

REVISION FOR THE MID-TERM TEST 1st - GRADE 9

A. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY (Unit 1 – Unit 3)

II. GRAMMAR POINTS

- + Question words before to – infinitives
- + Double comparatives
- + Modal verbs in first conditional sentences

UNIT 1. LOCAL COMMUNITY

I. **QUESTION WORDS + TO INFINITIVES** (Từ để hỏi + động từ nguyên thể có "to")

Chúng ta sử dụng một số từ để hỏi "who, what, where, when và how" trước một động từ "to-infinitive" để diễn tả tình huống người nói khó hoặc không chắc chắn để đưa ra quyết định.

- Chúng ta thường sử dụng một số động từ như:

ask, wonder, (not) be sure, have no idea, (not) know, (not) decide, (not) tell... + từ để hỏi + to inf.

VERB	+	QUESTION WORDS	+	TO INF.
ask wonder (not) be sure have no idea (not) know (not) decide (not) tell explain understand		what who where when how		to - V

1. I asked the teacher **what** I should **do** first.

- I asked the teacher **what to do** first.

(Tôi hỏi giáo viên phải làm gì trước.)

2. I am not sure **when** I should **leave**.

- I am not sure **when to leave**.

(Tôi không chắc khi nào nên rời đi.)

II. **PHRASAL VERBS** (CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ)

- **ĐỊNH NGHĨA:** Cụm động từ là một động từ được kết hợp với một hoặc hai tiểu từ (tiểu từ có thể là một trạng từ, một giới từ hoặc cả hai) để tạo thành một động từ kép có nghĩa khác với từ gốc.

E.g. go + out = go out : đi chơi, đi ra ngoài.
pass + down = pass down : truyền từ đời này sang đời khác.
cut + down + on = cut down on : cắt giảm
put + up + with = put up with : chịu đựng

* **Some common phrasal verbs:** Một vài cụm động từ thông dụng.

* **PRONUNCIATION - VOWEL REVISION:** Sound /æ/; /ɑ:/ and /e/

UNIT 2. CITY LIFE

I. **DOUBLE COMPARATIVES** (so sánh kép)

So sánh kép (Double Comparatives) là dạng so sánh gồm có hai mệnh đề song song, cấu trúc này được sử dụng khi người nói cần diễn tả về việc một sự thay đổi của vế A dẫn đến một tác động song song tới người hay vật khác ở vế B.

A. So sánh hơn - Tính từ ngắn / trạng từ ngắn:
(short) adj/adv + **er**

B. So sánh hơn - Tính từ dài/ trạng từ dài:
more + (long) adj/adv

1. **Cấu trúc so sánh kép: (càng... càng...)**

The + **so sánh hơn** + S + V, the + **so sánh hơn** + S + V

a. The **older** she is, the **slower** she is.

(Bà ấy càng lớn tuổi, bà ấy càng chậm chạp.)

b. The **faster** you run, the **more** tired you feel.

(Bạn càng chạy nhanh, bạn càng cảm thấy mệt.)

C. Với danh từ : the more + **noun** + S + V, the more + **noun** + S + V

c. The **more** electricity you use, the **higher** bill you will have.

(Bạn sử dụng càng nhiều điện, hóa đơn tiền điện của bạn càng cao.)

2. Cấu trúc so sánh đồng tiến: (càng ngày càng ...)

Tính từ và trạng từ ngắn: **adj/adv + er + and + adj/adv + er**

d. They work **harder** and **harder**.
(Họ làm việc càng ngày càng chăm chỉ.)

e. It's **hotter** and **hotter**.
(Trời càng ngày càng nóng.)

Tính từ và trạng từ dài: **more and more + adj/adv**

f. Life in the city is **more** and **more stressful**.
(Cuộc sống ở thành thị càng ngày càng căng thẳng.)

g. My daughter is **more** and **more beautiful**.
(Con gái tôi càng ngày càng xinh đẹp.)

II. PHRASAL VERBS (CONTINUE) - CỤM ĐỘNG TỪ

* **PRONUNCIATION - DIPHTHONG REVISION:** Sound /aʊ/; /əʊ/ and /eə/

UNIT 3. HEALTHY LIVING FOR TEEN

I. MODAL VERBS IN FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES - Động từ khuyết thiếu trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

- Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, chúng ta sử dụng thì **hiện tại đơn** ở mệnh đề If và **will + V** ở mệnh đề chính.

Cấu trúc cơ bản:

If + S + V (s/es), S + will + V

E.g. If he **passes** the final exam, his mother **will buy** him a new bike.
(Nếu anh ấy vượt qua kì thi, mẹ anh ấy sẽ mua cho anh ấy 1 chiếc xe đạp mới.)

Cấu trúc mở rộng:

If + S + V (s/es), S + will /can/must/may/might/ should + V

E.g. If you finish your homework early, you **can watch** TV.
(Nếu con hoàn thành bài tập về nhà sớm, con có thể xem TV.)

* **PRONUNCIATION - SOUND** /h/ and /r/

B. PRACTICE

I. PHONETIC

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>thorough</u> | B. <u>although</u> | C. <u>loud</u> speaker | D. <u>shoul</u> der |
| 2. A. <u>better</u> | B. <u>eleg</u> ant | C. <u>spec</u> iality | D. <u>conge</u> sted |
| 3. A. <u>grou</u> nd | B. <u>shoul</u> d | C. <u>abou</u> t | D. <u>amou</u> nt |
| 4. A. <u>flow</u> er | B. <u>know</u> | C. <u>allow</u> | D. <u>how</u> |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> head | B. <u>hand</u> icraft | C. <u>hon</u> our | D. <u>hos</u> pital |
| 6. A. <u>car</u> ry | B. <u>garb</u> age | C. <u>para</u> graph | D. <u>attrac</u> tion |

B. Which word is stressed differently from the others?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. disappoint | B. medical | C. confident | D. badminton |
| 8. A. generation | B. communicate | C. historical | D. environment |
| 9. A. additional | B. optimistic | C. priority | D. appropriate |
| 10. A. delay | B. mental | C. deadline | D. balance |
| 11. A. intelligence | B. facility | C. development | D. education |
| 12. A. anxiety | B. assignment | C. distraction | D. counsellor |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

- If you feel overwhelmed with schoolwork, it might be helpful to see a(n) _____.
A. distraction B. counsellor C. artisan D. ingredient
- A positive attitude can help you maintain a(n) _____ outlook on life.
A. urgent B. optimistic C. anxious D. stressful
- A well-structured schedule can help you _____ your time better.
A. punish B. prioritize C. fatten D. manage
- Jack feels _____ about his upcoming exams because he hasn't studied much.
A. pleased B. professional C. anxious D. supportive
- Teenagers often use study groups to help each other _____ their assignments.
A. accomplish B. delay C. change D. improve
- The city center is always _____ with people during rush hour.
A. bustling B. special C. empty D. quiet
- The office is located next to a _____ and noisy construction site, which makes it hard to focus.
A. pricey B. reliable C. dusty D. quiet
- The area is known as a _____ because of all the tall buildings and lack of green spaces.
A. public amenity B. entertainment center C. concrete jungle D. construction site

9. _____ is the center of the city, where the tallest buildings touch the sky.
A. Downtown B. Suburb C. Metro D. Sky train
10. To improve your _____, it's important to work out regularly and eat nutritious food.
A. due date B. assignment C. physical health D. anxiety
11. _____ are brave men and women who risk their lives to save others from fires.
A. Police officers B. Garbage collectors C. Firefighters D. Electricians
12. A(n) _____ brings packages and deliveries to your door.
A. delivery person B. police officer C. firefighter D. electrician
13. The villagers always _____ their traditional weaving techniques.
A. shorten B. preserve C. delay D. remind
14. If you have a problem with your light system, you should call a(n) _____.
A. electrician B. garbage collector C. delivery person D. police officer
15. Local _____ can attract visitors from all over the world.
A. handicraft B. tourist attractions C. community D. facilities
16. **A:** Do you mind carrying this schoolbag for me? **B:** _____.
A. Not at all. B. That's very kind of you to say so. C. Great idea. D. I guess so.
17. **A:** Could you show me how to use this app? **B:** _____.
A. Not at all. B. Sure. C. I guess so. D. You're welcome.
18. **A:** Can you open the door, please? **B:** _____.
A. I beg your pardon. B. Go ahead. C. Go away. D. You're welcome.
19. **A:** Would you like me to take care of your pet this weekend? **B:** _____.
A. Let's go. B. Go ahead. C. Thanks. D. You're welcome.
20. **A:** I can make your birthday cake if you like. **B:** _____.
A. You're right. B. Be right back. C. Bye. D. Thanks, but I can manage.
21. The _____ the buildings are, _____ sunlight reaches some streets and parks.
A. taller / less B. taller / the less C. tall / the more D. taller / more
22. The harder you work, _____ you might be in your career.
A. more successful B. the successful C. the more successful D. the most successful
23. The harder he studies, the _____ he understands the subject.
A. better B. well C. good D. best
24. The _____ events the city hosts, the less bored people feel.
A. more B. many C. less D. few
25. _____ doctors a city has, _____ patients experience long waiting times.
A. The most - the fewer B. The more - the fewer C. The more - the least D. The more - the less
26. Sarah usually _____ members of her photography club to explore the city and capture its beauty together.
A. takes care of B. throws away C. hangs out with D. passes down
27. Go to the school website to _____ more about the upcoming community event.
A. look for B. find out C. break down D. take away
28. My friends often _____ the city by motorbike every Sunday.
A. get on B. get around C. get up D. get over
29. The more colourful the flowers are, _____ the garden looks.
A. the pretty B. the prettier C. pretty D. prettier
30. The more crowded the restaurant is, the _____ we have to wait.
A. longest B. longer C. more long D. long
31. If they want to graduate, they _____ complete all the required coursework.
A. must B. should C. can D. might
32. She always _____ her younger sister, making sure she's safe.
A. looks after B. looks through C. looks in D. looks up
33. I always _____ early in the morning to avoid traffic.
A. get on B. get around C. get over D. get up
34. We turn off lights when we leave a room to _____ electricity.
A. hang out with B. come down with C. run out of D. cut down on
35. Oscar couldn't go to school last Monday because he _____ a fever.
A. came back B. came down with C. ran out of D. looked around
36. I try not to travel _____ rush hour.
A. up B. over C. at D. out
37. That song always reminds me _____ my childhood
A. with B. to C. on D. of
- 38 "I've told you many a time not to ride your bike _____ the pavement."
A. down B. of C. in D. on

39. She is responsible _____ looking after the puppy.
A. for B. around C. out D. in
40. My mother always picks me _____ after school.
A. by B. up C. in D. out
41. Let's discuss _____ to improve our community garden.
A. when B. where C. why D. how
42. Let's find out _____ to attend the cultural exchange event.
A. why B. when C. how D. what
43. We're not sure _____ to place the new benches in the square.
A. where B. which C. what D. how
44. Tell me _____ to bring to the community potluck dinner next Saturday.
A. what B. when C. how D. why
45. He wondered when _____ the weekly meetings at the local community center.
A. attend B. to attend C. attending D. to attending
46. If you want to stay healthy, you _____ eat too much junk food.
A. shouldn't B. won't C. can't D. might not
47. If they start saving money from now, they _____ afford to go to Ha Long Bay on holiday.
A. should B. need C. can D. must
48. If I get the job offer today, I _____ accept it and start working on Monday.
A. should B. might C. need D. must
49. If you want to have a well-balanced life, you _____ stay up too late.
A. won't B. may not C. might not D. shouldn't
50. If you want to travel to Australia, you _____ have a valid passport.
A. should B. may C. can D. must
51. Maldives is among the countries relying heavily _____ tourism.
A. at B. in C. on D. on
52. Having a balanced life is good _____ your health.
A. for B. at C. on D. with
53. This book is packed _____ useful information.
A. for B. around C. on D. with
54. Ho Chi Minh city is a bustling city. It is always full _____ activities.
A. for B. after C. to D. of
55. The village is famous _____ its traditional wearing and premium quality silk products.
A. for B. about C. with D. to

III. Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)

1. Look at the notice. Choose the best answer: What is a key benefit of learning English? A. Understanding ancient languages B. Better job opportunities C. Traveling without a passport D. Making your pets bilingual	Why Learn English? Better Job Opportunities: English can open doors to global career prospects. Connect with the World: Communicate with people from all over the globe. Access to Knowledge: Read books, articles, and online content in English.
2. The notice says: A. Children should avoid this area. B. Dogs are welcome in this area. C. No pets are allowed in this area. D. This area is reserved for cats only.	
	3. The sign warns that ____. A. We can ride our motorbikes here. B. Motor bikes aren't prohibited here. C. We can't park here . D. We mustn't ride our motorbikes here.
	4. This sign warns you ____. A. Tornado is going to happen here. B. Volcano has occurred in this area. C. Typhoon is coming here. D. Thunderstorm is happening in this area.

5. What does the sign say? A. Anyone can park here without any restrictions. B. Only customers are allowed to park in these spaces. C. Parking is not allowed in this area at all. D. There are no rules for parking; it is open for everyone.	
6. What does the notice say? A. You need to keep your bus ticket with you. Officers might check it. B. Transport officers will give you a bus ticket. C. You do not need a bus ticket for the journey. D. You can get your bus ticket from the transport officers.	"Please keep your bus ticket with you at all times. The transport officers might ask to see it during your journey."

IV. Supply the correct form of the word in the blanks

- Do you fancy _____ your speaking skills with me this afternoon? (practice)
- The helpful _____ provided us with all the information we needed. (attend)
- He chose a name for his business that was easy and _____. (pronounce)
- The landscape offers a stunning _____ of mountains, forests, and rivers (vary)
- The lecture was very _____ and answered many of our questions. (inform)
- The situation, after careful consideration of all factors, is _____ hopeless. (essence)
- This website I came across has methods to improve my _____. (pronounce)
- Jim has just written to me about his _____ trip to his hometown. (enjoy)
- Some _____ spoke passionately about human rights issues. (action)
- Temperatures can _____ greatly between day and night in the desert. (variety)
- Her manager _____ took notes during the important business meeting. (attend)
- The book contains _____ descriptions of the author's childhood. (lyric)
- They have decided to _____ next summer. (marriage)
- My favorite memories are from my _____, when I used to play hide-and-seek with my friends. (child)
- The city attracts many _____ because of its cultural diversity. (foreign)
- Climbing a mountain can be a _____ but rewarding experience. (challenge)
- I am _____ for my parents because I was brought up by them carefully. (thank)
- The new hospital will be _____ opened by the mayor on Tuesday. (official)

V. Look at the entry of the word 'opportunity' in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

opportunity *noun*

 A2

OPAL W

 /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/

 /,ɑ:pər'tu:nəti/

[countable, uncountable]

(plural **opportunities**)

★ a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something

SYNONYM **chance**

- *Don't miss this opportunity!*
- **opportunity to do something** *You'll have the opportunity to ask any questions at the end.*
- *I'd like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues for their support.*
- **opportunity for somebody to do something** *The conference offers a unique opportunity for professionals to meet each other.*

- Jack decided to _____ to study abroad this summer.
- Kim goes to the English club every week because she doesn't want to _____ to learn something new.

V. Look at the entry of the word 'CAREER' in a dictionary. Use what you can get from the entry to complete the sentences with two or three words.

career *noun*

 A1

 /kə'riə(r)/

 /kə'ri/

1 ★  the series of jobs that a person has in a particular area of work, usually involving more responsibility as time passes

- a teaching career
- career in something She plans to pursue a career in medicine.
- He had a successful career in television journalism.
- career as something He enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a historian.
- She has been concentrating on her career.
- a change of career
- That will be a good career move (= something that will help your career).
- We wish our graduates every success in whatever career path they have chosen.

(Source: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/career_1?q=career)

3. After years of hard work, he became an IT expert and built a _____ in the IT industry.
4. My _____ is quite different from my parents because I would like to be a pilot.

* Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correction.

1. If you use (A) the school computer lab (B), you can (C) follow the rules and not (D) play games.
2. We aren't (A) certain who contacting (B) about setting up (C) a handicraft stall at the (D) community fair.
3. Lucy may be (A) very excited if (B) her father allowed (C) her to (D) take a holiday in Japan.
4. My sister was knitting a (A) scarf, but (B) she ran away (C) yarn and had to (D) stop.
5. The older (A) a city's (B) historical district is, the most (C) interesting its architecture and stories can be (D).

III. READING

A. Read the text and choose the correct options.(A, B, C or D)

Traffic jams and pollution are two big problems in the city. Traffic jams occur when there are too many cars on the roads, making it difficult for people to move around quickly. To solve this, cities can encourage people to use public transportation, like buses or trains, instead of driving their own cars. This would reduce the number of vehicles on the roads, easing traffic congestion. Pollution is another issue in cities because there is too much dirty air from vehicles and factories. One solution for this problem is to plant more trees and create more green spaces in the city. Trees provide oxygen and clean the air. By increasing the number of trees, cities can improve air quality and make the environment healthier for everyone. In conclusion, we all need to work together to solve the problems of traffic and pollution. By using public transportation and starting green projects like planting trees, we can make our city environment more sustainable and enjoyable.

1. Which is a big problem in the city?

- A. traffic jams B. pollution C. high buildings D. Both A & B are correct.

2. What causes traffic jams in the city?

- A. too many cars on the roads B. too many modern machines
C. too many factories D. too many trees

3. How can cities reduce traffic congestion according to the passage?

- A. by encouraging more people to drive their own cars
B. by reducing the number of buses and trains
C. by promoting the use of public transportation
D. by building more roads for cars

4. What is suggested as a solution for pollution in cities?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. increasing the number of factories | B. planting more trees and creating green spaces |
| C. encouraging more people to drive cars | D. using more fossil fuels for energy |

5. Which sentence is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Pollution is not a problem in cities.
- B. Planting more trees is harmful for the environment.
- C. We should work alone to solve the problems.
- D. To avoid traffic jams, people should use public transport.

B. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the passage.

Homelessness is a problem in many big cities in the world. It occurs when a part of the population does not have any (1)_____place to call home. Hundreds of millions of people in the world spend at least some time of the year homeless. This is an issue that the authorities are trying to (2)_____. However, there are (3)_____things that each person can do to help those people.

One of the things that you can do to help the homeless is to volunteer your time. If you have a lot of free time, you might go on an extended trip to help (4)_____ homes or improve an impoverished area. Even with just a few hours a week, it is possible to make an impact in your own city. You can also sign up to help at a (5)_____soup kitchen: most cities have a mission of some kind helping food to the homeless and offering temporary shelter.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. common | B. regular | C. unusual | D. fixed |
| 2. A deal with | B. get over | C look through | D. find out |
| 3. A. little | B. less | C. more | D. fewer |
| 4. A. care for | B. show around | C. set up | D. pull down |
| 5. A. urban | B. central | C. capital | D. local |

C. Read the passage and choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to fill ill each blank.

A local garbage collector is an important community (1) _____. They work to clean up our neighborhoods and pick up waste that could harm our (2) _____. You can often see garbage collectors drive large trucks and stop at each house or building to pick up the trash. They use special equipment to lift and empty the garbage cans into the truck.

After (3) _____ waste from homes and businesses, they take it to a landfill or recycling center, where the garbage is properly treated. At the landfill, the garbage is buried in the ground so that it doesn't smell or attract pests. At the recycling center, the garbage is processed so that it can be reused to make new products. This helps (4) _____ the amount of waste that goes into landfills and helps preserve natural resources.

Without a doubt, being a garbage collector can be physically demanding work. They have to lift heavy garbage cans and work outside in all kinds of weather. Their work plays a crucial role in (5)_____the natural beauty of the community.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. neighbor | B. helper | C. tourist | D. adult |
| 2. A. environment | B. relationship | C. production | D. facility |
| 3. A. collecting | B. collected | C. to collect | D. collect |
| 4. A. raise | B. remain | C. increase | D.reduce |
| 5. A. preventing | B. creating | C. destroying | D. preserving |

D. Read the passage and choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to fill in the blank.

It's not easy to manage school and life, but with some good time management techniques, it's possible to (1) _____ a study-life balance. Here are some tips for secondary-school students. Firstly, (2) _____ a schedule. Plan your week in advance, allocating specific times for studying, attending classes, and doing homework. You should also include breaks and time for (3) _____ or hobbies. Secondly, learn to prioritise. You should identify the most important tasks and focus on those first. If necessary, you can (4) _____ less urgent activities until you've finished your important tasks. Finally, don't be too hard on yourself if you can't do everything perfectly. It's normal to occasionally feel stressedout. In these situations, you can consider talking to a teacher or school (5) _____ for support.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. achieve | B. provide | C. collect | D. contain |
| 2. A. give | B. make | C. work | D. hold |
| 3. A. communication | B. relaxation | C. education | D. application |
| 4. A. create | B. finish | C. delay | D. complete |
| 5. A. manager | B. counsellor | C. collector | D. developer |

E. Read the text then choose the correct answers.

Practical stress management can help students deal with their worries and become more productive,

competent and efficient. First of all, students must be able to design and stick to a timetable. Choose a relaxing break between work and study, even if it's just taking out time to breathe. In addition, a healthy lifestyle is essential for students. Let's drink more water as well as take out time to get some air and exercise. Furthermore, organization is very important in academic life for dealing with stress. By keeping academic notes organized, turning in assignments on time, and keeping track of all deadlines, stress can be reduced to a great extent. Stress can also get worse if a person feels lonely. Therefore, by letting out all your thoughts to someone you trust, you immediately feel a lot better. However, if you feel extremely stressed out, take a break and do something you love. Whether it is painting or listening to music, doing something you enjoy can cheer up your mood and distract you from a stressor. It's about time that we students accept that we can achieve just as much in life without all the stress.

1. **Practical stress management can help students_____.**
 a. deal with stress b. have more time c. face up to the worst situation d. think critically
2. **What should students pay attention to when designing a timetable?**
 a. They have to arrange time to breathe. b. They need to set time for relaxation.
 c. They don't need to take notice of certain tasks. d. They should stop working and studying.
3. **What can students do to lead a healthy lifestyle?**
 a. Visit their doctor as scheduled.
 b. Not to put much pressure on time management.
 c. Follow the timetable strictly.
 d. Go outside for fresh air, do regular exercises and drink more water.
4. **Why is organization important in academic life?**
 a. Because it can help students get good grades. b. Because it is a must for all students.
 c. Because it can help students reduce stress. d. Because it leads to better results.
5. **Which of the following sentences is TRUE?**
 a. You should stay alone when being under pressure.
 b. When you feel lonely, you should grab someone to talk.
 c. The more lonely you are, the more stress you can have.
 d. It is believed that stress can control itself.

IV. WRITTING

A. Rewrite the following sentences using question words+ to- infinitives

1. We are not sure who we will meet at the entrance.
→ _____
2. I can't remember when I have to turn off the oven.
→ _____
3. I don't know where I can buy the best cake.
→ _____
4. We don't know where we should put the sofa.
→ _____
5. Mai wondered how she could ride the scooter.
→ _____
6. Phong can't decide who he should consult about his problem
→ _____
7. I'm not sure which road I should take to the airport.
→ _____
8. Let us decide when we should start the project.
→ _____
9. Could you tell me where I can find a good hotel?
→ _____
10. A good dictionary tells you how you should pronounce the words.
→ _____

B. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the phrasal verb in brackets. You may have to change the form of the verb.

1. My grandparents gave the skills to my parents. (**hand down**)
→ _____
2. Before he goes to a new place, he always gets information about it. (**find out**)
→ _____
3. In some villages, people reduce the number of steps to make the handicraft. (**cut down on**)
→ _____
4. He often has good relationships with his classmates. (**get on with**)
→ _____

5. When I go to a new place, I usually find information about its history. (**find out**)
→ _____
6. During my time in the city, I conducted a survey to gather data about people's eating habits. (**carry out**)
→ _____
7. I love spending time with my friends at the local coffee shop. (**hang out with**)
→ _____
8. Although I'm not totally used to the life here, I'm trying to continue with my exploration of the city. (**go on**)
→ _____
9. With the efficient public transportation system, it was easy to move from place to place in the city. (**get around**)
→ _____

C. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the double comparative structure.

1. James got old. He became wise.
→ _____
2. The city was modern. The living standard got high.
→ _____
3. She spends a lot of time working. She feels stressed.
→ _____
4. The children are young. It is easy for them to remember the lesson.
→ _____
5. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.
→ _____
6. The hotel is expensive. Its services are good.
→ _____
7. The road is dusty. My eyes get itchy.
→ _____
8. You will have less health worries if you exercise.
→ _____
9. You speak English much, your English will be good.
→ _____
10. People save much paper, much wood pulp is preserved
→ _____

D. Combine the sentence using the modals with "if".

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. You don't want to be late for the meeting. You take a taxi. | (ought to) |
| → _____ | |
| 2. You enter the stadium. You have a ticket. | (can) |
| → _____ | |
| 3. You want to be there on time. You leave here now. | (must) |
| → _____ | |
| 4. You want your health to be better. You go to bed early. | (should) |
| → _____ | |
| 5. You want to go to England to study. You are good at English. | (must) |
| → _____ | |
| 6. Your homework is ready. You take a short rest. | (may) |
| → _____ | |
| 7. You want to go home early. You finish your duty. | (have to) |
| → _____ | |
| 8. You finish cleaning the floor. You want to go fishing with Tom. | (have to) |
| → _____ | |
| 9. You have a lot of money. You work harder and harder. | (may) |
| → _____ | |
| 10. You don't study harder. You fail the examination again. | (will) |
| → _____ | |