

**UNIT 7: TRAFFIC**

**A. LANGUAGE FOCUS**

**1. VOCABULARY**

- Means of transport
- Road signs
- Traffic problems

**2. PRONUNCIATION**

- Sounds /e/ and /ei/

**3. GRAMMAR**

- “It” indicating distance
- How far is it from A to B? / What is the distance between A and B?
- Used to V – be/get used to V-ing

**B. EXERCISES**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

- |                          |                    |                       |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>br</u> ainstorm | B. <u>cap</u> tain | C. <u>sai</u> ling    | D. <u>rail</u> way |
| 2. A. <u>tra</u> ffic    | B. <u>sta</u> tion | C. <u>saf</u> ety     | D. <u>pl</u> ane   |
| 3. A. <u>en</u> ter      | B. <u>veh</u> icle | C. <u>hel</u> icopter | D. <u>men</u> tion |
| 4. A. <u>he</u> y        | B. <u>ob</u> ey    | C. <u>gre</u> y       | D. <u>honey</u>    |
| 5. A. <u>ah</u> ead      | B. <u>heal</u> thy | C. <u>se</u> atbelt   | D. <u>br</u> ead   |

**II. Choose the best answer**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is not very far from here to the cinema.  
A. There                      B. This                      C. It                      D. That
- Traffic accidents can be prevented if people \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.  
A. remember                      B. obey                      C. take care of                      D. go after
- Bus is the main public \_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.  
A. travel                      B. tricycle                      C. transport                      D. vehicle
- When there is a traffic jam, it \_\_\_\_\_ me a very long time to go to school.

- 
- |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| A. costs | B. takes | C. lasts | D. spends |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
5. I used to \_\_\_\_\_ a bike when I was a student in secondary school.
- |         |           |              |         |
|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| A. rode | B. riding | C. am riding | D. ride |
|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|
6. \_\_\_\_\_ does it take you from Hanoi to Hai Phong?
- |              |        |             |            |
|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|
| A. How often | B. How | C. How long | D. How far |
|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|
7. My brother used to \_\_\_\_\_ morning exercise when he got up early.
- |        |         |          |       |
|--------|---------|----------|-------|
| A. did | B. does | C. doing | D. do |
|--------|---------|----------|-------|
8. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to work every day, but I cycle.
- |            |           |         |         |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| A. catches | B. drives | C. goes | D. runs |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
9. My friends and I often go the park \_\_\_\_\_ bike.
- |       |       |       |         |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| A. by | B. on | C. in | D. from |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|
10. You should look carefully when you go \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
- |         |           |       |          |
|---------|-----------|-------|----------|
| A. down | B. across | C. up | D. along |
|---------|-----------|-------|----------|

### III. Circle the best answers

#### Happy memories of my childhood

I always count myself lucky that I spent my childhood with my parents in the countryside. When I was small, our family (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in a small bungalow near a river. My brother and I used to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming after school until my mother told us to come back. Our school was not far (3) \_\_\_\_\_ our house, so we walked to school every day. There didn't (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as many traffic (5) \_\_\_\_\_ there is today, so my parents (6) \_\_\_\_\_ worry much about traffic accident. In the past, there (7) \_\_\_\_\_ use to be many forms of entertainment such as TV or computer, so our family spent many hours with each other. Sometimes, my brother and I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ taken to our grandparents' house to visit them. Those memories are unforgettable.

- |                    |                   |                |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. use to lived | B. used to lived  | C. use to live | D. used to live |
| 2. A. went         | B. go             | C. goes        | D. gone         |
| 3. A. from         | B. in             | C. at          | D. to           |
| 4. A. used to be   | B. use to be      | C. use to      | D. be           |
| 5. A. like         | B. than           | C. as          | D. and          |
| 6. A. used to      | B. didn't used to | C. did         | D. didn't       |
| 7. A. were         | B. weren't        | C. did         | D. didn't       |
| 8. A. were         | B. weren't        | C. did         | D. didn't       |

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**IV. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.**

Who are the best drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often choose faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, however, their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

1. According to the survey, who are the most likely to have an accident?  
A. Young and experienced drivers.                      B. Old and inexperienced drivers.  
C. Young and old drivers.                                  D. Young and inexperienced drivers.
2. Young men often choose \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expensive cars                                              B. fast cars with big engines  
C. slow cars with big engines                              D. fast cars with small engines
3. Who have an effect on the driver?  
A. passengers    B. policemen                      C. children                      D. journalists
4. When young male drivers have the wife of girlfriends in the car, their driving becomes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worse                      B. better                      C. slower                      D. faster
5. When their husband or boyfriend is in the car, women's driving is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more careful    B. better                      C. more dangerous    D. faster

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

1. The distance between Hanoi and Hai Phong is about 100 kilometres.  
→ It is about \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the distance between Thanh Hoa and Ho Chi Minh City?  
→ How far \_\_\_\_\_?
3. She usually walked to school last year.  
→ She used to \_\_\_\_\_
4. My father went to work by car some years ago, but now he goes by bus.  
→ My father used to \_\_\_\_\_
5. How far is it from Hue to Da Nang?  
→ What \_\_\_\_\_?

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**VI. Make up correct sentences using the words given.**

1. The roads / Vietnam / too / narrow / travel / easily/ .

2. How far / it / your house / the bookstore / ?

3. It / twenty / kilometers / from / Pham Van Dong Street / Noi Bai Airport / .

4. It / very / important / obey / traffic rules / when / you / road user / .

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**VII. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don't.

I used \_\_\_\_\_.

2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren't any.

There used \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Linda doesn't live with her parents any more.

Linda used \_\_\_\_\_.

4. He is not a poor man any more, but he becomes a rich businessman.

He used \_\_\_\_\_.

5. They didn't often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.

They didn't use \_\_\_\_\_.

6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.

In the past my hair used \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I don't have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.

I used \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?

Did you use \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Mr. Nam often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.

Mr. Nam \_\_\_\_\_.

10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street becomes wider.

There \_\_\_\_\_.

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## UNIT 8: FILMS

### A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### 1. VOCABULARY

- Types of films
- Adjectives (describing films)

#### 2. PRONUNCIATION

- Sounds /t/ /d/ and /ɪd/

#### 3. GRAMMAR

- -ed and -ing adjectives
- Connectors: although, despite/ in spite of/ however/ nevertheless

### B. EXERCISES

#### I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- |                          |                      |                        |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. wished <u>ed</u>   | B. gripp <u>ed</u>   | C. lov <u>ed</u>       | D. lik <u>ed</u>      |
| 2. A. excit <u>ed</u>    | B. enjoy <u>ed</u>   | C. bor <u>ed</u>       | D. amaz <u>ed</u>     |
| 3. A. laugh <u>ed</u>    | B. end <u>ed</u>     | C. shock <u>ed</u>     | D. miss <u>ed</u>     |
| 4. A. advertis <u>ed</u> | B. murder <u>ed</u>  | C. perform <u>ed</u>   | D. approach <u>ed</u> |
| 5. A. produc <u>ed</u>   | B. terrori <u>ed</u> | C. entertain <u>ed</u> | D. engag <u>ed</u>    |

#### II. Choose the best answer

1. He got wet \_\_\_\_\_ he forgot his umbrella.  
A. because of      B. because      C. but      D. and
2. He continues working \_\_\_\_\_ heavy raining.  
A. in spite of      B. although      C. despite of      D. because of
3. Tom wakes his parents up \_\_\_\_\_ playing the guitar very softly.  
A. because      B. in spite of      C. because of      D. although
4. Nobody could hear her \_\_\_\_\_ she spoke too quietly.  
A. although      B. because      C. because of      D. in spite of
5. We decided to leave early \_\_\_\_\_ the party was boring.  
A. although      B. despite      C. because      D. because of
6. Many people believe him \_\_\_\_\_ he often tells a lie.  
A. because      B. in spite of      C. although      D. because of
7. \_\_\_\_\_ working very hard, she hardly earned enough to feed her family.  
A. In spite of      B. Because      C. Because of      D. Although

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8. \_\_\_\_\_ her absence from class yesterday, she couldn't understand the lesson.

A. Although                      B. In spite of                      C. Because of                      D. Because

9. We all feel sad \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news

A. because                      B. because of                      C. though                      D. despite

10. John lost his job \_\_\_\_\_ he tried his best.

A. because of                      B. because                      C. in spite of                      D. although

**III. Complete the following sentences with the adjective ending: -ing, -ed**

1. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ movie. I was afraid when watching it.

**FRIGHTEN**

2. I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw him dress totally in black.

**FRIGHTEN**

3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you here.

**SURPRISE**

4. My daughter felt \_\_\_\_\_ at my gift on her birthday.

**SURPRISE**

5. We are very \_\_\_\_\_ about the upcoming trip on Sunday.

**EXCITE**

6. How \_\_\_\_\_ this book is!

**EXCITE**

7. You look \_\_\_\_\_. What has made you scared? Don't worry!

**TERRIFY**

8. This is the most \_\_\_\_\_ game in the park.

**TERRIFY**

9. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man. He is lazy and drunk all day.

**DISAPPOINT**

10. We are completely \_\_\_\_\_ because of failing the exam.

**DISAPPOINT**

**IV. Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences**

1. The new restaurant looks good. It seems to have few customers. (*however*)

2. They have very little money. They are happy. (*In spite of*)

3. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (*Although*)

4. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (*in spite of*)

5. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (*Despite*)

6. I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (*although*)

**V. Read the text and then choose the correct answer to answer the questions**

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Making a film takes a long time and is very hard work. Writing the story for the film may take many weeks. Filming the story, or shooting the film, often takes at least six months. Actors and camera men work from very early in the morning until late at night. Each scene has to be acted and re-acted, filmed and re-filmed, until it is just fine. Sometimes the same scene has to be acted many times.

The film studio is like a large factory, and the indoor stages are very big indeed. Scenery of all kinds is made in the studio. Churches, houses, and forests are all built of wood and cardboard. Several hundred people work together to make one film. Some of these people are the actors and actresses. The director of the film, however, is the most important person in a film studio. He decides how the scenes should be filmed and how the actors should act.

Most people go to see a film because they know the film stars are in it. Sometimes the film may be very poor. It is best to choose a film made by a good director. Some famous directors make their films very real; people feel that they themselves are among the people in the films.

1. Shooting a film often takes \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. less than six months
  - B. at least six months
  - C. many weeks
  - D. from early in the morning until late night
2. Some scenes have to be filmed many times because \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. it takes a long time to make a film
  - B. it is often difficult to make them just right
  - C. many people work together
  - D. the film is poor
3. Which of the following is compared to a factory?
  - A. The film studio
  - B. The indoor stage
  - C. The scenery
  - D. A poor film
4. The director of a film \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. is always an actor
  - B. makes the scenery
  - C. is a film star
  - D. says how each scene should be filmed
5. We should choose a film which \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. has actors we know
  - B. seems very real
  - C. takes a long time to make
  - D. is made by a good director
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. Writing the story for the film is a part of making a film.
  - B. The indoor stages in the film studio are very big.
  - C. All of the people in film making are actors and actresses.

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D. Shooting the film often takes many months.

7. The best title for the passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. Writing the Story

B. Actors and Actresses

C. A Director

D. Making a Film

**VI. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it.**

1. Two days ago, I see a movie on Netflix with my parents.

2. The final Lord of the Rings film is a good example of a made-well action film.

3. I read a review of that film and it sounds really interest.

4. The film didn't win any acting Oscars despite of starring Meryl Streep and Robert Redford.

5. Frozen is one of the most popular animations of all time.

6. My brother likes watching action films although they are fast and exciting.

**VII. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.**

1. was/ she/ dissatisfied/ felt/ Although/, /she/ successful

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2. couldn't/ spite/ an/ We/ hour/ tickets/ of/ queueing/ for /get/ in

---

3. finished/ to/ he/ exercises/ Although/ not/ sleep/ had/, /he /went /the

---

4. wearing/ was/ although/ wasn't/ a/ coat/ quite /cold/ it /She

---

5. had/ Jim/ accident/ car/ last/ recovered/ month/ ;however,/ quickly./ serious/ he/ a

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## UNIT 9: FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

### A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

#### 1. VOCABULARY

- Types of festivals and festival activities

#### 2. PRONUNCIATION

- Word stress (2-syllable words)

#### 3. GRAMMAR

- H/ Wh- questions: review

- Adverbial phrases

### B. EXERCISES

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**I. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in each group.**

- |                |            |           |           |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. silent   | B. noisy   | C. pretty | D. polite |
| 2. A. station  | B. season  | C. sandal | D. police |
| 3. A. agree    | B. hurry   | C. enter  | D. visit  |
| 4. A. describe | B. fasten  | C. listen | D. hover  |
| 5. A. degree   | B. student | C. funny  | D. widen  |

**II. Give the corrected form of the words given to complete the sentences.**

- |                                                                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Vesak Day is a _____ festival for those who follow Buddhism.                    | <b>RELIGION</b>  |
| 2. I think it is a good _____ in this circumstance.                                | <b>CHOOSE</b>    |
| 3. We are having an interview with Mr. Phong, one of the Elephant Race _____       | <b>ORGANISE</b>  |
| 4. The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro is a very _____ festival.                        | <b>FASCINATE</b> |
| 5. Thanks giving is a _____ festival held in the USA and some other countries.     | <b>SEASON</b>    |
| 6. We have become regular at _____ Da Lat Flower Festival.                         | <b>ATTEND</b>    |
| 7. There are a lot of cultural and _____ activities held as part of this festival. | <b>ART</b>       |
| 8. Tet holiday is the most important _____ for Vietnamese people.                  | <b>CELEBRATE</b> |
| 9. Hoi Mua Festival is held by people of ethnic _____ in Phu Yen Province.         | <b>MINOR</b>     |
| 10. It is very _____ to participate in Songkran Water Festival.                    | <b>JOY</b>       |

**III. Circle the letter A, B, C or D that indicates the most suitable answer.**

- |                                                                                                    |                   |                   |               |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. People of _____ minorities in Phu Yen celebrate Hoi Mua Festival every March.                   | A. native         | B. local          | C. ethnic     | D. village         |
| 2. The _____ atmosphere is felt around all the villages.                                           | A. festive        | B. festival       | C. air        | D. tradition       |
| 3. A lot of cultural and _____ activities are held as part of the Flower Festival in Da Lat.       | A. arts           | B. artist         | C. artistic   | D. art             |
| 4. Diwali, the Hindu Festival of Light, is the _____ holiday of the year in India.                 | A. more important | B. most important | C. importance | D. most importance |
| 5. The Academy Awards, commonly _____ as The Oscars, are the most famous film awards in the world. | A. know           | B. knew           | C. known      | D. be known        |
| 6. It is _____ to see elephants racing in the Elephant Race Festival in Dak Lak.                   |                   |                   |               |                    |