**REVISION UNIT 7+ 8**

**A.GRAMMAR ( NGỮ PHÁP )**

**I. Conditional sentences type 1. (Câu điều kiện loại 1)**

**1. Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IF CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề If ) | **MAIN CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề chính )** |
| Simple Present ( Thì hiện tại đơn ) **If + S + V (s/es)** | **Simple Future ( Thì tương lai đơn )**  **S + will/ won’t + V ( bare infinitive )**  **S+ can/must/ may/ might+ V( bare infinitive )** |

**Eg 1** If I **have** enough money, I **will buy** a big house.

( Nếu tôi có đủ tiền , tôi sẽ mua một ngôi nhà lớn ).

**Eg 2** If you **want** to pass the exam, you **must study** harder.

( Nếu bạn muốn thi đỗ , bạn phải học hành chăm chỉ hơn ).

**Eg 3** If she **doesn’t want** to be late, She **must get** up early.

( Nếu cô ấy không muốn bị muộn thì cô ấy phải dậy sớm ).

**2. Usage**

**- Câu điều kiện loại 1 là câu điều kiện diễn tả tình trạng có thật ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.**

**Eg**  If you **learn** hard, you **will pass** the exam. Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ , bạn sẽ đỗ kỳ thi.

- Trong câu điều kiện loại 1, thì hiện tại đơn dùng trong mệnh đề If, còn thì tương lai đơn được dùng trong mệnh đề chính.

**Eg**

If the factory **continues** dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals **will die**

Nếu nhà máy tiếp tục thải chất độc xuống hồ, thì tất cảloài cá và các sinh vật dưới nước sẽ chết.

**Chú ý Thì hiện tại đơn có thể được dùng trong mệnh đề chính để diễn tả một điều kiện luôn đúng**

**II. Conditional sentences type 2. (Câu điều kiện loại 2)**

**1.Form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IF CLAUSE (Mệnh đề If ) | **MAIN CLAUSE ( Mệnh đề chính )** |
| **If +S + V-ed/2** If + S + were | **S + would / could/might + V(infinitive)** |
| **S + wouldn’t / couldn’t +V (infinitive)** |
|  |

**Eg 1** If I **became** rich , I **would spend** all my time travelling.

Nếu tôi giàu, tôi sẽ dành tất cả thời gian để đi du lịch.

**2.Usage**

**- Câu điều kiện loại 2 là câu điều kiện không có thật thường dùng để nói lên sự tưởng tượng của người nói. ( Điều kiện không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai ).**

If I **were** you, I **would buy** that bike.

Nếu tôi là bạn tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đạp đó.

**Chú ý Trong mệnh đề không có thật ở hiện tại, chúng ta có thể dùng were thay cho was trong tất cả các ngôi trong mệnh đề If.**

**Eg** If I **were** you, I **would study** English hard.

Nếu tôi là bạn, tôi sẽ học Tiếng Anh chăm chỉ hơn.

**III. The Present Simple (Thì Hiện tại đơn )**

**1. Form. (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Positive (Câu Khẳng định)**

|  |
| --- |
| I / We / You / They  + V( nguyên mẫu) |
| He / She / It + V (s/es) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Eg** I **go** to school every day.

My father often **watches** TV at 7 p.m

**b. Negative (Câu Phủ định)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I / We / You / They | don't (do not)+ V (nguyên mẫu) |
| He/ She / It | doesn't (does not) + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg** I **don’t go** to school on Sundays.

He **doesn’t play** games on Saturdays.

**c. Question (Câu nghi vấn)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do | I / We / You / They      + V (nguyên mẫu) |
| Does | He/ She / It + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg Do** you **go** to school every day ?

**Does** he **play** football every afternoon?

**2. Usage (Cách dùng)**

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả thói quen hằng ngày.

**Eg** He **gets up** at 5 o’clock in the morning.

-Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả sự việc hay sự thật hiển nhiên**.**

**Eg** We **have** two children.

-Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hay lịch trình**.**

**Eg** The plane **takes off** at 5.00 tomorrow morning.

**+ Các trạng từ đi kèm với thì hiện tại đơn**

* Every day / week / month…..(Hằng ngày / tuần / tháng...)
* Always : luôn luôn
* Usually : thường xuyên
* Often : thường
* Sometimes : thỉnh thoảng
* Seldom : hiếm khi
* Never : không bao giờ

**NOTE (CHÚ Ý)**

* Những động từ tận cùng là **: o, s , ch , sh, x, z , ta thêm es**

**Eg** go -> goes

watch -> watches

wash -> washes

fix -> fixes

 - Những động từ tận cùng là y mà đằng trước là **nguyên âm ( u, e ,o , a, i)** ta để nguyên y rồi thêm s

Eg play **->** plays

say -> says

* Những động từ tận cùng là y mà đằng trước là phụ âm ta **đổi y thành i rồi thêm es**

**Eg** study -> studies

fly -> flies

**IV. The Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)**

**1. Form (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Câu khẳng định**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I + am + V-ing | | |
| He / She / It + is + V-ing | | |
| We / You / They   + are + V-ing | | |
|  |
|  |  |  | |

Eg I **am learning** English at the moment.

He **is playing** football now.

We **are listening** to music at this time.

**b. Câu phủ định**

|  |
| --- |
| I + am + not + V-ing |
| He / She / It + is + not + V-ing |
| We / You / They   + are + not + V-ing |

Eg I **am not learning** English at the moment.

He **is not playing** football now.

**c. Câu nghi vấn.**

|  |
| --- |
| Am + I + V-ing |
| Is + He / She / It + V-ing |
| Are + You / We / They + V-ing |

**Eg**

**Are** you **learning** English at the moment?

***Is*** *He*  ***playing*** *football now ?*

**2. Usage. (Cách dùng)**

-Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói trong hiện tại**.**

**Eg** She **is talking** to her teacher about that plan.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn đề cập đến những thói quen xấu gây khó chịu cho người khác, thường đi cùng trạng từ “ always “ hoặc “constantly”.

**Eg** He **is always leaving** his dirty socks on the floor.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn dùng để diễn tả những tình huống đang thay đổi.

Eg Her son ***is getting*** better.

-Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một kế hoạch chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (thường đi cùng với trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai).

Eg. I **am studying** English next summer.

**Các trạng từ đi kèm với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.**

* Now : bây giờ
* At the moment : ngay bây giờ
* At this time : vào lúc này
* Today : hôm nay
* Be quiet : Hãy yên lặng
* Listen : Nghe này

**V. The Present Perfect (Hiện tại hoàn thành)**

**1. Form (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Câu khẳng định**

|  |
| --- |
| I /You/ We/ They + have + Ved / Vpp |
| He / She / It + has + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg** I **have lived** in Thanh Hoa city since 1987

He **has bought** a new car for 2 weeks.

**b. Câu phủ định**

|  |
| --- |
| I /You/ We/ They + have + not + Ved / Vpp |
| He / She / It + has + not + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg** I **haven’t lived** in Thanh Hoa city since 1987

He **hasn’t bought** a new car for 2 weeks.

**c. Câu nghi vấn**

|  |
| --- |
| Have + I /You/ We/ They + Ved / Vpp |
| Has + He / She / It + Ved /Vpp |

**Eg Have** you **been** to England ?

**Has** Ba g**one** to Sam Son beach?

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**2. Usage (Cách dùng).**

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại.

**Eg** I **have learnt** English for 15 years.

She **has lived** here since 2016

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành diễn tả sự việc vừa mới xảy ra nhưng không đề cập đến thời gian ,thường dùng với các từ như “ just, already hay yet.

**Eg** She **has just** come.

They **haven’t arrived** yet.

-Thì hiện tại hoàn thành dùng để nói về các sự việc vừa mới xảy ra và hậu quả của nó vẫn còn ảnh hưởng đến hiện tại.

**Eg** He **has just washed** his car, so it looks very clean now.

-Thì hiện tại hoàn thành khi nói về trải nghiệm hay kinh nghiệm , thường đi kèm với ever/ never.

**Eg Have** you ever **been** to London ?

I **have never seen** that movie before**.**

**Những trạng từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm với thì hiện tại hoàn thành:**

* Ever : bao giờ
* Never : không bao giờ
* So far : cho đến bây giờ / nay
* Serveral times : vài lần rồi
* Just : vừa mới’
* Already : rồi
* Yet : chưa

**VI. The present simple for future.( Thì hiện tại đơn mang ý nghĩa tương lai)**

**1. Form. (Cấu trúc)**

**a. Positive (Câu Khẳng định)**

|  |
| --- |
| I / We / You / They  + V( nguyên mẫu) |
| He / She / It + V (s/es) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Eg** I **go** to school every day.

My father often **watches** TV at 7 p.m

**b. Negative (Câu Phủ định)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I / We / You / They | don't (do not)+ V (nguyên mẫu) |
| He/ She / It | doesn't (does not) + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg** I **don’t go** to school on Sundays.

He **doesn’t play** games on Saturdays.

**c. Question (Câu nghi vấn)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do | I / We / You / They      + V (nguyên mẫu) |
| Does | He/ She / It + V (nguyên mẫu) |

**Eg Do** you **go** to school every day ?

**Does** he **play** football every afternoon?

**2. Usage (Cách dùng)**

- Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả thói quen hằng ngày.

**Eg** He **gets up** at 5 o’clock in the morning.

-Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả sự việc hay sự thật hiển nhiên**.**

**Eg** We **have** two children.

**Ngoài cách dùng ở trên , thì hiện tại đơn còn mang ý nghĩa tương lai khi nói về thời gian biểu, chương trình , lịch trình , … và trong các trạng từ chỉ thời gian cụ thể..**

**Eg** The plane **takes off** at 5.00 tomorrow morning.

**B.EXERCISE (BÀI TẬP)**

**PHONETICS**

**Question I. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. want**ed**  B. wash**ed**  C. danc**ed**  D. play**ed**

2. A. go**es**  B. watch**es** C. miss**es** D. brush**es**

3. A. c**o**me B. m**o**ther C. **o**pen D. s**o**me

4. A. men**tion** B. ques**tion** C. ac**tion** D. educa**tion**

5. A. **wh**o B. **wh**en C. **wh**ere D. **wh**at

**Question II. Find the word which has different sound in the part underlined.**

1.A. s**u**n B. f**u**n C. p**u**t D. **u**nhappy

2. A. m**i**nd B. b**i**ke C. trad**i**tion D. t**i**dy

3. A. m**y** B. happ**y**  C. hobb**y** D. factor**y**

4.A. h**ea**lth B. t**ea**m C. t**ea** D. b**ea**ch

5.A. listen**ed** B. open**ed** C. want**ed** D. liv**ed**

**Question III. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A. person B. father C. teacher D. enjoy

2. A. prefer B. enjoy C. mother D. agree

3.A. doctor B. father C. picture D. fancy

4.A. pollution B. visit C. listen D. open

5.A. depend B. advise C. affect D. listen

**Question IV. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1.A. affect B. father C. teacher D. picture

2. A. prefer B. enjoy C. mother D. affect

3.A. affect B. happen C. pollution D. fancy

4.A. pollution B. picture C. village D. factory

5.A. illustrate B. believe C. affect D. village

**Question V. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. artistic B. historic C. dramatic D. scientific

2. A. medical B. national C. chemical D. historical

3.A. athletic B. dramatic C. scientific D. heroic

4.A. medical B. hospital C. politic D. electric

5.A. chemical B. physical C. environmental D. medical

**VOCABURLARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Question I. Choose the best answer. (A,B, C or D )**

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back my home village on holiday.

A. comes B. come C. came D. coming

2. If the factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals will die.

A. continues B. to continue C. continued D. will continue

3.Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lake has made the fish die.

A. pollution B. pollute C. polluted D. polluting

4. Mi and Nick like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back Mi’s home village on holiday.

A. comes B. come C. came D. coming

5. If the factory continues dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. die B. to die C. dead D. will die

6. Water pollution is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lake has made the fish die.

A. contaminating B. contaminate C. contaminated D. contamination

7. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water carefully, more people will have fresh water.

A. will use B. would use C. using D. use

8. If the factory continues dumping poison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals will die.

A. into B. to C. about D. in

**Conditional Sentence Type I : Câu điều kiện loại 1**

**Question I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

1.If we (recycle) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more, we will help the Earth.

2. Factories (not dump) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_waste into rivers if the government fines them heavily.

3. If people travel to work by bus, there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fewer car fumes.

4. We (save) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thousands of trees if we don’t waste paper.

5. If we use water carefully, more people (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fresh water.

6. If the factory ( continue) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumping poison into the lake, all the fish and other aquatic animals will die.

7.If we recycle more, we (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

8. If people (travel)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to work by bus, there will be fewer car fumes.

**Question II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

1. If he (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder, he can pass an exam.

2. She may be late if she (not hurry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.If you study harder, you (pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

4. If you are kind to me, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good to you.

5.If he (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up smoking, as his doctor orders, he will be soon well again.

6. You (not pass) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your driving test unless you drive more carefully.

7. He’ll be ill if he (not stop) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worrying so much.

8. We’ll go to the beach tomorrow if it ( be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice.

**Question III.Combine each pair of sentences to make a conditional sentence type 1.**

**(Kết hợp mỗi cặp câu sau để tạo thành câu điều kiện loại 1)**

1.Students are more aware of protecting the environment. Teachers teach environmental issues at school.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

2.Light pollution happens. Animals change their behaviour patterns.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3.The levels of radioactive polluion decrease.We switch from nuclear power to renewable energy sources.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4.The water temperature increases.Some aquatic creatures are unable to reproduces.

If…………………………………………………………………………………….....................

5.People get more diseases.The water is contaminated.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Conditional Sentence Type II : Câu điều kiện loại 2**

**Question IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

**(Chia những động từ trong ngoặc đơn vào đúng hình thức).**

**1.** If I were you, I (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a new place to live.

2. If Lan wasn’t ill, she ( join) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out tree planting activity.

3.If there were fewer cars on the road, there (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less pollution.

4.If people really cared about the environment, they ( not dump ) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste into the lake.

5.If there was no fresh water in the world, what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.If you (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president, what would you do to help the environment ?

7.They get sick so often.If they exercised more, they (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heathier.

8.If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one million US dollars , I would build more parks in our city.

9.Quan’s mother is unhappy.If Quan tided his room every day, his mother (not be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

so upset.

10.There isn’t a garden at house .If there were, we (grow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

**Question V.Write a conditional sentence type 2 for each situation, as in the example.**

**Viết loại câu điều kiện loại 2 cho mỗi tình huống , như trong ví dụ.**

1.People throw rubbish in the street.The street doesn’t look attractive.

**If people didn’t throw rubbish in the street, it would look attractive.**

2.There are so many billboards in our city. People can not enjoy the view.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

3.There is so much light in the cityat night.We can not see the stars clearly.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

4.We turn on the heater all the time. We have to pay three million dong for electricity a month.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

5.The karaoke bar makes so much noise almost every night. The residents complain to its owner.

If …………………………………………………………………………………………………

6.She has a headache after work every day.She works in a noisy office.

If ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**C.READING**

**Question I Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

Environmental pollution is a term that (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ gases and smoke, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the water with chemicals and other substances, and damages the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ with too many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surroundings (5)\_\_\_\_\_ various other ways. For example, people ruin natural beauty by (6)\_\_\_\_\_ junk and litter on the land and in the water.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mankind today. Air, water and soil are necessary to the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and (8)\_\_\_\_\_ death. Polluted water kills fish and other (9)\_\_\_\_\_ life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is available for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man’s (10)\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful world.

1. A. means B. refers C. provides D. reduces

2. A. thick B. natural C. exhaust D. influent

3. A. purifies B. pumps C. sprays D. poisons

4. A. soil B. forests C. streets D. beaches

5. A. on B. in C. by D. with

6. A. spoiling B. leaving C. scattering D. gathering

7. A. survival B. environment C. development D. growth

8. A. so B. ever C. too D. even

9. A. animal B. marine C. human D. plant

10. A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured

**Question II Read the passage and answer the questions.**  
Visual pollution has a greater effect on people than you may think. I remember when I went to a big city, I was really scared because so much graffiti on the buildings' wall. Then I looked up, and I saw a lot of power lines over my head. Although they were not dangerous, I still felt unsafe since I thought they might fall down. These things prevented me from enjoying the beautiful sights of the city.  
I also remember the time when I was a student at a university. Once I was so busy with my assignments that I did not tidy my room for two weeks. Looking at the messy room caused me so much stress that I did not want to study. Then I decided to clean the room and put my thing in their proper places. I also bought a small plants and placed it in a corner of the room. These simple actions increased my motivation and helped me to focus on my learning.

**Questions.**

1.How did the author feel when she saw the power lines?

………………………………………………………………………………………………….

2.Why did she have that feeling?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. What was she busy with?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. What happened when she looked the messy room?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. What did she do for her room?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

**TEST 2**

**I. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. coffee B. rupee C. trainee D. agree

2. A. symbolise B. Taiwanese C. guarantee D. kangaroo

3. A. Maltese B. festival C. degree D. unique

4.A. government B. celebrate C. nominee D. popular

5.A. Canadian B. introduce C. Guyanese D. absentee

**II. Find one word that does not belong to each group.**

1. A. Chinese B.computerese C. Japanese D. Portuguese

2. A. international B. local C. national D. natural

3. A. Awesome B. Great C. Fantastic D. Sure

4.A. scenery B. landscape C. culture D. view

5.A. desert B. haunted castle C. loch D. puzzling world

**III. Complete the sentences with words/ phrases from the**

**IV. Supply the correct tense of the words given in each blanket.**

1. Four countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) by John so far.
2. London \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a population of eight million people.
3. The Statue of Liberty in New York is a monument which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (symbolize) freedom.
4. Vietnam’s Independence Day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on September 09th.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Sydney Opera House for several times.
6. Some activities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) to celebrate the lunar new year now.

**v. Choose the correct answer A, B, or C to complete each of the sentences.**

1.Alaska is perhaps the most …………… state in the USA. It has over three million lakes.

A. puzzling B. festive C. amazing

2.The old tradition of first- footing is still practiced today in ……………………..

A. Scottish B. Scots C. Scotland

3.In Canada, the serving of coffee at the end of an evening is a signal that it is time for ………..

A. visitors B. tourists C holiday makers

4.The Maori in New Zealand greet each other by ……………………….. their noses.

A. punching B. touching C. blowing

5. Australia is composed of seven …………………..

A. nations B. countries C. states

6.There is a red maple leaf on the ………………… of Canada.

A. flag B. banner C. money

**VI. Read the passage and answer these questions below:**

England is not a large country. No town in England is very far from the sea, and many English families spend their summer holidays at the seaside. There are no high mountains in England, no very long rivers and very large forests.

There are many towns in England. No town is very far from another. The English countryside between the towns is like a carpets of many colors. In Spring and summer, the fields, meadows and forests are light green or dark green, and the gardens are green , red, blue, yellow and white with flowers.

**Questions**

1.Is England a large country?

..................................................................................................................................................

2. Where do many English families spend their summer holidays?

..................................................................................................................................................

3. Are there many towns in England?

..................................................................................................................................................

4. What is the English countryside like?

..................................................................................................................................................

**VII. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow**

Alaska is perhaps the most amazing state in the USA. It has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. This state has an incredible three million lakes. That’s four lakes per person living there.

Many cities in Alaska cannot be reached by road, sea, or river. The only way to get in and out is by air, on foot, or by **dogsled**. That’s why Alaska has the busiest sea airport in the world, Lake Hood Seaplane Base. Nearly two hundred floatplanes take off and land on the water of this airport every day. It is a really fun scene to watch.

Alaska is called the land of Midnight Sun because in summer, the sun does not set for nearly three months. But in winter the sun stays almost unseen.

All Alaskans take special pride in their beautiful and unique state.

1. Alaska \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** is another name for the USA

**B.** is an island in the Pacific Ocean

**C.** has coastlines facing both the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

2. Which statement below is NOT CORRECT?

**A.** In Alaska, the number of lakes is bigger than that of people.

**B.** There is one lake for each person living there.

**C.** Alaska has an incredibly high number of lakes.

3.Which method below can always be used to reach a place in Alaska?

**A.** by air **B.** by road **C.** by river

4. In Alaska we can always see the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** in winter **B.** in summer **C.** every month of the year

**VII. Rewrite the sentences below without changing their original meaning.**

1. Radioactive pollution is very dangerous. It can cause abnormal growth. [**since**]

1. Leaves are damaged. The tree cannot get enough food energy to stay healthy. [**because**]

1. I don’t have much money now, but I want to buy a house in PhuCuong.

If

1. Light pollution happens. There is a change in animals’ living patterns.

If

1. Acid rain is dangerous. Trees’ leaves are damaged. [**because of**]

1. The Walt Disney Studios, the famous movie company, has produced hundreds of cartoons for children.

Hundreds of cartoons for children

THE END