

REVIEW 1 (UNITS 1-2-3)

A/ LISTENING

I. Listen to a man and a woman reporting on the results of a survey on people's favourite leisure activities. Circle the activities mentioned in the report.

1. playing football	11. travelling
2. going swimming	12. watching videos or DVD at home
3. playing video games	13. reading newspaper or magazines
4. going for a run	14. reading books
5. dancing	15. going for a walk
6. going to the gym	16. drawing or painting
7. skate-boarding	17. eating out
8. cooking	18. listening to music
9. going to the cinema	19. chatting
10. going to beauty salons	20. playing music

II. Listen again. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

According to the survey's results:

1. Most people don't do enough exercise.	T	F
2. More people watch movies at the cinema than at home.	T	F
3. Everybody go for a walk in the different time of a day.	T	F
4. 84% of the surveyed people often eat out.	T	F
5. The number of people listening to radio and playing music accounts for nearly 80%.	T	F

B/ READING

I. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Are you a screenager? Are you (1) _____ glued to the TV, texting your friends, chatting online, or perhaps trying to move (2) _____ another level in one of your favourite video games? Well, if you are, you are in the majority.

Most teenagers do almost (3) _____ electronically. They watch digital TV, listen to music on a digital MP3 player and (4) _____ with friends through email, instant messaging or by mobile phone. Teenagers even do most of their reading online now. When they need help with their homework, it's often the Internet that they (5) _____.

Experts from all over the world worry that teenagers' addiction to technology is having an effect (6) _____ on their health and on their behaviour. In some countries, teenagers are getting help. In

Asia, there are even boot camps (7) _____ children receive psychological help and treatment. It's (8) _____ that these types of camps will become common in other countries in the future.

1. A. definitely	B. constantly	C. hardly	D. finally
2. A. in	B. off	C. out	D. up
3. A. everything	B. something	C. anything	D. nothing
4. A. relate	B. socialize	C. join	D. communicate
5. A. carry on	B. get off	C. turn to	D. find out
6. A. either	B. all	C. both	D. whether
7. A. which	B. where	C. what	D. that
8. A. probable	B. difficult	C. comfortable	D. satisfied

II. Read the text carefully, then decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

The Hmong, or Meo, who number about 800,000, are found in villages known as *giao* throughout the highlands of northern Vietnam. The Hmong migrated to Vietnam from the southern China at the beginning of the 19th century.

The Hmong minority group has been subdivided into branches classified by women's costume, dialect and customs. For example, the Hmong of Sa Pa are called Black Hmong because of their predominantly black clothing. The most colourful sub-group are the Flower Hmong, found in large numbers around Bac Ha in Lao Cai province, who wear bright-coloured clothes with embroidery. Corn is the main staple of Hmong people, but rice is often grown on terraces watered with the aid of irrigation. Hemp is grown to be woven into textiles, and cotton is also cultivated in some villages. As skilled artisans, the Hmong produce a variety of items, including handwoven indigo-dyed cloth, paper, silver jewellery, leather goods, baskets and embroidery. The Hmong have no written language. Their legends, songs, folklore and proverbs have been passed down from one generation to the next through the spoken word.

1. The Hmong in Vietnam have a population of 8 million people.	T	F
2. They immigrated from China approximately 300 years ago.	T	F
3. Black Hmong women wear black clothing.	T	F
4. Rice is the most important crop of Hmong people.	T	F
5. Hemp is cultivated for textile fibre.	T	F
6. The Hmong don't have their own language.	T	F