

A. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: Review from Unit 1 to Unit 5

I. LANGUAGE FOCUS:

1. Pronunciation:

- Strong and weak forms of auxiliary verbs
- Contracted forms
- Linking final consonants to initial vowels
- Elision of vowels
- Sentence stress and rhythm

2. Vocabulary:

- Review all the topic-related lexical items from Unit 1 to Unit 5

3. Grammar:

3.1. Past Simple vs. Present Perfect:

PAST SIMPLE (Quá khứ đơn)		PRESENT PERFECT (Hiện tại hoàn thành)	
Form		Form	
(+)	S + V2/ed	(+)	S + has/ have + V ₃ /ed
(-)	S + didn't + V ₀	(-)	S + has/ have + not + V ₃ /ed
(?)	Did + S + V ₀ ?	(?)	Has/ Have + S + V ₃ /ed?
Usage - Diễn tả một hành động xảy ra và chấm dứt hoàn toàn trong quá khứ. My mother <u>left</u> this city 2 years ago. - Diễn tả các hành động xảy ra liên tiếp She <u>came</u> home, <u>switched</u> on the computer and <u>checked</u> her e-mails.		Usage - Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kết quả vẫn còn ở hiện tại. I <u>have lost</u> my keys and now I can't get inside my house. - Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian. She <u>has been</u> to the USA once before. I <u>have read</u> this book three times. - Diễn tả hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ, kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục ở tương lai. Mary <u>has lived</u> in this town for ten years.	
Signal words/ phrases last night/ week/ month/ year, ago (2 years yesterday, ago), in January, in 1999, (when I was when + S + V a child),...		Signal words/ phrases ever, never, just, already, recently, lately, since, for, twice, many times, yet, so far, up to now, over the last few weeks,...	

3.2. Modal verbs: must, have to and should

Modal Verb	Use	Example
Must (Phải, Cần phải)	Diễn tả sự bắt buộc, sự cần thiết phải làm điều gì (mang tính chủ quan, tự người nói quyết định điều đó là cần thiết)	I must finish this exercise by the evening. Tôi phải hoàn thành bài tập này vào buổi tối. (Tự bản thân thấy đó là điều cần thiết không ai bắt buộc)
Have to (Phải, Cần phải)	Diễn tả sự bắt buộc, sự cần thiết phải làm điều gì (mang tính khách quan, dùng khi nói về quy định, luật lệ bắt buộc phải tuân theo)	We have to wear uniforms every day. Chúng tôi phải mặc đồng phục mỗi ngày. (Nhà trường quy định học sinh phải làm điều đó)

Should (Nên)	Được dùng để đưa lời khuyên, đưa ra gợi ý hay ý kiến	You should eat more vegetables. They are good for you. Bạn nên ăn nhiều rau hơn. Chúng tốt cho bạn.
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Mustn't (Không được)	Dùng khi cấm một việc gì đó hay diễn tả ý không được phép làm gì	We mustn't touch it. Chúng ta không được chạm vào nó.
Don't/ Doesn't have to (Không cần phải)	Diễn tả một việc gì đó là không cần thiết	You don't have to drive me home. I can take a taxi. Bạn không cần phải lái xe đưa tôi về nhà. Tôi có thể bắt taxi.

3.3. Stative Verbs and Linking Verbs:

a) Stative verbs in the continuous form: (Động từ trạng thái ở hình thức tiếp diễn) -

Động từ trạng thái mô tả một tình trạng, trạng thái thay vì một hành động.

- Chúng thường ám chỉ suy nghĩ và ý kiến, cảm giác và cảm xúc, giác quan, và sự sở hữu,....
- Chúng thường **không được dùng** trong các **thì tiếp diễn**.

Use Stative verbs often refer to:	Example
Thoughts and opinions Động từ chỉ suy nghĩ và quan điểm	agree, believe, doubt, expect, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognize, remember, suspect, suppose, think, understand, know
Feelings and emotions Động từ chỉ tình cảm, cảm xúc	dislike, detest, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, need, enjoy, satisfy
Senses and perceptions Động từ chỉ giác quan, nhận thức	feel, hear, see, smell, taste, look, sound, seem, appear, be
Possession and measurement Động từ chỉ sở hữu và đo lường	belong to, have, own, consist of, possess, include, involve, measure, weigh

* Notes:

Verbs	Stative Verbs		Action Verbs	
	Meaning	Example	Meaning	Example
Think	Nghĩ rằng Cho rằng Tin rằng	He thinks he's really clever.	Suy nghĩ Cân nhắc Xem xét	I'm thinking about his offer.
Taste	Có vị	This tastes salty.	Nếm	Why is he tasting the soup?
Have	Có Sở hữu	He has two houses	Ăn, uống, tắm,..	She's having a shower.
Feel	Cảm thấy, cảm giác	The silk shirt feels soft.	Sờ, chạm	Ann is feeling the cat's fur.
See	Hiểu Nhìn thấy	I see what you mean! Do you see those birds?	Gặp	I'm seeing Paula tonight.
Smell	Có mùi	Your perfume smells of apples.	Ngửi	She is smelling the roses.
Enjoy	Thích	I enjoy good films.	Tận hưởng	I'm enjoying my holiday now.

Look	Trông, nhìn có vẻ	He looks tired today.	Nhìn	He is looking at the painting.
Appear	Dường như, có vẻ	She appears to be working.	Xuất hiện	The singer is appearing on stage tonight.
Weigh	Nặng	The box is heavy. It weighs a lot.	Cân Đo	He is weighing the potatoes.
Stay	Giữ, duy trì	He stays calm in any situations.	Ở	Tira is staying at home.

b) Linking Verbs: (Động từ liên kết)

Definition	Linking verbs hay còn được gọi là Động từ liên kết/ Liên động từ, làm nhiệm vụ nối giữa chủ ngữ và vị ngữ trong câu. Linking verbs không chỉ hành động mà chỉ trạng thái của sự vật/ hiện tượng/ người được nói đến.		
Form	Subject + Linking verb + Adjective/ Noun/ Noun Phrase		
Linking Verbs	To Be Linking Verbs	State of Being Linking Verbs	Five senses Linking Verbs
	Be/ Being Am/ Is/ Are Was/ Were/ Been	Stay/ Remain/ Grow Get/ Become/ Turn/ Come Appear/ Seem/ Prove	Look/ Feel/ Taste/ Smell/ Sound
Examples	- The Air Jordan shoes were very popular with young people. - Lavendar is a fragrant herb widely used for culinary purposes.	- She appears happy but she is sad deep down. - Pollution from cars has become a major problem. - He remains undecided about what to do.	- Your shoes look good with your new shirt. - I felt tired after the long journey. - That sounds a good idea! - Mmm! This tastes delicious!

3.4. Gerunds as subjects and objects (V-ing)

Definition	Gerunds hay Danh động từ là những động từ có đuôi -ing (V-ing) và được dùng như là danh từ.	
	Use	Examples
1.	Làm chủ ngữ của câu	Travelling is my hobby. (Đi du lịch là sở thích của tôi)
2.	Làm bổ ngữ sau động từ “to be”	His interest is swimming . (Sở thích của anh ấy là bơi lội)
3.	Làm tân ngữ sau các động từ như avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, propose, suggest, involve, appreciate, mind,	I enjoy exploring other cultures. (Tôi thích khám phá các nền văn hoá khác)
4.	Làm tân ngữ sau các giới từ như in, on, at, of, with, to, for, by, without,..	I am good at baking . (Tôi giỏi làm bánh)

Common Verbs Followed By Gerunds (V-ing) (Một số động từ được theo sau bởi V-ing)

1. allow (cho phép) 2. avoid (tránh) 3. admit (thừa nhận) 4. advise (khuyên nhủ) 5. appreciate (đánh giá cao) 6. complete (hoàn thành) 7. consider (xem xét, cân nhắc) 8. continue (tiếp tục) = go on/ keep on/ carry on 9. delay (trì hoãn) 10. deny (từ chối) 11. discuss (thảo luận) 12. dislike (không thích/ ghét) = hate/ detest	13. enjoy (thích) = like/ feel like/ love/ fancy/ prefer 14. encourage (khuyến khích) 15. forbid (cấm) 16. finish (hoàn thành) 17. imagine (tưởng tượng) 18. involve (bao gồm) 19. include (bao gồm) 20. mention (đề cập) 21. mind (phiền, ngại) 22. miss (nhớ, bỏ lỡ) 23. permit (cho phép) 24. postpone (trì hoãn) 25. practice (luyện tập)	26. prevent (ngăn chặn) 27. propose (đề nghị/ đề xuất) 28. quit (nghỉ, thôi) = give up 29. recall (nhớ) 30. recollect (nhớ ra, hồi tưởng) 31. recommend (đề xuất/ gợi ý) 32. regret (hối hận vì đã làm gì) 33. risk (liều) 34. stop (dừng làm gì/ ngăn cản) 35. spend (sử dụng thời gian) 36. suggest (đề nghị) 37. can't stand/bear 38. can't help/ resist
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Common prepositional combinations followed by gerunds (V-ing) (Một số cụm giới từ được theo sau bởi V-ing)		
- be excited about doing sth - be worried about doing sth - complain about/ of doing sth - dream of/ about doing sth - talk about doing sth - think about/of doing sth - be accused of doing sth - be capable of doing sth - be guilty of doing sth	- keep sb from doing sth - prevent sb from doing sth - prohibit sb from doing sth - stop sb from doing sth - instead of doing sth - take advantage of doing sth - take care of doing sth - be tired of/ from doing sth - be fond of doing sth	- be interested in doing sth - believe in doing sth - participate in doing sth - succeed in doing sth
- apologize for doing sth - blame sb for doing sth - forgive sb for doing sth - have an excuse for doing sth - have a reason for doing sth - be responsible for doing sth - thank sb for doing sth	- be accustomed to doing sth - be/ get used to doing sth - in addition to doing sth - be committed to doing sth - be devoted/ dedicated to doing sth - look forward to doing sth - object to doing sth - be opposed to doing sth - prefer doing sth to doing sth	- insist on doing sth - focus on doing sth - concentrate on doing sth - be keen on doing sth

3.5. Present participle and Past participle clauses

PRESENT PARTICIPLE HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỬ	PAST PARTICIPLE QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỬ
Hình thức: V-ing - Mang nghĩa chủ động - Có chức năng như một tính từ	Hình thức: V-ed/ V ₃ - Mang nghĩa bị động - Có chức năng như một tính từ

Cách dùng:

1. Dùng để miêu tả **tính chất** của vật, sự việc, **bản chất** của con người

Eg: This is an **interesting** film.

He is an **interesting** person.

2. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó

Eg: **Seeing** the fire, the kid called the police.

(Bởi vì nhìn thấy đám cháy, đứa trẻ đã gọi cảnh sát)

3. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, chỉ 2 hành động **xảy ra đồng thời**

Eg: **Standing** there, she cried

(Cô ta đứng đó và khóc)

Cách dùng:

1. Dùng để miêu tả **cảm xúc** của người Eg: She is **interested** in the film

2. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ**,

giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó

Eg: **Worried** about global warming, children planted more trees

(**Bởi vì** lo lắng về nóng lên toàn cầu, những đứa trẻ trồng nhiều cây hơn)

3. Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, thể hiện một điều kiện

Eg: **Burnt** for energy, fossil fuels release CO₂ into the atmosphere.

(**Nếu** được đốt cháy để tạo thành năng lượng, nhiên liệu hoá thạch thải ra CO₂ vào bầu không khí)

Chú ý: Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ hình thành nên mệnh đề phân từ: có **chung chủ ngữ** với **động từ ở mệnh đề chính** trong câu

Eg: **Walking** on the beach, **they** pick up litter. (chủ ngữ của walking là THEY)

Eg: **Produced** in large amounts, **carbon dioxide** cause air pollution. (chủ ngữ của produced là carbon dioxide)

II. SKILLS:

1. Listening:

- Practice identifying main ideas and specific information in listening tasks related to the topics you have

learnt. (True-False Statements; Multiple-choice Questions)

2. Reading:

- Practise reading for main ideas and specific information in reading tasks related to the topics you have

learnt. (Cloze test Reading; Reading comprehension)

3. Speaking:

- Talk about how you keep a healthy lifestyle.

Talk about the disadvantages of living in a smart city.

4. Writing:

- Sentence transformation

- Sentence building

- Paragraph writing (about 100-130 words):

+ **Write a paragraph (about 100-130 words) about how you keep a healthy lifestyle.**

The following questions may help you:

- What should we eat and drink to keep a healthy lifestyle?
- What kind of exercise do you often do to keep fit?
- What is the most important factor in keeping a healthy lifestyle?
- Why is it necessary to keep a healthy lifestyle?

+ **Write a paragraph (100-130 words) to discuss the disadvantages of living in a smart city.**

The following prompts might be helpful to you:

- Without training, people will not know how to use the technologies in the smart city.

- People will have limited privacy due to cameras installed everywhere in the city.
- People become worried because their personal information might not be protected.

B. PRACTICE:

I. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>i</u> ssue | B. <u>d</u> isease | C. <u>c</u> limate | D. <u>f</u> ootprint |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> wareness | B. <u>b</u> ehavior | C. <u>r</u> elation | D. <u>e</u> xchange |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> onfident | B. <u>o</u> fficial | C. <u>c</u> urrent | D. <u>c</u> ultural |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> eneration | B. <u>i</u> ngredient | C. <u>g</u> reenhouse | D. <u>a</u> rgument |
| 5. A. <u>c</u> ommunity | B. <u>t</u> emperature | C. <u>p</u> ollutant | D. <u>a</u> tmosphere |
| 6. A. <u>p</u> ropose | B. <u>r</u> espond | C. <u>f</u> ollow | D. <u>h</u> onour |
| 7. A. <u>g</u> ender | B. <u>f</u> ootstep | C. <u>d</u> weller | D. <u>b</u> elief |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> ublic | B. <u>u</u> rban | C. <u>c</u> urrent | D. <u>u</u> pset |

II. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. consequence | B. leadership | C. atmosphere | D. pollution |
| 2. A. poster | B. workshop | C. exchange | D. teamwork |
| 3. A. community | B. television | C. experience | D. development |
| 4. A. understand | B. volunteer | C. represent | D. qualify |
| 5. A. confident | B. practical | C. successful | D. excellent |
| 6. A. surprise | B. promote | C. apply | D. manage |
| 7. A. nutritious | B. prosperous | C. liveable | D. critical |
| 8. A. traditional | B. renewable | C. sustainable | D. beneficial |

III. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Just 15 minutes of daily _____ can add three more years of life
A. smoking B. reading C. routines D. exercise
- Gen Z can _____ very easily to changes as they are creative and adventurous.
A. lead B. contribute C. adapt D. reply
- I don't cook well, so I just whip up some easy Vietnamese _____, such as: spring rolls or fried rice.
A. minerals B. nutrition C. recipes D. ingredients
- 30 minutes is enough time to use social media because the screens of electronic devices _____ blue lights.
A. give up B. give off C. take in D. take up
- During the Second World War, bread _____ usually brown and whole wheat due to a shortage of white flour.
A. was B. has been C. had been D. is
- My grandparents encourage me to _____ my dream to become an engineer.
A. quit B. follow C. improve D. awaken
- Breadwinning and childcare are the _____ roles of men and women in society.
A. respecting B. respective C. respectable D. respectful
- My parents' imposition _____ no difference to my decision of choosing the future career.
A. gives B. pays C. takes D. makes
- The city government is _____ in the development of green spaces in our neighborhood.
A. investing B. increasing C. operating D. controlling
- With more parks and gardens, the air quality will improve, and it will _____ the quality of life for everyone.
A. reduce B. enhance C. sustain D. construct
- These smart technologies will help save energy, reduce air _____, and fight climate change.
A. footprint B. pressure C. pollution D. warming
- Smart street infrastructure with sensor technology will provide information _____ faster, cheaper, and better decision-making

- A. for B. with C. of D. on
13. Nonrenewable energy has negative _____ on the environment.
A. benefit B. impact C. quality D. warning
14. The main goals of the ASEAN Youth Volunteer Program are _____ youth volunteering and helping the development of the ASEAN community.
A. selecting B. reducing C. proposing D. promoting
15. Cultural _____ is the best way for young people to understand other countries' values and ideas
A. change B. value C. exchange D. shock
16. The current _____ relating to the environment is being discussed now
A. experience B. contribution C. knowledge D. issue
17. Taking part in fun games is also the best way to break the ice and create bonds _____ people.
A. by B. for C. on D. with
18. We need to be _____ speakers because every company appreciates the ability to present ideas in front of an audience.
A. confide B. confidence C. confident D. confidential
19. The 28th and 29th ASEAN Summits will focus their efforts _____ building the ASEAN Community.
A. at B. for C. in D. on
20. _____ means changes in the earth's weather, including changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall.
A. Global warming B. Ecological imbalance C. Greenhouse effect D. Climate change
21. Carbon dioxide is considered a(n) _____ as it contributes to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere.
A. pollution B. pollutant C. polluted D. unpolluted
22. After we read the report on how the burning of petrol in cars _____ to climate change, we determined to reduce our carbon footprint.
A. devotes B. contributes C. results D. causes
23. During the last hundred years, we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury B. pollution C. damage D. hurt
24. Born and raised in America, John celebrates and values _____.
A. individualism B. individualist C. individualistic D. individuality
25. The street appears _____ now because there is so much traffic in the rush hour
A. quiet B. noisy C. noisily D. quietly
26. To decide the winner of the competition, the examiners _____ candidates' dishes now.
A. taste B. tasted C. are tasting D. was tasting
27. Listen! Her story _____ interesting.
A. sounds B. is sounding C. sound D. was
28. The fish tastes _____, I won't eat it. sounding
A. awful B. awfully C. more awfully D. as awful
29. Tom sounded _____ when I spoke to him on the phone.
A. to be angry B. angrily C. to be angry D. angry
30. Many companies openly admitted _____ millions of dollars due to the pandemic.
A. to have lost B. to lose C. losing D. lose
31. She thanked me for _____ her a lot when she was in trouble.
A. helped B. helping C. to help D. help
32. I think _____ outside in the open air is much more enjoyable than _____ exercise in some stuffy gyms.
A. to walk - done B. walking – doing C. walk - to be doing D. having walked - do
33. He's looking forward _____ students from ASEAN community.
A. to meet B. meeting C. meets D. to meeting

34. _____ in the 15th century, this house is the oldest in this area.
A. To build B. Built C. Building D. Build
35. The leaflets _____ by environmental organizations aim to raise awareness of the dangers of deforestation.
A. distribute B. distributed C. distributing D. to distribute
36. _____ in the rocking chair, the old woman looked at the kids in her yard.
A. Sitting B. Sat C. Sit D. Sits
37. The child stood at the wall _____ a picture.
A. paint B. painted C. paints D. painting
38. Each student _____ complete his/her homework before going to class because it's a rule.
A. ought to B. has to C. must D. should
39. Different generations _____ agree on everything, but it is important to participate in open-minded discussions.
A. don't have to B. can't C. mustn't D. have to
40. When discussing generational differences, we _____ generalize or stereotype entire generations.
A. should B. have to C. don't have to D. shouldn't

IV. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

Coal, oil, and natural gas supply modern civilization (1) _____ most of its power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing (2) _____ energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, (3) _____ types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, (4) _____, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, they are costly to build and maintain, and they pose the daunting problem of (5) _____ to do with nuclear wastes. Hydroelectric power is inexpensive and environmentally safe, but impractical for communities located far from moving water. Harnessing energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and – concentrating sunlight are as yet inefficient as are methods of harnessing wind power.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. of |
| 2. A. available | B. alternative | C. man-made | D. natural |
| 3. A. non-polluting | B. pollution | C. polluted | D. polluting |
| 4. A. so | B. instead of | C. additionally | D. however |
| 5. A. why | B. when | C. what | D. who |

V. Read the following passage and circle A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Where smart cities were once regarded purely as a vision of the future, they are now becoming a reality in numerous urban centres across the globe. From Dubai, Singapore, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Madrid to Southampton in the UK, we're already beginning to see smart cities provide inhabitants with improved living conditions, easier mobility and cleaner, safer environments, by using cloud computing to power services. But as with all public sector initiatives, smart city services need to be delivered as cost effectively as possible to minimise the taxpayer burden. Often, key decision makers are met with obstacles when it comes to deploying smart services, preventing smart cities initiatives from reaching their full potential – or worse, blocking them altogether. Central to the functioning of most 'normal' city ecosystems is the underlying data they run on. Regardless as to whether that data is stored on local servers or using cloud storage, when that data is fragmented or incomplete, identifying emerging trends for strategic planning and cost reduction becomes extremely difficult – and because of this, authorities have to adopt an entirely reactive approach. Conversely, in a smart city environment, connected sensors forming an Internet of Things (IoT) provide valuable data for analysis and, in turn, insight into the specific city's behavioural trends. With this level of information, services can be optimised to reduce

costs and risk, increase urban flows and manage assets. Importantly, they can also provide real-time connections and interactions between the city's businesses, local governments, service providers and citizens.

In this way, operations and services are **elevated** through the integration and connection of physical devices via IoT networks, ultimately transforming how a city runs.

(Source: <https://www.techradar.com/>)

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?
A. A question of data. B. Alignment of minds.
C. Smart city's supporters. D. The same old route.
2. According to paragraph 1, which statement is correct about the current situation for smart cities?
A. Smart cities promise technological convenience so high service fees are not a problem.
B. Dubai, Amsterdam and Hampton are among the cities advancing the title of "smart".
C. There still exist many challenges for the institution and development of smart cities.
D. The already successful smart city in the world were the works of policy-makers.
3. The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. environments B. ecosystems C. services D. initiatives
4. According to paragraph 2, what is the matter that the author want to emphasise?
A. Human's urge to share information. B. The importance of data network.
C. The possibilities of tech disasters. D. The caliber of artificial intelligence.
5. The word "**elevated**" in paragraph 3 can be replaced by _____.
A. demoted B. controlled C. dignified D. upgraded

VI. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. The _____ for a new high-speed railway met with strong opposition.
(PROPOSE)
2. The leaflet has been produced with the aim of increasing public _____ of the disease.
(AWARE)
3. The main cause of _____ warming is the burning of fossil fuels, such as natural gas, oil, and coal. (GLOBE)
4. Many animal species are in danger of _____ due to the loss of their habitat and inability to adapt to climate change. (EXTINCT)
5. Children need to be able to communicate _____ to have a good job in the future. (EFFECTIVE)
6. Cameras and sensors are used to improve city dwellers' safety and _____.
(SECURE)
7. He shouldn't treat his parents _____. (RESPECT)
8. We are in need of _____ professionals for this subject. (EXPERIENCE)
9. Many people are trying to adopt a _____ lifestyle these days. (HEALTH)
10. The doctor _____ her carefully, but could not find anything wrong. (EXAM)

VII. Choose the word(s)/ phrase(s) that is the CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)/ phrase(s) in each of the following questions.

1. You will become **unhealthy** if you eat too many snacks.
A. harmful B. nutritious C. sick D. injured
2. My parents respect my career choice, so I don't have to **follow in their footsteps**.
A. walk after them step by step B. buy the same things as them
C. have the same jobs as them D. do differently from what they expect
3. Living in a smart city has both advantages and **disadvantages**.
A. outcomes B. drawbacks C. benefits D. solutions
4. The scholarship is renewed **annually** and may be stopped if the students have poor academic records or bad behaviours.

A. every day B. every month C. every week D. every year

5. Scientists think it is unlikely that any species will actually become extinct as a **consequence** of the oil spill.

A. good result B. effective action C. timely decision D. bad result

VIII. Identify the mistake in each of the following questions.

1. She (A) should go (B) out late (C) at night because of danger.
2. The accident (A) looked (B) seriously but (C) fortunately nobody (D) was injured.
3. (A) Let's stop (B) to watch so much TV so that we can (C) read or (D) go out instead.
4. He postponed (A) to make a decision (B) till it was (C) too late to do (D) anything.
5. (A) Inventing by an Indiana housewife in 1889, the first (B) dishwasher (C) was driven by a steam (D) engine.
6. (A) Listened (A) to (B) his favorite songs, Max (C) checked all the papers and (D) signed the posters.

IX. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meaning or do as directed.

1. She was talking to her friend and forgot everything around her. (Using participles)
_____, she forgot everything around her.
2. Since we watch the news every day we know what's going on in the world. (Using participles)
_____, we know what's going on in the world.
3. The man was sitting in the cafe. He was reading a paper. (Using participles)
The man _____
4. The event is organised by our team and will surely be a great success. (Using participles)
_____, the event will surely be a great success.
5. The car was taken to the garage. It was repaired within an hour.
_____, the car was repaired within an hour.
6. She didn't say a word as she left the room. (Using gerunds)
She _____ left _____ the _____ room
without _____
7. Could you turn the radio down? (Using gerunds)
Would you mind _____
8. It is very interesting to dance around the campfire. (Using gerunds)
_____ is very interesting.
9. I would like to do the laundry every day. (Using gerunds)
I am interested _____
10. My sister usually makes cakes in her free time. (Using gerunds)
My sister's hobby is _____
11. The thick fog made it impossible for me to drive to work. (Using gerunds)
The thick fog prevented _____
12. He/ start/ work/ a manager/ this company/ 3 months/ ago. (Make a complete sentence)

13. Alexander Fleming/ discover penicillin/ 1928, / which/ lead/ the introduction of antibiotics.
(Make a complete sentence)

14. Since/ my grandfather/ young boy,/ he/ do regular exercise/. (Make a complete sentence)

15. Her daughter/ suffer/ heart disease/ since/ she/ born (Make a complete sentence)

-The end-

6/ 12/ 2024

DESIGNER

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'T' and 'L' followed by a horizontal line with a small mark at the end.

Trần Thị Lệ