.)
43. B ('Although' is used in a complex sentence to add a statement that balances or reduces the effect of what you have just said.)
44. A (We use double comparatives to say that two things change together.)
45. B (went → have gone) (We use the present perfect tense to say how many times something has happened with the following structure: This + be + the second time + Subject + have/has (done)...)
46. A (Unless → If) ('unless' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition and means 'except if'.)
47. C (but → x) ('although' is used to connect two clauses in a complex sentence, we always do not use 'but' in the sentence.)
48. A ('unless' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition and means 'except if'.)
49. C ('so that' is used to introduce a clause of purpose.)
50. D ('not only ... but also ...' is used to emphasise that something else is also true.)

I Pronunciation**1** 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D**2** 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A**II Vocabulary****1** 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D**2** 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D**3** 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A

4 1. activate 2. advanced 3. applications 4. analyse
 5. intelligence 6. personalised 7. reality 8. recognition

III Grammar

1 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A
 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. A

2 1. B (have → will have)
 3. B (has → have)
 5. D (with → by)
 7. B (made → make)
 9. C (to be performed → perform)
 11. B (had → have)
 2. D (check → checked)
 4. D (explore → to explore)
 6. B (rehearsed → rehearse)
 8. C (to take → taken)
 10. C (his → their)
 12. C (sort → sorted)

IV Reading**1** 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C**2** 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A**V Speaking****1** 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. D**2 Suggested answer:**

Speech recognition software is widely used today. It enables machines or programs to turn speech into written text. As the technology becomes cheaper and faster, we are seeing more applications in learning.

First, speech recognition software can be used to help us learn languages. For example, we can practise our pronunciation by speaking into apps on our smartphones. Automatic speech recognition software can be used to assess our pronunciation skills. We can use the software when we need to practise our speaking skills or want to check how correctly we're pronouncing certain words or phrases.

Speech recognition software can also support learners with disabilities. The software can be used to create subtitles for educational videos, which would be helpful for students who are deaf or hard of hearing. It can also be helpful for students who speak English as a second language.

Another application that we can benefit from is creating transcripts of lectures or classroom discussions. We can go back to them to review any points that were not clear or share them with classmates who miss lessons. Transcripts can also make our revision easier.

VI Writing

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

- 2**
- 1.** Ms Maia has groceries delivered to her home twice a week.
 - 2.** Why don't you get a kitchen robot to prepare your meals every day?
 - 3.** We had all our documents translated by the app yesterday.
 - 4.** Can we get a new facial recognition system installed this month?
 - 5.** You should get an engineer to check your smart lighting system.
 - 6.** My brother is having his eyes tested by an optician at the moment.
 - 7.** Did Pamela have her leg broken in the car crash?
 - 8.** He gets a home robot to clean his house and do the washing every day.

3 Suggested answer:

Robots are machines that are programmed to do tasks without the help of a human. They can also be taught to do a job, so they are widely used in different fields such as marine research or space exploration, and industries like car manufacturing and food preparation. Robots have both advantages and disadvantages in the workplace.

Let's look at the advantages first. Robots can help solve labour shortages in some industries. Smart robots can replace human workers taking on repetitive and dangerous jobs. Robots can also work with no breaks or holidays. This leads to another advantage – improved efficiency and productivity. Robots are not affected by the environment or emotions. They don't get ill or distracted so they seldom make mistakes and are more accurate than humans.

However, there are also disadvantages of using robots. First, all the robots and other intelligent machines are designed by human beings. Robots need to be pre-programmed by engineers and can only follow a set of instructions. If a robot breaks down, it will become a good-for-nothing machine and may even injure people. In addition, robots don't have powerful brains and cannot work creatively in difficult situations.

In short, robots are designed to support human beings. No matter how smart they are, robots will never replace people, but they will continue to play an important role in the workplace.

I Pronunciation

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

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B
 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D
 2 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A
 3 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A

III Grammar

- 1 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. C
 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. D 16. B
 2 1. C (so that → that) 2. B (such → so)
 3. A (very → so) 4. C (as to → as)
 5. B (as → as if) 6. C (telling → told)
 7. D (knows → knew) 8. C (as if → as)

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

Both printed newspapers and online news are very popular today, but there are certain differences between them. First, most printed newspapers are not free while there are many websites where you can get your news for free. Most people don't go to the shop to buy a newspaper if they can look at the news online. However, once you buy a printed newspaper, you can enjoy reading it anywhere and anytime as you won't need the Internet. By contrast, online news, although immediately accessible and very convenient, can only be accessed using the Internet. In terms of presentation, printed newspapers only present news in a visual form while online news includes audiovisual content. In addition, online news is more interactive as you can comment on articles. However, many people are concerned that online news may be less credible than printed newspapers which have better fact-checking practices.

VI Writing

1 Key/Suggested answers:

1. It's so easy to post information on the Internet that there is growing concern about the reliability of information there.
2. Printing leaflets is such a cost-efficient way of spreading information that many advertisers use them.
3. My grandfather still listens to the news on the radio every morning like he did 50 years ago.
4. He is asking me a lot of personal questions as if we were close friends.
5. My mother is baking a cake for me like she always does on my birthday.
6. The Internet connection is so poor that I cannot read the news on my phone.
7. There was such a high demand for the new smartphone model that it was out of stock in just a few hours.
8. Avoid trusting every news item you read online as if everything there came from reliable sources.

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

3 Suggested answer:

The pie charts illustrate the main news sources for people living in two cities, Clayton and Springvale, in 2020. Overall, television and the Internet were the most popular sources for both cities.

As can be seen from the pie charts, television was the most common way for people in Clayton to access daily news, with 43 per cent. Similarly, 40 per cent of people in Springvale got daily news from television. However, the most common news source for more than half of Springvale residents was the Internet. In Clayton, this figure was smaller, at around 30 per cent.

Printed newspapers were a much more common news source in Clayton, with nearly 20 per cent of people as opposed to only 2 per cent in Springvale. In both cities, radio was not very popular since no more than 5 per cent of people turned to it every day. The unspecified sources of news accounted for a very small percentage in both cities, at below 3 per cent.

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. A new conservation park has been built in the north of the country. [/,kɒnsə'veɪʃm 'pɑ:k/, /bɪm 'bɪlt/]
2. This species used to be found in different places, but now it's disappearing. [/'dɪfrənp 'pleɪsɪz/]
3. Keeping a pet monkey is illegal in many countries. [/'pep 'mʌŋki/]
4. The North Sea has many marine mammals in it, including dolphins and whales. [/nɔ:si:/, /mə'ri:m 'mæmlz/]

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

II Vocabulary

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

III Grammar

- 1 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A
7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. B
13. B 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. C
- 2 1. D (keep → keeping) 2. A (As if → If)
3. A (will set → sets) 4. B (dropped → drops)
5. B (would → will) 6. D (approaching → being approached)
7. A (Unless → If) 8. C (relies → rely)

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

Rhinoceros, one of the oldest and most iconic animal species on the planet, are critically endangered animals. The population of all five species of rhinos has declined dramatically. The threats facing rhinos include habitat loss caused by human activity, poaching to meet the high demand for their horns, and climate change.

To protect rhinos, it is important to restore and preserve their habitats by reducing deforestation and creating protected areas for the animals. It is also essential to stop poaching by introducing stricter punishments for rhino hunters. Encouraging community-based conservation programmes that provide alternative livelihoods to local people can also help prevent poaching. Additionally, governments and wildlife charity organisations should run education and awareness campaigns about the importance of rhino protection to increase public support for rhino conservation efforts.

In conclusion, immediate action is required to save rhinos from extinction. By restoring and preserving their habitats, stopping poaching, and increasing public awareness, we can make sure their numbers start to grow.

VI Writing

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

- 2** 1. The lion is known as the king of the jungle because of its beautiful appearance and powerful roar.
2. The cheetah is considered the fastest land animal and can reach speeds up to 70 miles per hour.
3. Elephants have a remarkable memory and can remember their family members for many years.
4. Climate change could cause many species of animals to become endangered and face the risk of extinction.
5. Tigers have distinctive stripes which help them to blend into their surroundings and hunt more successfully.
6. Polar bears rely on sea ice for hunting and are greatly affected by the melting of the Arctic ice cap.
7. The migration of wildebeest in Africa is one of the most spectacular natural events in the world.
8. Sharks are often misunderstood and portrayed as ruthless killers in popular culture, but they play a vital role in maintaining the health of ocean ecosystems.

3 Suggested answer:

The saola, also called the 'Asian unicorn', is a critically endangered animal due to habitat loss and hunting. Deforestation, agriculture, logging, and urbanisation have destroyed the saola's forest habitats, leading to a significant decline in their population. Poaching for their meat, horns, and bones has further reduced their numbers.

To save the saola, we must protect their habitats by reducing deforestation. Local communities should be educated about the importance of preserving the species. Local authorities should provide alternative livelihoods to poachers to discourage illegal hunting. Strict anti-poaching laws and punishments are necessary to stop the illegal trade in saola products.

Conservationists and researchers should monitor the saola's population and behaviour and develop conservation strategies based on their findings. The saola's survival is important for the health of their ecosystem.

In conclusion, immediate action is necessary to protect the saola from extinction. By protecting their habitats, educating the local communities, enforcing anti-poaching laws, and monitoring their population, we can ensure the survival of this critically endangered species.

1. A (The *-ed* ending is pronounced /t/; other words: the *-ed* ending is pronounced /d/.)
2. B (The underlined part is pronounced /eɪ/; other words: the underlined part is pronounced /ə/.)
3. B (The stress is on the second syllable; other words: the stress is on the first syllable.)
4. D (The stress is on the third syllable; other words: the stress is on the first syllable.)
5. A ('publicity' means 'the attention that is given to somebody or something by newspapers, television, etc'.)
6. C ('to observe' means 'to watch and check something over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes'.)
7. D ('capable' means 'having the ability or qualities necessary for doing something'.)
8. A ('credible' means 'that can be believed or trusted, or is reliable'.)
9. B ('Sorry for the interruption' is used to interrupt.)
10. C ('What happened?' is used to express concern.)
11. B (have + something + past participle: the passive causative is used when the thing is done for the subject by someone else.)
12. C (get + something + past participle: the passive causative is used when the thing is done for the subject by someone else.)
13. C (have + someone + bare infinitive: the active causative is used when the subject causes the object to do something.)
14. D (get + something + past participle: the passive causative is used when the thing is done for the subject by someone else.)
15. A (get + someone + *to*-infinitive: the active causative is used when the subject causes the object to do something.)
16. B ('as if' is used in an adverbial clause of manner to explain how something is done.)
17. D ('so ... that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or a situation.)
18. A ('such ... that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or a situation.)
19. A ('so ... that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or a situation.)
20. C ('as if' is used in an adverbial clause of manner to explain how something is done.)
21. B ('if' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition.)
22. A ('unless' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition and means 'except if'.)
23. D ('as ... as' is used in an adverbial clause of comparison to describe how something such as a skill, size, or amount compares to something else.)
24. B ('more ... than' is used in an adverbial clause of comparison to describe how something such as a skill, size, or amount compares to something else.)
25. C ('provided that' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives condition and means 'only if'.)

26. B ('endangered' means 'being at risk of no longer existing'.)
27. C ('fewer than' is used to show something that is not as many as a certain level.)
28. C ('habitat' means 'the place where a particular type of animal or plant lives'.)
29. D ('for' is used to show the purpose.)
30. A ('where' is a relative adverb referring to a place.)
31. B (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs, and the passage discusses both the advantages and disadvantages of electronic media in paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively.)
32. D (Paragraph 2 mentions that 'electronic media doesn't use paper and is considered more environmentally friendly'.)
33. B ('multimedia' means 'the use of sound, pictures, and film or audiovisual aids in addition to text on a screen'.)
34. A ('they' refers to readers, this is the only plural noun that can 'read newspapers online'.)
35. D (Paragraph 3 mentions that online newspaper forces readers to watch too many adverts (Option A), does not provide detailed or accurate information (Option C), but allows them to choose to hear, watch, or read according to their preference as indicated in paragraph 2 (Option B)).
36. D (The main idea is based on all three paragraphs, and the passage discusses how AI can be applied to wildlife conservation in paragraphs 2 and 3.)
37. B ('emergence' means 'the fact of starting to exist or the appearance for the first time'.)
38. B (Paragraph 2 only mentions tracking animals and poachers, alerting rangers to illegal activities, and noticing illegal cars and boats.)
39. A ('cutting-edge' means 'being at the newest, most advanced stage in the development of something'.)
40. D ('they' refers to scientists; this is the only plural nouns that can 'discover strong evidence'.)
41. A (Paragraph 3 mentions the role of AI in 'collecting data and analysing the factors affecting wildlife' to help 'governments and organisations respond to critical situations in the quickest way possible'.)
42. C. (Paragraph 1 mentions the emergence of AI as solutions to the rapid loss of plants and animals.)
43. B ('such ... that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or a situation.)
44. C ('unless' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition and means 'except if'.)
45. C (upgrade → upgraded) (have + something + past participle: the passive causative is used when the thing is done for the subject by someone else.)
46. B (so → such) ('such + noun phrase + that' is used in an adverbial clause of result to indicate the result of an action or a situation.)
47. C (would → will) ('unless' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition, and the main clause of the first conditional sentence should be in the future form.)
48. A (have + something + past participle: the passive causative is used when the thing is done for the subject by someone else.)
49. C ('if' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition, and this is the second conditional sentence.)
50. D ('provided that' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition and means 'only if'.)

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. I'm looking for a part-time job to get some work experience.
 2. I saw a job advertisement on the school website a couple of days ago.
 3. I want to apply for the job because it'll give me the opportunity to develop soft skills.
 4. Now I need someone to help me write my CV and an application letter.

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

II Vocabulary

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

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

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

4 1. in demand 2. automated 3. soft skills 4. adapt
 5. pursue 6. work experience 7. CV 8. stressful situations

III Grammar

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

2 1. B (in → down) 2. C (with → to) 3. D (on for) 4. A (down → through)
 5. D (on → up) 6. A (up → down) 7. B (on → up) 8. B (with → on)

- 3 1. She gets on with everyone in her workplace.
 2. My brother didn't live up to my parents' expectations.
 3. I am looking forward to receiving their reply.
 4. I can't put up with his rude behaviour any longer.
 5. Do you think they will cut down on staff?
 6. I don't like his behaviour because he always looks down on other people.
 7. I'm afraid I can't come up with an answer right now.
 8. It is very difficult to get through to him because his mobile phone is always busy.

IV Reading

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

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

1. After leaving school, I want to go to university and train to become a teacher of English. I want to teach English to school children.
2. I believe that the job of a teacher of English is suitable for me because English is my favourite subject at school. In addition, I'm also very good at it. I want to help other children, especially the ones in disadvantaged areas, to learn English better because I know English will give them more education and work opportunities.
3. I talked with my parents about my plans. I also asked my English teacher for some advice. They all agreed that teaching English would be a good choice for me.
4. I have read some books about the knowledge and skills that a teacher needs. I also spend a lot of time practising my spoken English and reading English books. In addition, I am currently working as a tutor to my cousins, helping them learn English.
5. I think I will need financial support from my parents during my study time at university. I need to pay for accommodation, meals, and learning materials.

VI Writing

- 1 1. My brother is passionate about designing buildings.
2. Doctors are always in high demand.
3. You need to take the job requirements into account before applying for it.
4. We need to change to adapt to the new working environment.
5. A number of jobs have been automated.
6. Unless we find some part-time jobs while still at school, we won't gain any work experience
7. Do you have to deal with stressful situations at work?
8. I always try to get on with my colleagues.
- 2 1. A responsible and enthusiastic senior secondary school student is looking for a part-time job.
2. My brother is passionate about working as a tour guide and travelling to different places.
3. Every Saturday, my sister works as a childminder to supervise children while their parents are away.
4. She helps these children do their homework and learn new concepts.
5. We need volunteers to tutor children in maths and English at the local orphanage.

3 Suggested answer:

CURRICUM VITAE

Personal details

Full name: Hoang Thu Hang

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Personal statement

Enthusiastic and responsible senior secondary school student. Passionate about reading and working in a quiet environment. Looking for a job in order to gain experience in the office work.

Education

Nguyen Trai Senior Secondary School, Ha Noi 20XX-present

Ly Thuong Kiet Junior Secondary School, Ha Noi 20XX-20XX

Extracurricular activities: Active member of the school reading club, organising member of the school's monthly book exchange days

Work experience

Volunteer at the school library 20xx – present

- Help librarians rearrange new books and documents when they arrive
- Help school children look for the books and materials they want to borrow

Skills

Strong teamwork skills

Excellent communication skills

Hobbies and interests

Reading books

References

Available upon request

I Pronunciation

- 1 1. Is lifelong learning important in the workplace? ↗
 2. How long does it take to complete this online course? ↘
 3. Are classes held on weekdays ↗ or at the weekend? ↘
 4. The course is still open for registration, isn't it? ↘ The deadline is tomorrow.

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

II Vocabulary

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
 2 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A
 3 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D
 4 1. maintain 2. informed 3. night school
 4. distance learning 5. learning communities 6. adult education
 7. wondering 8. widened

III Grammar

- 1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D
 2 1. B (cutting → cut) 2. C (taking up → to take up)
 3. A (not sharing → not to share) 4. B (to showing → to show)
 5. A (register → to register) 6. A (advises → advised)
 7. C (posted → post) 8. B (cooked → cook)
 3 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D

IV Reading

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

V Speaking

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

2 Suggested answer:

1. I think lifelong learning is very important, especially in our ever-changing world. We need to learn new knowledge and skills all the time to keep up with the changes.

2. After leaving school, I will study at a vocational school to become a tour guide. This may only take two years. But after these two years, I think I will continue to learn other foreign languages, such as Korean, Chinese, or Japanese. I think I will need these languages for my future career.
3. Well, I think lifelong learning has lots of benefits and it'll help me succeed at my job. I will be able to develop professionally, and I think I will have an interesting life when I learn new things.
4. Certainly, there will be lots of challenges as well. I may find it difficult to work and continue learning at the same time. I may not have enough time to relax and hang out with my friends. Lifelong learning may also be expensive if I have to pay for any courses.
5. I think I may need support from my future employer and my family. My future employer may have to let me work flexible hours so that I may have time for learning new skills and knowledge. I also expect my parents to give me some financial support and my sister to help me with the household chores.

VI Writing

- 1
 1. Nam asked his teacher (to tell him) about the benefits of learning foreign languages.
 2. Lan asked Hiroko to tell her how to say 'hello' in Japanese.
 3. Kien's father told him not to register for the course if he was not interested in the subject.
 4. My father told me to study English or another foreign language in my free time.
 5. My mother offered to ask her friends for information about the course I wanted to study.
 6. My teacher advised us to learn foreign languages because they would help us see the world from different perspectives.
 7. Mr Vu advised us/me to learn English because it would help us/me to work and live abroad more easily.
 8. Professor Lam advised/told his students to learn foreign languages to keep their brain active and boost their memory.
2.
 1. One challenge to learning a foreign language is that it really takes a lot of time.
 2. You need to dedicate at least one hour per day to learning a new language.
 3. Another obstacle to learning a foreign language is that it can be expensive.
 4. You need to spend money buying books, audio and visual materials, and paying for your classes.
 5. Another challenge of learning foreign languages is the lack of opportunities to practise them.

3 Suggested answer:

Learning foreign languages is getting more and more popular in today's world. The ability to use different languages provides a lot of interesting experiences. It also brings many benefits as it helps us understand the world around us more and provides us with better opportunities. However, language learners can also face challenges. So what are these benefits and challenges?

Let's start with the benefits. First, learning foreign languages helps us see the world from different perspectives. This is because language learners are influenced by the ways of thinking and doing of people of different cultures. In addition, speaking a foreign language can also help people work and live abroad more easily. They will be able to find well-paid jobs and adapt to the new environment quickly when they can communicate with the locals.

What about the challenges of lifelong learning? In fact, foreign language learning takes time. You will need to dedicate at least one hour per day to learning a new language. This requires strong commitment. In addition, learning foreign languages can also be very expensive. You need to spend money buying books, audio and visual materials, and paying for your classes as well.

In conclusion, learning foreign languages has many benefits, but it can also be challenging. However, in my opinion, despite all the drawbacks we should try to overcome the challenges and learn at least one foreign language in your life.

Test yourself

4

1. A (The *-ed* ending is pronounced /ɪd/; other words: the *-ed* ending is pronounced /d/.)
2. B (The underlined part is pronounced /aɪ/; other words: the underlined part is pronounced /ɪ/.)
3. B (The stress is on the first syllable; other words: the stress is on the second syllable.)
4. D (The stress is on the second syllable; other words: the stress is on the first syllable.)
5. A ('to hire' means 'to give somebody a job or to employ somebody'.)
6. C ('to brush up on' means 'to quickly improve a skill, especially when you have not used it for a time'.)
7. D ('to catch up on' means 'to reach the same level or standard as somebody who was better or more advanced, not fall behind'.)
8. A ('hardship' means 'a situation that is difficult and uncomfortable because you do not have enough money, food, clothes, etc'.)
9. B (*Let me clarify them*: giving clarification)
10. C (*Thanks a million*: an informal way of thanking)
11. B ('to fall down on something' means 'to not be good at something in comparison with another thing'.)
12. C ('to look forward to' means 'to be thinking that something is going to happen because you expect to enjoy it'.)
13. C ('to cut down on' means 'to reduce the size, amount, or number of something'.)
14. D ('to live up to' means 'to do as well as or be as good as other people expect you to'.)
15. A ('to get on with' means 'to have a friendly relationship with somebody'.)
16. B ('to keep up with' means 'to learn about or be aware of the news, current events, etc'.)
17. D ('to catch up on' means 'to spend extra time doing something because you have not done it earlier'.)
18. A ('to get down to' means 'to give serious attention to something'.)
19. A ('to encourage somebody to do something' means 'to persuade somebody to do something by making them believe it is a good thing to do'.)
20. C ('to offer to do something' means 'to say that you are willing to do something for somebody'.)

21. B ('to persuade somebody to do something' means 'to make somebody do something by giving them good reasons for doing it'.)
22. A ('to warn somebody to do something' means 'to strongly advise somebody not to do something in order to avoid danger or punishment'.)
23. D ('to agree to do something' means 'to say that you will allow something to happen'.)
24. B ('to remind somebody to do something' means 'to help somebody remember something important that they should do'.)
25. C ('to request to do something' means 'to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way'.)
26. B ('job advertisement' means 'a notice, picture or film telling people about a job'.)
27. C ('if' is used to connect two clauses in a sentence that gives a condition.)
28. D ('job searcher' means 'a person who is trying to find a job'.)
29. A ('to contact somebody' means 'to communicate with somebody'.)
30. B ('to shortlist' means 'to put somebody on a list for a job'.)
31. B (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs, and the passage discusses three factors to consider when a person wants to choose a job in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.)
32. D (Paragraph 2 mentions that employees can 'have a proper work-life balance' if they choose a job with suitable working hours.)
33. B ('perk' means 'something you receive in addition to your wages for doing a particular job'.)
34. A ('you' refers to the job seekers who consider the advice mentioned in the passage.)
35. D (Paragraph 3 mentions that job seekers should opt for a job covering their cost of living (Option A), negotiate and include benefits and perks in their contract (Option B); paragraph 4 mentions that your career path should fit into your dream and long-term goals (Option C).)
36. D (The main idea is based on all four paragraphs, and the passage discusses difficulties when older adults participate in lifelong learning in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.)
37. B ('capacity' means 'the ability to understand or to do something'.)
38. B (Paragraph 2 only mentions the lower capacity for their participation in studying activities (Option A), the effects of aging (Option C), and more time to recall their knowledge and skills (Option D).)
39. D ('they' refers to lifelong learners who face financial difficulties.)
40. A ('to make ends meet' is a collocation meaning 'to earn just enough money to be able to buy the things you need'.)
41. A (Paragraph 3 mentions that older adults 'have their own particular life situation including work or family responsibilities'.)
42. C (Paragraph 4 mentions that older adults joining a learning community will have a strong motivation to learn, which helps people overcome many difficulties.)
43. D (down → through) ('to get through to' means 'to make somebody understand or accept what you say'.)
44. C (warn → remind) ('to remind somebody to do something' means 'to help somebody remember something important that he/she should do'.)
45. D (up → on) ('to get on with' means 'to have a friendly relationship with somebody'.)
46. A ('to advise somebody to do something' means 'to tell somebody what you think he/she should do in a particular situation'.)

- 47.** C ('to offer to do something' means 'to say that a person is willing to do something for somebody'.)
- 48.** A ('to ask somebody to do something')
- 49.** C ('to keep up with' means 'to learn about or be aware of the news or current events, etc.'.)
- 50.** D ('to cut down on' means 'to reduce the size, amount, or number of something'.)

