

Present simple + present continuous tense (2)

READING

II. Read the following text and use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks.

| | | | |
|-----|---------|------|-------|
| all | Actual | your | idea |
| for | Forward | and | score |

On the first day of school, the secret to success is in the planning, not the pedagogy. How's (1) _____ back-to-school planning going? Have you forgotten anything? Our checklist can help! Included: Online resources (2) _____ a variety of back-to-school planning needs, including welcome letters, bulletin board ideas, (3) _____ back-to-school activities.

It's official. You're a teacher! You aced (4) _____ your education courses, know the subject matter backward and (5) _____, can rattle off the names and philosophies of dozens of educational theorists, and achieved a pretty respectable (6) _____ on the state certification exam. You finally have an (7) _____ job and an official class list. There's only one problem. The first day of school is drawing near and you have no (8) _____ want to do. Are you really ready to face that first terrifying day?

III. Read the following text and answer the questions below

One of the reasons you may have identified for underperforming is that you're not taking good enough notes. Hurriedly scrawled notes from class can be difficult to make sense of when you come to revise from them, or even to write an essay based on them. It's all too easy to misunderstand your own notes and fail to get a strong enough grasp of the topic. It's imperative, therefore, that you produce good notes from each of your classes and from the books you use – notes that you can read, that are useful, and that are logically organized. If you make notes by hand-in class, for example – try to type them up at the end of the day, while they're still fresh in your mind.

1. What is the one of the reasons for underperforming?

2. What are problems of Hurriedly scrawled notes?

3. What is the problem when misunderstanding your own notes?

4. Why are good notes from each of your classes and from the books important?

5. What should be done after making notes by hand?

IV. Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Chu Van An High School, also known as Chu Van An National School or Pomelo School, is one of the three provincial public magnet high schools in Hanoi, Vietnam, along with Hanoi-Amsterdam High School and Nguyen Hue High School. Established by French authorities in 1908 as High School of Protectorate, this is one of the oldest institutions for secondary education in Indochina. Despite the initial purpose of the French government for this school which was training native civil servant to serve in their colonial establishments, Vietnamese students at Buoi school, common name of the school, had many times struggled against colonial doctrine and the ruling power. With that patriotic and hard-working traditions, a lot of Buoi alumni became important figures in many area of Vietnam society such as the revolutionary Pham Van Dong, doctor Ton That Tung or poet Xuan Dieu

1. Who established Chu Van An High School?

2. When was Chu Van An High School established?

3. What is the initial purpose of the French government for this school?

4. What was the common name of Chu Van An High School?

5. Say the names of some important Buoi alumni.

V. Read the following text and use the given words to fill in the blanks

by – are – and – And – within – local – secondary - is

Education in Canada is for the most part provided publicly, funded (1) overseen by federal, provincial, and (2) government. Education (3) within provincial jurisdiction and the curriculum is overseen (4) the province. Education in Canada is generally divided (5) primary education, followed by (6) education and post-secondary. (7) the provinces under the ministry of education, there (8) district school boards administering the educational programs.

E. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.

1. My brother often drives to work.

→ My brother often goes _____

2. My sister goes to the market every day on foot.

→ My sister _____

3. How much is this car?

→ How much does _____

4. Why don't we go out for a while?

→ What about _____

5. No church in the village is older than this one.

→ This is _____

6. Are there seven hundred pupils in your school?

→ Does your school _____

7. What's your weight?

→ How _____

8. Mr. Quang is Vy's father.

→ Mr. Quang has _____

9. They like pizza very much.

→ Their favorite _____

10. The bookstore is to the left of the hospital.

→ The hospital _____

II. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. school year/ Vietnam/ begin/ September.

→

2. elementary/ school day/ last/ 7:30 A. m/ 1:00 p.m.

→

3. children/ often/ wear/ uniform/ sit/ bench/ behind/ wooden desk/ small porcelain inkpot/ corner.

→

4. schoolgirl/ often wear/ white dress/ boy/ wear/ white shirt/ read kerchief.

→

5. window/ rural school/ often/ have no panel.

→

III. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. the same/ the world/ Mathematics/ everywhere else/ as/ in/ is.

2. favorite subjects/ Literature/ secondary school/ one of/ is/ in/ my.

3. an overview/ the continents/ Geography/ about/ gives/ knowledge

4. a 45 minute test/ a 15 minute test/ a month/ There is/ twice/ and/ every week.

5. main exams/ every grade/ There are/ during/ four.