

VII Choose the best answer to complete each of the sentences.

1. Tom said he was playing badminton _____.
A. at that moment B. at the moment C. at times D. at a time
2. John said he had been shopping _____.
A. last week B. the week before C. this week D. next week
3. Nam asked Ann _____ she could get him a cup of tea.
A. can B. does C. if D. then
4. Lan asked me why I _____ those shoes.
A. have bought B. will buy C. buy D. had bought
5. Tam said that he _____ Ann recently.
A. had seen B. saw C. sees D. has seen

VIII Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

1. When I called, Lilly said she is giving the dog a bath, so she asked me to phone back in half an hour.
A B C D
2. Mira said she didn't know why she wasn't been contacted recently.
A B C D
3. The receptionist said that if I wanted to have breakfast, I will have to pay extra.
A B C D
4. Sylvia said her TV was broken and asked if she can come around to watch the football with us.
A B C D
5. Jane asks me if I wanted someone to feed my cat while I was away.
A B C D

SKILLS

READING

I Read the text and choose the correct answer.

What is your water footprint?

A water footprint is the amount of water a person consumes each day. Your water footprint is the amount of water you consume by your way of life. It (1) _____ the water that is used to make your clothes, the food you eat, and any other products you consume.

So what can you do to reduce your water footprint? First, try changing some bad (2) _____ you have. Take a shower instead of a bath and turn off the tap while brushing your teeth. Another important way to (3) _____ water waste is not to waste food. By eating all the food you buy, you help make the most of the water used to produce it. The less food you waste, the less water you waste. Finally, you should be aware of what foods and other products require a lot of water, to produce and make (4) _____ consumer choices. Knowing your water footprint and (5) _____ an effort to reduce it can really make a difference.

(Adapted from Smart Time)

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|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. includes | B. does | C. takes | D. has |
| 2. A. products | B. habits | C. goods | D. feelings |
| 3. A. reuse | B. recycle | C. reduce | D. remember |
| 4. A. wrong | B. quick | C. accurate | D. smart |
| 5. A. doing | B. having | C. making | D. running |



II Read the text and answer the questions that follow the text.

Florida, in the south of the USA, is a great place to be. There are beautiful beaches, swamps, and forests. Florida is home to the Florida panther, the American alligator, and the Key deer. There is the manatee, the green sea turtle, and the roseate spoonbill. Sadly though, through a combination of habitat loss, hunting and accidents, all of these animals are under threat.

The Florida panther was at risk as early as the 1900s after settlers killed most of the panther population to protect their farm animals. As more and more settlers arrived, the panther had fewer places to hunt and less to eat. Now there are probably no more than 180 left in the wild.

The loss of just one species has a serious effect on all the others. Take the Florida alligator, for example. It is called a 'keynote' species. That means that they are important because they control numbers of other species (usually by eating them!). They also create 'alligator holes' – old nests that are used by other animals. The alligator may be a 'keynote' species and it may be the official state reptile of Florida, but it is still under threat from hunters who want its skin and meat. Without the alligator, Florida would lose several other species.

(Adapted from Smart Time)

- What is the main idea of the text?
 - Florida's biodiversity
 - Florida's endangered species
 - The Florida panther is under threat

Complete the sentences with information from the text. Use no more than TWO words for each answer.

- Florida's species are _____ due to habitat loss, hunting and accidents.



3. In order to protect their _____, settlers killed most of the panther population.
4. The Florida alligator is a _____ because they can control other species.
5. The Florida alligator is also at risk because hunters want their _____ and meat.

III Read the text and choose the best answers.

The Earth's temperature has risen because of global warming. In the last 100 years, the Earth's temperature has gone up by half a degree Celsius. The polar ice caps are melting very fast. When the ice caps **melt**, huge pieces of ice fall into the sea, and the sea level rises. In the last 100 years, the sea level has risen by 15-20 centimeters.

Rising sea levels will mean that low-lying areas are going to flood. Many islands and cities near the sea will disappear. Also, when the sea gets warmer, weather patterns will change. This will cause droughts. Crops will fail and people won't have enough food to eat. As the ice gets thinner, the animals that live on the ice such as polar bears, seals, walruses, and penguins lose their homes. Also, as the summers get longer, the animals have to search for food further away from home. During this search a lot of them **drown**.

We can help stop global warming by using less energy. If we turn off lights when we don't need them, we will save energy. We can cut down on pollution. If we walk or use public transport instead of a car, we will reduce air pollution. We can also join an environmental group. If we all work together, then we can save our world, our home.

1. What is the organisation of this text?
 - A. Problem – Consequences – Solutions
 - B. Consequences – Problem – Solutions
 - C. Consequences – Solutions – Problem
2. The word **melt** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. to change into a gas
 - B. to become liquid
 - C. to become thicker
3. Which of the following is NOT listed as an effect of rising sea levels?
 - A. flood in low-lying areas
 - B. changes in weather patterns
 - C. more productive crops
4. The word **drown** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. die of being in water
 - B. die of the cold
 - C. die of hunger

5. Which of the following can be environmentally destructive?

- A. Using less energy
- B. Cutting down on pollution
- C. Using individual means of transport

READING

IV Choose the best option to complete the following conversation exchanges.

1. Mother: You forgot to turn off the lights again, Tom. I came home and all of them were on.

Tom: Oh, really, Mom? _____ about that.

Mother: That's all right. Remember to check everything carefully before you go out next time.

- A. I'm happy
- B. I'm certain
- C. I'm sure
- D. I'm very sorry

2. Kevin: Ms Hoa, I'd like to apologise for my being late. I missed the bus.

Ms Hoa: _____

- A. How often do you go to school by bus, Kevin?
- B. That's all right. Remember to leave home earlier next time.
- C. Yes, buses are usually very crowded during the rush hour.
- D. That's so terrible! I can't accept your apology this time.



V Complete the dialogue using the words/ phrases from the box.

- A. Never mind
- B. I'm sorry not to inform
- C. Please accept my apology

Tam: Ms Hoa, (1) _____ for not submitting my homework. I had a fever last night and couldn't do it.

Ms Hoa: (2) _____, Tam. Are you any better now?

Tam: I'm OK now. (3) _____ you earlier about this.

Ms Hoa: Don't worry about it. I know you're a hard working student.

Tam: Thank you, Ms Hoa. I'll finish my homework today and send it to you then.

Ms Hoa: It's OK, Tam.



WRITING

VI Choose the sentence that has the closest meaning to the given sentence.

1. "What do you do to protect the environment?" Nam asked.
 - A. Nam asked me what I did to protect the environment.
 - B. Nam said that I protected the environment.
 - C. Nam told me to protect the environment.
 - D. Nam suggested that I protect the environment.
2. "You should identify some environmental problems first," Nam said.
 - A. Nam ordered me to identify some environmental problems first.
 - B. Nam advised me to identify some environmental problems first.
 - C. Nam stopped me to identify some environmental problems first.
 - D. Nam warned me to identify some environmental problems first.
3. "Have you asked your teacher for advice?" Nam said.
 - A. Nam wanted to ask his teacher for advice.
 - B. Nam told me to ask his teacher for advice.
 - C. Nam asked me if I had asked my teacher for advice.
 - D. Nam suggested that I should ask my teacher for advice.
4. "You had better follow your parents' advice," Lan said.
 - A. Lan said that she didn't want me to follow my parents' advice.
 - B. Lan would rather I didn't follow my parents' advice.
 - C. Lan told me to follow her parents' advice.
 - D. Lan advised me to follow my parents' advice.
5. Its mission is to stop the extinction of and recover threaten species in Viet Nam
 - A. It aims to stop the extinction of and recover threaten species in Viet Nam.
 - B. It rejects the extinction of threatened species in Viet Nam.
 - C. Threatened species in Viet Nam are on the verge of extinction.
 - D. Extinct species are threatened to recover in Viet Nam.
6. Global warming can cause extreme weather events such as floods or heatwaves.
 - A. Global warming can result from extreme weather events such as floods or heatwaves.
 - B. Extreme weather events such as floods or heatwaves can be the results of global warming.



- C. Extreme weather events such as floods or heatwaves can result in global warming.
- D. Global warming can originate from extreme weather events such as floods or heatwaves
7. *Burning leaves, rubbish and other materials will increase the smoke produced in the air.*
- A. Burning leaves, rubbish and other materials causes the smoke produced in the air.
- B. Burning leaves, rubbish and other materials will clear the smoke produced in the air.
- C. The smoke produced in the air will go down because of burning leaves, rubbish and other materials.
- D. The smoke produced in the air will go up because of burning leaves, rubbish and other materials.

VII Write a paragraph (about 120 words) about Save Vietnam's Wildlife using the information given in the table below.

Save Vietnam's Wildlife (SVW)	
Kind of organisation:	Non-profit organisation
Set up in:	2014 by the Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA)
Aims:	Protect threatened species in Viet Nam
Focus of their work:	the rescue, rehabilitation and release of animals from the illegal wildlife trade the development of global conservation breeding programme for threatened animals
Current projects:	six main fields we are working on: Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation, Site Protection, Education Outreach, Conservation Breeding, Species Conservation, Advocacy



