

# UNIT 1 – 4 PT1 LISTENING REVIEW

## Part 1 – Unit 1

Listen to the conversation. Then choose the name of the person who has done each activity.

Example:



Angie      **[Jonathan]**      Karen

1.



Angie      Jonathan      Karen

2.



Angie      Jonathan      Karen

3.



Angie      Jonathan      Karen

4.



Angie      Jonathan      Karen

5.



Angie Jonathan Karen

6.



Angie Jonathan Karen

7.



Angie Jonathan Karen

## Part 1 – Unit 2

Listen to the conversations. Look at the pictures and write the letter of the correct picture to match each conversation.

Example: \_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_

1. ....

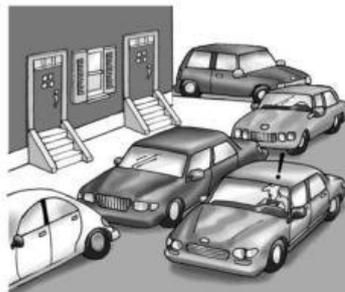
2. ....

3. ....

a.



c.



b.



d.



### Part 1 – Unit 3

Listen to the conversation. Complete the sentences with the correct information.

Example: The woman wants to speak to John Brant. The woman is calling the Lexington Hotel.

1. The woman's name is Anne .....

2. She will meet Mr. Brant at ..... p.m.

3. She wants to meet in the .....

#### Part 2

Listen to the phone conversation. Check (✓) the pictures that describe the conversation. Mark an x in the pictures that do not describe the conversation.

Example:



4.



5.



6.



□

7.

□



### Part 1 - Unit 4

Listen to the conversations. Then choose the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

Example: The driver would like ( a luxury car / [an SUV] / a convertible ).

#### Conversation A

1. The driver decides to rent ( a compact car / a sedan / a van ).
2. One of the van's ( turn signals / headlights / side-view mirrors ) doesn't work.
3. October 5<sup>th</sup> is ( the pick-up date / the drop-off date / a Wednesday ).

#### Conversation B

4. The woman reserved a ( sports car / convertible / station wagon ).
5. The man has trouble finding ( her reservation / the car she wants / any available car ).
6. The drop-off date is ( February 11 / February 12 / February 13 ).

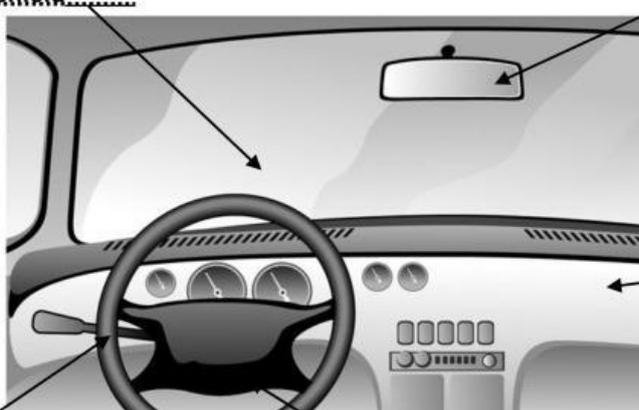
#### Part 2

Fill in the names of the car parts from the box to label the picture. You will not use all the parts.

- dashboard      clutch      rearview mirror      gearshift  
 horn      windshield      steering wheel

Example: .....windshield.....

7. ....



.....

10. ....

9. ....

# UNIT 1 – 4 PT1 READING REVIEW

## Part 7 – Unit 1

Read the article. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

### Mean What You Say: The Art of Conversation

It's always a good idea to study the language of a foreign country before you travel there. But speaking with someone from another country can involve more than just words in a different language. People in different countries can have very different customs when they speak.

People in Indonesia, for example, always want to be agreeable and polite, and this means that they don't like to say "no." In their native language (Bahasa Indonesia), there are many ways to say "yes." But twelve of these "yes" words actually mean "no"!

Australians are friendly with people, but they value directness. Australians prefer a clear, direct response, even if it is not the one they wanted.

The French appreciate the art of conversation, which can include arguing as a form of entertainment. In this case, speakers may interrupt each other frequently. This is considered active participation in the conversation by both people. It is better than one person lecturing the other.

As in many other Latin American countries, titles are very important in Costa Rica. People's titles can indicate their professions, such as *Doctor* (doctor) or *Ingeniero* (engineer). *Licenciado* is used when talking to someone with a college degree. If someone doesn't have a professional title, *Señor* (Mr.), *Señora* (Mrs.), or *Señorita* (Miss) are appropriate.

**Example:** In which country do people dislike saying *no* directly?

- a. France
- b. Australia
- [c. Indonesia]**
- d. Costa Rica

27. Australians prefer to

- a. say "yes."
- b. receive a direct answer.
- c. say "no."
- d. argue for entertainment.

28. In Indonesia, it is considered polite to

- a. agree.
- b. argue.
- c. be direct.
- d. be entertaining.

29. What can you expect to find during an argument in France?

- a. anger
- b. lecturing
- c. interruptions
- d. lots of jokes

30. In conversation, Costa Ricans like to
- argue.
  - interrupt.
  - say "no."
  - refer to a person's profession.

**Part 6**

Read the article. Then choose **True** or **False** for each statement.

**THE MOST POPULAR *Movie Genres***

**Everyone has a favorite kind of movie.** But what kinds of movies are the most popular? A look at the list of the top money-making movies of all time provides some information about the most popular genres.

Do you know the genre and title of the top money-making movie in history? It's a science fiction film, and its title is *Avatar*. Another science fiction film has made it into the top-ten list. That movie is *Transformers: Dark of the Moon*.

Some dramas, such as *Titanic*, really are unforgettable, but the movies that make the most money today are action films, super-hero films, science fiction films, or fantasy films, such as *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and *The Lord of the Rings*. These movies use adventure, excitement, and sometimes violence to attract people.

There's only one animated film in the top-ten list. At number five, it's *Frozen*.

**And here's something interesting:** Some of the movies on the top-ten list have hilarious parts, but none of the movies are comedies. The list also does not include any horror films, documentaries, or musicals.

**MOVIE LINKS**

- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows—Part 2
- Frozen
- Avatar
- The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King
- Titanic
- Skyfall
- The Dark Knight Rises

	<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>Example:</b> <i>Avatar</i> made the most money of any movie in history.	( ✓ )	( )
27. <i>Lord of the Rings</i> is a fantasy film.	( )	( )
28. Dramas make the most money.	( )	( )
29. <i>Titanic</i> is a drama.	( )	( )
30. There are several comedies on the top-ten list.	( )	( )

Part 7

Read the article about a hotel. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

 <p><b>I</b>f you want a <u>real</u> vacation, stay with us at the White Sands Hotel on beautiful and quiet Long Beach. Conveniently located off of highway 101, and just an hour away from New Orleans, our hotel offers an escape from your busy life.</p> <p>We offer many of the features and amenities that you expect from a four-star hotel. And budget-minded travelers are happy to find our prices affordable!</p>	<p>Our newly-remodeled fitness center includes a sauna and an indoor / outdoor pool. The hotel offers two first-class restaurants. You can also order room service for any meal if you prefer to relax and dine in the privacy of your own room. Each morning we'll deliver the newspaper to your door.</p> <p>Each room comes standard with an iron and a hair dryer. If you call the front desk, someone can pick up and wash your laundry. Extra towels and pillows are always available in your room. Take advantage of our free shoe shine service, too.</p> <p>White Sands is the perfect place to bring your family. We offer a babysitting service for children up to age 12 that includes a variety of activities.</p> <p>_____</p>
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28. You have to ask for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. extra towels and pillows
  - b. a hair dryer
  - c. someone to pick up your laundry
29. How many restaurants are in the hotel?
- a. one
  - b. two
  - c. three
30. The article does NOT talk about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a wake-up service
  - b. a shoe shine service
  - c. a babysitting service

Part 6

Read the article. Then choose **True** or **False** for each statement.

### Driving, Safety, and Your Cell Phone

Many accidents occur every day simply because drivers fail to pay attention. One thing that takes drivers' attention away from the road is talking on cell phones.

Because talking on cell phones can cause accidents, in some places it is illegal to hold a cell phone while you are driving. Many people use headsets so they can talk on the phone and keep both hands on the steering wheel.

However, studies show that using a headset while driving does *not* reduce the chance of having an accident. In fact, people using headsets have as many accidents as people using handheld cell phones. The reason is this: When people talk on the phone, they are not concentrating on what is happening on the road and around them. They can *see*

everything, but they aren't really paying attention, and they aren't focused on driving. Drivers who are talking on the phone are slower to respond to things like stop signs or a person walking into the street.

So keep your attention on the road and stay off the phone. Remember that driving requires your full attention. But if you must use your cell phone while driving, here are some safety tips:

- Use your cell phone only if it is absolutely necessary.
- Tell the person you're speaking to that you're driving.
- If possible, pull over to the side of the road when making or answering a call.
- Keep your conversation short.

	<b>True</b>	<b>False</b>
<b>Example:</b> Drivers who talk on cell phones have more accidents than drivers who don't.	( ✓ )	( )
<b>26.</b> Drivers who hold their cell phones have more accidents than drivers who use headsets.	( )	( )
<b>27.</b> Drivers who are talking on the phone respond more slowly to road signs and people on the road.	( )	( )
<b>28.</b> When you talk on a cell phone, you don't see everything on the road.	( )	( )
<b>29.</b> Drivers talking on cell phones aren't completely paying attention to driving.	( )	( )
<b>30.</b> The article suggests that you pull over to the side of the road when making a call.	( )	( )

## TỔNG HỢP KIẾN THỨC PT1 – TOP NOTCH 2

### Unit 1

Thì diễn tả .....hành động diễn ra	
Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả hành động bắt đầu xảy ra trong ....., có thể dễ dàng nhớ bằng cụm từ : TỪ .....ĐẾN .....	
Cấu trúc	
Khẳng định	S + have/ has + P2
Phủ định	S + have/ has(not) + P2
Câu nghi vấn	Have/has + S + P2? Yes, S + have/has No, S + have/has + not

Dấu hiệu thì hiện tại hoàn thành và cách dùng

	<b>Ý nghĩa trong câu Yes/No</b>	<b>Dùng trong loại câu nào</b>	<b>Vị trí</b>
Ever Đã từng	Trải nghiệm	Câu ...../ câu .....	Have/has + ever + Vp2
Before Trước đây		...../...../.....	Cuối câu
Already Đã làm gì	Trải nghiệm <b>GẦN ĐÂY</b>	...../.....	Have/has + already + Vp2
Yet Chưa làm gì/làm gì chưa		...../.....	Have/has + yet + Vp2 Cuối câu
Never Chưa bao giờ	Chưa từng làm gì	Câu .....	Have/has + never + Vp2

## Unit 2

### For và since

For + .....	Since + .....
<b>Các các dùng của hiện tại hoàn thành</b>	
With <b>always</b>	I've always wanted to see Car Planet
Dùng với số thứ tự và so sánh nhất	This is the third time I've seen Ping Pong It's the best movie I've ever seen
Đi vs lately, recently, just	Have your seen a good movie recently/ or lately? I've just seen the Beach
Đi vs still/ so far	You stillhaven't seen TomatoBabies? I've seen it three times so far

### Bày tỏ mong muốn

Would like : Bày tỏ mong muốn một cách lịch sự	Would rather: bày tỏ hoặc đưa ra sự yêu thích vs thứ gì
Would like + to V	Would rather + V

## Unit 3

Ý nghĩa: Thì tương lai đơn được dùng để nói về tương lai	
Cấu trúc	
Khẳng định	S + will + V
Phủ định	S + will not/won't + V
Nghi vấn	Will + S + V ? Yes, S + will No, S + will not/won't

Câu điều kiện được dùng để thể hiện mối quan hệ NGUYÊN NHÂN – KẾT QUẢ		
<u>If.....</u>		
Nguyên nhân		Kết quả
The real conditional Câu điều kiện có thật	Factual Sự thật	If S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (hiện tại đơn)
		Example:
	Future Tương lai	If S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V ( Tương lai đơn)
		Example:

## Unit 4

Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn diễn tả một hoạt động đã tiếp diễn trong một khoảng thời gian trong quá khứ hoặc tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.

Cấu trúc	Khẳng định	S+ was/were + Ving
	Phủ định	S+ was/were(not) + Ving
	Nghi vấn	Was/were +S + Ving? Yes, S + was/were No,S + was/were + not

Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn thành trong quá khứ. Sử dụng when để kết hợp một hành động trong quá khứ đang tiếp diễn với một hành động đã hoàn thành

Phrasal verb( Cụm động từ) chứa động từ và trạng từ/giới từ, 2 từ đi cùng với nhau tạo nên một cụm có ý nghĩa nhất định  
Turn + on / pick + up/ drop + off

Các cụm động từ hầu hết có thể tách rời nên 1 tân ngữ trực tiếp có thể đứng sau cụm động từ hoặc đứng trước trạng/giới từ  
Turn the light on = turn on the light

NOTE: Nếu tân ngữ là đại từ ( thường là đại từ tân ngữ :  
me/you/him/her/it/them/us) thì tân ngữ bắt buộc phải đứng trước trạng/giới từ  
Turn it off **V**  
Turn off it **X**

# Matching

## Unit 1

1 I could show you around		a ask about someone's recent activities
2 We should keep in touch		b offer to introduce someone to a new place
3 You look familiar		c you're not sure if you know someone
4 what have you been up to		d call or email in the future

## Unit 2

1 I'll pay		A It's my treat
2 really don't like		b I can't stand
3 To tell the truth		C Frankly
4 a lot of		d a bunch of
5 I didn't see		e I missed
6 They say		f I've heard

## Unit 3

1 check out of		a pay with
2 satisfactory		b help
3 put this on		c leaving
4 to be in a hurry		d Ok
5 give sb a hand		e don't have much time

## Unit 4

1 I've been fine.		a "Congratulations!"
2 I totally agree with you.		b "I can't complain."
3 I'm so happy for you!		c "Long time no see."
4 I'm glad nothing terrible happened.		d "Thank goodness for that."
5 Really? That's unbelievable.		e "You can say that again!"
6 It's great to see you again.		f "You've got to be kidding!"

