

PRACTICE

Period 100: Review 1

Exercise 1: Choose the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. agree | B. Chinese | C. trainee | D. reason |
| 3. A. volcano | B. tropical | C. government | D. property |
| 4. A. geography | B. evacuate | C. emergency | D. temporary |
| 5. A. scatter | B. earthquake | C. collapse | D. mudslide |
| 5. A. musical | B. national | C. personal | D. vacation |
| 6. A. decorate | B. volunteer | C. customer | D. exercise |
| 7. A. practical | B. illegal | C. marvelous | D. humorous |
| 8. A. rural | B. local | C. canal | D. final |
| 9. A. typical | B. survival | C. annual | D. animal |
| 10. A. clarity | B. Bhutanese | C. referee | D. guarantee |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> duce | B. <u>re</u> lease | C. <u>fo</u> rest | D. <u>pro</u> cess |
| 2. A. <u>cut</u> ting | B. <u>ru</u> bbish | C. <u>har</u> mful | D. <u>su</u> bstance |
| 3. A. <u>ri</u> sk | B. <u>wi</u> ld | C. <u>ha</u> bitat | D. <u>pi</u> ck |
| 4. A. <u>mi</u> nority | B. <u>mi</u> ss | C. <u>bi</u> ll | D. <u>con</u> venience |
| 5. A. <u>dis</u> aster | B. <u>ma</u> rket | C. <u>lar</u> ge | D. <u>ra</u> nge |
| 6. A. <u>lou</u> d | B. <u>neigh</u> bour | C. <u>ou</u> tdoors | D. <u>dis</u> count |
| 7. A. <u>dec</u> ided | B. <u>gain</u> ed | C. <u>pre</u> pared | D. <u>close</u> d |
| 8. A. <u>laugh</u> ed | B. <u>enjoy</u> ed | C. <u>change</u> d | D. <u>arrive</u> d |
| 9. A. <u>h</u> ost | B. <u>h</u> onor | C. <u>h</u> ockey | D. <u>h</u> orror |
| 10. A. <u>ath</u> lete | B. <u>auth</u> or | C. <u>length</u> | D. <u>southern</u> |

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

1. She _____ (sing) a beautiful song on stage when the microphone stopped working.
2. I was finishing my work early today when my boss _____ (call) me into a meeting.
3. We _____ (drive) to the mountains for our vacation when we got stuck in traffic.
4. The dog _____ (bark) loudly all night because it heard a noise outside.
5. She said that she _____ (will) call me the following day.
6. He _____ (eat) a sandwich when his phone _____ (ring).
7. They _____ (tell) me that their class went on a school trip that day.
8. You _____ (call) me while I _____ (be) in the shower.
9. The first Philippine flight of the day _____ (leave) at 03:00 pm from Manila to Toronto.
10. I _____ (see) if I can help you to solve this problem.
11. I think that Daniel _____ (win) the next competition.
12. Don't worry. I _____ (not forget) to pay you back the money.
13. What time _____ their flight _____ (leave) ?
14. The bus schedule says that there _____ (be) a bus to Aeon at 10:05.
15. My grandma _____ the Daily news at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. When I make a _____ to my mother with my smartphone, I can see her on the phone screen.
A. text message B. phone call C. video call D. voice call
2. She arrived _____ London _____ March 2023.
A. at - on B. in - in C. at - at D. on - in
3. It rained cats and dogs _____ two hours last night.
A. since B. for C. in D. by
4. A friend of _____ mother has just called us to inform that she is in hospital.
A. her B. hers C. theirs D. mine

5. While machine translation has improved significantly, it still can't match the accuracy of a(n) _____ translator.
 A. human B. computer
 C. robot D. Artificial Intelligence (AI)
6. A friend of _____ has help with installing the new Internet connection in _____ house.
 A. ours - our B. our - ours C. her - his D. my - mine
7. A(n) _____ is one where all the participants are physically in the same place.
 A. video conference B. online discussion C. social media D. face-to-face meeting
8. I'll meet you _____ the supermarket _____ the cinema.
 A. at - next to B. at - between C. behind - on D. in front of - in
9. It's almost impossible to _____ exactly when an earthquake will happen.
 A. predict B. overlook C. experience D. forget
10. Emojis can help people _____ their emotions effectively with others.
 A. replace B. say C. communicate D. develop
11. Kazuha's parents are Japanese, so her _____ is Japanese.
 A. second language B. mother tongue C. foreign language D. multimedia
12. A _____ occurred in a mountainous village last month. It buried a house under rocks and mud.
 A. landslide B. tsunami C. tornado D. rain
13. The largest _____ eruption known in history occurred in Indonesia in 1815.
 A. flooding B. volcanic C. stormy D. mountainous
14. Violent earthquakes may lead to loss of life and _____.
 A. death B. lava C. property D. rain
15. In the future, people might communicate much less _____ and more online.
 A. personally B. often C. through emails D. in person
16. The rescue workers spent the whole day searching for flood _____.
 A. people B. victims C. men D. losers
17. Many victims of the tsunami were still _____. The rescue team was searching for them.
 A. finding B. losing C. missing D. escaping
18. It suddenly rained heavily while they _____ home last night.
 A. were walking B. was walking C. walked D. walk
19. As soon as he _____ the fire, he _____ to a safe shelter.
 A. escaped - was moving B. escaped - moved
 C. was escaping - moved D. was escaping - was moving
20. She _____ in Tonga when a violent storm _____ the island.
 A. was being - was hitting B. was - was hitting C. was being - hits D. was - hit
21. Sending _____ is convenient because you don't have to type.
 A. text messages B. text message C. voice messages D. voice message
22. I turned off the electrical appliances, and then I _____ home.
 A. leaving B. left C. leave D. will leave
23. _____ farm work when you were young?
 A. Did you do B. Do you do C. Are you done D. Did you used to do
24. They blew the emergency _____, hoping that the rescue workers could hear it and search for them.
 A. call B. signal C. kit D. whistle
25. My mother is very good at _____, so she can purchase goods at cheaper prices.
 A. bargaining B. reducing C. talking D. selling
26. Emma was a _____. She's extremely keen on shopping and spends a lot of time on this expensive hobby.
 A. shoppers B. shopaholic C. shopper D. shop
27. The speciality shop is famous for its scented candles, _____ many foreign tourists often drop by there to get some.
 A. because of B. so that C. because D. so
28. After trying _____ the blue dress, the customer decided to buy it.
 A. on B. out C. in D. with
29. In 2012, around 7 million people _____ as a result of air pollution.
 A. died B. dead C. die D. were dying

30. _____ I get to school, I will show you my writing about the habitat of polar bears.
A. As soon as B. While C. Until D. Till
31. _____ fossil fuels are burnt, they release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air.
A. Till B. Until C. Before D. When
32. People all over the world are working to help save _____ animals from extinction.
A. danger B. endangered C. dangerous D. dangerously
33. A(n) _____ is the total amount of greenhouse gases that are generated by our actions.
A. carbon footprint B. carbon dioxide C. global warming D. ecosystem
34. _____ power is a form of renewable energy that harnesses the power of the wind to generate electricity.
A. Natural gas B. Coal C. Solar D. Wind
35. _____ pollution is the contamination of bodies of water such as lakes, rivers, oceans, and groundwater.
A. Water B. Air C. Soil D. Noise
36. Around 8.7 million _____ of plants and animals exist on the Earth.
A. means B. classes C. styles D. species
37. Common household items _____ available at a discount.
A. frequently are B. are frequently C. not frequently D. frequently not
38. I _____ shoes from online stores.
A. don't never buy B. buy never C. never buy D. don't buy never
39. He _____ drinks wine, but at the Christmas party he drinks a small glass of wine.
A. often B. sometimes C. rarely D. always
40. _____ you buy and use a plastic bag, ask yourself if you really need it.
A. Before B. Because C. While D. After
41. _____ we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.
A. Before B. Since C. After D. As soon as
42. John said that he _____ to the party that night.
A. went B. couldn't come C. came D. can come
43. Mary said that she was going to the Science Club _____.
A. yesterday B. tomorrow C. the next day D. at the moment
44. To enable students to have more interactions in online classes, our teachers let us work in _____.
A. divided rooms B. separated space C. breakout rooms D. face-to-face
45. - Mai: What can you do to help protect the environment?
- Nga: _____
A. That sounds great! B. Reduce, reuse, and recycle.
C. I've tried to learn about environmental protection. D. It's important we do.
46. - Alice: What a beautiful neighbourhood you have here!
- Phong: _____
A. My neighbourhood is beautiful.
B. Do you like it?
C. Thank you. Everybody has worked to make it beautiful.
D. How interesting!
47. - Minh: _____
- Elena: Avoid windows and glass doors.
A. Where do thunderstorms often occur? B. What should I do during a storm?
C. Which is more violent, a hurricane or a tornado? D. How can we prevent a tornado?
48. - Mina: May I open the window?
- Hung: _____
A. I'd rather you didn't. B. No, you didn't. C. Yes, I will. Thanks. D. What a pity!
49. - Lan: Have you heard about the landslide in Phu Tho?
- Peter: _____
A. Yes, I do. B. Yes, I'd love to.
C. Sorry, I don't know her. D. It was terrible, wasn't it?
50. - Nick: Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?
- Mi: _____
A. Yes, it was. B. Sorry, I don't. C. I don't think that. D. Not yet.

- A. look after B. take off C. put on D. give up
5. The products on sale in this shop were **awful**. I didn't like any of all.
A. fine B. beautiful C. terrible D. good
6. One **drawback** of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect or try on the items before purchasing.
A. cons B. demerit C. benefit D. disadvantage
7. The residents were **frightened** when their buildings were shaking.
A. calm B. scared C. happy D. excited
8. **Fortunately**, there wasn't any damage to the property.
A. Frequently B. Normally C. Unluckily D. Luckily
9. Tornado is a **violent** storm with very strong winds that move in a circle.
A. toxic B. weak C. slight D. strong
10. Many houses collapsed in the landslide last month because it happened **suddenly**.
A. interestingly B. slowly C. expectedly D. unexpectedly
11. My family were watching TV when the tornado **came**.
A. went B. saw C. happened D. erupted
12. The gallery in the city centre has an **excellent** collection of native art.
A. great B. terrible C. awful D. polluting

13. **Nonverbal** communication is the use of gestures, tone of voice, expressions, body posture, and so on to send a message.
A. written B. gestural C. verbal D. visual
14. **Instant** messaging enables you to get in touch with somebody immediately.
A. prompt B. slow C. late D. fastly

Ex 4: Mark A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)

1. I think we should learn how to **protect** the environment more carefully.
A. destroy B. build C. release D. save
2. Mrs Mai is a very **generous** woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
A. mean B. hardworking C. kind D. hospitable
3. It is important to have a **personal** emergency kit prepared in case of a natural disaster.
A. private B. individual C. public D. unique
4. The store decided to **reduce** the prices of summer clothing to attract more customers.
A. increase B. decrease C. diminish D. cut down
5. WTO is carrying out a selling project for the poor in mountainous region and **rural** areas.
A. urban B. mountainous C. suburban D. coastal
6. When you **put on** clothing or make-up, you place it on your body in order to wear it.
A. take off B. look after C. wash up D. get on
7. I need to **strengthen** my knowledge about natural disasters by reading more books on the subject.
A. weaken B. improved C. shortage D. purchased
8. **Developed** countries have better infrastructure and resources to handle natural disasters effectively.
A. Undeveloped B. Indeveloped C. Imdeveloped D. Irdeveloped
9. It is important to have a **personal** emergency kit prepared in case of a natural disaster.
A. private B. individual C. public D. unique
10. Mrs Mai is a very **generous** woman. She has given most of her wealth to a charity organization.
A. mean B. hardworking C. kind D. hospitable
11. Is there any way not to let other people know that you are **online** on Instagram?
A. offline B. face to face C. accessible D. available
12. How can you **keep in touch** with your friends?
A. reach B. talk C. lose touch D. stay
13. **Advanced** technologies may make humanity insignificant both in life and work.
A. Out-of-date B. Developed C. Grown D. New
14. Video conferences are very **convenient** especially when we are not in the same place.
A. easy B. good C. helpful D. inconvenient

Period 102: Review 3

Ex 1: Read the following passage and choose the correct word that best fits each of the blanks.

In most countries, almost all schools (26)_____private until the early 1800's. At that time, many government leaders began to encourage development of public schools to promote national progress by (27) _____ education widely available to citizens. Today, the number of public and private schools differs (28) _____ one country to another. In many developed countries, private schools offer a general focus on (29) _____ for college; a special focus on science, music or other subject areas; and religious instructions. The Roman Catholic Church is one of the largest sponsors of private schools throughout the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26. A. have | B. had | C. are | D. were |
| 27. A. make | B. made | C. making | D. to make |
| 28. A. about | B. from | C. with | D. at |
| 29. A. chance | B. attention | C. participation | D. preparation |

Ex 2: Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the blanks.

There can't be many people (30)_____ are unaware of e-mail, even if they have never actually sent one. Besides there are some similarities between e-mail and letters, there are also many differences. The first is that e-mail is delivered instantly, so it can be a very effective means (31)_____ communication when speed is important. This speed means that e-mail is more practical for communicating over large distances. Another difference is that e-mail tends to be relatively informal. People are much more possible (32)_____ language which they would consider unsuitable for a formal letter. Words spelled incorrectly in an e-mail are less likely to be checked than in a letter. One explanation for this is that an e-mail seems to be less permanent (33)_____ something written on paper. We can be sure that the future development of e-mail will have all kinds of expected effects on the way we (34)_____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 30. A. which | B. who | C. when | D. where |
| 31. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. of |
| 32. A. to using | B. used | C. to use | D. to be used |
| 33. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. than |
| 34. A. communicate | B. communicative | C. communicating | D. communication |

Ex 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D the correct answer to each of the questions

Television is an important (28)..... of the 20th century. It has been so popular that now we can't imagine what life would be like if there were no television. Television is a major means of communication, it brings pictures and sounds(29)..... around the world into millions of home. Though television (30).... can see and learn about people, places and things in far away lands, television widens our knowledge by introducing us to new ideas which may lead us to new hobbies and recreations. In addition to the news, television provides us with a variety of program that can satisfy 31)...taste. Most people now seem to like spending their evenings watching television. It is 32)... for them to sit at home watching television.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 28. A. invent | B. inventing | C. inventor | D. invention |
| 29. A. at | B. in | C. from | D. of |
| 30. A. audience | B. spectators | C. viewers | D. people |
| 31. A. each | B. many | C. all | D. every |
| 32. A. as convenient | B. convenient | C. most convenient | D. more convenient |

Ex 4: Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Television is one of the most important inventions in making the information of history different. It can be a great source of entertainment, knowledge and for communication. The information is available to many people with the use of television. You can know the information on politics, science, history, geography, culture in a way that has never before been possible.

Television helps to improve knowledge. It helps you to know the **latest** trend in the world. It is nowadays one of the widely used communication media. Useful information can be reached to millions of people

directly by TV. You can get a whole look all over the world, and many people love television so much that they make their careers out of it. We can learn several languages and lots of other useful things by watching television, some shows and channels offer educational programs **that** can increase our knowledge and make us more aware of the world around us. It can connect us to the world and much more. Anybody can watch television simply by sitting at home, news, movies, family shows, sports, music as well as other useful shows and channels can be seen on TV.

33. Which is the passage mainly about? - It is _____ of television .
 A. The invention B. The advantages C. The disadvantages D. The popularity
34. The word “**that**” in the last paragraph refers to ____.
 A. several languages B. some shows C. educational programs D. useful things
35. Who can sit at home and watch television?
 A. students B. doctors C. everyone D. workers
36. Which of the following is **not talked about** in paragraph 1?
 A. culture B. geography C. science D. farming
37. What does the word “**latest**” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
 A. newest B. oldest C. shortest D. longest

Exercise 5: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

1. Two of the most dangerous storms which affect America are hurricanes and tornadoes. They are very much feared by anyone who may live in the path of their destruction.

Every year homes are destroyed by their fury and often lives are lost. Most people who live near the coast are forced to evacuate their homes and to move to safer areas until the storm passes. Floods are caused along the coasts by both the heavy rain and a storm tide that is considerably above normal water level. The high winds, coastal flooding and heavy rains associated with a hurricane cause enormous damage.

Hurricanes usually develop between July and October. Once they hit land they carry tremendous power with driving rain and wind.

Tornadoes are violent low-pressured storms. These storms occur most often during the summer months and are noticeable by their strong wind and lack of rain. The sky turns black as dust is sucked up into the air. Tornadoes are capable of lifting quite heavy objects from the ground. They can pick up trees and cars right into the air and even uplift heavier objects such as homes and railway cars.

Both hurricanes and tornadoes cause millions of dollars worth of damage to life and property every year. Today they can be predicted more easily than in the past, but they cannot be stopped or ignored.

1. What are two of the most dangerous storms which affect America?
 A. Hurricanes and tornadoes. B. Typhoons and thunderstorms.
 C. Thunderstorms and hurricanes. D. Hurricanes and typhoons.
2. At which part of the year do hurricanes usually develop?
 A. July and August only. B. All year round.
 C. From the seventh to the ninth month. D. Between July and October.
3. What is the major similarity of both a hurricane and a tornado?
 A. They cover only a small area. B. They can cause great damage.
 C. They are not accompanied by rain. D. They have either wind or speed.
4. Which of the following is true of tornadoes and hurricanes?
 A. They cannot be predicted with accuracy.
 B. They are easier to control today than in the past.
 C. They can be predicted today with greater accuracy.
 D. They cannot be predicted today with greater accuracy.
5. Which of the following was **NOT** mentioned in the article?
 A. The number of people killed each year by these storms.
 B. The tremendous power of these storms.
 C. The damage caused by hurricanes and tornadoes.
 D. The time of year when they are most likely to strike.

Ex 6: . Giving positive nonverbal messages can improve your relationship with your child and develop emotional connections in your family. Most children love being hugged and kissed, for example. This warm and caring body language sends the nonverbal message that you want to be close to your child. Some children with special needs - for example, children with autism and sensory sensitivities - might find body contact difficult.

On the other hand, negative nonverbal communication - for example, a grumpy tone of voice or a frown - when you're doing something fun together might send the message that you don't really want to be there.

So matching your verbal and nonverbal communication makes your words more effective. For example, a teacher might explain a maths problem using her hands to show size and shape.

But when verbal and nonverbal messages don't match, your child might believe the nonverbal - after all, what you see is what you get. Your child learns a lot about nonverbal communication by watching you. For example, if you approach new people in a relaxed way, your child is more likely to do the same.

1. A hug or a kiss sends the message that _____.
 A. I want to be loved B. I want to be near C. I want to be emotional
2. Children with autism and sensory sensitivities find it hard to _____.
 A. love B. communicate C. contact physically
3. A frown sends the message that _____.
 A. I don't want you B. I want to be near C. I don't really want to join
4. _____ makes words more effective.
 A. Using positive actions and body language
 B. Combining verbal and nonverbal communication
 C. Explaining a problem using body language
5. The best way for children to learn nonverbal messages is through _____.
 A. observation B. communication C. imitation

Ex 7: Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer.

Bill Gates is the co- founder of Microsoft, the world's largest PC software company. He is among the richest people in the world. Bill Gates' interest in computer started when he was a teenager. After high school, he was accepted to several top colleges in the USA: Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. He chose to go to Harvard to study law. At Harvard he focused more on his interest in computers than on coursework. He often relaxed by playing video games in Harvard's computer lab. He left Harvard before graduating because he wanted open a software company with his friend, Paul Allen. However, he later said, "I don't think **dropping out** is a good idea." In 2007, he received an honorary degree from Harvard. He began his speech by saying this to his father in the audience. "I've been waiting more than 30 years to say this: Dad, I always told you I'd come back and get my degree." Bill Gates is no longer working full time for Microsoft. He is now, with his wife, running the Bill & Melina Gates Foundation which aims to improve health care, reduce poverty, and promote education around the world.

29. When did Bill Gates first develop his interest in computer?
 A. during his teenage years C. when he was a nursery school
 B. when he went to university D. when he played video games in a computer lab
30. What did he study at Harvard University?
 A. computer science B. business C. law D. Math
31. The phrase '**dropping out**' means
 A. giving up his studies B. finishing school C. leaving school D. going to school
32. Why did he drop out of Harvard?
 A. because he was ill C. because he wanted to start a software company
 B. because he wanted to study at another university D. because he was bored with studying
33. He is now running the Bill & Melina Gates Foundation with _____.
 A. his friend, Paul B. his father C. nobody D. his wife
 Allen

Period 103: Review 4

Ex 1: Mark A, B, C, or D that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

1. "I must go home now." Mr Quan said.

- A. Mr Quan said that he had to go home then. C. Mr Quan said that he must go home then.
B. Mr Quan said that he must go home then. D. Mr Quan said that he had to go home now

2. The weather was bad, but the boy still went fishing.

- A. Though the bad weather, the boy went fishing C. Though the bad weather, the boy went fishing
B. the weather was bad, the boy went fishing. D. Though the weather was bad, the boy went fishing

3. It snowed heavily. The football match still took place.

- A. Although it snowed heavily, but the football match still took place.
B. In spite of the heavy snow, the football match still took place.
C. Despite it snowed heavily, the football match still took place.
D. Because it snowed heavily, the football match still took place.

4. He said to me, "I must finish these works on time."

- A. He said to me that I must finish these works on time.
B. He said to me that he must finish these works on time.
C. He said to me that he had to finish those works on time.
D. He said to me that I must finish those works on time.

5: There was a cow on the street. All the cars stopped.

- A. As there was a cow on the street, so all the cars stopped.
B. There was a cow on the street, but all the cars stopped.
C. Though there was a cow on the street, all the cars stopped.
D. Because there was a cow on the street, all the cars stopped

6. "They will build a new English center here," he said.

- A. He said they would build a new English center here. B. He said they build a new English center here.
C. He said they would build a new English center there. D. He said they built a new English center here.

7. He said: "I like to do physics experiments now."

- A. He said that he liked to do physics experiments then.
B. He said that he likes to do physics experiments these.
C. He said that he had liked to do physics experiments here.
D. He said that he did like to do physics experiments then.

8. Cars cause pollution. However, people still want them.

- A. Despite cars cause pollution, people still want them.
B. Although cars cause pollution, people still want them.
C. Although cars cause pollution, but people still want them.
D. In spite of cars cause pollution, people still want them.

9. Telepathy / ability / communicate / information / use / your mind.

- A. Telepathy is the ability to communicate information using your mind.
B. Telepathy is the ability of communicate information of using your mind.
C. Telepathy is the ability in communicate information to using your mind.
D. Telepathy is the ability to communicate information with using your mind.

10. Robots / save / workers / perform / dangerous / tasks.

- A. Robots save workers to performing dangerous tasks.
B. Robots save workers in performing dangerous tasks.
C. Robots save workers for performing dangerous tasks.
D. Robots save workers from performing dangerous tasks.

Ex 2: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning, using the word given.

1. There was heavy snow between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. yesterday. (**snowing**)

→ It _____ at 10 p.m. yesterday.

2. The rich girl doesn't often check price tags when buying brand-name clothes. (**rarely**)

→ The rich girl _____ price tags when buying brand-name clothes.

- 3 I will pick you up. I leave the shopping mall. **(as soon as)**
 → _____.
4. The flight to London lasts seven hours and a half.
 → It takes _____.
5. It's not a good idea to buy new clothes very often.
 → You shouldn't _____.
6. Shall we make a video conference instead of a face-to-face meeting?
 → Why don't _____.
7. It rains. My mother usually shops at the supermarket. **(when)**
 → _____.
8. Emily was browsing online for items. Her sister was playing the piano. **(while)**
 → _____.
9. He was driving home. It suddenly rained heavily. **(While)**
 → _____.
10. The scientist stated: "This new cancer vaccine can not prevent the disease." **(couldn't)**
 → _____.
11. "I'm getting married tomorrow" – said Mary
 → Mary said _____.
12. Tom said, "I want to buy a pocket calculator for my brother."
 → Tom said _____.
13. Nick said, "I come from a small town in Canada."
Nick said that.....
14. Olive said to Chau, "I'm leaving Viet Nam tomorrow."
Olive told Chau that.....
15. There is a webcam behind the computer screen. **(front)**
 _____.
16. Many teenagers like to meet on social networks rather than face to face. **(prefer)**
 _____.
17. Can I borrow one of your tablets? **(yours)**
 _____.
18. Who does this portable speaker belong to? **(Whose)**
 _____.
19. The Internet connection is slow here, so we can't get in the chat room. **(Because)**
 _____.
20. These are my contact lenses. **(mine)**
 _____.

Ex 3: Reorder the words and phrases to make complete sentences.

1. example / A / a / is / an / marine ecosystem / of / coral reef / .

2. species / The / is / endangered / sea turtle / an / .

3. kind / of / What / disasters / are / talking / about, / they / or manmade / natural / ?

4. watch / Can / bought / return / the / that / I / I / yesterday / your / shop / from?

5. sell / People / at / the / a lot of / open-air market / local specialities /.

6. participate / More and more / activities / people / Earth Day / in /.

7. have / I / will / a high-speed / we / the future / Internet connection / think / in /

→ _____

Ex 4: Write complete sentences using the given words and phrases.

1. Lucia / said / they / be not / going to / the / cinema / night.

2. Mary / tell / me / she / want / become / famous singer / future.

3. We / can't / bargain / prices of goods / supermarkets /.

4. What / you / do / 9 o'clock yesterday morning / ?

5. When / natural disaster / happen, / we / must / listen / instruction from local authorities /.

6. Mai / say / her group / work / their project / then.

→ _____

7. The teacher / tell / her students / they / have / grammar test / next day.

→ _____

~ THE END ~

TTCM

BGH xác nhận

Vũ Thị Phụng

Tạ Thúy Hà