Review 3

BASIC

(Units 4, 5, 6)



C. READING

VIII Choose the correct option A, B, C or D for each gap in the passage.

My mother came (1) ……. Baffin Island. She used to live in an igloo: a domed house built from blocks of ice. The house had only one room for all the family: grandparents, parents, brothers, unmarried sisters, and sometimes other relatives. Everyone worked together to survive the Arctic (2) ……. Men went out hunting (3) ……. women stayed at home making clothes and preparing food. When they had to travel far, they (4) ……. on dogsleds. At night they used to entertain themselves by telling and (5) ……. out stories. They danced to drum music, too.

1.	A. at	B. in	C. on	D. from
2.	A. spring	B. summer	C. fall	D. winter
3.	A. while	B. during	C. before	D. after
4.	A. walked	B. rode	C. drove	D. flew
5.	A. going	B. knocking	C. acting	D. turning

IX Read the passage. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Perfume pagoda is a religious site as well as being a great sight-seeing spot in Viet Nam. It is situated in Huong Son Commune, My Due District, Ha Noi. It is a vast complex of Buddhist temples and shrines, including Den Trinh (Presentation Shrine) and Thien Tru (Heaven Kitchen) Pagoda, in the limestone Huong Tich mountains. The centre of this complex is the Perfume Temple, also called Chua Trong (Inner Temple), located in Huong Tich Cavern. It is thought that the first temple was built on the current site of Thien Tru in the 15th century during the reign of Le Thanh Tong. Over the years, some of its structures which were in ruins have been restored or replaced.

Many Vietnamese works of literature, both old and modern, have made Perfume Pagoda their focus. It has also provided backdrops for many famous paintings. Its beauty has been used as a theme of many famous songs and a topic of lyric poetry. Nowadays during its festival (from the middle of

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January to the middle of March on the lunar calendar), Perfume Pagoda attracts large numbers of pilgrims from all over Viet Nam.

Statements	T	F
1. Perfume Pagoda is merely religious site.		
2. The Perfume Temple is located in the limestone Huong Tich mountains.		
3. The first temple is thought to have been built on the current site of Thien Tru in the 1500s.		
4. The beauty of the Perfume Pagoda has been the subject of many famous songs and poems.		
5. Pilgrims from all over the world visit the Perfume Pagoda during its festival.		

X Read the text. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for the questions.

50 years back in time and even before that, in the absence of the Internet and various hi tech toys, the entertainment world used to be so different from what it is nowadays. Running wild on the pastures, and bathing in the river, children back then saw nature as their playground and were curious to explore and enjoy it in their own creative ways. They found small objects around them to make toys. Boys used branches as swords for mock battles while girls used them as chopsticks to play imaginary restaurants. In this way, children enjoyed themselves on the way to school, during school breaks, and even when they were herding buffaloes. At that time, tug of war, hide and seek, and skipping were popular games. Some have even made it through to today.

The fact that those popular games which were meant to be played in groups made it easier and faster for children to make friends. Moreover, people rarely moved away from their hometown, so childhood bonds were even stronger as children grew up playing together all their life.

1. Children in the past saw nature as ……

   A. an unknown environment B. an entertainment

   C. a workshop D. beautiful scenery

2. Which of the following things was NOT likely to be used as a toy by children in the past?

   A. sticks B. small stones

   C. dry leaves D. beautiful silver spoons

3. Which statement is NOT true about children's games in the past?

   A. Tug of war was familiar to most children.

   B. Some games are still played now.

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C. Children could play them while they were herding buffaloes.

D. No game in the past is known to children nowadays.

4. The word "*explore*" could be replaced by ……

A. find B. discover C. destroy D. play

5. The word "*them*" refers to ……

A. children B. boys C. branches D. toys

E. LISTENING

XIII Listen to an article about the generation gap in Vietnam. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The matter of generation gaps nowadays is less strained than in the past .....
2. Mr. Minh doesn't like traditional opera and cartoons. .....
3. Mr. Minh doesn't know how to solve his family's problem. .....
4. Ms. Linh is worried about the differences between her husband and her mother-in-law. .....
5. Generation gaps are not the matters of some countries only. .....

XIV Listen again. Fill in the gap with a missing word or phrase.

1. In the past, people in different generations tried to get along with each other to obtain what is called " ……".
2. More problems in terms of generation gaps arise these days because of ……..
3. Small differences in preferences and lifestyles of family members may expand to ……..
4. Ms. Linh thinks that her husband's …… and different views on life causes problems in adjusting to the old way of living.
5. …… and …… are important to remain the harmony in an extended family.

F. WRITING

XV Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. Five years ago, my father played tennis very actively, but now he can't.

→ .....(used)

2. She is expecting her father's presence on the graduation day, but he can't come.

→ ..... (wish)

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3. "Why don't you learn to play a kind of musical instrument for a change?", said my sister.

→ "I ..... (suggest)

4. "I saw a car accident on Nguyen Binh Khiem street two days ago.", said my friend.

→ My friend said .....

5. She didn't lock the door when she left the room. She was so careless.

→ It was .....

XVI Make complete sentences based on the given words.

1. He/ suggest/ we/ put off/ trip/ Sam Son beach/ the next week/ because/ bad weather.

.....

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2. Two years/ when/ I/ know/ how/ ride/ bicycle/ elder brother/ be/ able/ drive/ motorbike/ competently.

.....

.....

3. It/ be/ very/ thoughtless/ him/ come/ home/ late/ last night/ without/ inform/ parents.

.....

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4. law/ family planning/ design/ order/ limit/ number/ children/ each family.

.....

.....

5. We/ use/ help/ each other/ lot/ when/ we/ still/ get along/ each other.

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