

HOÀNG VĂN VÂN (Tổng Chủ biên) – VŨ HẢI HÀ (Chủ biên)
CHU QUANG BÌNH – HOÀNG THỊ HỒNG HẢI
KIỀU THỊ THU HƯƠNG – NGUYỄN THỊ KIM PHƯỢNG



Tiếng Anh

11

SÁCH BÀI TẬP



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM



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Pearson

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách bài tập được biên soạn để giúp học sinh củng cố và mở rộng kiến thức ngôn ngữ và kỹ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh các em đã học trong **Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách học sinh**. Sách gồm 10 đơn vị bài tập ứng với 10 đơn vị bài học trong **Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Mỗi đơn vị bài tập gồm sáu phần:

I. PRONUNCIATION củng cố khả năng nhận biết các từ có âm hoặc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại và giúp học sinh thực hành phát âm lại những âm, tổ hợp âm hoặc trọng âm các em đã học trong đơn vị bài học.

II + III. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR củng cố những từ và cấu trúc ngữ pháp học sinh đã học và mở rộng khối từ vựng của các em thông qua các dạng bài tập khác nhau như tìm nghĩa của từ trong văn cảnh, tìm từ phù hợp để điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành câu, giải ô chữ, điền khớp, tìm lỗi và sửa lỗi câu, v.v.

IV. READING củng cố và phát triển kỹ năng đọc hiểu của học sinh thông qua các hình thức đọc và chọn đáp án đúng, đọc và tìm từ đúng để điền vào chỗ trống, đọc và xác định đúng hay sai, đọc và trả lời câu hỏi, v.v.

V. SPEAKING củng cố khả năng nói học sinh đã học thông qua các hình thức như đọc, điền thông tin và thực hành nói về hội thoại hay đoạn văn; làm việc theo cặp, sử dụng thông tin để dựng hội thoại và thực hành nói theo đoạn hội thoại đó, v.v.

VI. WRITING củng cố kỹ năng viết đoạn văn của học sinh về những chủ đề các em đã học với những gợi ý cho sẵn.

Các bài tập trong **Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách bài tập** đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát ngữ pháp, từ vựng và chủ đề trong **Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách học sinh**.

Sách được biên soạn theo hình thức tương tác để hỗ trợ học sinh liên hệ những gì mình đang thực hành với ngôn cảnh và tình huống trong khi làm bài tập và thực hành giao tiếp.

Tập thể tác giả hi vọng **Tiếng Anh 11, Global Success – Sách bài tập** sẽ là một phương tiện hỗ trợ tốt cho học sinh lớp 11 học tiếng Anh.

Chúc các em học tiếng Anh thành công!

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

I Pronunciation

Read the conversations. Circle the common pronunciation of the underlined auxiliary verbs. Then practise reading them.

Mark: (1) <u>Do</u> you exercise regularly, Nam?	A. /duː/	B. /də/
Nam: Yes, I (2) <u>do</u> .	A. /duː/	B. /də/
Mai: (3) <u>Does</u> she have a balanced diet?	A. /dʌz/	B. /dəz/
Phong: Yes, she (4) <u>does</u> .	A. /dʌz/	B. /dəz/
Mark: (5) <u>Can</u> I take antibiotics?	A. /kən/	B. /kæən/
Doctor: Yes, you (6) <u>can</u> .	A. /kən/	B. /kæən/
Mai: (7) <u>Has</u> she seen a doctor recently?	A. /həz/	B. /hæz/
Mark: Yes, she (8) <u>has</u> .	A. /həz/	B. /hæz/

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box. You can use each word **ONCE** only.

bacteria	disease	energy	fitness
muscles	tuberculosis	viruses	strength

- _____ used to kill a lot of people in the past. Now this disease can be cured.
- My sister likes to do a lot of things and is always full of _____.
- He started a special exercise routine to improve his _____ after the operation.
- Seasonal vaccines are used to protect against different flu _____.
- My leg _____ hurt for a week after the run.
- She has a lung _____ and was taken to hospital for treatment.
- There are many helpful _____ living in our body.
- Swimming is a great way to improve your overall health and _____.

2 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Antibiotics/Vaccines are used to treat infections caused by bacteria.
2. Having a balanced/regular diet is very important for a long and healthy life.
3. If you think you may have food poison/poisoning, contact your doctor immediately.
4. Eating a variety of food will provide different nutrients/treatments for your body.
5. Doing star jumps/star kicks is a good way to build leg muscles/energy.
6. Researchers continue to develop new treatments/ingredients for cancer.
7. Regular/Balanced exercise is more important for health than diet.
8. Bacteria are living organisations/organisms.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. You should cut _____ the amount of unhealthy fat you take in daily.
A. on B. away C. down on D. on down
2. Have you been _____ by the doctor yet?
A. fixed B. examined C. investigated D. repaired
3. Life _____ for smokers is shorter than for people who don't smoke.
A. strength B. expectation C. expectancy D. routine
4. I like working _____ in the gym.
A. up B. on C. over D. out
5. Many young people suffer _____ mental health problems.
A. from B. of C. with D. by
6. Scientists are trying to prevent the _____ of the disease.
A. movement B. flow C. running D. spread
7. Chest pain is a sign that your heart is not working _____.
A. physically B. regularly C. properly D. healthily
8. Check the _____ of all food products to understand what you are eating.
A. energy B. parts C. menus D. ingredients

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Many of the diseases that can be cured today _____ likely to cause death in the past.
A. are B. were C. have been D. will be
2. My father _____ late at work this month. He feels exhausted.
A. is staying B. stayed C. has stayed D. will stay

3. My father _____ late at work last month. He felt exhausted.
A. stay **B.** stayed **C.** has stayed **D.** will stay
4. The doctors have discussed his treatment _____ hours, but haven't made a final decision.
A. for **B.** in **C.** since **D.** ago
5. Life expectancy _____ greatly over the past 200 years.
A. will increase **B.** increases **C.** increased **D.** has increased
6. I have received treatment for my health problem _____.
A. just **B.** ago **C.** since **D.** recently
7. I haven't heard from him _____. Is he getting better?
A. just **B.** ever **C.** last month **D.** so far
8. How long _____ a headache? I think you should see a doctor.
A. have you had **B.** did you have **C.** will you have **D.** do you have

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. _____ scientists (**discover**) _____ a new cancer drug yet?
2. They (**not find**) _____ a cure for cancer yet.
3. After he (**take**) _____ antibiotics for five days, his sore throat (**get**) _____ better. Now it doesn't hurt when he speaks or eats.
4. Nam (**build**) _____ muscles since he (**start**) _____ working out at the gym. He looks really fit now.
5. I (**buy**) _____ all the ingredients. Can you help me cook the dish now?
6. The virus (**spread**) _____ very quickly in the last few weeks, and we need to control it now.

3 There is a mistake in each item (1–8) below. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. Last weekend, my parents have picked wild mushrooms in the forest.
2. Tom worked very hard since he moved to the city.
3. You've worked without a break in 12 hours, Tom. You need to rest.
4. Regular exercise had helped her sleep better. She doesn't feel tired in class now.
5. My grandpa is always full of energy and never suffered from heart problems.
6. Quynh was taken to hospital after a car accident. Did you visit her yet?
7. Is she in hospital? I haven't known that. I'll see her tomorrow.
8. You look worried. Did you just break Dad's treadmill?

IV Reading

1 Read the text. Match the headings (A–G) below with the paragraphs (1–5). There are **TWO** extra headings.

- A. Healthy diet
- B. Education and life expectancy
- C. Life expectancy by gender
- D. Life expectancy by country
- E. Impact of lifestyle
- F. Medical advances
- G. Socio-economic conditions

How to live a longer and healthier life

1. _____

The average life expectancy in Viet Nam is 71 years for men and 76.4 years for women. Many people believe that women live longer because they have healthier habits than men. Women tend to drink less, smoke less, eat better, and take better care of their bodies.

2. _____

Life expectancy is influenced by other factors. People living in poor areas, for instance, often have no access to medical care or healthy food, and have less time to rest or exercise. This may reduce their life expectancy.

3. _____

According to research, people who go to university live two to three years longer than people who do not. Higher education levels often result in better socio-economic conditions, so life expectancy can also be improved.

4. _____

Developments in medicine and medical technology have had a huge effect on life expectancy. As a result of them, people live longer and healthier lives, and have better treatment options.

5. _____

The way we live can affect life expectancy. Healthy habits, such as having a balanced diet, taking regular exercise, avoiding drinking alcohol and smoking, can help us live longer.

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Viruses

Viruses cause many human (1) _____, ranging from the common cold and the flu to more serious ones such as AIDS and Covid-19. On their (2) _____, viruses are not alive. They become active when they infect or enter our bodies. They can do that easily because they are very (3) _____. Then, they start to act like living things and make

(4) _____ of themselves. People have natural defenses against viruses. For example, a fever can make some viruses inactive. The body's immune system also fights viruses.

Vaccines cannot treat diseases caused by viruses, but they can help (5) _____ the spread of disease. Vaccines contain viruses which are weakened or (6) _____, and help the body's immune system make substances called antibodies, which fight disease. If the same virus enters our body later on, the immune system will (7) _____ it and will know how to fight it off.

Giving people vaccines can (8) _____ a lot of lives. For example, two million people died of smallpox in 1967. (9) _____, vaccines helped to stop this disease and made it disappear. Most recently, vaccines have played an important role in (10) _____ deaths and severe illness caused by Covid-19 all over the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. germs | B. organisms | C. diseases | D. microbes |
| 2. A. side | B. own | C. bodies | D. soil |
| 3. A. big | B. slow | C. dangerous | D. small |
| 4. A. copies | B. bodies | C. cells | D. bacteria |
| 5. A. prevent | B. increase | C. treat | D. improve |
| 6. A. strong | B. dead | C. dangerous | D. powerful |
| 7. A. recognise | B. forget | C. avoid | D. stop |
| 8. A. kill | B. save | C. cost | D. produce |
| 9. A. Besides | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Next |
| 10. A. improving | B. changing | C. reducing | D. causing |

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

Conversation 1

Nurse: (1) Allow/Let me open the door for you.

Patient: (2) Thank/Thanks for your help. It's really difficult to get around after the operation.

Conversation 2

Trainer: Can I help you (3) to/with the treadmill?

Customer: Thanks, but I think I'm (4) fine/happy.

Conversation 3

Tom: Dad, can I give you (5) a help/a hand painting the windows?

Dad: Oh, thanks. (6) This is/That's very kind of you.

Conversation 4

Shop assistant: ... I kept two copies of the book you were looking for.

Customer: Thanks. That's very (7) kind/useful of you.

Shop assistant: Is there anything (8) else/too I can do for you?

Customer: Yes, please. Could you wrap them up for me?

- 2** Put the steps in order using the pictures below to help you. Then give full instructions on how to use a face mask properly.

HOW TO USE A FACE MASK PROPERLY



- A.** Fit the metal edge of the mask on the bridge of your nose and place the loops over the ears. Pinch the edge to shape it on the side of your nose.
- B.** Make sure it covers your mouth, nose, and chin. Avoid touching it while in use.
- C.** Put the used mask in the rubbish bin. Wash your hands again.
- D.** Remove the mask touching only the ear loops.
- E.** Avoid using soiled or dirty masks.
- F.** Wash your hands before putting on the mask.

VI Writing

- 1** Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. She has had the flu for six days.

→ She became sick with _____.

2. He quit smoking in 2010.

→ _____ since 2010.

3. I have done this exercise routine every day for 10 years.

→ _____ 10 years ago.

4. I'd like to know when the treatment will start.

→ I wonder _____.

5. Let's go to the market to buy some fresh vegetables.

→ How about _____?

6. I suggest we go to the cinema this weekend.

→ Why don't _____?

7. When you jog on the spot, remember to raise your knees high.

→ Don't forget _____.

8. When did you start the treatment?

→ How long _____?

I Pronunciation

1 Read the following sentences and choose the full form of the underlined words. Then practise saying the sentences.

- She's never discussed her problems with her father.
A. She is
B. She has
- There's always some disagreement between me and my mother.
A. There is
B. There has
- I'd like some fruit cake, please.
A. I would
B. I had
- We'd lived with our extended family before we moved to a new house.
A. We would
B. We had

2 Rewrite the following sentences using contractions. Then practise saying them.

- Many people do not like to live with their extended family.
- Parents should not limit their children's screen time.
- Even facts cannot make people change their minds.
- She said she would not like to go to the park.

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following words in the word search.

digital native	conflict
curious	hire
extended	generation
argument	traditional

x	y	x	c	a	b	c	a	d	e	f	g	h	e
a	r	g	u	m	e	n	t	t	f	g	h	l	e
i	j	k	r	q	r	b	f	c	e	m	p	r	p
d	i	g	i	t	a	l		n	a	t	i	v	e
m	o	n	o	a	x	y	h	u	x	h	f	e	r
d	c	b	u	d	e	f	l	c	g	h	n	m	a
h	k	l	s	v	r	e	t	m	f	g	h	j	m
q	w	e	r	e	e	x	t	e	n	d	e	d	e
t	y	u	i	o	p	a	m	a	s	d	f	g	n
h	j	k	t	c	i	l	f	n	o	c	a	o	t
l	z	x	g	g	e	n	e	r	a	t	i	o	n
t	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n	a	l	s	d

2 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- It is impossible to avoid daily _____ when you live with your extended family.
 - arguments
 - views
 - attitudes
 - characteristics
- Older generations often have very _____ about how people should live.
 - common characteristics
 - traditional views
 - generational conflicts
 - cultural values
- We should respect the _____ that have been passed down from the previous generations.
 - family conflicts
 - generational differences
 - cultural values
 - common behaviours
- Educational games can help bridge the _____ between children, parents, and grandparents.
 - nuclear family
 - extended family
 - common behaviour
 - generation gap
- Older generations can cope with difficulties because they have _____ many changes in their lives.
 - experienced
 - refused
 - looked for
 - influenced
- My little brother always asks questions and is _____ to find out all the answers.
 - strange
 - curious
 - experienced
 - responsible

7. Gen Zers are very _____ as they always come up with new ideas or things.
 A. experienced B. curious C. creative D. traditional
8. My parents need to _____ someone to look after my grandparents.
 A. lose B. play C. gain D. hire

3 Complete the text using the words and phrases in the box.

open to	generational differences	common characteristics
extended family	traditional views	follow in their footsteps
disagreements	experiences	

In Asian cultures, many people still live with their (1) _____, which usually consists of three or more generations. Members of such families often have (2) _____ or even come into conflict due to (3) _____. Older generations may have (4) _____ about gender roles and may want younger generations to agree with them. For example, many Asian parents still force their children to (5) _____ when choosing careers and other activities. They fail to realise that they may not share many (6) _____. The (7) _____ parents have had growing up don't always apply to their children's life. Therefore, it is very important for people of different generations to be (8) _____ new ideas. Understanding each other's views and values will help to bridge the generation gap.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. My mother wanted to become a dancer, but she _____ follow in her parents' footsteps and became a medical doctor.
 A. had to B. must C. shouldn't D. has to
2. You _____ wear shorts to school. Please put your school uniform on.
 A. must B. mustn't C. have to D. don't have to
3. My parents are always open to different views. I _____ agree with their opinions.
 A. have to B. must C. don't have to D. mustn't
4. I think parents _____ limit their children's screen time to protect their eyesight.
 A. mustn't B. don't have to C. shouldn't D. should
5. Parents _____ expect their children to take care of them when they get old. Their adult children will have their own life and many other duties.
 A. shouldn't B. don't have to C. must D. should
6. There are agreed rules in each family that its members _____ follow.
 A. don't have to B. must C. mustn't D. had to

7. You should be yourself! You _____ worry too much about what other people think about you.
A. should **B.** have to **C.** don't have to **D.** didn't have to
8. In some cultures, women don't get an education. They _____ stay at home and do all the household chores.
A. shouldn't **B.** don't have to **C.** should **D.** have to

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box. Some words are used more than once.

must	mustn't	have to
(not) have to	should	shouldn't

- In my family, there are several rules that we all _____ follow.
- Growing up, my father _____ do any household chores. They were his mother's and sisters' responsibility.
- In our culture, the firstborn son _____ take care of his parents when they get old.
- Some people think children _____ interrupt their parents or older people.
- To get on with each other, we _____ respect our differences.
- My grandfather belongs to a different generation, so he _____ force his own views on me.
- As the only daughter in the family, my aunt _____ do a lot of household chores, so she left school earlier.
- My parents don't allow me to stay out late. I _____ return home before 9:30 p.m.

3 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings using the modal verbs in brackets.

- You are required to ask your parents for permission before going out. (must)
 → _____
- You are not allowed to colour your hair. (mustn't)
 → _____
- It is not necessary for children to go to kindergarten. (not have to)
 → _____
- It is a good idea for parents to try to understand their teenage children. (should)
 → _____
- Women were responsible for all household chores in the past. (had to)
 → _____

6. It is not a good idea for you to study at night. (shouldn't)

→ _____

7. You are not allowed to stay overnight at your friend's house. (mustn't)

→ _____

8. He is required to look after his younger brother when his parents are still at work. (has to)

→ _____

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

What causes the generation gap?

'Generation gap' is a popular term used to describe the differences between generations. The young and the old do not (1) _____ each other well because of their (2) _____ experiences, opinions, habits, and behaviour. That is why parents often try to (3) _____ their children from doing things that they believe would harm them. On the other hand, children do their best to (4) _____ that they are responsible and can take (5) _____ of their own lives. Neither parents nor children are wrong. They are both right in their own (6) _____. Parents, blinded by their love for their children, would rather have their own experiences (7) _____ the experiences of their kids. In contrast, their children are completely (8) _____ that their decisions are right and are based on current situations that their parents may not be aware of.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. accept | B. understand | C. experience | D. respect |
| 2. A. different | B. difficult | C. similar | D. unexpected |
| 3. A. present | B. prevent | C. encourage | D. increase |
| 4. A. send | B. encourage | C. improve | D. prove |
| 5. A. control | B. focus | C. conflict | D. action |
| 6. A. road | B. way | C. street | D. place |
| 7. A. change | B. stop | C. replace | D. develop |
| 8. A. decided | B. safe | C. unsure | D. sure |

2 Read the text and complete these sentences with no more than TWO words from the text.

Bridging the generation gap

As time goes by, customs and traditions, which help shape the identity of an individual, change. That is why people belonging to different generations don't usually share the same values and beliefs. The difference in politics, culture, and other areas of life is what separates the generations and is often described as a generation gap. This can

4. **Nam:** Mr Quang, _____ if I left the class five minutes early today?

Mr Quang: I'd rather you didn't, if you don't mind.

A. can I

B. would you mind

C. you mind

D. I'm sorry, but

2 Answer the following questions about the generation gap.

1. In your opinion, what does a generation gap mean?
2. Is there a generation gap in your family?
3. When do you feel the generation gap the most?
4. What do you do to overcome the generation gap?
5. Do you think you can become a better parent than your own parents in the future?

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings. Use the correct form of the modal verbs in brackets.

1. It is not necessary for young people to go to university. (*not have to*)
→ Young people _____ university.
2. It is important that parents be good role models for their children. (*must*)
→ Parents _____ their children.
3. It is advisable for parents and children to spend time together. (*should*)
→ Parents and children _____.
4. Parents are not allowed to leave their young children alone at home. (*must not*)
→ Parents _____ at home.
5. In many Asian cultures, it is the responsibility of firstborn children to look after their aging parents. (*have to*)
→ In many Asian cultures, firstborn children _____.
6. It is not a good idea for women to leave their jobs after getting married. (*should not*)
→ Women _____ married.
7. It is important for all family members to follow the family house rules. (*must*)
→ All family members _____.
8. People are not allowed to post rude comments on the website. (*must not*)
→ People _____ on the website.

2 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.

1. my opinion, / living / extended family / best way / bridge / generation gap.

2. When / live / together, / different generations / start / share ideas and values / regular basis.

3. Parents / should / explain / children / why / they / have a job / describe / what / do at work.

4. Living / extended family / provide / opportunity for people / get / understand and respect / generational differences.

5. Older people / more likely / accept / behaviour and lifestyle / their children or grandchildren.

3 Write an essay (120–150 words) to express your opinion about the statement below. You can either agree or disagree with it. Use the ideas in the table to help you.

Living with extended family helps bridge the generation gap.	
Agree	Disagree
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Different generations share ideas, values, and experiences with each other on a regular basis.– Different generations learn to understand and respect their differences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– There are often disagreements or even conflicts between different generations.– It is difficult to build healthy family relationships.

1. The city needs to improve its _____ in order to develop its economy.
2. People living in a smart city may not develop a sense of _____ because of limited interaction.
3. The cities of the future will be _____ thanks to green technologies.
4. Many young city _____ prefer cycling to using public transport.
5. The best way to encourage people to walk is by providing more _____ zones.
6. People in smart cities fear the loss of _____ as cameras are installed everywhere.
7. Our city is one of the most _____ cities in the region owing to its clean air and good infrastructure.
8. Creating vegetable gardens on _____ is a growing trend in many cities.
9. The restaurant is at the top of a big _____ in the city centre.

2 Match the words in A with the words or phrases in B to make phrases.

A	B
1. quality	a. sensors
2. sense	b. garden
3. smart	c. paths
4. roof	d. of life
5. high-rise	e. transport
6. traffic	f. buildings
7. cycle	g. jams
8. public	h. of community

3 Complete the following sentences with the phrases in 2.

1. People move to the city to enjoy a better _____.
2. Cycling in the city is safe because cars are not allowed in the _____.
3. The best way to build a strong _____ is to involve people in activities in the neighbourhood.
4. The building is known for its beautiful _____.
5. Heavy rain in the summer often causes _____, especially during rush hour.
6. _____ save space and create homes to more people compared to low-rise buildings.
7. _____ use AI technology to collect and exchange information.
8. People in the city often prefer using _____ to driving their own vehicles.



Grammar

1 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. I **think/am thinking** that smart cities offer a better quality of life.
2. There's a lot of noise coming from outside. Probably my neighbours **are having/have** a big party.
3. **Do you see/Are you seeing** the top of the skyscraper in the far distance?
4. My uncle **has/is having** a big house in the city centre.
5. Roof gardens have recently become very **trendy/trend** in big cities.
6. The idea of building a new urban centre sounds **reason/reasonable**.
7. With its unusual architecture, the new skyscraper looks **amazing/amazed**.
8. Minh became **a city planner/to plan** after he graduated from university.

2 There are four wrong sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. The garden looked really beautifully after we planted all the colourful flowers.
2. City dwellers often become unhappy about the lack of green spaces.
3. All the dishes taste good. You should try them all.
4. The room smells badly and needs cleaning immediately.
5. I am thinking about buying a flat in Ha Noi.
6. Are you remembering when the sensors were installed in the city?
7. I am seeing your point, but I don't think there's anything we can do at the moment.
8. My brother can't talk to you now. He is having a shower.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

think	look	remember	have
seem	see	become	sound

1. I thought the man was American at first, but when he spoke, he _____ British.
2. We _____ our old teacher next weekend.
3. Our town is small, but it _____ many tourist attractions.
4. Villagers enjoy a simple lifestyle and _____ happier than city dwellers.
5. Underground trains _____ the most popular means of transport in big cities over the past few decades.
6. You look worried. What _____ you _____ about?
7. I _____ visiting the place, but I can't tell you when I did that.
8. The new hotel will _____ impressive when it is finished.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

What will smart cities be like?

More and more urban areas around the world are moving towards smart development. These smart cities will be the cities of the future. They will use (1) _____ technologies to improve their infrastructure and services.

Infrastructure will become more (2) _____ and eco-friendly. This will be achieved by reducing the use of natural resources and the amount of waste. In addition, city dwellers will have access to a transport system that combines different modes of transport such as buses, underground and overground trains, and is (3) _____ and easy to use. Smart cities will also have larger pedestrian zones and more cycle paths. Poor areas will be rebuilt to make all neighbourhoods safer and cleaner. This will provide better living spaces for the growing population and improve people's (4) _____ of living.

Most services will be offered online, and will be (5) _____ for everybody to use. People will also be able to give and receive feedback, monitor programmes and activities with the help of virtual tour worksites. In addition, many health and education services will be (6) _____ online, ensuring pleasant experience for residents. (7) _____, people will be able to book an appointment to see a doctor online. They will also receive prescriptions and all the necessary documents at home.

Improved infrastructure and efficient services will make the cities of the future more (8) _____ and will provide a better quality of life to city dwellers.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. modern | B. main | C. present | D. efficient |
| 2. A. sustainable | B. available | C. liveable | D. continuous |
| 3. A. crowded | B. empty | C. efficient | D. renewable |
| 4. A. degree | B. standard | C. level | D. average |
| 5. A. convenient | B. demanding | C. comfortable | D. pleasant |
| 6. A. taken | B. held | C. offered | D. brought |
| 7. A. However | B. Although | C. For example | D. Due to |
| 8. A. liveable | B. workable | C. moveable | D. usable |

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Green spaces above our heads

Roof gardens, or gardens built on the top of city buildings, have become very popular in recent years, particularly in developed cities. It is even predicted that they will be the future of city architecture. This is because lack of space and **overpriced** land in cities makes it difficult to increase the number of parks and other green areas. So, what makes these 'green roofs' so attractive to city dwellers?

Roof gardens can improve air quality in cities. Plants take in and keep heat and light, and help to cool the environment around them. This way, green roofs help reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to heating and cooling buildings. They also help decrease dust pollution and the formation of smog, a mixture of smoke and fog, which is common in big cities.

Moreover, green roofs can provide new habitats for wildlife. **They** can help reduce the impact of urban development on habitat loss. For example, the City Hall in Chicago, the USA, has become home to more than 20,000 plants of over 150 different kinds. The living roof of Vancouver Convention Centre in Canada hosts 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees. Roof gardens also attract birds and insects, which increases the biodiversity in the area. In summary, roof gardens can reduce pollution and improve human interaction with nature by introducing green space into the built environment. Connecting with nature is beneficial to our physical and mental health, and can increase quality of life.

- What is the text mainly about?

A. Advantages of roof gardens.	B. How green spaces increase biodiversity.
C. Importance of green initiatives.	D. The future of smart gardens.
- The word '**overpriced**' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. too expensive	B. reasonable
C. valuable	D. overdue
- Which of the following is NOT true about roof gardens?

A. They are built on the top of buildings.
B. They reduce dust pollution.
C. City dwellers think they are a waste of space.
D. They improve air quality.
- According to paragraph 2, smog is _____.

A. a mixture of smoke and fog	B. a combination of smoke and heat
C. a combination of heat and fog	D. a mixture of heat and light
- The word '**They**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. emissions	B. green roofs
C. habitats	D. animals
- What is on top of Vancouver Convention Centre?

A. 150 birds and 400,000 plants.	B. 400,000 bees and insects.
C. 20,000 plants and 150 bees.	D. 400,000 plants and 60,000 bees.
- According to the text, by providing more green space, roof gardens help people _____.

A. interact with nature	B. stop urban development
C. save wildlife	D. learn about nature

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

- Nam:** Do you think our city will be recognised as a smart city this year?
Minh: _____. There are still many challenges such as air pollution and heavy traffic.

A. I have no doubt about it	B. I'm sure about it
C. This is not true	D. I'm not sure about it

2. **Peter:** Do you think the smart traffic lights can help prevent traffic jams?

Mai: _____. Traffic lights will gather real-time information from smart sensors and regularly update light timing.

A. I don't know for sure

B. I have no doubt about it

C. I'm not certain about it

D. I'm not really sure about it

3. **David:** _____ you want your parents to buy you a bicycle instead of a motorbike?

Lan: I think cycling is a great idea because it helps reduce my carbon footprint.

A. Are you sure

B. Do you care

C. Are you OK

D. Do you like

4. **Mr Long:** Will it be OK if we sell our house and move into a flat?

Mrs Hoa: _____. Living in a flat will be as nice as living in a house. But we won't have a big garden or enough space for pets.

A. I'm not really sure about that

B. I'm absolutely sure about it

C. I have no doubt

D. That sounds good

2 **Talk about the advantages of roof gardens. You may use the suggested ideas in the box to help you. You can start your talk with the sentence below.**

Advantages of roof gardens:

- Improving air quality
- Creating habitats for wildlife
- Interacting and connecting with nature

'Roof gardens have several advantages. ...'

VI Writing

1 **Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.**

1. Build / smart city / seem / impossible / 50 years / ago.

2. I / not think / live / smart city / good / everyone.

3. art museum building / look / impressive / a distance.

4. great thing about / live / smart city / be / very / safe.

5. Since / the first driverless railway / open / Japan / 1981, driverless trains / become popular / world.

6. city tour, / including / visit / new twin towers, / sound / interest.

7. City dwellers / can easily / book / parking lot / use / a mobile app.

8. My parents / think / buy / new / house / outside / city.

2 Complete the sentences using the linking verbs in brackets and the adjectives in the box. You can add more words if necessary.

effective upset delicious exciting
surprised bad high active

1. This is one of the best restaurants in town. All the food there (taste) _____.
2. The local authority has decided to build a bigger community centre. The idea (seem) _____.
3. My parents didn't expect me to win the first prize. I did win, but they didn't (appear) _____.
4. Local people often complain about the new waste collection point in the area. It (smell) _____.
5. Some people don't earn much money. The cost of living (seem) _____.
6. Mrs Hoa is involved in many activities in the neighborhood. She (be) _____.
7. Most city dwellers travel on crowded buses and trains during rush hour. They often (become) _____.
8. In this city, private cars are banned from the city centre during rush hour. This (seem) _____.

3 Write an article (120–150 words) about the advantages and disadvantages of roof gardens in the city. Use the ideas below to help you.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Improving air quality– Creating habitats for wildlife– Interacting and connecting with nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Being expensive– Increasing weight on the structure– Being difficult to repair and maintain

TEST YOURSELF

1

I Pronunciation

Read the conversations. Circle the weak forms and underline the strong forms of the auxiliary verbs. Then mark (◡) the consonant and vowel sounds that can be linked. (2 pts)

1. **A:** Do you live in this city?
B: Yes, I do.
2. **A:** Have you seen a doctor yet?
B: Yes, I have.

Read the conversations. Complete them using short answers. (2 pts)

3. **A:** Do you live with your grandparents?
B: No, _____.
4. **A:** Will you be able to meet me after school, Mai?
B: Yes, _____.

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences. (12 pts)

5. After catching the virus, she became weaker and didn't have the _____ to do any exercise.
A. strength **B.** muscle **C.** treatment **D.** ingredient
6. The doctor _____ her carefully, but could find nothing wrong.
A. hired **B.** examined **C.** experimented **D.** taught
7. A _____ diet that includes different kinds of food can help improve your health.
A. fresh **B.** traditional **C.** balanced **D.** vegetarian
8. To stay healthy, you need to _____ for at least 30 minutes a day.
A. run out **B.** run on **C.** work on **D.** work out

9. The government needs to improve _____ transport in big cities to reduce car use.
A. public **B.** private **C.** national **D.** rural
10. Smart _____ are often installed in modern buildings to turn on and off appliances automatically and save energy.
A. phones **B.** sensors **C.** objects **D.** cards
11. Living in the city has many benefits; however, _____ face high costs of living.
A. farmers **B.** doctors **C.** city dwellers **D.** old generations
12. Too many _____ on the road is one of the causes of air pollution in big cities.
A. high-rise buildings **B.** skyscrapers **C.** roof gardens **D.** private vehicles
13. I live with my _____ family consisting of three generations: my grandparents, my parents, my sister, and I.
A. extended **B.** nuclear **C.** single **D.** one-parent
14. In a(n) _____ family of only parents and children, conflicts may also happen because of lack of understanding.
A. generational **B.** nuclear **C.** extended **D.** childless
15. The best way to _____ the generation gap in the workplace is to respect generational differences.
A. bring **B.** shut **C.** bridge **D.** accept
16. Older generations who have _____ many difficulties can give us valuable life lessons.
A. lived **B.** earned **C.** spent **D.** experienced



Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences. (12 pts)

17. My mother has practised yoga _____ more than ten years.
A. for **B.** since **C.** in **D.** after
18. I have built up my muscles _____ I started working out.
A. for **B.** since **C.** in **D.** already
19. My sister had a stomach ache, so she _____ to see the doctor last week.
A. has gone **B.** has been to **C.** went **D.** goes
20. My parents have _____ bought a treadmill, so now I can walk or run on it whenever I want.
A. yet **B.** so far **C.** since **D.** just
21. He _____. What's wrong with him?
A. looks so worried **B.** looks so worriedly
C. is looking so worried **D.** is looking so worriedly

22. My father _____ of going on a diet. He's put on weight recently.
 A. thinks B. is thinking C. thought D. has thought
23. Dr Wilson, I'm not feeling well today. I _____ a terrible headache.
 A. am having B. had C. have D. have had
24. Lan, _____ our aerobics instructor? She's become very famous.
 A. are you remembering B. were you remembering
 C. will you remember D. do you remember
25. I think you _____ talk to your parents about it. I'm sure they'll give you the best advice.
 A. should B. shouldn't C. have to D. don't have to
26. You _____ stay out after 10 p.m. Remember to be back home by then.
 A. must B. mustn't C. should D. don't have to
27. My grandmother _____ leave school at the age of 14, so she could help her mother with household chores.
 A. must B. should C. had to D. mustn't
28. Parents _____ compare their children with others' because their children may start believing they are not able to perform well.
 A. should B. must C. shouldn't D. don't have to

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Effects of the generation gap

The generation gap can create many negative consequences. Older generations often experience stress and anxiety as they fail to (29) _____ younger ones. Old people also feel no longer needed or wanted, and less (30) _____ in their abilities to use technology. Younger generations, on the other hand, don't feel very (31) _____ with the traditional culture and values of their parents and grandparents. They want to make their own decisions and create their own (32) _____ without following in their parents' footsteps. They also highly (33) _____ the relationship with their peers, and peer groups play an important role in their life. They feel bad when they disappoint their parents.

29. A. understand B. protect C. control D. manage
 30. A. attractive B. confident C. useful D. practical
 31. A. valued B. curious C. connected D. worried
 32. A. life B. idea C. job D. future
 33. A. value B. understand C. create D. improve

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

The best time to exercise

We all know the importance of exercise as a healthy habit. But what's the best time to exercise? Research has shown that morning, afternoon, or evening workouts have their own benefits. When you work out in the morning, you burn more fat. In fact, those who start their exercise routine on an empty stomach can burn about 20 per cent more body fat than those exercising later in the day. Morning exercise also helps many people sleep better at night.

Afternoon or evening workouts can also bring benefits. Remember that your temperature is the highest between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. This temperature helps increase your muscle strength and **endurance**. In the afternoon or evening, your reaction time is at **its** quickest, while your heart rate and **blood pressure** are the lowest. Exercising at this time decreases your chances of injury while improving your performance. So, depending on your schedule and preferences, you can choose the best time to work out.

34. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Workouts at different times and their benefits.
 - B. Drawbacks of afternoon workouts.
 - C. Advantages of evening workouts.
 - D. Benefits of morning workouts and injuries.
35. Which of the following is a benefit of a morning workout?
- A. You put on weight.
 - B. You gain more body fat.
 - C. You have a better night's sleep.
 - D. You have an empty stomach.
36. The word '**endurance**' in paragraph 2 means _____.
- A. the ability to see problems and solve them quickly without others' support
 - B. the ability to continue doing something painful or difficult for a long period of time
 - C. the ability to work both on your own and in a group
 - D. the ability to live a balanced life
37. Which of the following is a benefit of an afternoon or evening workout?
- A. Your body temperature is the lowest.
 - B. Your reaction time is slow.
 - C. Your heart rate and blood pressure are the highest.
 - D. You can avoid the risk of injury.
38. The word '**its**' in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
- A. afternoon
 - B. evening
 - C. reaction time
 - D. heart rate

39. The phrase **'blood pressure'** in paragraph 2 means _____.
- A. a measure of the force with which blood flows through the body
 - B. the number of times the heart beats per minute
 - C. the pressure on your chest
 - D. the stress that can cause heart problems

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. **Peter:** Mai, your bags look very heavy. _____ give you a hand?
Mai: Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- A. Can I
 - B. Do I
 - C. Should I
 - D. Did I
41. **Phong:** Anne, I heard there are plans for building more skyscrapers in our neighbourhood. Do you think that will be possible?
Anne: _____ about it. Our neighbourhood is already very crowded.
- A. I'm sure
 - B. I have no doubt
 - C. I'm not sure
 - D. Absolutely sure
42. **Tim:** Lan, do you know if our cycling team will compete in the bike race next Sunday?
Lan: _____ about it. The information is already on the notice board.
- A. I'm not so sure
 - B. I have no doubt
 - C. I don't know
 - D. I don't care
43. **Tam:** Ms Bennet, _____ if I brought my brother to the school exhibition?
Ms Bennet: I'm afraid you can't. The exhibition is only open to the students from our school.
- A. can you mind
 - B. will you mind
 - C. do you mind
 - D. would you mind

VI Writing

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (4 pts)

44. _____, she has not been ill.
- A. Since Lan started eating a balanced diet
 - B. When Lan started eating a balanced diet
 - C. After Lan started eating a balanced diet
 - D. Before Lan started eating a balanced diet
45. _____ in the past, but now people live longer.
- A. Life expectancy is low
 - B. Life expectancy was low
 - C. Life expectancy has been low
 - D. Life expectancy had been low

46. I'll watch the TV programme about smart cities _____.
- A. so it sounds interesting
 - B. because it sounded interesting
 - C. because it sounds interesting
 - D. because it doesn't sounds interesting
47. Let's put the rubbish out tonight _____.
- A. so it smells bad
 - B. so I can smell it
 - C. because I am smelling something bad
 - D. because it smells bad

**Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one.
(3 pts)**

48. You mustn't use your electronic devices after 11:30 p.m.
- A. You are not allowed to use your electronic devices after 11:30 p.m.
 - B. You can only use your electronic devices after 11:30 p.m.
 - C. You can turn on your electronic devices after 11:30 p.m.
 - D. You don't have to use your electronic devices after 11:30 p.m.
49. After getting married, young couples don't have to live with their parents.
- A. Young couples must live with their parents even when they are married.
 - B. After getting married, it is not necessary for young couples to live with their parents.
 - C. Young couples mustn't live with their parents after getting married.
 - D. Young couples should live with their parents after getting married.
50. Parents should listen to their children's opinions.
- A. It is compulsory for parents to listen to their children's opinions.
 - B. It is unnecessary for parents to listen to their children's opinions.
 - C. Listening to their children's opinions is the right thing for parents to do.
 - D. Parents don't have to listen to their children's opinions.

I Pronunciation

Read the following sentences and underline words with elision. Then practise saying the sentences as naturally as you can.

1. We'll go to the library to study for the final exam.
2. My father comes from a large family of eight children.
3. There's an interesting programme about ASEAN Youth on TV tonight.
4. Each country has its different culture, history, and lifestyle.
5. Did you call the police when you saw the broken windows?
6. The hotel staff were very polite and helpful.
7. I spent two hours looking for the correct answers to these questions.
8. You can't find the terms related to ASEAN in the dictionary.

II Vocabulary

1 Write a word or phrase for each definition. The first letter is given for you.

1. a person who has been chosen to speak for a group of people r _____
2. a person who does a job with no payment for it v _____
3. something that you give or do to help make something successful c _____
4. things happening now and affecting groups of people c _____ i _____
5. all the people who live in a particular area or town c _____
6. to make something more powerful or effective s _____
7. to broadcast live video and sound of an event over the Internet l _____
8. a special event that is organised to honour something c _____

2 Choose the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. leadership skills | B. communication | C. motivation | D. journey |
| 2. A. strengthen | B. live-stream | C. build up | D. promote |
| 3. A. youth | B. area | C. region | D. country |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. A. current | B. eye-opening | C. existing | D. present |
| 5. A. contribution | B. development | C. qualified | D. celebration |
| 6. A. apply for | B. theme | C. take part in | D. represent |
| 7. A. ASEAN | B. AYVP | C. SSEAYP | D. UFO |
| 8. A. reason | B. experience | C. knowledge | D. skill |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

take part in	relation	eye-opening	community
goal	represent	cultural exchange	volunteer

1. Taking part in the youth volunteer event was a(n) _____ experience.
2. The competition attracted over 100 participants _____ 10 different countries.
3. _____ give ASEAN teenagers opportunities to visit different countries in the region and learn about them.
4. My class was invited _____ an ASEAN School Tour.
5. The aim of the organisation is to improve _____ between countries in the region.
6. Young people have contributed to the development of an ASEAN _____.
7. Youth _____ are often expected to show leadership skills.
8. The main _____ of the charity is to provide free meals to children in need.

III Grammar

1 Match the two parts to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you mind | a. will improve your communication skills. |
| 2. Using new technologies in hospitals | b. giving a very interesting presentation. |
| 3. Our English teacher suggested | c. not attending this week's meeting. |
| 4. Nick apologised for | d. preparing the slides for our presentation? |
| 5. Travelling to different countries | e. starting a volunteer project at our school? |
| 6. My teacher congratulated me on | f. have helped doctors treat people more quickly. |
| 7. Promoting better understanding among member countries | g. organising a writing competition at our school. |
| 8. What do you think about | h. is one of the goals of ASEAN. |

2 Complete the sentences using the gerund or *to-infinitive* form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Do you fancy (go) _____ out tonight?
2. My parents didn't agree (sell) _____ their village house.
3. I would like (come) _____ to the party with you.
4. The children are interested in (play) _____ games in the evening.
5. Ann kept (talk) _____ about her trip to Thailand during the meal.
6. (learn) _____ a foreign language is an important life skill.
7. He decided (take) _____ a course in ASEAN studies this semester.
8. They have finished (prepare) _____ the presentation on gender equality.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. I look forward to _____ to Brunei. I've never been there before.
A. go
B. to go
C. going
D. be going
2. Some studies claim that _____ to heavy metal music is good for your health.
A. listen
B. listening
C. be listening
D. listened
3. He often imagines _____ the first prize in the speaking competition.
A. win
B. to win
C. winning
D. to winning
4. I appreciate _____ the opportunity to give a talk about ASEAN at your school.
A. having
B. to have
C. have
D. had
5. Lan had planned _____ the ASEAN scholarship, but she missed the deadline.
A. apply for
B. to apply for
C. applying for
D. to applying for
6. Some people can't get used to _____ Vietnamese noodles with chopsticks.
A. eat
B. eating
C. be eating
D. have eaten
7. The ASEAN School Tour Programme helps _____ cultural exchanges between Korea and ASEAN countries.
A. promote
B. promoted
C. promoting
D. promotes
8. Suri kept _____ at the floor during the interview.
A. look
B. to look
C. looking
D. to looking

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Puppets bring ASEAN together



Puppetry is an old (1) _____ in Southeast Asia, which is not just for children, but for audiences of all ages. Puppets in the (2) _____ vary in size and style, and their colourful designs are often crafted by the artists themselves. Puppet performances are also influenced by different (3) _____, styles and skills. For example, performances in Malaysia and Thailand start with a battle while in Indonesia speech is very important. However, these differences didn't stop puppetry artists from ASEAN countries to (4) _____ and begin the ASEAN Puppets Exchange Programme in 2014.

Despite the different cultures and languages, the programme has managed to develop a united yet diverse (5) _____ of ASEAN artists. Since 2014, there have been many workshops (6) _____ local puppet traditions. In addition, professional artists from one country have the opportunity to visit and (7) _____ community artists from another country, or work with other professional artists to create joint performances. They all come together because of their love of puppetry and telling stories through puppets. Their live puppet shows continue to entertain, (8) _____, and bond people in ASEAN.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. type | B. art form | C. performance | D. stage |
| 2. A. place | B. city | C. region | D. country |
| 3. A. traditions | B. people | C. groups | D. manners |
| 4. A. combine | B. start up | C. get together | D. set off |
| 5. A. collection | B. board | C. form | D. community |
| 6. A. beginning | B. presenting | C. ending | D. taking |
| 7. A. coach | B. lecture | C. host | D. conduct |
| 8. A. perform | B. express | C. educate | D. show |

2 Read the text below and decide what its purpose is.

- A. to entertain B. to inform C. to persuade

1.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, by the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei became a member in 1984, Viet Nam in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999.

2.

With nearly 700 million **inhabitants**, ASEAN is one of the most culturally diverse regions in the world. ASEAN is home to hundreds of different ethnic groups and a region of linguistic

diversity where thousands of languages are spoken. The ASEAN has about 31 urban areas with populations of over one million. Jakarta is the largest urban area, followed by Manila, Bangkok, and Ho Chi Minh City.

3.

The main purpose of ASEAN is to promote the economic growth, social **progress**, and cultural development of its member countries. ASEAN also aims to maintain peace in Southeast Asia and establish friendly relationships with other countries or regional and international organisations with similar aims.

4.

ASEAN has contributed to building long-term peace, security, and prosperity in the region. It has brought all countries in Southeast Asia together and helped reduce **poverty** in rural areas. ASEAN is already the world's fifth-largest economy with the third-largest **labour force**, and is expected to become the fourth-largest economic market by 2030. However, there are still some challenges the 10-nation organisation has to deal with to continue the success story.

3 Match the paragraphs (1–4) of the text in 2 with the headings (A–D) in the box below.

A. Achievements

B. History and members

C. Population

D. Goals

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

4 Read the text in 2 again and match the highlighted words with the meanings below.

1. the process of improving or developing _____

2. a range of different people or things _____

3. people or animals that live in a particular place _____

4. all the people who work in a country _____

5. the state of being poor _____

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Nam:** Your performance at the ASEAN Art Festival was amazing!

Mai: _____, Nam. I practised for it really hard to build my confidence.

A. It was excellent

B. I'm a good speaker

C. Well done

D. I'm glad you like it

2. **Teacher:** Your writing skills have improved a lot, Lan!

Lan: Thank you. _____.

- A. I love your writing
B. I'm so pleased to hear that
C. You're so good at writing
D. I'll work harder

3. **Phong:** _____. It has a lot of interesting ideas.

Nick: Thank you, Phong. That means a lot to me.

- A. I really like your presentation
B. Your presentation needs more work
C. I appreciate that
D. Thanks for saying that

4. **Peter:** The ASEAN Young Leaders conference was well organised! You did a great job.

Hoa: _____. It took us one year to plan it.

- A. No, we didn't
B. Thanks for saying that
C. Thanks for organising it
D. I noticed that you were absent

5. **Ms Hoa:** _____, Minh. All the judges loved your presentation.

Minh: Thank you. I really appreciate your compliment.

- A. Your slides were bad
B. I don't like your talk
C. You did a really good job
D. This is so meaningful

2 Talk about the top two skills and the experience a young person should have in order to become a volunteer in a different country. Use the suggested ideas in the box or your own ideas. You can start your talk with the sentence below.

- can speak English well
- have teamwork skills
- have knowledge or understanding of current issues in that country
- understand different cultures
- have worked as a volunteer
- have been a leader at school, e.g. led a club or a sports team

'I think the top two skills for a volunteer are ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.

1. programme / about / ASEAN Young Leaders / be / show / on the CTVC Channel.

2. Tom / need / have / strong / leadership skill / manage / this project.

3. There / variety of / educational and cultural / activity / during / ASEAN Youth Festival.

4. Some / country / ASEAN / celebrate / New Year / according to / lunar calendar.

5. The organisers / call on / all student / send / idea / the ASEAN day.

6. Become / member of the club / require / particular / skills / experience.

7. The organisation / make / major contribution / economic development / in / region.

8. Every year / ASEAN leader / meet, / discuss, / and offer solution / to / important problem.

2 Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings using gerunds.

1. She loves to buy souvenirs when travelling to ASEAN countries.

→ She _____.

2. He is worried that he may miss the deadline for applying for the exchange programme.

→ He is _____.

3. To work in an ASEAN country has always been one of my goals.

→ _____ of my goals.

4. I made friends with people from different cultures at the ASEAN festival. It was a great experience.

→ _____ was a great experience.

5. My grandma does all the housework. She never complains about it.

→ My grandma _____.

6. We made the suggestion that we should change the date of the meeting.

→ We _____.

7. My father travels to many ASEAN countries. This is what his job involves.

→ My father's job _____.

8. Students can play traditional games to learn about Vietnamese culture.

→ Student can learn _____.

3 Write a proposal (120–150 words) about organising an ASEAN festival at your school. Use the suggested ideas and the outline below to help you. You can also add your own ideas.

Topic:	An ASEAN Day
Place:	School Hall
Time:	The last Sunday of June
Duration:	One day
Participants/ Preparations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – all students – prepare posters of an ASEAN country for an exhibition – learn to perform traditional dances or songs from ASEAN countries
Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ASEAN exhibition in the morning – traditional music or dance performances
Goals:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to help students learn about ASEAN countries – to offer a variety of extracurricular activities
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – develop teamwork skills – gain more knowledge about ASEAN

Title: An ASEAN Day

To: _____

Date: _____

Prepared by: _____

1. Introduction:

2. Details about the event:

3. Goals and benefits:

4. Conclusion:

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and underline the stressed words. Then practise saying them with a natural rhythm.

1. Can farming affect the global temperature?
2. Some building materials are no longer allowed to be used.
3. Are you sure that these energy resources can be replaced naturally?
4. Coal is the dirtiest of all fossil fuels, but it's still burnt to produce electricity.
5. We use flowing water to produce electricity for the village.
6. Do you think global warming is linked to rising sea levels?
7. I hope that renewable sources of energy will meet our needs.
8. There is an increase in certain greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in the box.

heat-trapping	warming	release	waste
coal	emission	methane	fuel

1. Solid _____ like coal and wood are still used for cooking and heating.
2. Burning _____ for heating and cooking can increase indoor air pollution.
3. When trees are cut down or burnt, they _____ the carbon they store into the atmosphere.
4. Many people are not aware that _____ is a stronger greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.
5. One of our goals is to reduce global CO₂ _____ by half in about ten years' time.
6. Carbon dioxide is a _____ gas because it traps too much of the sun's heat and stops it from escaping back into space.
7. It is important to understand the causes and effects of global _____ to protect our planet.
8. Soot from burning rubbish and organic _____ in open fires can cause the worst type of air pollution.

2 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Greenhouse gases/Renewable sources are heat-trapping pollutants that cause global warming.
2. Emissions of black carbon/greenhouse effect from indoor stoves can cause serious health problems.
3. When black carbon falls on snow it warms its surface and the snow melts/releases faster.
4. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are mainly produced by human activities/bodies.
5. Deforestation/The greenhouse effect means cutting down or burning the trees in an area.
6. The burning of crop waste/fossil fuels can kill useful soil bacteria and make the soil poorer.
7. Renewable/Non-renewable energy is important to our future as it is clean and sustainable.
8. Increase in temperatures can add more water to oceans, which can lead to a rise in sea levels/CO₂ levels.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Global warming is the _____ in the earth's temperature caused by greenhouse gases.
A. balance B. pollution C. increase D. heat
2. How do greenhouse gases _____ heat in the earth's atmosphere?
A. trap B. burn C. melt D. cut
3. The greenhouse _____ is the gradual warming of the earth's surface.
A. effect B. gas C. pollution D. impact
4. Do you think _____ global temperature rise to 1.5°C is possible?
A. cooling B. limiting C. achieving D. stopping
5. Countries should switch _____ clean sources of energy.
A. from B. on C. to D. off
6. Forests are useful as they _____ CO₂ from the atmosphere and slow global warming.
A. release B. remove C. cut D. replace
7. Ending deforestation will be an _____ way to limit global warming.
A. useful B. unusual C. equal D. effective
8. Methane is _____ for more than 30 per cent of global warming from human activities.
A. responsible B. dirty C. powerful D. important

III Grammar

1 Choose the correct forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

1. Known/Knowing that Mai is interested in environmental issues, Mike bought her a book about global warming.
2. Affected/Affecting badly by soot produced by their old coal stove, they decided to switch to an electric stove.

3. **Waited/ Waiting** for his classmates, Tuan made some changes to their presentation on deforestation.
4. **Burnt/Burning** in open fires, rubbish and organic waste produce a great amount of black carbon.
5. **Encouraged/Encouraging** by students' interest in climate change, the Green Club members organised many activities to raise awareness of the issue.
6. When **cut/cutting** down, trees release a lot of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
7. **Done/Doing** research on climate change, Mike became interested in environmental studies.
8. **Used/Using** widely for cooking and heating, sunlight and wind can reduce use of fossil fuels.

2 Rewrite the sentences using present or past participle clauses.

1. Black carbon traps sunlight and sends it back into the air as heat.
→ _____, black carbon sends it back into the air as heat.
2. When fossil fuels are burnt for energy, they release CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.
→ _____, fossil fuels release CO₂ and other greenhouse gases.
3. Some farmers burn crop waste and kill the useful bacteria living in the soil.
→ _____, some farmers kill the useful bacteria living in the soil.
4. Mr Viet is a geography teacher, so he knows a lot about climate change.
→ _____, Mr Viet knows a lot about climate change.
5. Many buildings were hit by the heavy storm and got seriously damaged.
→ _____, many buildings got seriously damaged.
6. When farmers cut down forests to make space for farm animals and crops, they contribute to global warming.
→ _____, farmers contribute to global warming.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. Black carbon falls on the surface of snow or ice, speeds up the melting process.
2. Sea levels will continue to rise if global warming is not limiting.
3. Flooding during the heavy rain, our house took a week to dry up.
4. If carbon emissions reduced, the impact of global warming will be less serious.
5. Affecting by climate change, some regions are experiencing extreme heat.
6. If we using more renewable energy, the price of natural gas and coal will go down.
7. To be a powerful greenhouse gas, methane causes nearly a third of today's warming from human activities.
8. Been cut down or burnt, trees release the carbon they store into the atmosphere as CO₂.

IV Reading

1 Read the text. Match the headings (A–F) below with the paragraphs (1–4). There are **TWO** extra headings.

- A. Hopes for the future
- B. Methane emissions in Canada and Brazil
- C. The cow mask and its uses
- D. Efforts to reduce methane emissions
- E. Keeping cows healthy
- F. Cows, methane, and global warming

Methane-catching masks for cows

1. _____

There are more than one billion cows in the world, and cow farming is a large source of methane emissions. This colourless and odourless gas is much more powerful than CO₂ at warming the earth.

2. _____

Farmers and companies are developing solutions for decreasing cows' methane emissions. In Canada and Brazil, farmers started adding a special ingredient to their animals' feed to reduce cows' methane production. In New Zealand, scientists are working on a vaccine that can cut methane emissions. Rather than stopping methane emissions, a UK company has designed face masks to catch the gas before it is released.

3. _____

The masks will allow cows to continue their normal diet, but will turn methane into CO₂ and water. They can fit comfortably on the cow's head and can be adjusted to different head sizes. Sensors on the masks can notice when methane comes out of the cow's mouth and provide the percentage of the gas. This information can also be useful for farmers who can use it to identify the early signs of disease. For example, if a cow eats less, but produces more methane than usual, it may have a health problem.

4. _____

It is predicted that the need for beef and dairy products will go up in the coming years. The company developing the methane-catching masks hopes that farmers will start using their invention, which will slow down global warming.

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Renewable energy is the future

Most of our energy comes from fossil fuels. Burning them increases the amount of greenhouse gas (1) _____ in the atmosphere. If we continue to use fossil fuels the way we do now, we will soon run (2) _____ of them.

Fortunately, we no longer have to depend only on fossil fuels like oil, coal, and natural gas. We can use renewable energy from sources such as wind, rain, waves, and sunlight, which can be replaced (3) _____. In addition, such energy has a low (4) _____ impact. Renewable energy used to be very expensive. In recent years, (5) _____, it has become cheaper and easier to produce thanks to technological advances.

Wind energy is one of the (6) _____ and most sustainable type of energy. It does not release carbon emissions and is entirely renewable as there will always be wind. Solar power is the most (7) _____ source of renewable energy. It exists in large quantities and is freely available. It is also completely renewable as the (8) _____ will keep on shining. Hydropower, a form of renewable energy that uses the force of fast-moving water to produce electricity, is even more reliable than solar or wind power.

There are other types of renewable energy available. In the future, we will need to use more renewable energy (9) _____ to meet our energy needs and reduce the (10) _____ impact of global warming.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. sources | B. representatives | C. fuels | D. emissions |
| 2. A. across | B. into | C. out | D. away |
| 3. A. naturally | B. carefully | C. normally | D. finally |
| 4. A. efficient | B. environmental | C. natural | D. careful |
| 5. A. however | B. in addition | C. in short | D. actually |
| 6. A. dirtiest | B. most serious | C. cleanest | D. biggest |
| 7. A. positive | B. global | C. heavy | D. common |
| 8. A. rain | B. sun | C. light | D. wind |
| 9. A. sources | B. challenges | C. waves | D. activities |
| 10. A. active | B. effective | C. negative | D. positive |

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

Conversation 1

Nam: If I (1) *were you/was me*, I wouldn't burn the dry leaves in the garden. Breathing in smoke can hurt your eyes and make you sick.

Mike: (2) *Oh really?/Watch out!* I'd better put out the fire.

Conversation 2

Mark: Dad, (3) *watch/watch out* for the falling tree!

Dad: Oh no! I nearly got hit. (4) *Thank/Thanks* for the warning.

Conversation 3

Nam: (5) *Mind your/Mind you* head. The ceiling is very low.

Mai: Don't worry. I'm (6) *very careful/very worried*.

Conversation 4

Doctor: I must (7) *warn you/thank you* that the treatment will have side effects.

Patient: I understand. (8) *Thanks/Mind* for letting me know.

Conversation 5

Mark: I (9) *would use/wouldn't use* a coal stove inside the house if I were you. Burning coal can cause indoor air pollution.

Mai: Oh, really? I (10) *know/didn't know* that.

2 Talk about why we should use renewable energy. Use the suggested ideas in the box to help you. You can start your talk with the sentence below.

Renewable energy:

- is clean and free of black carbon; does not pollute the environment.
- comes from natural resources that will never run out.
- can replace fossil fuels; they are freely available and reliable.

'I think we should switch to using renewable energy for the following reasons. First, ...'

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Bioenergy as a form of renewable energy comes from natural sources.
→ As a form of renewable energy, _____ sources.
2. We can produce bioenergy from food waste, manure, and other organic substances.
→ Bioenergy _____ food waste, manure, and other organic substances.
3. Bacteria break down these organic substances, and methane is released.
→ These _____ by bacteria, and methane is released.
4. We collect methane, and then use it to produce electricity and heat.
→ After _____, it is used to produce electricity and heat.
5. We can also make methane into biomethane, called renewable natural gas (RNG).
→ Methane _____, called renewable natural gas (RNG).
6. We can use renewable natural gas (RNG) as a vehicle fuel.
→ Renewable _____ used as a vehicle fuel.
7. We use bioenergy, and this limits the amount of methane released into the air.
→ Using _____ methane released into the air.
8. We can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels by using bioenergy.
→ Thanks _____, we can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

2 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. Wave energy / be the energy / come from ocean waves.
_____.
2. Most ocean waves / be formed as wind / blow over the ocean surface.
_____.
3. Wave power / be turned into electricity / use special equipment / place on the ocean surface.
_____.
4. height, length, / speed of waves determine / energy production.
_____.
5. Oceans cover nearly two thirds / earth's surface, so wave energy / be widely available.
_____.

6. In addition, this type of energy / be very clean because / not release CO₂ / any harmful gases.

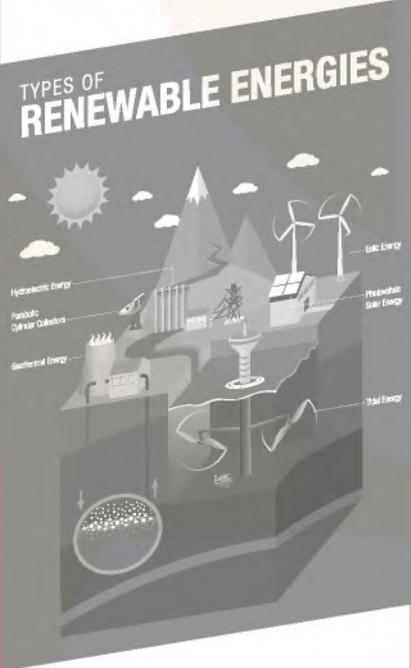
7. Wave energy / be also renewable and reliable, / never run out as there / always be waves and wind.

8. In short, wave energy / be renewable and / have fewer effects / the environment.

3 Look at the incomplete leaflet. Write two paragraphs of 60–75 words each to complete it. Use the suggested ideas in **1** and **2** to help you.

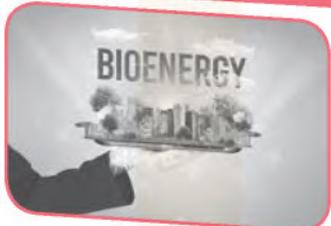
TO SAVE OUR PLANET

Use renewable energy as it releases little to no greenhouse gases!



TYPES OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES

Bioenergy – clean and sustainable!



Bioenergy is cheaper than fossil fuels!

From waves to electricity!



WAVE ENERGY

Wave energy is our future!

TEST YOURSELF

2

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and underline the stressed words. (2 pts)

1. Nearly ninety per cent of all carbon dioxide emissions produced by humans come from burning of fossil fuels.
2. Forests store carbon in the trees and soil and help reduce the global temperature.

Read the sentences and underline words with elision. (2 pts)

3. Everyone in my family loves chocolate.
4. People have different opinions about how history should be taught at schools.

II Vocabulary & Grammar

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (7 pts)

5. All participants in the programme need to have leadership _____ and volunteer experience.
A. goals B. skills C. work D. support
6. You have made a great _____ to the success of the school eco-project.
A. donation B. participation C. contribution D. development
7. It's time we stopped burning _____ and found renewable sources.
A. fossil fuels B. forests C. clean fuels D. heat-trapping gases
8. Carbon dioxide is _____ into the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities.
A. collected B. trapped C. cut down D. released
9. All participants in the SSEAYP will develop awareness of the _____ issues in the region.
A. eye-opening B. famous C. present D. current

III Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

Building friendship through sports

The ASEAN School Games (ASG) is an annual sports event for schools in ASEAN. It is organised with the support of the ASEAN Schools Sports Council (ASSC) – a (29) _____ organisation that promotes sports among member countries. Before 2009, the games were (30) _____ as a series of single sports events in the region. This was changed in 2009 when a new games format was introduced. The 1st ASG, planned under the new games format, took place in Thailand.

The event attracts thousands of secondary school student athletes and other (31) _____ from ASEAN countries. So far, 20 sports have been held in the ASG, including athletics, swimming, badminton, volleyball, sepak takraw, table tennis, and basketball.

The ASG provides opportunities for school athletes to show their sporting (32) _____ and interact with their peers. The event is also a great way to promote (33) _____ and cultural exchange among students in the Southeast Asian region.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 29. A. cultural | B. international | C. region | D. regional |
| 30. A. built | B. guided | C. played | D. placed |
| 31. A. teachers | B. representatives | C. leaders | D. relations |
| 32. A. dreams | B. gifts | C. talents | D. education |
| 33. A. friendship | B. teamwork | C. development | D. contribution |

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Climate change has affected wild animals and plants all over the world, but some species are more endangered than others. Polar animals, whose icy habitat is melting in the warmer temperatures, are particularly at risk. In fact, studies show that the Arctic sea ice is melting faster than ever! Polar bears and seals need sea ice as places to raise their young, feed, or rest.

Rising sea levels threaten the habitats of sea turtles, which depend on beaches to lay their eggs. Many people may not know that the temperature of nests **determines** whether the eggs are male or female. Unfortunately, rising temperatures mean that most turtles will be born females, and this may lead to population decline.

Climate change does not only have an impact on wildlife, **it's** affecting us, too. Farmers, especially in developing countries, are the most affected. They are dealing with higher temperatures, heavier rainfall, floods, and droughts. Environmental conditions can also affect plant growth and crop quality. For example, in Kenya, because of climate change, rainfall is becoming heavier and less predictable. Droughts are often followed by large amounts of rain, which makes growing tea, Kenya's most important crop, very difficult.

34. What is the text about?
- A. The causes of climate change.
 - B. The effects of climate change.
 - C. The ways people deal with climate change.
 - D. The causes and solutions to climate change.

35. What threatens the natural habitat of Arctic animals?
 A. Rising temperatures. B. Rising sea levels.
 C. Resting places. D. Sea ice.
36. The word '**determines**' in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.
 A. discovers B. questions C. concludes D. decides
37. According to the text, what could happen to turtle populations as a result of climate change?
 A. There will be more turtles in the future.
 B. There will be no nesting beaches for turtles to lay eggs.
 C. The number of females will be higher than the number of males.
 D. The turtle eggs will be easily broken.
38. What does the word '**it**' in paragraph 3 refer to?
 A. an impact B. wildlife C. farming D. climate change
39. Which environmental condition can affect the quality of tea?
 A. Ice melting. B. The amount of rain. C. Snow. D. Wind.

IV Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. **Mum:** _____! You're going to cut your finger.
Mai: Don't worry, Mum. I'm very careful.
 A. I must warn you B. If I were you
 C. Thanks D. Watch out
41. **Nam:** Your proposal to hold a communication skills workshop is brilliant.
Phong: _____.
 A. I appreciate that
 B. I'm so pleased you like it
 C. I love your proposal
 D. You did a really good job
42. **Kate:** _____. I was impressed with your speech.
Lan: Thank you. That means a lot to me.
 A. You are a great presenter B. I love your drawing
 C. Thanks for saying that D. I'm grateful for the kind words
43. **Pat:** I must warn you that building a campfire in the forest is not allowed.
Jack: _____.
 A. If I were you, I wouldn't start a fire
 B. Oh, really? Let's do it
 C. Oh, I didn't know that. Thanks for the warning
 D. Mind your fingers

V Writing

Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the original one. (7 pts)

- 44.** I left school at the age of 16 and decided to go travelling.
- A. I decided to go travelling before I left school at 16.
 - B. Travelling after leaving school was a good decision.
 - C. Leaving school at the age of 16, I decided to go travelling.
 - D. I left school at the age of 16, but didn't go travelling.
- 45.** Many parts of Asia may see heavy rainfall as a result of climate change.
- A. Due to climate change, there may be less heavy rainfall in many parts of Asia.
 - B. Climate change may cause heavy rainfall in many parts of Asia.
 - C. The amount of rain in Asia will be reduced because of climate change.
 - D. There will be heavy rainfall in more parts of Asia due to climate change.
- 46.** Although it was raining heavily, the team decided to continue their journey.
- A. It rained so heavily that the team could not continue their journey.
 - B. The team cancelled their journey due to the heavy rain.
 - C. Despite the heavy rain, the team decided to continue their journey.
 - D. If it rained heavily, the team would not continue their journey.
- 47.** After fighting the forest fire for 10 hours, the firemen succeeded in putting it out.
- A. The firemen didn't manage to put out the forest fire after 10 hours.
 - B. Fighting the forest fire for 10 hours, the firemen were able to put it out.
 - C. Fighting the forest fire for 10 hours, the firemen decided to give up.
 - D. It took 10 hours for the firemen to start the forest fire.
- 48.** 'Let's go to the cinema tonight,' she suggested.
- A. She suggested going to the cinema that night.
 - B. She suggested that we go to the cinema.
 - C. She'll let us go to the cinema that night.
 - D. It was suggested that she should go to the cinema that night.
- 49.** Laura is always nervous when she travels by air.
- A. Laura feels safe when she travels by air.
 - B. Laura has never travelled by air because she feels nervous.
 - C. Travelling by air always makes Laura nervous.
 - D. Laura always feels nervous, so she never travels by air.
- 50.** Every student is required to write an essay on the importance of ecosystems.
- A. Every student might write an essay on the importance of ecosystems.
 - B. Every student must write an essay on the importance of ecosystems.
 - C. They require every student to write an essay on the importance of ecosystems.
 - D. Every student is writing an essay on the importance of ecosystems.

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and mark the changes in intonation with ↘ (falling intonation) or ↗ (level-rising intonation). Then practise saying them.

1. *Quan ho* singing was recognised as a World Cultural Heritage in 2009.
2. Follow the path to the monument.
3. Mass tourism can damage heritage sites.
4. Hoi An is famous for its Japanese bridge, Chinese temples, and French houses.
5. Street performances are a great way to promote folk music to tourists.
6. Take off your shoes before entering the temple.
7. The old houses on the island were preserved in their original state.
8. Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park includes tropical forests, underground rivers, and many caves.

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

cultural heritage	mixed heritage sites	folk culture	a landscape
natural heritage	the performing arts	monuments	crowdfunding

1. _____ contain elements of both natural and cultural importance.
2. _____ refers to a culture traditionally practised by small, rural groups living away from other groups.
3. _____ is a method of raising money for something by asking many people to give small amounts, usually on the Internet.
4. _____ is a large area of land, often in the country, which is beautiful to look at.
5. _____ includes objects, sites, traditions, or practices that have been passed down from past generations and represent the history and identity of a country or society.

6. _____ refers to features of biodiversity, protected natural areas of great beauty, natural habitats of endangered species of animals and plants, and ecosystems.
7. _____ are arts such as music, dance, and drama, which are performed for an audience.
8. _____ are statues, buildings, or other large structures built to remind people of famous people or important events.

2 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. A large number of **historical/historic** objects were found in the cave.
2. All the buildings are **well preserved/well promoted** as they are kept in their original state.
3. The old paintings have all been carefully **restored/appreciated**.
4. The best way to preserve our **cultural/natural** heritage is to keep it alive.
5. We used social media to **propose/promote** the festival to a wider audience.
6. The temple was badly **damaged/restored** in the earthquake.
7. The exhibition will help students **appreciate/hold** local culture.
8. Taking a boat trip is a good way to enjoy the beautiful **landscape/history** of the area.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. Thanks to donations, local authorities have enough money to keep the old buildings in their origin state.
2. The site is famous for its ancient temples and history monuments.
3. The authorities hope harsher punish will stop people from damaging cultural sites.
4. Preserving heritage has recently become a trend topic on social media.
5. A lot of money was raised online to restoration the old city centre.
6. Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was recognised as the first mix World Heritage Site in 2014.
7. Many countries have successfully promotion their cultural heritage through tourism.
8. The singing compete has attracted a lot of talented young people.

III Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Using social media is a good way (**introduce**) _____ local heritage to the world.
2. Ha Long Bay is the only heritage site in Viet Nam (**recognise**) _____ twice by UNESCO.
3. The last continent (**discover**) _____ was Antarctica in the early 1800s.
4. My mother is the oldest member (**join**) _____ the folk dance club.

5. They hired a team of experts (**restore**) _____ the wall paintings inside the pagoda.
6. The best way (**enjoy**) _____ folk music is to watch live performances.
7. My brother participated in the competition (**test**) _____ his ideas about promoting heritage.
8. Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen was the first person (**reach**) _____ the South Pole.

2 Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

1. Son Doong Cave is the largest cave _____ in Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park.
 A. to be discovered B. discovering C. discover D. which discovered
2. The first thing _____ when you enter the city is the big, wooden church.
 A. noticed B. to notice C. notice D. noticing
3. The travel agency offers a lot of destinations for tourists _____ from.
 A. choosing B. choose C. to be choosing D. to choose
4. The first city _____ the Summer Olympics twice was Paris, France.
 A. that hosts B. hosting C. to host D. hosted
5. What are the most interesting things for a tourist _____ in your city?
 A. see and do B. to see and do C. seeing and doing D. can see and do
6. Located on a bridge over the Thu Bon River, Cau Pagoda is one of the most interesting places _____ in Hoi An.
 A. to visit B. visited C. visiting D. being visited
7. One of the first sites that _____ to UNESCO's World Heritage List was Yellowstone National Park in the United States.
 A. adding B. to add C. was added D. added
8. At 16, Mary left school _____ of her younger brothers.
 A. take care B. taking care C. to take care D. to be taken care

3 Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined relative clauses with *to-infinitive* clauses.

1. My parents don't like living in a flat. They wish they had a garden that they could enjoy.
 → My parents don't like living in a flat. They wish they had a garden _____.
2. He loves parties. He is always the first person who comes and the last one who leaves.
 → He loves parties. He is always the first _____ and the last _____.
3. The last person who leaves the room must turn off the lights.
 → The last person _____ must turn off the lights.

4. Mai was the last student in my class who joined the trip to the Imperial Citadel this weekend.
→ Mai was the last student in my class _____.
5. The first job applicant that we will interview today doesn't have any experience.
→ The first job applicant _____ doesn't have any experience.
6. I've got a nice present for my mum, but I haven't got any paper that I could wrap it with.
→ I've got a nice present for my mum, but I haven't got any paper _____.
7. The most interesting thing that you can do in Ha Long is to go on a boat tour around the islands.
→ The most interesting thing _____ is to go on a boat tour around the islands.
8. There are many ways that you can enjoy don ca tai tu in Mekong River Delta.
→ There are many ways _____.

IV Reading

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

restored	built	market	attractions
architecture	located	symbol	pedestrian

Hoi An Ancient Town

Hoi An Ancient Town is (1) _____ in Viet Nam's central Quang Nam Province on the banks of the Thu Bon River. In 1999, the old town was recognised as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. As a well preserved example of a Southeast Asian trading port dating from the 15th to 19th century, its (2) _____ is a mixture of local and foreign styles. The town consists of a well preserved complex of thousands of timber frame buildings, with brick or wooden walls, including an open (3) _____, pagodas, temples, and other structures. The houses are arranged side by side in tight, unbroken rows along narrow (4) _____ streets. The original street plan has also stayed the same.

One of the most famous (5) _____ is the Japanese Bridge Pagoda (Cau Pagoda), which was (6) _____ over a small canal flowing out into the Thu Bon River. It's part of a 420-year-old bridge, painted in beautiful red and pink colours, with a wooden pagoda roof. The bridge has a fascinating history dating back to the 17th century. (7) _____ several times, this important monument is well preserved and has become the (8) _____ of Hoi An and the highlight of any walking tour in the old town.

2 Read the text and complete the summary with no more than ONE word from the text.

Preserving quan ho for future generations

Quan ho is a style of Vietnamese folk music that was recognised by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage in 2009. It first appeared in Bac Ninh Province in the 13th century. After so many years, *quan ho* is still an important part of Vietnamese culture. However, it is also facing a number of challenges such as lack of interest in folk culture, limited performance opportunities, and competition from other music styles. To deal with the challenges, local authorities are making every effort to restore and promote *quan ho*.

First, different versions of thousands of *quan ho* songs were recorded in *quan ho* villages with the voices of hundreds of artists. Then the best songs were selected for publishing. These collections of *quan ho* songs will help keep the art alive for future generations. These books can also be used as cultural documents for restoration and research work.

Second, singing clubs were set up in *quan ho* villages to attract members, especially younger people. Club members gather to share their knowledge about *quan ho* singing. Older singers also offer regular training sessions for young members. Singing along with experienced performers helps young people learn the old melodies and lyrics quickly.

In addition, local authorities try to promote the folk music to wider audiences, especially international ones. Every year, there is a *quan ho* singing competition, which attracts thousands of amateur and professional singers from all parts of the country. Winners are then invited to perform at different cultural exchanges, introducing the songs to international audiences around the world.

Quan ho singing

Current situation

- First (1) _____ in Bac Ninh Province
- Recognised as UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage in 2009
- Facing challenges such as lack of (2) _____ in traditional culture, fewer performance opportunities, and competition from other styles of music

Preservation

Song collections

- Many *quan ho* (3) _____ were recorded.
- The best songs were published.

Training

- *Quan ho* singing clubs were set up for sharing knowledge of the art form.
- Older singers provide training sessions.
- Young people learn the melodies by (4) _____ along with experienced performers.

Promotion

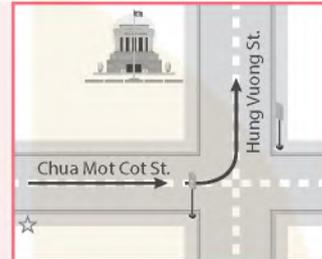
- A *quan ho* singing (5) _____ is held annually.
- Winners are invited to sing at various cultural (6) _____.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

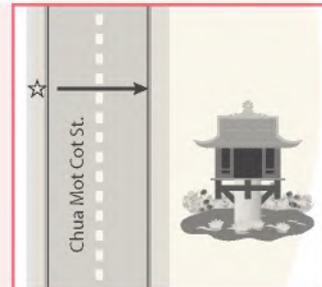
1. **A:** Could you tell me how to get to the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum from here?

B: Go straight ahead/Turn right until you get to the traffic lights, then turn left. It's on your left.



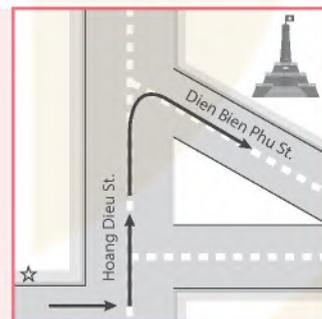
2. **A:** Excuse me, is the One Pillar Pagoda near here?

B: Yes. If you cross the street, you'll see it on your right/on your left. It's actually in the lotus pond.



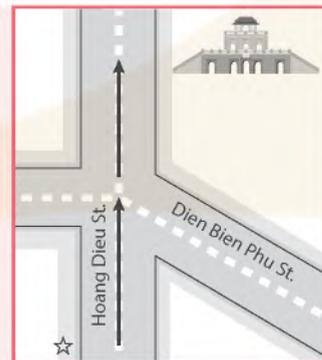
3. **A:** Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Ha Noi Flag Tower?

B: Yes, of course. Please walk this way until you get to Hoang Dieu Street. Then take the first turning/the second turning on the right. Walk for about 50 metres. It's on your left.



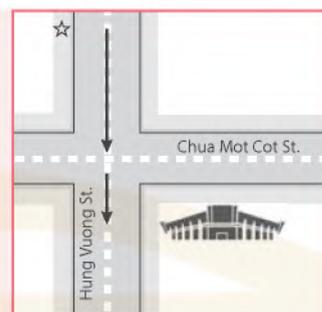
4. **A:** Which is the easiest way to get to Thang Long Imperial Citadel?

B: It's this way. Go straight ahead. You'll see it on your left/on your right.



5. **A:** Hi! Do you know where the Ho Chi Minh Museum is?

B: Yes. It's not far from here. Go straight down this street. Then cross/turn into Chua Mot Cot Street. It's just around the corner.



2 Talk about a famous site in your country or in your local area. Use the ideas in the box to help you. You can start your talk with the sentences below.

- **Location:** What is the site? Where is it?
- **Features:** How big is it? What does it include? What is it famous for?
- **Preservation:** How old is it? What can we do to preserve it?

'Today, I'd like to talk about ... It's located in ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.

1. The local authority / organise / activities / attract / traditional music lovers.

2. My Son Sanctuary / be / first site / Quang Nam / add / World Heritage List.

3. most / interesting / activity / do / island / kayaking.

4. Different forms / folk art / perform / important / festivals.

5. Last week, / we / go / Phu Tho / take part / Hung King Festival.

6. Crowdfunding / be / good / way / money / heritage projects.

7. Many / heritage sites / badly affected / mass tourism.

8. old town / not only famous / unique architecture, / but also / fine cuisine.

2 Combine the sentences using *to-infinitive* clauses.

1. Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was recognised as a mixed World Heritage Site.
It is the only mixed heritage site in Southeast Asia.

→ Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex _____.

2. Minh left the show very early. He was the first person who did so.

→ Minh _____.

Unit 7

EDUCATION OPTIONS FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS

I Pronunciation

1 Read and mark the intonation in these questions using ↗ (rising intonation) or ↘ (falling intonation). Then practise saying them.

1. Why do you want to go to a vocational school?
2. What do your parents think about your future plans?
3. Is it expensive to study at university in Viet Nam?
4. Do you like studying science subjects at school?

2 Read the following conversations and mark the intonation in the questions using ↗ (rising intonation) or ↘ (falling intonation). Then practise saying them.

1. **A:** Did you go to the education fair?
B: Yes, I did.
2. **A:** Did you get the brochure about the vocational school?
B: Yes, here it is.
3. **A:** How many students are there in a class?
B: About 30.
4. **A:** What do you like best about this university?
B: Oh, I like its library best.

II Vocabulary

1 Find the following words in the word search.

vocational	apprentice
institution	qualification
graduation	academic
trade	professional

q	w	n	o	i	t	u	t	i	t	s	n	i
u	g	h	g	r	a	d	u	a	t	i	o	n
a	j	k	v	o	c	a	t	i	o	n	a	l
l	l	z	x	c	a	v	b	n	m	q	t	w
i	e	r	t	y	d	u	i	o	p	a	u	s
f	p	r	o	f	e	s	s	i	o	n	a	l
i	d	f	g	h	m	j	k	l	z	x	d	c
c	v	b	n	m	i	q	e	e	r	t	a	y
a	u	i	o	t	c	p	a	s	d	f	g	h
t	j	a	p	p	r	e	n	t	i	c	e	k
i	m	s	t	a	t	a	t	h	o	n	l	z
o	x	c	v	b	n	m	d	e	w	r	t	y
n	u	i	o	p	a	s	d	e	g	h	j	k

2 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

- _____ education is a popular option for school-leavers who don't go to university.
 - Vocational
 - Academic
 - Secondary
 - Formal
- After completing their vocational courses, students are offered four-month _____ to learn from skilled people in the trade.
 - education
 - apprenticeships
 - courses
 - breaks
- The University of Oxford is one of the best academic _____ in the world.
 - chances
 - careers
 - institutions
 - companies
- _____ gives students the opportunity to study a subject in depth.
 - Secondary education
 - Vocational education
 - Special education
 - Higher education
- My brother wasn't offered the job because he didn't have the right _____.
 - qualifications
 - trades
 - apprentices
 - skilled people
- He completed a _____ cooking course at this vocational school before he became a restaurant cook.
 - business
 - professional
 - formal
 - responsible

7. At the education fair, we collected a lot of _____ from different institutions about their training programmes.

- A. answers B. questions C. brochures D. donations

8. Despite their financial difficulties, my parents _____ to pay for my university education.

- A. disagreed B. approved C. refused D. managed

3 Complete the text using the correct forms of the words in the box.

formal	vocational school	school-leaver	academic
apprentice	qualification	graduation	entrance

Nowadays, there are many educational opportunities available to school-leavers. If they plan to work in a certain trade, they can go to a (1) _____. These schools will provide training and (2) _____ related to a particular job, such as being a cook, hotel receptionist, or hairdresser. Vocational schools also work closely with different industries where students can work as (3) _____ even during their study time. Other (4) _____ may want to continue their (5) _____ education. To do that, they should have good (6) _____ results or pass the university (7) _____ exam. University students usually find jobs or do other courses after (8) _____.

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. My mother remembered _____ visited this place.

- A. having B. have C. had D. has

2. _____ talked with my teacher helped me understand the lesson better.

- A. Had B. Having C. Have D. Has

3. Nam regretted not having _____ the university entrance exam.

- A. taking B. take C. taken D. took

4. My parents were proud of having _____ the best schools in the area for me and my brothers.

- A. choose B. choosing C. chose D. chosen

5. _____ studied the brochure carefully, my brother decided to apply for the hotel management course.

- A. Having B. Having been C. Have D. Had

6. Having made the wrong decision, he _____ interest in studying the subject.

- A. having lost B. lost C. have lost D. having

7. Not _____ read the text, he couldn't answer the questions.

- A. having had B. having been C. having D. have

8. Having _____ carefully for the exam, she could answer all the questions easily.

- A. been revised B. had revised C. revise D. revised

2 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it. Use perfect participle clauses or perfect gerunds.

1. My father remembered having meet the man in his office.
2. Having have a difficult childhood affected his confidence.
3. Not have taken a professional cooking course, he couldn't find a job as a restaurant cook.
4. He denied have posted negative comments about the school on social media.
5. Having fail the university entrance exam, she decided to go to a vocational school.
6. Not have spent enough time on studying, he didn't pass the exam.
7. Have finished a professional cooking course, my brother got a job as a restaurant cook.
8. Having talk with his cousin about future jobs, Tam changed his initial plan.

3 Rewrite these sentences using perfect participle clauses or perfect gerunds. Add commas where necessary.

1. My mother didn't go to university. She regretted it.
→ _____ to university.
2. My sister finished school. Then she went to a vocational school to train to be a tour guide.
→ _____ went to a vocational school to train to be a tour guide.
3. My grandfather did not remember that he had lost his reading glasses.
→ _____ his reading glasses.
4. My brother wrote his first travel book after he had returned from Japan.
→ _____ wrote his first travel book.
5. Trang won the first prize in the competition. She is very proud of this.
→ _____ the first prize in the competition.
6. Nam worked as a mechanic's apprentice and learnt useful job skills.
→ _____ learnt useful job skills.
7. Phong achieved excellent grades at school, so he improved his chances of getting into a top university.
→ _____ improved his chances of getting into a top university.
8. I spent a lot of time talking to her, and I realised she was not telling me the truth.
→ _____ realised she was not telling me the truth.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Lam's educational journey

Lam completed secondary education when his parents were over 55. They were both farmers with a very low income. He had good grades, but he knew that it would be very difficult for his parents to (1) _____ his university costs. Lam talked to his teachers about his future plans and asked them for (2) _____. He also attended several education

(3) _____ for school-leavers and met representatives from different educational institutions. He realised that vocational training could help him (4) _____ a job faster because most vocational school courses are much shorter than those at traditional universities.

He also found out that the factory in the nearest town was in need of (5) _____. The factory also closely worked with a local vocational school that (6) _____ different training courses. So Lam decided to (7) _____ a one-year course in machinery mechanics. After finishing the course, Lam was immediately offered a(n) (8) _____ in the factory. He still thinks that vocational training was the right choice for him. Now he can even give his parents a portion of his salary as a way of showing respect and gratitude to them for raising him.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. cover | B. buy | C. spend | D. get |
| 2. A. permission | B. advice | C. help | D. payment |
| 3. A. shops | B. institutions | C. fairs | D. markets |
| 4. A. run | B. make | C. do | D. get |
| 5. A. mechanics | B. managers | C. doctors | D. scientists |
| 6. A. employs | B. provides | C. stays | D. pays |
| 7. A. visit | B. apply | C. attend | D. go |
| 8. A. degree | B. apprentice | C. salary | D. job |

2 Read the text and complete each sentence on page 66 with no more than THREE words from the text.

From a school-leaver to an award-winning teacher

We spoke with Mai Ha, an award-winning teacher, who grew up in a poor mountainous area. It's amazing what she's achieved and how much she's contributed to her community.

Hi Mai Ha! Tell us about your education.

My parents always supported my studies, and I left school with high grades. Several top universities offered me a place, but I wanted to become a teacher of English, so I chose the University of Languages and International Studies.

I joined the university English language club, practising my English with native speakers and taking part in cultural exchanges. I also worked as a teaching assistant, which helped me improve my teaching skills. So after graduation, I got several job offers in Ha Noi.

But you returned to your home town. Why?

I think my old school needed me more than some big school in the city. English gave me lots of opportunities, and I wanted other young people in my town to learn the language and connect to the world.

You're also involved in other initiatives. Can you tell us about them?

I became a member of several international teaching communities, and learnt a lot from experts and other English teachers. So I introduced an online platform to students at my school. They use it to communicate in English with teenagers from around the world. Our school even teamed up with a school in Manchester, and students from both schools worked on several projects together.

You've just won the Teacher of the Year award. Congratulations! How do you feel about it?
 Thank you! I'm very proud of winning the award, but I'm prouder of my students, who work very hard to achieve their goals and learn new things. There is nothing more inspiring than seeing my students start to believe in themselves.

1. After leaving school, Mai Ha went to university and trained to become a _____.
2. Mai Ha joined the English language club at her university. She also worked as a _____.
3. After graduation, she returned to her home town to teach English at her _____.
4. Mai Ha's students use _____ to connect with teenagers from other countries and improve their English.
5. Mai Ha is very pleased when her hard-working students _____ and learn new things.

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Tom:** Ms Hoa, _____ an appointment with you next Monday to discuss my essay. Would 9 a.m. be convenient for you?

Ms Hoa: All right, I'll see you then.

- A. I'd like to make
 B. I'd like to do
 C. I'd like to call
 D. I like to book

2. **Lan:** Ms Van, I would like to meet you to review my exam grades. Will you be available at 2 p.m. today?

Ms Van: I'm sorry, _____ this afternoon.

- A. I can't do it
 B. I can't make it
 C. I don't want it
 D. I don't need it

3. **Khoa:** Mr Smith, could I meet you on Friday afternoon after 4:30?

Mr Smith: OK, _____ at around five.

- A. I'd like to
 B. may I see you
 C. I'll see you
 D. I can meet

4. **Lan:** Good afternoon. Is Dr Hoa in her office today?

Receptionist: Sorry, she's just left for an important meeting. She'll _____ to see you tomorrow morning.

- A. sound good
 B. suit you
 C. be convenient
 D. be available

5. **Laura:** Mike, I'd like to arrange a meeting of the history club next week. _____ for you?

Mike: I think Tuesday after school will suit me.

- A. Would Tuesday suit
 B. What time
 C. When's convenient
 D. Are you free

2 Talk about your plans after leaving secondary school. Use the ideas below to help you. You can start your talk with the sentence below.

- type of educational institution you want to go to
- reasons why you have chosen it
- what you can do after you finish your studies there
- what you need to do to achieve your plans

'Today, I'm going to talk about my plans after leaving secondary school ...'

VI Writing

1 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some verbs.

1. I / write / ask / information / language courses / your learning centre.

2. Could / you / please / let / know / whether / there / German courses / your language centre?

3. I / wonder / if / your language centre / offer / German course / beginners.

4. I / would like / know / how long / course for beginners / last.

5. Could / you / please / tell / length / course for beginners?

6. I / would / grateful / you could tell / course fees.

7. Would you mind / tell / there / native teachers / your language centre?

8. It / would / great / you could send / information / my email address.

2 Rewrite the questions without changing their meanings.

1. Does your language centre offer English courses?

→ Could you please tell me _____?

2. What is the average class size at your school?

→ I want to know _____.

3. How much does a course for beginners cost?
→ I would be grateful if you could tell me _____.
4. Do all your teachers have professional teaching qualifications?
→ Would you mind telling me _____?
5. Could you send your school brochure to my address?
→ It would be great if _____.
6. Can I start classes immediately?
→ I'd like to know _____.
7. What facilities do you provide at your school?
→ I'd appreciate it if you could _____.
8. Do you have any online resources for self-study?
→ I wonder _____.

3 Write a letter (140–170 words) to request information about the course in the advertisement below. Use the suggested ideas in the box to help you or your own ideas.

**Success
Language
Centre**

Want to learn foreign languages?

- Are you interested in learning foreign languages?
- We provide all kinds of courses in many languages.

Contact information:
 Email: languagecentre@web.mail
 Address: 50 Peace Street, Green City

- German courses?
 - Length of a course for beginners?
 - How often are classes?
 - Course fees? Any discount?
 - Are there native teachers?

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and mark the intonation using ↗ (fall-rise intonation) or ↘ (falling intonation). Then practise saying them.

1. Could you please tell me where to buy self-study materials?
2. Shall we now talk about methods of learning vocabulary?
3. Would you like to borrow my computer for your online class?
4. Sit down and be quiet for a few minutes.
5. Would you like to join the life skills workshop?
6. Why don't you take notes of the teacher's instructions?
7. Make use of the time-management app to complete all your tasks.
8. Could you please show me how to use this washing machine?

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words and phrases in the box.

confidence	responsibility	trust	life skill
get into the habit	come up with	study plan	independent

1. Even as a child, Nga was very _____. She always preferred to do things by herself.
2. She knows how to set her own learning goals and create good _____ to achieve them.
3. Children can earn their parents' _____ by being honest with them.
4. Learners can boost their _____ by completing tasks and solving problems on their own.
5. After a long discussion, we _____ some amazing ideas for our school party.
6. It is important not to _____ of staying up late.
7. My sister takes her _____ as a primary teacher very seriously.
8. Getting around by yourself using public transport, walking, or cycling is one of the basic _____.

2 Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. If you're **self-study/self-motivated**, you can study and achieve good results without pressure from others.
2. Good **decision-making skills/life skills** involve identifying the problem, and then coming up with as many solutions as possible.
3. Some people are never able to **get around/carry out** their plans.
4. Lack of sleep can affect teenage **brain development/skills development**.
5. Students who study online may have difficulty **developing relationships/managing money** with their classmates.
6. Learning to make **decisions/money** is part of growing up.
7. You can better organise your school activities by **making use of/carrying out** time-management tools, such as apps or diaries.
8. Students should **gain work experience/schedule enough time** to relax and sleep to be healthy.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Independent _____ plan their learning and set their own goals.
A. teachers B. learners C. parents D. neighbours
2. Is becoming independent as _____ as we may think?
A. challenging B. curious C. responsible D. academic
3. Self-study gives learners more _____ as they can decide what and when they should study.
A. challenge B. freedom
C. difficulty D. confidence
4. My parents have always allowed me some _____.
A. self-study B. confidence
C. responsibility D. independence
5. I've gained my parents' trust, and they believe that I'm _____ when I'm out and about.
A. interesting B. dependent
C. self-motivated D. responsible
6. They do part-time jobs to gain work experience and learn how to _____ money.
A. manage B. lose C. plan D. provide
7. Babysitting and dog walking are good _____ for teenagers.
A. well-paid jobs B. chores C. part-time jobs D. life skills
8. This _____ app helps me create to-do lists and organise my tasks.
A. time-management B. money-management
C. skill-development D. self-study



1 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. It is Viet/Viet uses a time-management app to plan his schedule every week.
2. It was the time-management/The time-management app that Viet used to plan his schedule.
3. It was last week/Last week, Viet decided to start using a time-management app.
4. It wasn't his father/His father didn't who recommended the time-management app to Viet.
5. It was Mike/Mike had the confidence to deal with difficult situations at school.
6. It was at school/At school that Mike had to deal with difficult situations.
7. It was a difficult classmate/A difficult classmate that Mike had to deal with at school.
8. It is Mai who/Mai wants to become independent from her parents after she leaves school.

2 Complete the answers to these questions using cleft sentences focusing on the word or phrases in brackets.

1. Does your father want you to contact him from time to time while you're out? (my mother)
→ No. It _____ from time to time while I'm out.
2. Did the students make their study plans at home? (at school)
→ No. It _____ made their study plans.
3. Did your parents think you didn't have the confidence to deal with difficult situations? (my grandparents)
→ No. It _____ have the confidence to deal with difficult situations.
4. Would you like to include all your activities in your weekly schedule? (all my responsibilities)
→ No. It _____ like to include in my weekly schedule.
5. Did your group give a presentation on how to develop life skills yesterday? (the day before yesterday)
→ No. It _____ a presentation on how to develop life skills.
6. Does Tung know how to get around by himself using public transport? (Tuan)
→ No. It _____ how to get around by himself using public transport.
7. Does the course in decision-making skills start this week? (next week)
→ No. It _____ the course in decision-making skills starts.
8. Did they prepare their group presentation in the school library? (in the classroom)
→ No. It _____ their group presentation.

3 There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it. Some mistakes involve removing or adding a word.

1. It was yesterday who Mai taught Nam how to cook rice.
2. It was Nam when Mai taught how to cook rice yesterday.
3. It was rice where Mai taught Nam how to cook yesterday.
4. It was cooking rice when Mai taught Nam yesterday.
5. My sister who started taking the bus to school alone when she was ten.
6. It wasn't my brother started taking the bus to school alone at the age of ten.
7. It was to school which my sister started taking the bus alone when she was ten.
8. It is at the sports club we will attend a talk about a healthy lifestyle.

IV Reading

1 Read the text. Match the headings (A-F) below with the paragraphs (1-4). There are TWO extra headings.

- A. Planning how to use your money
- B. Learning valuable lessons
- C. The importance of saving money
- D. Opening a bank account
- E. Saving your pocket money for university
- F. Earning money as a teenager

How to earn and manage money

1. _____

You probably get some pocket money from your parents by doing nothing. But you can tell them that you'll be happy to earn the money by doing chores for them. It's also good to work for someone else, such as a neighbour or grandparent, to earn more money. Doing a part-time job at a family-run café is not a bad idea.

2. _____

Once you have earned some money, think about having a bank account. Generally, teenagers can't open bank accounts by themselves, so their parents will need to help. By having them as co-owners, you'll learn valuable lessons from your parents about how to keep track of spending and balance your account.

3. _____

While earning money is difficult, spending it is very easy. As a teenager, you should learn how to manage your money carefully so that you can become a responsible and independent adult. Always plan what to buy and how much you can afford to spend on it. For example, if you buy something for yourself or a family member, think about its price and where to buy it. Don't spend more than you earn.

4. _____

People often say 'A penny saved is a penny earned' meaning that it's important to save the money you already have. You can use your savings for bigger things, such as school trips or university fees. Once you start earning a salary, follow the 50/30/20 rule: 50 per cent for needs, 30 per cent for wants, and 20 per cent for savings.

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Bank accounts for teens

To become independent, teens need to learn about financial responsibility. Managing a bank account provides first-hand (1) _____ and valuable lessons about saving and spending money.

First, do some (2) _____ on banks in your area and choose one. Go to its website to find out the different types of bank accounts and what you can use them for. Get some (3) _____ from your parents as well. Then call the bank to make a(n) (4) _____ during office hours and go there to discuss your bank account and fill in an application form. You will also need proof of your (5) _____ and some money to put in your new account. If you're under 18, you may also consider having a joint account with a parent. This way, your parents will be kept (6) _____ about any activity in the bank account.

A bank account can teach you how to save and spend money. You'll learn the value of money and get into the habit of saving money. Try to regularly put pocket money, (7) _____ gifts received for birthdays, or any earnings from part-time jobs into your account, and watch your savings (8) _____.

Experts say having a bank account is a great way to learn about banking services and apps and to (9) _____ your financial abilities. Building your money knowledge, skills, and (10) _____ can prepare you for independent living.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. library | B. independence | C. responsibility | D. experience |
| 2. A. learning | B. studying | C. research | D. planning |
| 3. A. help | B. advice | C. books | D. decision |
| 4. A. appointment | B. plan | C. meeting | D. decision |
| 5. A. identity | B. information | C. birthday | D. character |
| 6. A. learnt | B. informed | C. curious | D. managed |
| 7. A. card | B. valuable | C. family | D. cash |
| 8. A. carry out | B. decrease | C. grow | D. develop |
| 9. A. gain | B. boost | C. earn | D. better |
| 10. A. habits | B. routine | C. to-do lists | D. development |

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

Conversation 1

Nam: Mum, I was offered a part-time job in the café nearby during the summer holiday.
(1) *Can I take it?/Can I go there?*

Mum: Yes, of course. (2) *Well done./Best wishes,* Nam. It's a great idea to earn some pocket money.

Conversation 2

Nam: Dad, I got paid 100 dollars today. I don't think there is space for the money in my piggy bank. (3) *How should I spend it?/What should I do?*

Dad: (4) *Best of luck./Congratulations* on receiving your first salary. I think it's time for you to open a bank account.

Conversation 3

Nam: Ms Ha, I'm afraid I'm not feeling well. Can I leave school early today?

Ms Ha: Yes, of course. Hope (5) *you feel better/wish you luck* tomorrow.

Nam: (6) *Thanks so much./The same to you.*

Conversation 4

Nam: (7) *Did you hear?/Guess what?* I'm going to the bank to apply for a savings account. It'll not only keep my money safe, but it'll also earn me more money.

Mai: Sounds great! I hope you get your bank account quickly. (8) *Good luck./Best wishes.*

Conversation 5

Mark: Tet is coming. Mai, (9) *I wish you a healthy new year./I hope you feel better soon.*

Mai: (10) *Thanks so much./You're welcome,* Mark.

2 Give instructions on how to open a bank account using some of the ideas in the box. You can start with the sentences on page 75.

- do some research and choose a bank
- make an appointment
- go to the bank with proof of identity and address, and some money or a cheque
- choose a suitable account (current or savings)
- fill in an application form
- submit the form
- put some money into the account

Notes:

Current account – allows you to manage your day-to-day spending

Savings account – designed to keep money for long-term goals and allows you to earn some interest

'It's important to learn about banking services to become independent. Follow these simple steps to open a bank account. First, ...'

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Secondary school students can earn extra pocket money by taking part-time jobs.
→ Taking part-time jobs can help _____ money.
2. Teenagers can buy some of the things they need or want with the money they earn.
→ The money teenagers earn can be used to _____.
3. Teenagers are forced to learn how to manage their time better when they have part-time jobs.
→ Having part-time jobs forces teenagers _____ better.
4. Students have to be more efficient at working and studying.
→ Students have to _____ efficiently.
5. Students have to make better use of their time.
→ Students have to be _____.
6. Teenagers can develop communication skills by interacting with different people.
→ Interaction with different people can help _____.
7. Students can become aware of cultural differences in the workplace.
→ Students can become familiar _____ the workplace.
8. Having a part-time job can help a teenager gain work experience.
→ A teenager can _____ by having a part-time job.

2 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. You may need to change the forms of some nouns and verbs.

1. Secondary school student / who take / part-time job / may become tired / stressed.

2. Teen / work / be often very busy / have less time / rest and study.

3. Teenagers / work / study / the same time / may not / get enough sleep.

TEST YOURSELF

3

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences. Mark the changes in intonation using ↘ (falling intonation), ↗ (rising intonation), → (level-rising intonation), or ↗↘ (fall-rise intonation). (4 pts)

1. On my trip, I bought several postcards, a cookbook, and some souvenirs.
2. Did you learn about the history of the ancient town at school?
3. I want to study abroad after finishing secondary school.
4. Would you like to join the walking tour next week?

II Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences with the words from the box. (6 pts)

cultural	self-motivated	apprenticeships
graduation	historic	management

5. My parents taught me to be _____ in everything I do.
6. You should use time-_____ tools to plan your work more effectively.
7. I am honoured to be invited to speak at the _____ ceremony tomorrow.
8. Nowadays, school-leavers can apply for _____ in different industries.
9. The local authorities have made every effort to preserve _____ buildings such as pagodas and monuments.
10. Since *quan ho* was recognised as a World _____ Heritage by UNESCO, this music style has been promoted to a much wider audience.

Choose the correct answers to complete the following sentences. (6 pts)

11. Many important **historic/historical** documents were destroyed when the library was burnt down.
12. In the UK, a bachelor's **degree/certificate** takes at least three years to complete.
13. Knowing how to manage time and money is considered an important life **skill/ability**.
14. This **vocational/high** school offers a range of courses for school-leavers.

26. It was the museum shop that I bought the photos of Hoi An Ancient Town.

A B C D

27. Minh was the only student answer all of the test questions.

A B C D

28. My sister is going to go to Paris discover the beautiful architecture of the city.

A B C D

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (7 pts)

Advantages of vocational training

A vocational school offers post-secondary training for a specific job, often in healthcare, technical, or other hands-on areas. Vocational schools are different from typical three- or four-year universities because their courses are less (29) _____ and more practical. Their goal is to provide students with the skills they need to (30) _____ in a specific trade.

Each vocational course is different since every job requires different skills. (31) _____, a graphic designer will learn very different things from a fashion designer. Vocational training is very (32) _____ for career development. Its advantage over other types of colleges is that its (33) _____ is usually shorter. As training is highly focused and specific, some vocational courses can be completed in under a year or even in several months. In addition, vocational training is not only cheaper than university education, but graduates can also start earning a (34) _____ in their chosen job or trade immediately.

In sum, vocational schools offer career-training opportunities so that people can be (35) _____ in the job market and start doing what they love sooner.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 29. A. academic | B. educational | C. informal | D. useful |
| 30. A. work | B. study | C. leave | D. graduate |
| 31. A. However | B. For example | C. As a result | D. Because |
| 32. A. attractive | B. formal | C. interesting | D. important |
| 33. A. duration | B. cost | C. experience | D. system |
| 34. A. qualification | B. degree | C. salary | D. money |
| 35. A. competitive | B. skilful | C. responsible | D. careful |

Read the text and choose the best answers. (4 pts)

Making the leap from school to university

Getting into university is an important event for young people. While most students are excited about it, they should also be aware of the difference between university and school.

At school, most of your learning is done in the classroom. Teachers give you regular assignments and provide support and resources to help you complete **them**. Meanwhile, most of your learning at university involves self-studying and project work that you need to plan and complete by a certain date. It is your responsibility to review lecture notes, read textbooks, and do research to find information in the library or online.

Your relationships at school are often limited to schoolmates or classmates. You interact with them mostly in a school environment; therefore, your group of friends is small and very familiar. By contrast, at university, you not only have more **contacts**, but you also meet people from different backgrounds. Therefore, you need better social skills to deal with any conflict you may come into when interacting with other people.

As a secondary school student, you also live with your parents who provide you with the daily care and support you need. You don't have to worry about things such as shopping or cooking for yourself. You have your parents take care of your physical and mental well-being. Once you go to university, you will probably move away from home and start to live independently. You need to improve your life skills so that you can manage your own life.

- 36.** What is the text mainly about?
- A. A comparison between school life and university life.
 - B. An explanation why university life is more interesting.
 - C. Advice on how to leap into university life.
 - D. A report on the difficulties of university life.
- 37.** What does the word **'them'** in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. classrooms
 - B. teachers
 - C. assignments
 - D. resources
- 38.** The word **'contacts'** in paragraph 3 mostly means _____.
- A. people you know
 - B. physical interactions you have
 - C. people you want to contact
 - D. social benefits you have
- 39.** Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?
- A. Students will know more people from different places at university.
 - B. At school, students rarely receive support from teachers to complete their homework.
 - C. At university, students need to be more responsible for their own learning.
 - D. Students need good life skills to live independently at university.

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. Nam: My final exam is tomorrow.

Minh: _____!

- A. Good luck
- B. Congratulations
- C. Well done
- D. Best wishes

41. Lan: We're going to Nha Trang for our holiday. We're leaving tomorrow.

Mai: Really? _____!

- A. Have a good time
- B. Same to you
- C. Get well soon
- D. Happy New Year

I Pronunciation

Read the questions below and mark the intonation using ↘ (falling intonation) or ↗ (rising intonation). Then practise saying them.

1. Is she suffering from anxiety or depression?
2. Is her essay about social or environmental issues?
3. Does the organisation support victims of physical or mental bullying?
4. Are we going to invite the pop singer, the boy band, or the dance group?
5. Do you want to go to university in Australia, England, or the US?
6. Does bullying cause victims to become depressed or experience physical illness?
7. Are we going to propose the idea to teachers or parents first?
8. Would you like me to help with designing the posters, preparing the slides, or writing the invitations?

II Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

overpopulation
bullying

body shaming
peer pressure

poverty
depression

crime
alcohol

1. Many cities are facing the problem of _____ as more people are moving to large urban areas.
2. We should help the police to fight _____ if we want to live in a safe neighbourhood.
3. The best way to stop _____ is to accept differences in size and shape.
4. When my brother started coming home with bruises on his arms and legs, my parents thought he was a victim of physical _____.
5. The police found out that the taxi driver had drunk _____ before the accident.
6. The increasing number of young people suffering from _____ is worrying.
7. I don't say no to _____ because I want to try the things that my friends are doing.
8. We often organise charity events to raise money for people living in _____.

2 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Walking alone at night still causes **anxiety/depression** in girls and women.
2. We are starting a(n) **social/environmental** awareness campaign about depression among young people next week.
3. Avoid using **violent/offensive** language, which may hurt people.
4. It's not good to tell **lies/truths** to your parents.
5. More and more teenagers are experiencing **physical bullying/cyberbullying** on social media.
6. My sister suffered from **depression/peer pressure** after failing her university entrance exam.
7. **Teenagers/Victims** of bullying often feel angry, helpless, and afraid.
8. The programme is too **violent/bullying** to be shown to children.

3 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. We are carrying _____ a campaign to encourage people to buy local products.
A. in B. out C. on D. with
2. You shouldn't be ashamed _____ your appearance.
A. of B. about C. with D. for
3. We should raise people's awareness _____ these social issues.
A. with B. in C. on D. of
4. Parents don't like their children hanging _____ with friends who always get in trouble.
A. out B. in C. on D. over
5. Not many people are brave enough to stand _____ bullies.
A. in with B. in on C. up with D. up to
6. _____ bullying includes using offensive language to embarrass or upset another person.
A. Physical B. Cyber C. Mental D. Verbal
7. Improving your self-_____ is one way to deal with body shaming.
A. confident B. confidence C. study D. importance
8. Peer _____ can have positive or negative effects on teenagers.
A. pressure B. stress C. influence D. anxiety

III Grammar

1 Choose the best answers to complete the sentences.

1. Many people joined our campaign. _____, it was a huge success.
A. Moreover B. However C. As a result D. Besides

2. _____ the heavy police presence, there is an increase in crime in the city.
 A. Although B. Despite C. Because D. Because of
3. Overpopulation is a common problem in big cities. _____, the population in rural areas is declining.
 A. By contrast B. Besides C. In addition D. Although
4. Many parents today work long hours. _____, they miss seeing their children grow up.
 A. As a consequence B. Besides
 C. However D. Although
5. _____ my friend was a victim of bullying at school, he felt embarrassed to report the bully.
 A. Because B. Besides C. Although D. However
6. In addition _____, we also organise charity events to raise money.
 A. to awareness campaigns B. awareness campaigns
 C. starting awareness campaigns D. we started awareness campaign
7. _____ peer pressure, I never skipped classes or smoked cigarettes.
 A. In spite B. In spite of C. As a result D. In addition to
8. The world is facing many social issues nowadays. _____, we need to work together to solve them.
 A. Therefore B. In addition C. As a result D. By contrast
9. Despite _____ many complaints about bullying, the school hasn't introduced any anti-bullying policies.
 A. receiving B. received C. to receive D. we received

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. Because of (bully) _____, she was scared of going to school.
2. In addition to (live) _____ in poverty, many children experience health problems.
3. Despite (have) _____ interesting ideas, my brother was too shy to discuss them with his classmates.
4. In spite of the (support) _____ of our teacher, we were not allowed to carry out the social awareness campaign.
5. Although poverty (be) _____ a major issue in the city, little has been done about it so far.

3 There is a mistake in each item. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. In addition with health problems, alcohol could also cause memory loss.
2. My parents had to deal with many problems. Besides of this, they worked very hard to save money for a house.
3. Many people in my neighbourhood have lost their jobs. As result, crime has increased.
4. Despite of our successful social awareness campaign, there is still much work to do to reduce poverty.

5. Because of my teacher liked my idea so much, I decided to submit it to the ideas competition.
6. The environmental issues in our community have been solved. With contrast, people experience more social problems.
7. Depression is a common issue in our modern society. Although, not much has been done about it among young people.
8. Moreover to supporting your friends in studying harder, you can encourage them to try a new sport or hobby.
9. In addition to her low grades, my sister was accepted into university.
10. The brain continues to develop until the mid-to late-20s. However, teenagers respond to stress differently than adults.

IV Reading

1 Read the text. Match the headings (A-F) below with the paragraphs (1-4). There are **TWO** extra headings.

- A. Cyberbullying
- B. Smoking and drinking
- C. Being overweight
- D. Peer pressure
- E. Stress
- F. School violence and bullying

Common issues facing teenagers today

Being a teenager is not easy. According to a recent survey, the most common issues facing teenagers today include the following:

1. _____

Many parents think that social media is largely to blame as this is where teens often see images of famous or normal people drinking or smoking. This behaviour is often presented as 'cool' and 'fashionable'. In the USA, more than one out of five secondary school students admitted having drunk alcohol regularly.

2. _____

While schools are supposed to provide a safe and healthy environment, they might actually be among the most dangerous places for many students. It is not uncommon for teenagers to experience bullying or physical violence at school. Often, victims suffer in silence as they feel reporting a bully won't make a difference.

3. _____

Academic pressure and family expectations are the main reasons for this issue. Many young people nowadays spend a lot of time studying, doing homework, or revising for tests. In Korea, for example, students often spend between 12 to 16 hours per day at school and at an educational centre, and sleep only four hours per night.

4. _____

The figures for the USA and the UK are alarming. Many young people spend their free time on social media and don't get enough exercise to maintain a healthy weight. Stress can also lead to weight gain as it encourages people to turn to food for comfort and stress relief.

2 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Social media issues

It is hard to (1) _____ a Gen Z teenager growing up without smartphones and social media. (2) _____, while these sites provide entertainment and ways to connect with people, they can also harm young people.

One of the risks is cyberbullying, especially body shaming. Social media users often hide their identities online, so it is (3) _____ for them to post offensive comments or images. Social media can also make teens feel less (4) _____. (5) _____ images of paper-thin models and glamorous 'influencers' with expensive cars and clothes are everywhere, teenagers start thinking that being slim and (6) _____ is the only way to be accepted in society and become successful. (7) _____, there is a risk that they meet bad people online, as well as come across harmful content.

Parents can't ban teenagers from social networks (8) _____ it is actually impossible to do so. (9) _____, young people should learn how to stay safe online. Parents and teachers play an essential role here as knowing how their children and students use the Internet is essential for (10) _____ them online.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. accept | B. imagine | C. know | D. believe |
| 2. A. However | B. Besides | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 3. A. more difficult | B. impossible | C. easier | D. dangerous |
| 4. A. violent | B. confident | C. fashionable | D. confidence |
| 5. A. As | B. Besides | C. Although | D. While |
| 6. A. healthy | B. generous | C. rich | D. clever |
| 7. A. However | B. In addition | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 8. A. although | B. because | C. while | D. for example |
| 9. A. However | B. Moreover | C. By contrast | D. Instead |
| 10. A. encouraging | B. promoting | C. preserving | D. protecting |

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

Conversation 1

Tom: I'm afraid I won't be able to play in tomorrow's match.

Dave: What **ashamed!**/**a shame!**

Conversation 2

Claire: My grandma has just passed away. I'm going to miss her so much.

Jane: *What a pity/I'm so sorry* to hear that.

Conversation 3

Nam: I tried my best, but my team didn't win yesterday.

Dad: I know *how it feels/that's too bad*, son. Don't blame yourself.

Conversation 4

Mary: I had a terrible headache last night and couldn't finish my homework.

Jim: *I can sympathise with you./How disappointing!* I often have headaches when I'm stressed.

2 Talk about what you should or shouldn't do to stay safe on social media. Use the suggested ideas below to help you. You may add your own ideas. You can start your talk with the sentence below.

- Turn on the safety mode on your web browsers and social networking sites.
- Avoid making friends with people you don't know.
- Report or block people who have a negative influence on you.
- Understand that beautiful images do not always represent success or happiness.

'There are certain things we should do to stay safe on social media. ...'

VI Writing

1 Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.

1. Because there is an increase in cyberbullying, many schools have to update their anti-bullying policies.

→ Because of the _____.

2. Although the police are using new methods to control crime in the city, crime figures are still high.

→ Despite _____.

3. Many teenagers have to deal with physical bullying. They also have to deal with cyberbullying.

→ In addition _____.

4. Many teenagers are afraid or not sure if they are bullied or not, so they don't do anything about their situation.

→ _____ . Therefore, _____ .

5. In spite of developing health problems, some people continue to drink too much.
→ Although _____.
6. Because of test anxiety, some students suffer from stress and fail to do well in their exams.
→ Because _____.
7. I'm getting anxious about my English exam, and I don't think I have enough time to revise for it.
→ _____, Besides, _____.
8. The Internet is a great source of information, but it may not be reliable.
→ _____, However, _____.

2 Use the words and phrases below, and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences. Change the verb forms if necessary.

1. Although / his parent / not approve of / his friends / he / continue / hang out / them.

2. City dwellers / get / richer. / By contrast / rural areas / become / poorer.

3. Our campaign / aim / help / poor / people / by / create / jobs opportunities / for them.

4. We / hope / you / would consider / our proposal / because / it / could help / our school / become / safer place / everyone.

5. People / all ages / take part / campaign / last week. / Moreover / a famous singer / come / perform / one of our events.

6. Parents / start / campaign / reduce / violent content / TV / as / they / believe / it / harmful / children.

7. We / need / draw / people's attention / pressing / social issues / such as / poverty / crime / our city.

8. Body shaming / very serious / issue / teenagers / nowadays / although / many people / not feel / comfortable / talk about it.

3 Write a proposal (150–180 words) to the local authority about organising charity events. Use the suggested ideas below to help you. You can also add your own ideas.

Title: Organising charity events to help poor, needy, and homeless people

Who: people who are interested and free to help, especially cooks and hairdressers

When: weekends

Duration: three months

Where: City Park

Activities: cooking and serving free meals, free haircuts, giving away donated food

Goals:

- to raise awareness of the issue
- to encourage kindness in the community
- to help the poor and homeless
- to understand their needs

Title: Organising charity events to help poor, needy, and homeless people

To: _____

Date: _____

Prepared by: _____

1. Introduction:

2. Details about the event:

3. Goals and benefits:

4. Conclusion:

Unit 10

THE ECOSYSTEM

I Pronunciation

Read the following conversations. Put a tick to indicate the appropriate intonation (rising or falling) on the question tags. Then practise saying them.

Conversation 1. (*A is not sure of B's answer*)

A: You will prepare the slides for tomorrow's talk, won't you? _____

B: OK, I'll do that. _____

Conversation 2. (*B is making a point*)

A: Siberian tigers are endangered animals.

B: That's right. We should protect them, shouldn't we? _____

Conversation 3. (*A isn't sure of B's answer*)

A: You are attending the workshop on protecting local biodiversity on Monday, aren't you? _____

B: Yes, I'm giving a talk about the loss of local fauna. _____

Conversation 4. (*A is making a point*)

A: Nam is a very talented young man. He has won a scholarship at Hanoi University, hasn't he? _____

B: That's right. _____

Conversation 5. (*B is making a point*)

A: The trip to U Minh National Park was amazing.

B: We saw so many animals and plants, didn't we? _____

Conversation 6. (*A isn't sure of B's answer*)

A: You don't know if our proposal was accepted, do you? _____

B: I'm afraid it wasn't. No one supported it. _____

Conversation 7. (*A is sure of B's answer*)

A: People should use less fresh water, shouldn't they? _____

B: Yes, I agree with you. _____

Conversation 8. (*A isn't sure of B's answer*)

A: I don't think I received your proposal. You haven't submitted it, have you? _____

B: Yes, I have. _____

II Vocabulary

1 Put the words in the box into the correct column.

fauna	sunlight	flora	air
humans	bacteria	water	soil

Living things	Non-living things
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- Deforestation of the area was stopped by the local community's _____ efforts. (converse)
- Some animals are in danger because their _____ habitats are being destroyed. (nature)
- Scientists have discovered millions of _____ things on our planet. (live)
- Asian elephant is one of the largest _____ in the world. (mammal)
- You can have a lot of fun exploring the beautiful _____ parks in the region. (nation)
- Conserving natural resources can help prevent the _____ of biodiversity on our planet. (lose)
- Each plant helps protect _____ and supports the ecosystem of an area. (biodiverse)
- The rare Javan rhino is the world's most _____ animal. (danger)

3 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words and phrase in the box.

biodiversity	species	habitat	food chain
tropical forest	coral reef	protect	native

- Creating _____ areas for endangered species is one way to save wildlife.
- There are many different types of _____ around the world from forests to deserts and from small lakes to the open sea.
- _____ is essential for the processes that support all life on Earth.
- _____ not only cool the earth's surface, but also provide us with food and water.
- It is believed that there are more than five million _____ of insects, but only one million have been found and described.

6. Scientists estimate that 25 per cent of all marine species live in and around _____.
7. A _____ describes how each living thing gets food, and how energy and nutrients are passed from one creature to another.
8. Biologists have found more than 350 mammal species _____ to Australia.

III Grammar

1 Use the words in the box to make compound nouns. Then match them to the definitions below. There is an example for you.

shopping	belt	card	credit	thunder	forecast	storm
number	house	phone	seat	weather	window	green

Example: People use this glass building for growing plants. greenhouse

1. You use this when you want to call a person, company, or an organisation. _____
2. You can use this to pay instead of using cash. _____
3. You should wear this when you're on a plane. _____
4. You watch or listen to it when you want to know whether it will rain or not. _____
5. When this happens, you should go indoors. _____
6. You do this when looking at goods without buying them. _____

2 Match a word from A with a word from B to make compound nouns. Then use them to complete the sentences below.

A				B			
traffic	post	week	hay	man	jam	end	reserve
rain	police	fire	nature	place	box	fever	forest

1. Laura is late because there was a terrible _____ in the city centre.
2. Can you please put this letter in the _____?
3. The _____ stopped the teenagers and asked for their identity documents.
4. In winter, we like to sit in front of the _____ to get warm.
5. The first major _____ was Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, the United States.
6. What are your plans for the _____?
7. Fortunately, there are many products available for treating symptoms of _____.
8. The Amazon _____ is home to more than a third of all the world's species of plants, birds, and animals.

3 What do we call these things and people? Complete the sentences using compound nouns. There is an example for you.

Example: The service of providing medical care is **healthcare**.

1. The heat and light energy produced by the sun is called _____.
2. The centre which focuses on projects of new ideas or creativity is called _____.
3. A room in a house where people sit together, relax, or watch TV is a(n) _____.
4. A car that competes in races is a _____.
5. An area where people park their cars is a _____.
6. A container for waste that will be recycled, for example, paper or plastic, is called a _____.
7. An area of land where large amounts of waste are buried underground is a _____.
8. Paper which is not wanted and is thrown away is _____.

IV Reading

1 Read the text and choose the best answers.

Viet Nam's flora and fauna

With a coastline of over 3,260 kilometres, Viet Nam is (1) _____ to many different kinds of flora and fauna. From the Fansipan Peak all the way down to the Mekong Delta, the country has a rich (2) _____ of wildlife. However, due to population growth and rapid urban development, many of Viet Nam's plant and (3) _____ species are endangered.

Natural habitats are threatened by deforestation and the (4) _____ of natural resources. Several unique species have almost disappeared in recent years (5) _____ the illegal wildlife trade. The trade in animal parts continues to be a serious problem (6) _____ the heavy punishment. There is still high demand for elephant ivory, rhino horn, turtle eggs, and other wild animal parts. This has forced a number of mammals and other (7) _____ onto the Red List of Threatened Species. In 2010, Viet Nam's last Javan rhino was shot and killed for its (8) _____.

Nevertheless, there are still many other native species found in the country's dense forests. Scientists continue to (9) _____ unique and rare animals such as the saola and the pangolin. However, if the country wants to conserve its biodiversity and fascinating features, it still has (10) _____ to go.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A. area | B. location | C. place | D. home |
| 2. A. diversity | B. complex | C. number | D. footprint |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 3. A. flora | B. fauna | C. animal | D. creature |
| 4. A. use | B. overuse | C. misuse | D. lack |
| 5. A. due | B. although | C. because of | D. because |
| 6. A. because of | B. despite | C. due to | D. since |
| 7. A. things | B. flora | C. birds | D. creatures |
| 8. A. horn | B. ivory | C. eggs | D. parts |
| 9. A. list | B. shoot | C. meet | D. discover |
| 10. A. a lot | B. a long way | C. some way | D. nothing |

2 Read the text and match the highlighted words with the meanings.

Food chains

Each living thing can be a part of different food chains. Living things can be producers or consumers. Producers make their own food. For example, many plants are in the producers' group as they use energy from the sun, water and **nutrients** from the soil. Consumers, on the other hand, don't make their own food. Some eat producers or other consumers, such as animals, while others eat both. For example, farm animals like cows, chickens and pigs eat corn, grass, and hay because they cannot make food for themselves like many plants do.

A food chain is the **sequence** of who eat whom in an ecosystem. For instance, the sun makes energy for the grass, which gets eaten by a zebra, which gets eaten by a lion. Or, the grass gets eaten by a cricket, which gets eaten by a snake, which gets eaten by an owl. These are all examples of food chains.

Food chains show how all living things depend on each other. For example, we as consumers drink fruit juice made from a plant or producer. We also consume dairy products such as milk and cheese, which come from other consumers like cows and sheep. So producers and consumers are **interdependent**.

There are many food chains in the various habitats on Earth. Animals that eat other animals are called predators, and the animals they eat are called prey. Consumers are divided into three **categories**: herbivores, omnivores and carnivores. A herbivore only eats plants, an omnivore eats plants and meat, and a carnivore only eats meat.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. the order that actions happen in | _____ |
| 2. substances that keep a living thing alive and help it grow | _____ |
| 3. groups of people or things with particular features | _____ |
| 4. consisting of parts that depend on each other | _____ |

3 Read the text in **2** again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. All living things are producers.		
2. Sun and soil help producers make their own food.		
3. Examples of consumers are animals kept for their milk or meat.		
4. Lions have become a top predator in a food chain by eating animals that feed on grass.		
5. People are both consumers and producers.		
6. There are very few food chains on Earth.		
7. The only food that herbivores eat is meat.		

V Speaking

1 Complete the conversations by circling the best answers. Then practise reading them.

1. **Lan:** Mai, do you fancy going on a day trip to Cuc Phuong National Park?

Mai: Yes, _____. I heard it has amazing flora and fauna.

- A. it is a good trip
- B. I'd love to go there
- C. I love going to parks
- D. I agree. The park is amazing

2. **Nam:** I don't like the idea of throwing away used paper and empty bottles. Shall we use them to make school items?

Lan: _____.

- A. We can make a lot of money
- B. I also hate throwing away used paper and bottles
- C. I like your idea, but school items are expensive
- D. Great idea. I'm a big fan of upcycled products

3. **Nick:** I'm so excited that we're going to U Minh Thuong National Park to study its flora and fauna.

Phong: _____. I'd rather go to the Museum of History.

- A. Biology is not my favourite
- B. I adore native plants
- C. I also like biology
- D. I'm not so keen on school trips

4. **Ann:** I want to use eco-friendly cups and plates at my birthday party.

Lan: _____. They will not cause any harm to the environment.

- A. I'm into the habit of recycling
- B. I like your idea
- C. I'm keen on celebrating your birthday
- D. You are so friendly

2 Complete the sentences using the words/phrases in brackets. You may change the forms or add any other words where necessary.

1. Don't waste your time reading this book. (worth)
→ It's _____ this book.
2. I'd prefer you not to go hiking in tropical forests. (rather)
→ I'd _____ go hiking in tropical forests.
3. The disappearance of a single species can affect the entire food chain. (disappear)
→ If a _____, the entire food chain can be affected.
4. Our environmental project stands a very good chance of winning a prize. (highly)
→ It's _____ will win a prize.
5. I'm just about to give up this diet because it's not working at all. (on the point)
→ I'm _____ because it's not working at all.
6. It was very windy, but we really enjoyed the picnic in Cuc Phuong National Park. (despite)
→ We really enjoyed the picnic in Cuc Phuong National Park _____ was very windy.
7. It's highly unlikely that our conservation programme will be successful. (chance)
→ There is very little _____ will be successful.
8. They tried very hard to complete their project by the end of this month. (their best)
→ They _____ their project by the end of this month.

3 Write an opinion essay (150–180 words) expressing your opinion on why we should protect wildlife. Use the outline and expressions below to help you.

Introduction:

I believe / think that ... In my opinion, we should take action to protect wildlife ...

Body:

- Firstly, ... they help preserve the ecosystem balance ...
- If carnivores disappear ...
- Secondly, wildlife adds natural beauty to our environment ...
- If we continue to damage nature, we will have ...

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I strongly believe that it is essential to ...

TEST YOURSELF

4

I Pronunciation

Read the sentences and choose the appropriate intonation on the underlined parts. (4 pts)

1. Would you like to (1) visit an exciting city or (2) explore a national park?
A. (1) ↘ (2) ↘ B. (1) ↗ (2) ↗ C. (1) ↘ (2) ↗ D. (1) ↗ (2) ↘
2. Have your friends ever pushed you to (1) study harder, (2) get a part-time job or (3) do something dangerous?
A. (1) ↘ (2) ↘ (3) ↘ B. (1) ↘ (2) ↘ (3) ↗
C. (1) ↗ (2) ↗ (3) ↘ D. (1) ↗ (2) ↗ (3) ↗
3. The campaign attracted a lot of people, didn't it? I'm glad it was a big success.
A. ↘ B. ↗ C. ↗ (fall-rise) D. ↘ (rise-fall)
4. You don't know when the Viet Nam's last Javan rhino was killed, do you?
A. ↘ B. ↗ C. ↗ (fall-rise) D. ↘ (rise-fall)

II Vocabulary

Choose the best answers to complete the sentences. (12 pts)

5. It's important to raise people's _____ of these social issues.
A. anxiety B. awareness C. depression D. pressure
6. With so many different species of plants and animals, the _____ of the area is amazing.
A. biodiversity B. conservation C. tropical forest D. habitat
7. Our team _____ various studies into crime and poverty in the city.
A. carried on B. carried out C. gone on D. gone out
8. The national park is home to thousands of _____ species, including rare mammals and birds.
A. forests B. wood C. flora D. fauna
9. My parents don't want me to hang _____ with friends who have a bad influence on me.
A. out B. up C. over D. on
10. _____ is a big problem for many big cities nowadays.
A. Overpopulation B. Overpopulated C. Human population D. Bullying

11. It is our responsibility to _____ our planet's ecosystems.
 A. serve B. preserve C. impact D. destroy
12. High parents' expectations can put children under too much _____.
 A. depression B. pressure C. bullying D. peer pressure
13. Pangolins and tigers are some of the animals that are _____ to Viet Nam.
 A. endangered B. tropical C. native D. natural
14. Parents and teachers find it easier to see signs of _____ bullying, such as bruises and broken belongings.
 A. physical B. social C. verbal D. mental
15. Many of our favourite foods such as chocolate and coffee come from _____.
 A. wildlife B. nature reserves C. natural parks D. tropical forests
16. Many teenagers struggle _____ social issues such as bullying and poverty.
 A. for B. about C. with D. over

III Grammar

Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the letter and correct the mistake. (12 pts)

17. Although conservation efforts, many endangered species remain at risk.
 A B C D
18. Because poor wildlife management, many rare species in the national park may not survive.
 A B C D
19. I need to revise for my English exam. In addition that, I'm working on my social awareness campaign.
 A B C D
20. Spreading lies about others on the Internet is an example of cyberbully.
 A B C D
21. The best way to help prevent bullying is to build your self's confidence.
 A B C D
22. Nature's reserves are protected areas of land where rare animals and plants are kept safe.
 A B C D
23. Body-shame is the practice of using offensive language about a person's appearance.
 A B C D
24. Despite suffer from physical and mental damage, many victims of bullying often find it hard to stand up to their bullies.
 A B C D

25. His proposal was very interesting. Moreover, it was rejected because of lack of money.
 A B C D
26. City life can be stressful because of the noise and lack of space. With contrast,
 A B C D
 life in the countryside is quiet and peaceful.
27. In addition to we should enjoy our national parks, we should learn to protect them
 A B C
for future generations.
 D
28. Spraying plants with chemicals to kill insects can negatively affect our own health
 A B C
 through the food's chain.
 D

IV Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers. (6 pts)

Overpopulation

Overpopulation happens when there are too many people living in a place, such as a country or a city. There are various (29) _____ of population growth, including better medical care, improved access to food, and immigration for better employment opportunities. The global population has increased four times in the last 100 years (30) _____ natural disasters and wars. (31) _____ it continues to grow, our ecosystems may become unsuitable for some species. Natural resources may not be available, the environment may be damaged, and people may have to deal with unemployment or poverty. To (32) _____ these issues, some countries have taken measures, such as better family planning, one-child policies, or lower taxes for married couples with one or two children. (33) _____, none of these measures are as important as education, especially education of girls. (34) _____ leaving school early to get married and start a family, they should be encouraged to continue their education and make informed decisions to plan their families.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 29. A. causes | B. effects | C. solutions | D. arguments |
| 30. A. due to | B. despite | C. besides | D. in addition to |
| 31. A. After | B. Before | C. Despite | D. As |
| 32. A. increase | B. address | C. propose | D. avoid |
| 33. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 34. A. Because of | B. Despite | C. Apart from | D. Instead of |

Read the text and choose the best answers. (5 pts)

What is an ecosystem?

An ecosystem is an area where living things, such as plants and animals, as well as non-living things, like weather and landscapes, work together to provide suitable living conditions. As living and non-living things depend on one another, any change to a member of the ecosystem may lead to changes to other elements. This also means that damage to one part of the ecosystem will lead to serious consequences for other parts.

While large national parks or nature reserves often come to mind when people think of an ecosystem, an ecosystem (and even ecosystems) could be found in very small areas, such as a garden or a pond. In a pond, for instance, animals such as frogs and fish live together with water plants, and depend on each other as well as on the water, humidity, and temperature to survive and grow. Large areas where different ecosystems can be found are called biomes. Examples of biomes include oceans, rainforests, and deserts.

Since our appearance on Earth, we have interacted with as well as depended on different ecosystems. However, we have also taken over many ecosystems and destroyed many of them. For example, many of the Amazon rainforests have been cut down, leading to loss of balance in the ecosystem. As we are part of the ecosystem, we also suffer from the damage we are causing to it. For instance, ...

- 35.** According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?
- A.** Changes to the landscape may result in hotter weather.
 - B.** Changes to the landscape may affect the entire ecosystem.
 - C.** Non-living elements of ecosystems do not have an impact on the living things.
 - D.** Living and non-living things only depend on the weather to survive.
- 36.** Ecosystems can be found in all of the followings, except in _____.
- A.** national parks
 - B.** nature reserves
 - C.** gardens
 - D.** frogs and fish
- 37.** A biome is best defined as _____.
- A.** another word for 'ecosystem'
 - B.** a geographic area made up of more than one ecosystem
 - C.** a garden or pond with living and non-living things
 - D.** a forest, river, or reef
- 38.** The Amazon is mentioned in the text to _____.
- A.** give an example of a damaged ecosystem
 - B.** show how ecosystems are protected
 - C.** give an example of an ecosystem
 - D.** give an example of a biome
- 39.** The next part of the text will most likely be about _____.
- A.** examples of ecosystems
 - B.** examples of rainforest biomes
 - C.** how people are affected by damaged ecosystems
 - D.** how people benefit from rich ecosystems

V Speaking

Complete the following conversations by circling the best answers. (4 pts)

40. A: I'm afraid the charity event tomorrow has been cancelled due to bad weather.

B: _____! I've been looking forward to it all week!

- A. I can sympathise
B. What a pity
C. What a surprise
D. I'm so sorry

41. A: I've just failed my test.

B: _____. Don't feel too bad, but try harder next time.

- A. I'm so ashamed to hear that
B. I'm so disappointed to hear that
C. I'm so sorry to hear that
D. I'm so shocked to hear that

42. A: I'm really _____ hiking.

B: Me too! Let's go on a hike this weekend!

- A. about
B. over
C. in
D. into

43. A: I can't _____ the idea of killing animals for fur.

B: It's cruel, isn't it?

- A. suffer
B. stand
C. deal
D. protect

VI Writing

Choose the sentence(s) which has/have the closest meaning to the original one(s). (7 pts)

44. Her plan for an awareness campaign is very interesting, but it will be difficult to carry out.

- A. Because her plan for an awareness campaign is very interesting, it will be difficult to carry out.
B. Her plan for an awareness campaign is very interesting. Moreover, it will be difficult to carry out.
C. Her plan for an awareness campaign is very interesting. However, it will be difficult to carry out.
D. We won't carry out her interesting awareness campaign because it will be difficult to carry out.

45. The national park has a wide variety of plants, and different butterfly species are found there.

- A. In addition to a wide variety of plants, the national park also has different butterfly species.
B. A wide variety of plants and some butterflies are found in the national park.
C. Different butterfly species, but not plant varieties, can be found in the national park.
D. The national park includes a wide variety of plants, and some butterfly species are found there.

- 46.** All living and non-living things in an ecosystem depend on one another, so any change to one element will affect another element.
- A.** Because all living and non-living things in an ecosystem depend on one another, any change to one element will affect another element.
 - B.** All living and non-living things in an ecosystem depend on one another. However, any change to one element will not affect another element.
 - C.** Any change to one element in an ecosystem will affect another element. However, living and non-living things don't depend on one another.
 - D.** All elements in an ecosystem depend on one another and any change to one living thing will affect another living thing.
- 47.** Although the school has anti-bullying policies, there are still victims who suffer in silence.
- A.** Because of the lack of anti-bullying policies, there are still victims who suffer in silence.
 - B.** Because there are still victims who suffer in silence, the school has anti-bullying policies.
 - C.** Victims of bullying still suffer in silence because there are no anti-bullying policies.
 - D.** In spite of the anti-bullying policies at the school, there are still victims who suffer in silence.
- 48.** While overpopulation is an issue in many countries, some nations must deal with the problem of aging and shrinking populations.
- A.** Some nations must deal with the problem of aging and shrinking populations. However, overpopulation is still a global issue.
 - B.** Overpopulation is a problem for many nations. By contrast, some nations must deal with the issue of aging and shrinking populations.
 - C.** Overpopulation is a problem for many nations. Therefore, these countries don't have to deal with the problem of aging and shrinking populations.
 - D.** Not all nations must deal with the problem of aging and shrinking populations. By contrast, there is the issue of overpopulation in many countries.
- 49.** Because the government has strict environmental conservation laws, many rich ecosystems are protected.
- A.** Many rich ecosystems are protected. In addition, the government has strict environmental conservation laws.
 - B.** The government has strict environmental conservation laws. As a result, many rich ecosystems are protected.
 - C.** The government has strict environmental conservation laws. However, many rich ecosystems are not protected.
 - D.** The government has strict environmental conservation laws. Moreover, many rich ecosystems are protected.
- 50.** There are more police officers on the streets now. This has resulted in less crime.
- A.** There are more police officers on the streets now, but there is still more crime.
 - B.** There are more police officers on the streets now although there has been less crime.
 - C.** There has been less crime. Therefore, there are not that many police officers on the streets now.
 - D.** There are more police officers on the streets now. Therefore, there has been less crime.

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Sách được biên soạn, biên tập, thiết kế với sự cộng tác của Tập đoàn xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson và biên tập viên Da Vessela Gasper.

**Bản quyền thuộc Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam
và Tập đoàn xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson, 2023.**

Tất cả các phần của nội dung cuốn sách này đều không được sao chép, lưu trữ, chuyển thể dưới bất kỳ hình thức nào khi chưa có sự cho phép bằng văn bản của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam và Tập đoàn xuất bản Giáo dục Pearson.

TIẾNG ANH 11 - GLOBAL SUCCESS - SÁCH BÀI TẬP

Mã số: G3BHYA001A23

Inbản, (QĐ) khổ 20 x 28cm

Đơn vị in: địa chỉ

Số ĐKXB: 8-2023/CXBIPH/157-2097/GD

Số QĐXB: /QĐ - GD - HN ngày ... tháng ... năm 20...

In xong nộp lưu chiểu tháng ... năm 20...

Mã số ISBN: 978-604-0-35101-2