

## TA9. GK2. PART 4 WRITING + SPEAKING – MID-TERM REVIEW (SET 2)

### Units 7, 8 & 9 – Global Success 9 | Level B2

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#### PART 4: WRITING + SPEAKING

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Choose the best arrangement of utterances or sentences to make a meaningful exchange or text in each of the following questions.

[Unit 7 – Natural Wonders]

1.

- a. They are caused by charged particles from the sun colliding with gases in the Earth's upper atmosphere.
  - b. The Northern Lights, or Aurora Borealis, rank among the most spectacular natural phenomena on our planet.
  - c. Norway, Iceland, and Canada are among the best places to observe this dazzling display during winter.
  - d. Every year, thousands of travellers journey to Arctic regions specifically to witness this breathtaking light show.
- A. a – b – d – c  
B. d – c – a – b  
C. b – a – c – d  
D. c – a – b – d

[Unit 7 – Reported Speech (Yes/No questions)]

2.

- a. The travel agent asked the customer whether she had ever been on a guided tour of a natural wonder.
  - b. The customer replied that she had not, but that she had always dreamed of visiting the Amazon Rainforest.
  - c. The agent then wanted to know if she would prefer a small group tour or a private expedition.
  - d. The customer said she would definitely choose a small group so she could meet like-minded travellers.
- A. a – b – c – d  
B. c – a – d – b  
C. b – d – a – c  
D. d – b – c – a

[Unit 7 – Natural Wonders]

3.

- a. Standing at 8,849 metres, it was first successfully summited by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay in 1953.
  - b. Despite its extreme altitude and harsh conditions, thousands of climbers attempt the ascent each year.
  - c. Mount Everest, the highest peak on Earth, towers above the Himalayas on the border of Nepal and Tibet.
  - d. Concerns about overcrowding and environmental damage have prompted Nepal to introduce stricter climbing regulations.
- A. a – c – d – b  
B. b – a – c – d  
C. a – b – d – c  
D. c – a – b – d

[Unit 8 – Tourism]

4.

- a. Examples include choosing locally owned accommodation, reducing plastic waste, and respecting local customs.
  - b. Responsible tourism is a growing movement that encourages travellers to make more ethical choices.
  - c. It recognises that tourism can have negative impacts on host communities and fragile ecosystems if left unchecked.
  - d. By adopting responsible practices, tourists can help ensure that destinations remain vibrant and authentic for future generations.
- A. a – b – c – d  
B. b – c – a – d  
C. c – d – b – a  
D. d – a – c – b

[Unit 8 – Relative Pronouns]

5.

- a. Our expert guide, whose family has lived in Hoi An for generations, will share fascinating local stories.
  - b. This tour visits the Ancient Town, which has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1999.
  - c. It is an experience that no visitor to Vietnam should miss.
  - d. Travellers who join this tour will explore lantern-lit streets, centuries-old merchant houses, and vibrant local markets.
- A. a – b – d – c  
B. b – a – c – d  
C. d – b – a – c  
D. c – d – b – a

[Unit 8 – Travel Experience]

6.

- a. The highlight was snorkelling above a coral reef teeming with colourful marine life I had never seen before.
  - b. I returned home with a deeper appreciation for the ocean and a commitment to protecting it.
  - c. During the school holiday, I joined a three-day island tour off the coast of Khanh Hoa province.
  - d. Watching the sunset from a kayak that evening was a moment I will never forget.
- A. a – c – b – d  
B. b – d – c – a  
C. a – b – d – c  
D. c – a – d – b

[Unit 9 – World Englishes]

7.

- a. For instance, Singlish in Singapore and Hinglish in India have developed their own grammar and vocabulary.
  - b. As English spreads across the globe, it naturally adapts to the cultures and languages of its new speakers.
  - c. Far from being a problem, these varieties enrich the global English-speaking community with diverse perspectives.
  - d. These localised varieties, often called 'World Englishes', reflect the creativity and identity of their communities.
- A. a – c – d – b  
B. b – d – a – c  
C. c – a – b – d  
D. d – b – c – a

[Unit 9 – Defining Relative Clauses / Borrowed Words]

8.

- a. Vietnamese has borrowed numerous words from French, a language that was widely used during the colonial period.
- b. Words such as 'ga' (gare/station) and 'kem' (crème/ice cream) are now so embedded that few speakers notice their origins.
- c. Other loanwords come from English, which has become the dominant source of new vocabulary in the digital age.
- d. This blending of languages is a natural process that reflects Vietnam's rich history of cultural contact.

- A. a – c – b – d
- B. d – a – c – b
- C. b – d – a – c
- D. c – b – d – a

[Unit 9 – Improving English / Speaking Skills]

9.

- a. With consistent effort and a willingness to make mistakes, any learner can become a confident English speaker.
- b. Joining a conversation club or finding a language exchange partner provides regular speaking practice.
- c. Many learners find speaking the most challenging skill to develop in English.
- d. Shadowing native speakers — repeating what they say immediately — is also a highly effective technique.

- A. a – b – c – d
- B. b – c – a – d
- C. a – d – b – c
- D. c – b – d – a

[Unit 9 – Formal Letter / World Englishes]

10.

Dear Editor,

- a. Words such as 'wifi', 'selfie', and 'livestream' have entered everyday Vietnamese speech almost overnight.
- b. I am writing in response to your recent feature on the influence of English loanwords in Vietnamese.
- c. The speed at which English vocabulary is being absorbed into Vietnamese is truly remarkable.
- d. I believe schools should help students understand the origins of these words while also reinforcing pride in Vietnamese.

I look forward to reading more on this fascinating topic.

Yours faithfully,

Le Phuong Linh

- A. a – b – d – c
- B. b – c – a – d
- C. c – d – b – a
- D. d – a – c – b