

NỘI DUNG ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN THI HỌC KỲ II

A. REVISION

I. VOCABULARY

Unit 7: Traffic Unit 8: Films Unit 9: Festivals around the world Unit 10. Energy sources
Unit 11. Travelling in the future, Unit 12: English speaking countries

II. PHONETICS

- Sounds: /ai/ and /ei/, /iə/ and /eə/. Stress in 2- syllable words, 3- syllable words.
- Sentence stress, Rising and falling intonation for questions.

III. GRAMMAR

1. It indicating distance, Should/ shouldn't, Connectors: *although/ though* and *however*
Yes- No questions, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Possessive Pronouns, Articles

B. PRACTICE

1. Suggestions (Câu đề nghị, gợi ý)

Eg. Let's + **Vo**? (+): That's a good idea./ a great idea.
Why don't we + **Vo**? (-): I'd love to, but I

What/ How about + **V-ing**?

2. Asking about distance (Cấu trúc hỏi về khoảng cách)

*It indicating distance (Dùng "It" để chỉ khoảng cách)

How far is it from + địa điểm A + **to** + địa điểm B?

It's (about) + khoảng cách. (from địa điểm A + **to** + địa điểm B).

3. Dùng "should/ shouldn't" để đưa ra lời khuyên

(+, -): S + should / shouldn't + Vo/ be.

(?): Should + S + Vo/ be:

4. Connectors (Từ nối)

A. Although/ though (dù, mặc dù)

- "**Although/ though**" được dùng để chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập hoặc tương phản giữa hai thông tin trong cùng một câu.

Although/ Even though/ Though + mệnh đề 1, mệnh đề 2

Mệnh đề 1 + **even though/although/ though** + mệnh đề 2

*Note: - **Although/ Even though/ Though**: có thể đứng ở đầu câu hoặc giữa hai mệnh đề. Khi đứng giữa câu thì ta bỏ dấu phẩy.

- khi đã dùng **although/ though** thì không dùng **but** (dù được hiểu ngầm).

B. However/ nevertheless (tuy nhiên, tuy vậy)

- "**However**" chỉ mối quan hệ đối lập giữa hai câu. Hai câu này có thể ngăn cách nhau bởi dấu chấm phẩy (;) hoặc dấu chấm (.)

Câu 1. However/ Nevertheless, câu 2.
 Câu 1; however/ nevertheless, câu 2.

5. Possessive pronoun and Possessive adjective

a. Possessive adjective : (Tính từ sở hữu)

- Sau nó có một danh từ

Eg. This is my house and that is her house.

ttsh N ttsh N

b. Possessive pronoun (Đại từ sở hữu)

- Sau nó không có 1 danh từ. (Thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và một danh từ đã nói phía trước.)

Eg. This is my house and that is hers. (hers = her book)

đtsh

Đại từ nhân xưng (Personal pronoun)	Tính từ sở hữu (Possessive adjective)	Đại từ sở hữu (Possessive pronoun)	Nghĩa
I	my	mine	của tôi
you	your	yours	của bạn
we	our	ours	của chúng tôi
they	their	theirs	của họ
he	his	his	của anh ấy
she	her	hers	của cô ấy
it	its	its	của nó

6. The present continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

- (+) S + is/am/are + Ving + 0
- (-) S + is/am/are not + Ving + 0
- (?) Is/Am/ Are + S + Ving + 0?

*** Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

(now, at the moment, at present, at this time, right now, today, nowadays
 Look! Listen! Today, this week,.. immediately...)

- Dùng với "always" để diễn tả lời phàn nàn.

Ex: My son is always messing up the kitchen!

7. The future simple (Thì tương lai đơn)

- Để nói về một hành động hoặc một sự kiện sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.
- Để đưa ra một dự đoán

Eg. They will probably/certainly create solar-energy car in the future.

(+) S + will + Vo/be.	(Will not = won't)
(-) S + will + not / (won't) + V/be.	I will = I'll *I/ We: shall
(?) Will + S + Vo/be?	(next, tomorrow, tonight, this evening, soon, in the future, I think, I hope..., in + thời gian...)

8. Stress: Trọng âm

A. Stress in two-syllable words: Trọng âm các từ có hai âm tiết

1. Quy tắc 1

Hầu hết **danh từ và tính từ có 2 âm tiết**: Trọng âm thường **rơi vào âm tiết thứ 1**

Eg: (n): 'father, 'children, 'office, 'mountain...

(adj): 'happy, 'busy, 'careful, 'lucky, 'healthy,...

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: ad'vice, ma'chine, mis'take, ho'tel....

2. Quy tắc 2

- Hầu hết **động từ và giới từ có 2 âm tiết**: Trọng âm thường rơi vào **âm tiết thứ 2**

Eg: (v): be'gin, be'come, re'lax, for'get /fə'get/...

(pre): a'mong /ə'mʌŋ/, be'tween /bi'twi:n/

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: (động từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc đuôi: **ER, EN, OW, Y, EL, LE, ISH, AGE**) trọng âm **rơi âm 1**

- 'answer, happen, 'offer, 'open, 'visit, 'copy, 'follow, 'hurry, s'truggle, 'finish...

***Động từ ghép -> trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai**

- be'come, under'stand, overflow,...

***Danh từ ghép và tính từ ghép: trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết 1.**

- **doorman** /'dɔ:rmən/, **typewriter** /'taɪpraɪtə/, **greenhouse** /'gri:nhaʊs/

*Đối với các từ có hai âm tiết bắt đầu bằng "-a", trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.

- a'lone /ə'ləʊn/ cô đơn, - a'gain/ə'geɪn/ lần nữa, a'mazed: làm cho ngạc nhiên, - a'bove /ə'bʌv/ ở trên

B. Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm các từ có 3 âm tiết)

Quy tắc 1. Những từ có 3 âm tiết mà là danh từ, tính từ, trạng từ thì trọng âm thường ở **âm 1**.

(Lưu ý: những từ này không chứa tiền tố và hậu tố)

Ex: 'Energy, 'beautiful, 'beautifully

Quy tắc 2. Các từ có tận cùng là: -ion, -ian, -ic, -ive, -ity, -ance, -ety, -ical, ,... thì trọng âm rơi vào **âm tiết trước nó**.

Eg: tra'dition e'normous ex'pensive

Quy tắc 3: Khi thêm các tiền tố: **re, un, im...** hoặc đuôi: **es, ing, ly** vào từ gốc thì **trọng âm từ gốc không thay đổi**:

Eg. Cycle -> Recycle

Eg. pollute -> polluting distance -> distances easy - easily

Quy tắc 4: Khi thêm các hậu tố: **-ous, -ful, -ed, -ly, -ment, -ness, -ing, ... able, -age, -al, -en, -ish, ...** vào từ gốc thì trọng âm từ gốc không thay đổi:

Ex: 'dangerous 'plentiful 'limited 'easily

Quy tắc 5. Các từ có hậu tố là: **-al -graphy, -logy, -ate, , -cy, -ity, ... -> trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 3 từ dưới lên:** Ex: eco'nomical, 'national ,ge'ography, tech'nology

Quy tắc 6: Các từ có hậu tố **-ee, -ese, oo, oon, ain -ique, -esque..** Trọng âm rơi vào **chính nó**

Eg. Vietan**ese**, bamb**oo**, techn**ique**

- Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ: - coffee /'kɒfi/ - committee /kə'mɪti/ ủy ban

Ex 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. dr**ive** B. b**ic**ycle C. s**id**e D. veh**ic**le
2. A. **id**ea B. h**ea**r C. **ne**ar D. **pe**ar
3. A. **th**ink B. **the**se C. **th**ey D. **th**ough

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. | A. <u>myth</u> | B. cyclist | C. fly | D. try |
| 5. | A. <u>sincere</u> | B. everywhere | C. <u>where</u> | D. <u>there</u> |
| 6. | A. <u>Easter</u> | B. <u>feast</u> | C. <u>year</u> | D. <u>eat</u> |
| 7. | A. <u>hear</u> | B. <u>seat</u> | C. <u>beach</u> | D. <u>peach</u> |

Ex 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. enjoy | B. country | C. happy | D. music |
| 2. | A. energy | B. solar | C. costume | D. enjoyable |
| 3. | A. recycle | B. bamboo | C. available | D. decorate |
| 4. | A. water | B. poster | C. feature | D. parade |
| 5. | A. appear | B. disappear | C. produce | D. believe |
| 6. | A. replace | B. easily | C. government | D. travelling |
| 7. | A. polluting | B. expensive | C. panel | D. attraction |

Ex 3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. – “ Do you like seeing a film?” – “ _____ ”
 A. No, I don't like it at all B. Sure. What film shall we see?
 C. Who is in it? D. I'm sorry, I can't.
2. A: Let's see “Pororo” at CGV this weekend. B: _____
 A. Yes, a lot. B. We agree with his ideas.
 C. No, not at all. D. Well, I'd love to, but I'm busy.
3. - Nam : “I promise I will study harder from now on” - Huy: “.....”
 A. Sorry, I can't B. I hope so C. Good idea D. No, thanks
4. How about going to the cinema tonight?
 A. That's a great idea. I'd love to. C. That's an interesting film. I like it.
 B. It's a must-see film. You should watch it. D. Who is in it?
5. - Paul: Thank you for your help, Jane” - Jane:
 A. Yes, here you are . B. It's my pleasure
 C. No problem D. Don't say my name .
6. - . - “Would you like to come to dinner next Friday?” - “ _____ ”
 A. Certainly not. B. Unfortunately not. C. I'm afraid, I can't. D. I hope not
7. Ba: How long does it take you to get to Ho Chi Minh City by plane?
 Lan: “ _____ .”
 A. That's a good idea B. About 2 hours.
 C. About 50 meters D. About 50 cents.

Ex 4. Choose the correct answer

1. How far is it _____ your house to the nearest library?
 A. to B. from C. at D. on
2. She is hard-working. _____, she isn't lucky in examinations.
 A. Therefore B. But C. However D. So
3. Traffic accidents can be prevented if people _____ the rules.
 A. remember B. obey C. go after D. take care of
4. You should look right and left when you go _____ the road.
 A. along B. up C. down D. across
5. The public _____ in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
 A. journey B. travel C. vehicle D. transport

6. _____ is a person walking in the street or on the pavement and not travelling in a vehicle.
A. road user B. passenger C. pedestrian D. cyclist
7. The road is very _____ during the rush hours.
A. healthy B. crowded C. careful D. bumpy
8. When you are a passenger in a car, you should fasten your _____.
A. helmet B. wheel C. seatbelt D. handlebars
9. I'm afraid I _____ able to attend your workshop tomorrow.
A. won't be B. isn't C. wasn't D. weren't
10. This is a _____ film and it makes me cry a lot.
A. funny B. moving C. comedy D. excited
11. One of reasons for the traffic _____ is the increase of the population.
A. jam B. sign C. congestion D. Both A and C are correct
12. "How does your sister get to work?" - " _____"
A. She cycles. B. She gets there late
C. She gets there everyday. D. She gets there with me.
13. - Look! That guy _____ to break the door of your house.
A. try B. tried C. is trying D. has tried
14. _____ the plot was well written, I didn't like that acting.
A. Although B. Because of C. In spite of D. Despite
15. How about going to the cinema tonight?
A. That's a great idea. I'd love to. C. That's an interesting film. I like it.
B. It's a must-see film. You should watch it. D. Who is in it?
16. Tom Cruise, Penelope Cruz, Cameron Diaz _____ in the film Vanilla Sky.
A. direct B. star C. make D. make
17. She didn't really understand the film. It was very _____.
A. enjoyable B. shocking C. confusing D. violent
18. A film that tries to make the audience laugh is a _____.
A. comedy B. documentary C. horror film D. science film
19. The film Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone is wonderful. The acting is excellent and the story is _____.
A. dull B. boring C. disappointing D. gripping
20. Wind, solar and hydro are _____ energy sources.
A. modern B. new C. non-renewable D. renewable
21. _____ is about three kilometers from my home to the nearest town.
A. They B. It C. There D. You
22. _____ does it take him/her to cycle there? About 10 minutes.
A. How old B. How C. How far D. How long
23. It was cold. _____, he put on his swimsuit and went to the swimming pool.
A. Although B. Though C. However D. So
24. _____ she visit Ho Chi Minh city last year?
A. Did B. Do C. Does D. Is
25. _____ scooter is red. His is blue.
A. Theirs B. Hers C. Mine D. Your
26. On New Year's Eve, we go to Hoan Kiem Lake to watch fireworks _____.
A. exhibition B. floats C. display D. dancing
27. The Twins Day Festival _____ place on the first weekend in August every year.
A. hold B. takes C. holds D. take
28. Though _____ sources such as coal, oil and natural gas are cheap and easy to use, they are limited and will run out soon.

A. non-renewable B. available C. limited D. renewable

29. Jane: Did you like the concert yesterday?

Ken: _____. The music was dull, and the singers' costumes were not beautiful.

Yes, it was interesting.

B. Yes, it did.

C. No, it was disappointing.

D. I think it was gripping.

30. We call sun, wind or water _____ sources because we cannot run out of them.

A. non-renewable B. plentiful C. limited D. renewable

31. They are putting _____ on the roof of the building to produce solar energy.

A. breezes

B. solar panels

C. low energy light bulb

D. electrical appliances

32. Solar-powered ships are _____. They will not cause pollution.

A. economical

B. eco-friendly

C. driverless

D. popular

33. Peter likes to use walk car because it runs _____ electricity.

A. in

B. by

C. on

D. with

34. _____ is La Tomatina celebrated? – Every August.

A. Where

B. Why

C. When

D. Which

35. The shoes are mine. They are not ____.

A. hers

B. hers shoes

C. her shoes

D. her

Ex 5. Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each following sentences:

1. "We must obey the traffic rule for our safety."

A. traffic light

B. traffic law

C. traffic jam

D. traffic problems

2. She rides her bike to school every day.

A. goes

B. cycles

C. takes a bus

D. goes on foot

3. "The film was so dull that we almost fell asleep."

A. violent

B. gripping

C. boring

D. enjoyable

4. "Mid-Autumn Festival takes place in the middle of the eight lunar month every year."

A. celebrates

B. happens

C. performs

D. parades

5. "Solar-powered buses are green, so it is good for the environment."

A. economical

B. friendly

C. eco-friendly

D. convenient

6. "Can I take part in the festival with you next month?"

A. join

B. participate in

C. decline

D. Both A and B are correct

7. My little boy Tom never screams though he is scared.

A. in pain

B. frightened

C. embarrassed

D. confused

*** Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each following sentences:**

7. "The roads in Mumbai are narrow, so traffic jam usually happens."

A. large

B. bumpy

C. dangerous

D. crowded

8. "The film receives a lot of good reviews from critics, so it is really a must-see this summer."

A. sends

B. arrives

C. gives

D. gets

9. "I really enjoyed the new film because it was so exciting."

A. disliked

B. liked

C. preferred

D. joined

10. "Nuclear energy is dangerous and expensive."

A. cheap

B. renewable

C. polluting

D. safe

11. "People will soon use flying cars instead of normal cars because they are not polluting."

A. driverless

B. non-renewable

C. eco-friendly

D. autopilot

12. "Non-renewable sources are very limited and will run out soon."

- A. plentiful B. expensive C. abundant D. Both A and C are correct

Ex 6. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.

1. It is about two kilometers from my house at the school.
A B C D
2. You shouldn't to do physical activities right after meals.
 A B C D
3. How long is it from Tan Son Nhat Airport to Ben Thanh Market?
 A B C D
4. They still went to see that film however it had bad reviews.
 A B C D
5. How about see a comedy in the cinema tonight?
 A B C D
7. Were there fireworks display in your city on New Year's Eve every year?
 A B C D
8. Will our city uses solar-powered buses in the future?
 A B C D
9. At present they don't using solar energy much because it is dangerous.
 A B C D
10. Your bicycle is blue, and my is red.
 A B C D
11. London Eye is one of a most popular tourist attractions.
 A B C D
12. I hope one day I will have an chance to visit River Thames.
 A B C D

Ex 7. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. The distance from her school to the open market is 300 metres. (*It*)
=>.....
2. We played the football well. However, we couldn't win the match. (*Although*)
=>.....
3. What is the distance between Ha Noi city and Ho Chi Minh city? (*How*)
=>.....
4. Let's cycle around the lake this weekend. (*How*)
=>.....
5. It's not a good idea for children to play soccer on the pavement. (*shouldn't*)
=>.....
6. Although I like the new film, my friends don't like it. (*However*)
=>.....
7. The government is finding new sources of energy to replace gas. (*look for*)
=>.....

Ex 8. Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. to / zoo / the / How about / this Sunday/ going / ? /
->.....
2. cross / You / at / should / the zebra crossing / the road /.

- > _____
3. go/you/to/cinema/Why/this/ don't /weekend/the/?
=>.....
4. the/should/ reduce/ use/ at/ People/of/ home/electricity/
=>.....
5. about/It/ flat/ is/ 300 metres/bus station/from/my/ to/ the/.
=>.....
6. TV/you/ fireworks display/Are/ on/ right now/ watching/?
=>.....

Ex 9. Make the correct sentences using the cue words.

1. We / have / driverless cars / the future.
-> _____
2. Traffic jam / a problem / big cities / Viet Nam /.
-> _____
3. You/ not/ allowed/ cross/ road/ a red light. (allow + sb + to V: cho phép ai làm gì)
=>.....
4. we/ travel/ driverless cars/ 2050/?
=>.....
5. It/ about two kilometres/ his house/ school.
=>.....
6. At present,/ they/ not use/ nuclear energy/ because/ it/ dangerous.
=>.....
- 7.How long/ it/ take/ Lan/ go/ playground/ foot/?
=>.....

Ex 10. Choose the sentences which has the same meaning as the original sentence.

- 1. What is the distance between your school and your house?**
A. How far it is between your school and your house?
B. How far is it from your school and your house?
C. How far is it from your school to your house?
D. How far it is from your school to your house?
- 2. They spent a lot of money on the film, but it wasn't a big success**
A. They spent a lot of money on the film but it wasn't a big success although.
B. They spent a lot of money on the film although it wasn't a big success.
C. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn't a big success.
D. Although they spent a lot of money on the film, but it wasn't a big success.
- 3. This is our school, and that is their school.**
A. This is our school, and that is they. C. This is our school, and that is ours.
B. This is our school, and that is their. D. This is our school, and that is theirs.
- 4. Although he is a vegetarian, but sometimes he eats fish.**
A. He is he is a vegetarian. However, sometimes he eats fish.
B. However, he is he is a vegetarian. sometimes he eats fish.
C. He is he is a vegetarian. however, sometimes he eats fish.
D. However, he is he is a vegetarian, but sometimes he eats fish.
- 5. It rained heavily yesterday, but we went shopping.**

- A. However it rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping.
- B. It rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping although.
- C. Although it rained heavily yesterday, we went shopping.
- D. It rained heavily yesterday however we went shopping.

6. Why don't we listen to the traditional songs?

- A. How about listens to the traditional songs?
- B. How about listening to the traditional songs?
- C. How about listen to the traditional songs?
- D. How about listened to the traditional songs?

7. What is the distance between your classroom and the library?

- A. How far is it from your classroom to the library?
- B. How far is it between your classroom for the library?
- C. How far is it from your classroom and the library?
- D. How far is it between your classroom and the library?

8. Although non-renewable sources are cheap, they will run out soon.

- A. They will run out soon however non-renewable sources are cheap.
- B. They will run out soon, non-renewable sources are cheap however.
- C. Non-renewable sources are cheap however they will run out soon.
- D. Non-renewable sources are cheap. However, they will run out soon.

9. Pedestrians mustn't cross the road on a red light.

- A. Pedestrians are allowed to not smoke in this room.
- B. Pedestrians are allowed to cross the road on a red light.
- C. Pedestrians aren't allowed to cross the road on a red light.
- D. Pedestrians aren't allowed to not cross the road on a red light.

10. Driving solar-powered cars is eco-friendly.

- A. It's eco-friendly to drive solar-powered cars.
- B. It's eco-friendly to driving solar-powered cars.
- C. It's eco-friendly to not drive solar-powered cars.
- D. It's not eco-friendly to drive solar-powered cars.

11. The distance between Ha Noi and my hometown is about 50 kilometres.

- A. It's about 50 kilometres from Ha Noi to my hometown.
- B. They are about 50 kilometres from Ha Noi to my hometown.
- C. They are about 50 kilometres from Ha Noi and my hometown.
- D. It's about 50 kilometres between Ha Noi to my hometown.

12. I spend 2 hours speak English with my friends every day.

- A. It take me 2 hours to speak English with my friends every day.
- B. It takes me 2 hours speaking English with my friends every day.
- C. It takes me 2 hours to speak English with my friends every day.
- D. It took me 2 hours speaking English with my friends every day.

13. It's a good idea to visit some English-speaking countries.

- A. You mustn't visit some English-speaking countries.
- B. You shouldn't visit some English-speaking countries.
- C. You can visit some English-speaking countries.
- D. You should visit some English-speaking countries.

Ex 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each of the numbered blanks. (1pt)

The festival of Diwali is one of the most important religious festival in India. It (1) _____ for five days around the end of October. It is the festival of Lakshimi, the Goddess who is in the Hindu religion, bring peace and prosperity.

Preparations for the festival begin several weeks (2) _____ the festival. People clean and decorate their homes, prepare special food and buy new clothes and jewelry to welcome the Goddess in their (3) _____. All over India, people light up their homes with oil lamps and colourful lights.

The celebrations (4) _____ on the darkest night of the lunar month, Amavasya. In the evening, (23) _____ fill the sky to make Diwali a true "Festival of Light".

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. happens | B. lasted | C. happened | D. lasts |
| 2. A. during | B. in | C. before | D. after |
| 3. A. homes | B. schools | C. villages | D. offices |
| 4. A. hold | B. take place | C. go | D. take part |

Ex 12: Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.
SAFETY TIPS FOR BUS PASSENGERS

Always maintain a queue while waiting (1) _____ a bus. Never stand on queue on the middle of the road.

At the time of boarding a bus do not try to run or chase the bus. Once you are inside the bus, (2) _____ a seat and hold firmly on the handrail if you are standing.

Never try to (3) _____ an overcrowded bus.

Avoid (4) _____ inside of a bus because your high-pitch noise may distract the attention of the driver and it could lead to a major (5) _____ accident.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. for | B. to | C. on | D. in |
| 2. A. hold | B. sit | C. take | D. find |
| 3. A. choose | B. go | C. wait | D. board |
| 4. A. shout | B. shouting | C. to shout | D. shouts |
| 5. A. road | B. way | C. path | D. street |

Ex 13. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Many people still believe that natural resources will never be used up. Actually, the world's energy resources are limited. Nobody knows exactly how much fuel is left. However, we also should use them economically and try to find out alternative sources of power. According to Professor Marvin Burnham of the New England Institute of Technology, we have to start conserving coal, oil and gas before it is too late; and nuclear power is the only alternative.

However, many people do not approve of using nuclear power because it is very dangerous. What would happen if there were a serious nuclear accident? Radioactivity causes cancer and may badly affect the future generations.

The most effective thing is that we should use natural resources as economically as possible.

1. How much fuel is left?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. There is a lot of fuel. | B. It will never be used up. |
| C. Let's use it as much as we would like. | D. No one knows exactly. |

2. We should use coal, oil, and gas _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. carefully | B. as economically as possible |
| C. as much as possible | D. all are incorrect |

3. According to Professor Marvin Burnham, _____.

- A. we have to conserve coal, oil, and gas B. nuclear power is the only alternative
C. A and B are incorrect D. A and B are correct

4. According to the passage, using nuclear power is _____.

- A. dangerous B. cheap C. interesting D. safe

Ex 6. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Who are the best drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often choose faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, however, their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

1. According to the survey, who are the most likely to have an accident ?

- A. Young and experienced drivers.
B. Old and inexperienced drivers.
C. Young and old drivers.
D. Young and inexperienced drivers.

2. Young men often choose _____

- A. expensive cars. B. fast cars with big engines.
C. slow cars with big engines. D. fast car with small engines.

3. Who have an effect on the driver ?

- A. passengers B. policemen C. children D. journalists.

4. When young male drivers have the wife or girlfriends in the car, their driving becomes

- _____
A. worse B. better C. slower D. faster

5. When their husband or boyfriend is in the car, women's driving is.....

- A. more careful B. better C. more dangerous D. faster

TỔ TRƯỞNG

**BGH XÁC NHẬN
PHÓ HIỆU TRƯỞNG**

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