



REVISION FOR SECOND SEMESTER MID-TERM TEST

UNIT 5: ACHIEVE

A. VOCABULARIES

📌 New words (Từ mới)

No.	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	achieve	(v)	/ə'tʃi:v/	đạt được
2.	achievement	(n)	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	thành tựu
3.	astronaut	(n)	/'æstrənɔ:t/	phi hành gia
4.	billion	(n)	/'bɪljən/	tỷ
5.	biographical	(adj)	/'baɪ.ɒʊ'græf.ɪ.kəl/	(thuộc) tiểu sử
6.	bodybuilder	(a)	/'bɒdɪbɪldə(r)/	người tập thể hình
7.	bodybuilding	(n)	/'bɒdɪbɪldɪŋ/	môn tập thể hình
8.	calorie	(n)	/'kæləri/	calo
9.	century	(n)	/'sentʃəri/	thế kỷ
10.	contain	(v)	/'kən'teɪn/	chứa, đựng
11.	decade	(n)	/'dekeɪd/	thập kỷ
12.	diet	(n)	/'daɪət/	chế độ ăn
13.	distance	(n)	/'dɪstəns/	khoảng cách
14.	energy	(n)	/'enədʒi/	năng lượng
15.	expert	(n)	/'ekspɜ:t/	chuyên gia
16.	fraction	(n)	/'frækʃn/	phân số
17.	genius	(n)	/'dʒi:niəs/	thiên tài
18.	hard – boiled eggs	(n)	/'hɑ:rd - bɔɪld 'egz /	trứng luộc
19.	incredible	(adj)	/'ɪn'kredəbl/	khó tin
20.	lifetime	(n)	/'laɪftaɪm/	cuộc đời
21.	measurement	(n)	/'meʒ.ə mənt /	sự đo lường
22.	medal	(n)	/'medl/	huy chương
23.	millennium	(n)	/'mɪ'leniəm	thiên niên kỷ
24.	muscle	(n)	/'mʌsl/	cơ bắp
25.	mystery	(n)	/'mɪs.tə.i/	điều huyền bí
26.	nutrient	(n)	/'nju:triənt/	chất dinh dưỡng
27.	nutrition	(n)	/'nju'triʃn/	dinh dưỡng
28.	prize	(n)	/'praɪz/	phần thưởng
29.	publish	(v)	/'pʌblɪʃ/	xuất bản, phát hành
30.	publisher	(n)	/'pʌblɪʃə(r)/	nhà xuất bản
31.	quarter	(n)	/'kwɔ:rtə/	1/4
32.	record	(n)	/'rekɔ:d/	kỉ lục
33.	reduce	(v)	/'ri'du:s/	giảm nhẹ
34.	science	(n)	/'saɪəns/	môn khoa học
35.	scientist	(n)	/'saɪəntɪst/	nhà khoa học
36.	scrambled eggs	(n)	/'skræmbəl 'egz /	món trứng quậy



37.	shot	(v)	/ʃɒt/	bắn
38.	soft – boiled eggs	(n)	/sɔ:ft - bɔɪld 'egz /	trứng lòng đào
39.	successful	(adj)	/sək'sesfl/	thành công
40.	talent	(n)	/'tælənt/	tài năng
41.	talented	(adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	có tài năng
42.	ton	(n)	/tʌn/	tấn
43.	translation	(n)	/træns'leɪ.ʃən/	bản dịch
44.	wealth	(n)	/'welθ/	sự giàu có, tài sản
45.	wealthy	(adj)	/'welθi/	giàu có
46.	weight	(n)	/'weɪt/	cân nặng
47.	writer	(n)	/'raɪtə(r)/	nhà văn

B. GRAMMARS

I. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. Comparative adjectives (So sánh hơn của tính từ)

Adj – ngắn	Adj – dài
<p style="text-align: center;">S + be + Adj-er + than + noun/pronoun</p> <p>E.g: Bikes are slower than cars.</p> <p>*** Cách thêm "er" vào tính từ ngắn</p> <p>Quy tắc chung là thêm "er" vào sau tính từ</p> <p>slow → slower tall → taller strong → stronger</p> <p>Tuy nhiên có những ngoại lệ không theo quy tắc trên</p> <p>- Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng là "y" thì đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "er"</p> <p>dirty → dirtier easy → easier happy → happier</p> <p>- Tính từ tận cùng có 1 âm tiết tận cùng bằng y thì giữ nguyên y rồi thêm er</p> <p>shy → shyer</p> <p>- Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng bằng: er, le, ow → ta chỉ cần thêm "er"</p> <p>clever → cleverer simple → simpler narrow → narrower</p> <p>- Tính từ tận cùng bằng e ta chỉ cần thêm r</p> <p>larger → larger</p> <p>- Tính từ tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm là nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm er</p> <p>big → bigger</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">S + be + more + Adj + than + noun/pronoun</p> <p>E.g: A lion is more dangerous than a dog.</p> <p>*** Cách thêm more vào trước tính từ dài (gồm 2 âm tiết trở lên)</p> <p>beautiful → more beautiful delicious → more delicious difficult → more difficult</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⚡ Những tính từ đặc biệt</p> <p>Một số tính từ có 2 hình thức số sánh: er và more</p> <p>clever → cleverer/ more clever common → commoner/ more common likely → likelier/ more likely pleasant → pleasanter/ more pleasant polite → politer/ more polite quiet → quieter/ more quieter simple → simpler/ more simple stupid → stupider/ more stupid subtle → subtler/ more subtle sure → surer/ more sure</p>

2. Superlative adjectives (So sánh nhất của tính từ)

Adj – ngắn	Adj – dài
S + be + the + Adj-est + noun	S + be + the most + Adj + noun



E.g: Russia is **the largest** country in the world.

*** **Cách thêm "est" vào tính từ ngắn**

- Phần lớn các tính từ ngắn **có một vần: thêm**

-est

clean → cleanest

new → newest

cheap → cheapest

- Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **er: thêm -**

est

clever → cleverest

- Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **ow: thêm -**

est

narrow → narrowest

- Tính từ có hai vần kết thúc bằng **y: đổi y**
thành **i** rồi thêm **-est**

happy → happiest

dirty → dirtiest

easy → easiest

- Tính từ có một vần kết thúc bằng **y giữ**

nguyên y rồi thêm **-est**

shy → shyest

Tính từ kết thúc bằng **e: chỉ thêm -st**

simple → simplest

- Tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và một
phụ âm: **gấp đôi phụ âm cuối** rồi thêm **-est**

thin → thinnest

E.g: This exercise is **the most difficult**.

*** **Cách thêm the most vào trước tính từ**

dài (gồm 2 âm tiết trở lên)

beautiful → the most beautiful

delicious → the most delicious

difficult → the most difficult

3. Các tính từ và trạng từ đặc biệt

Tính từ/ trạng từ	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest
little	less	least
much/ many	more	most
good /well	better	best
bad/ badly	worse	worst

II. ABILITY: CAN AND COULD

Cấu trúc chung: S + **can/ could** (not) + V₀

Can/ Could + S + V₀

ABILITY (khả năng)	Can – Can't	
	Khả năng, năng lực có thể làm gì ở hiện tại	♦ My sister can play the guitar. (+) ♦ I can't speak Chinese. (-) ♦ Can you speak Chinese? (?)
	Could – Couldn't	
Khả năng, năng lực có thể làm gì ở quá khứ	♦ He could swim at the age of five. (+) ♦ She couldn't talk when she was two. (-) ♦ Could he swim when he was five? (?)	

III. QUESTIONS WITH HOW...?

IV. Question with "how...?" (Dạng câu hỏi với từ để hỏi "how...?")

How many – How much – How tall - How heavy – How far - How old...

1. How many...?

- "How many" có nghĩa là "bao nhiêu", nó được dùng trong câu hỏi hỏi về số lượng



của các vật đếm được.

- Với loại câu hỏi này **danh từ đứng sau “How many” phải là danh từ số nhiều.**

How many...? Hỏi số lượng
Câu hỏi: How many + danh từ số nhiều + are there + ...? Trả lời : There is/There are + từ chỉ số lượng.
Ex: How many students are there in your class? (Có bao nhiêu học sinh trong lớp của bạn?) => There are eleven. (Có 11)

2. How much...?

- "**How much**" cũng có nghĩa là "bao nhiêu", dùng để hỏi số lượng của vật không đếm được như: rice (gạo), water (nước) ...

- Ngoài ra "**How much**" còn dùng trong câu hỏi về giá cả.

How much...? Hỏi số lượng
Câu hỏi: How much + danh từ không đếm được + is there ...? Trả lời : There is/There are + từ chỉ số lượng.
a

3. How tall...?

How tall...?Hỏi về chiều cao
Câu hỏi: How tall /high + BE (am / is / are) + S? = What + be (is) + ... height? Trả lời : S + be (am / is / are) + number + meter / centimeters + (tall). : ... height + be (is) + number + meter / centimeters.
Ex: How tall are you? = What is your height? (Chiều cao của bạn là bao nhiêu?) => I am 170 centimeters tall. Or My height is 1 meter 70 centimeters.(tôi cao 1 mét 70)

4. How heavy...?

How heavy...?Hỏi về cân nặng
Câu hỏi: How heavy + BE (am / is / are) + S? = What + be (is) + ... weight? Trả lời : S + be (am / is / are) + number + kilos. : ... weight + be (is) + number + kilos.
Ex: How heavy is she? = What is her weight? (Cân nặng của cô ấy là bao nhiêu?) => She is 65 kilos. Or her weight is 65 kilos. (Cô ấy 65 ký)

5. How far...?

How far...? hỏi về khoảng cách
Câu hỏi: How far + be (am / is / are) + cụm từ chỉ quãng đường? = How far is it from... to...? (Từ...đến...bao xa?) Trả lời : It is about...
Ex: How far is it to the bus station? Ex: How far is it from your house to the bus station?? => It is about 2km (Nó khoảng 2km)

Exercise 1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. act <u>o</u> r | B. invent <u>o</u> r | C. compos <u>o</u> ser | D. profess <u>o</u> r |
| 2. A. writ <u>e</u> r | B. spell <u>i</u> ng | C. v <u>e</u> ry | D. t <u>e</u> n |
| 3. A. play <u>e</u> r | B. wh <u>e</u> n | C. th <u>e</u> n | D. t <u>e</u> n |

Exercise 2. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. contain | B. helpful | C. body | D. muscle |
| 2. A. vitamin | B. banana | C. average | D. calorie |



3. A. record B. metre C. medal D. event

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. She works in a hospital. It's a hard job. She's a _____.
A. dancer B. nurse C. artist D. painter
2. She works in an office. It's a well-paid job, She's a _____.
A. mechanic B. waitress C. manager D. teacher
3. He works in many places. It's a dangerous job. He's a _____.
A. firefighter B. artist C. writer D. waitress
4. Eating at home is _____ eating in restaurants.
A. cheaper than B. more cheap C. than cheaper D. more cheaper
5. People in cities work _____ hours _____ in the past.
A. than/ longest B. longer/ than C. than/ longer D. long/ than
6. There is more traffic now, so the streets are _____.
A. noisier than B. noise C. noisier D. than noisier
7. History is much _____ they were ten years ago.
A. expensive more than B. than more expensive
C. more expensive D. more expensive than
8. Archie was _____ than Carl
A. fast B. faster C. more fast D. fast more
9. A _____ has ten years.
A. decade B. century C. billion D. millennium
10. A good _____ contains a lot of vegetables.
A. snack B. health C. diet D. height
11. She is _____ than her brother.
A. more short B. shorter C. short more D. short
12. Anna doesn't play baseball _____ her sister.
A. as good as B. as well as C. as best as D. as better as
13. A century has _____ years.
A. 5 B. 10 C. 100 D. 1000
14. Bananas contain many helpful _____.
A. beans B. sticks C. muscles D. nutrients
15. At what ages _____ most people talk?
A. can B. do can C. could D. did could
16. Beethoven couldn't hear when he composed his 9th symphony, but he _____ imagine music.
A. can B. do can C. could D. did could
17. Agatha Christie _____ spell very well, but she wrote eighty detective books.
A. can B. could C. can't D. couldn't
18. The actor Ben Affleck lived in Mexico when he was a teenager. Now he _____ speak English and Spanish.
A. can B. do can C. could D. did could
19. Beyoncé sings some of her songs in Spanish, but she _____ speak the language.
A. could B. can C. can't D. couldn't
20. _____ milk is there? - There's enough for two people.
A. How often B. How many C. How much D. How strict



21. _____ are you? - I'm one metre sixty.
 A. How tall B. How far C. How heavy D. How much
22. _____ apples do you eat every day? - One or two
 A. How strict B. How many C. How friendly D. How often
23. _____ can you run? - About one kilometer.
 A. How heavy B. How much C. How far D. How many
24. J.K, Rowling became a writer in 2003. In the next five years wrote five books.
 A. firefighter B. artist C. writer D. waitress
25. Agatha Christie was one of the _____ popular writers in history.
 A. less B. little C. more D. most

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

1. Tea is _____ than coffee. (cheap)
 2. The new harvest machine is _____ than the old one. (effective)
 3. The countryside is _____ than the town. (beautiful)
 4. A tractor is _____ than a buffalo. (powerful)
 5. My sister is _____ girl in my family. (tall)
 6. Blue whale is _____ animal in the sea. (heavy)
 7. The Mekong River is _____ than the Red River. (long)
 8. Do you think English is _____ than French in grammar? (easy)
 9. My new bed is _____ than my old one. (comfortable)
 10. The film about my village is _____ than the book. (interesting)

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with can, can 't, could, or couldn't and the correct form of the verb.

1. If you try hard, you _____ (pass) your examinations.
 2. when I was one, I _____ (swim).
 3. Dennis _____ (play) the trumpet after four months.
 4. Luke has passed his driving test, now he _____ (drive) a car.
 5. Nick and David are brilliant cooks - they _____ (make) really tasty food.
 6. I can use a computer, but I _____ (programme) one.
 7. When I was three months old, I _____ (walk).
 8. My grandma was very good at music. She _____ (play) the piano and sing.
 9. Phong is very intelligent. He _____ (speak) five languages.
 10. Nam and I watched a Japanese film last night, but we _____ (understand) it.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with question words: How many, how much, how often, how high, how tall, how much, how old, how.

1. _____ is she? 1m45
 2. _____ is a bottle of cooking oil? 25,000 dong
 3. _____ do you go to school? By bus.
 4. _____ does Mr. Hung go to the cinema? Twice a week.
 5. _____ apples do you want? Half a dozen.
 6. _____ is this mountain? 30 meters high.
 7. _____ is Ba? He is 12 years old.
 8. _____ rice does Mr. Hai produce? He produces a lot of rice.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word provided.

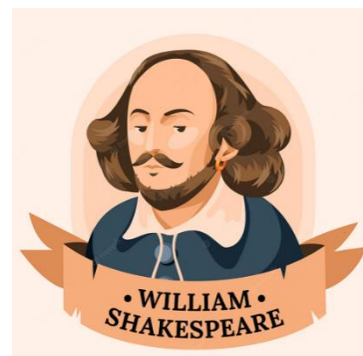
1. How many _____ are there in a football team? (play)
 2. My friend's likes _____ glass bottles. (collect)
 3. I prefer mountain _____ to hiking. (climb)

4. Doing exercise can keep one _____ . (health)
 5. Everyone has the right to get _____ on family planning. (inform)

READING

Exercise 1. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

William Shakespeare was (1) _____ in Stratford, Warwickshire and christened (2) _____ 26 April 1564. Although historians are unsure about the exact date of his birth, (3) _____ believe that his birthday was 23rd April – St. George’s Day. Shakespeare was born into a relatively ‘normal’ family: his (4) _____ (John) was a glove-maker; his mother Mary was the daughter of a farmer (5) _____ Robert Arden; and his grandfather was a farmer too. No-one could have possibly imagined the fame and fortune that this young child would soon be (6) _____!



- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. burn | B. born | C. live | D. teach |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. of |
| 3. A. more | B. lots of | C. most | D. much |
| 4. A. brother | B. father | C. sister | D. friend |
| 5. A. had | B. sat | C. named | D. played |
| 6. A. achieving | B. achieve | C. achieves | D. to achieve |

Exercise 2. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).

Are you good at remembering names and numbers? If the answer is ‘no’, perhaps you need some help from Nelson Dellis. He was the winner of the USA Memory Championships in New York where he broke two American records. He was the fastest to remember a pack of playing cards – in sixty-three seconds. He also memorised the most numbers in five minutes – 248.



The most important part of Dellis’s work is the training. ‘Everybody who’s in this competition trained their memory,’ he said on the Today Show on NBC TV. ‘I train every day ... I work out my body, but I also work out my brain.’ British-born Dellis was first interested in brain training. zing memory

when his grandmother had memory problems, and he understood it was important for people to improve their memories.

However, Dellis doesn’t think he’s special or has got a ‘photographic’ memory. He thinks anybody can be a memory expert. People just need to learn about the brain and how images are important for memory.

If you want to memorise a word or number, you need to change it into a picture. Dellis gives the example of a shopping list. When you see the word ‘milk’, you need to see a picture of some milk in your head. It’s a simple idea, but one that all memory experts use.

A. Decide True or False

- Dellis can memorise a pack of playing cards in one minute and three seconds. _____
- All the people at the championships did memory training. _____
- Dellis was born in the United States. _____
- Dellis thinks that he’s special. _____

B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions

- What is the text about?

- A. remembering names
- C. a competition

- B. today show
- D. an amazing memory

6. What do you do to memorise a word or number?

- A. work out my brain
- C. change it into a picture

- B. learn by heart
- D. improve the memory

 **WRITING**

Exercise 1. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences.

1. how to dance / when did / like that / you learn /? /

→ When did _____

2. to cook / best way / what is the / really well /? /

→ What is the _____

3. You should / a good diet / practise bodybuilding / like this / regularly and have / . /

→ You should _____

4. animal over there / looks like / that big / an elephant / . /

→ That big _____

5. Agatha Christie / sixty novels, / as well as plays and / wrote more than / poetry / . /

→ Agatha Christie _____

Exercise 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. This book is not similar to that one.

→ This book _____

2. She studies the best in this class.

→ No one else in _____

3. He looks different from his brother.

→ He doesn't _____

4. Peter was born in 1982. Nancy was born in 1985.

→ Nancy is _____

5. Nothing else is as precious as independence.

→ Independence _____



UNIT 6: SURVIVAL

A. VOCABULARIES

📌 New words (Từ mới)

No.	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	survive	(v)	/sə'vaiv/	sống sót/ tồn tại
2.	survival	(n)	/sə'vaivl/	sự sống sót; sự tồn tại
3.	avoid	(v)	/ə'void/	tránh, tránh xa, ngăn ngừa
4.	application	(n)	/,æplɪ'keɪʃn/	đơn xin, sự áp dụng, sự chuyên cần
5.	build a shelter	phr.	/bɪld/	xây dựng một nơi trú ẩn
6.	drinking water	phr.	/'drɪŋkɪŋ 'wɔ:tər/	nước uống được
7.	follow the river	(phr.)	/'fɒləʊ/	đi dọc theo dòng sông
8.	light a fire	(phr.)	/laɪt ðə 'faɪə/	đốt lửa/ nhóm lửa
9.	make a noise	(phr.)	/meɪkə nəʊz /	gây ồn
10.	pick fruit	(phr.)	/pɪkfru:t /	hái trái cây
11.	run away	(phr.)	/rʌŋ ə'weɪ/	bỏ đi/ bỏ trốn
12.	stand still	(phr.)	/'stænd stɪl/	vẫn còn ở đó
13.	problem people	(phr.)	/'prɒbləm 'pi:pl/	những người gây rắc rối
14.	compass	(n)	/'kʌmpəs/	la bàn
15.	first aid kit	(phr.)	/'fɜ:st 'eɪd kɪt /	bộ sơ cứu/ hộp sơ cứu
16.	a knife/ knives	(n)	/naɪf//naɪvz/	1 con dao/ nhiều con dao
17.	lighter	(n)	/'laɪtər/	bật lửa/ hộp quẹt
18.	torch = flash light	(n)	/tɔ:tʃ// 'flæʃlaɪt/	đèn pin
19.	charge.....battery	(phr.)	/tʃɑ:dʒ// 'bætəri/	sạc pin
20.	jungle	(n)	/'dʒʌŋgl/	rừng nhiệt đới
21.	insect	(n)	/'ɪnsekt/	côn trùng
22.	direction	(n)	/daɪ'rekʃn/	phương hướng/ hướng
23.	branch	(n)	/brɑ:ntʃ/	nhánh cây/ cành cây
24.	contact with	(phr.)	/'kɔ:ntækt/	liên lạc với
25.	challenge	(n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/	thử thách
26.	challenging	(adj)	/'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	đầy thách thức, có tính thử thách, khiêu khích
27.	decide	(v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	quyết định
28.	decision	(n)	/dɪ'sɪʒn/	sự quyết định
29.	bossy	(adj.)	/'bɒsi/	hống hách, hách dịch
30.	experienced	(adj.)	/'ɪk'spɪəriənst/	trải qua, có kinh nghiệm
31.	take risks	(phr.)	/teɪk rɪks/	liều
32.	habit	(n)	/'hæbɪt/	thói quen
33.	reserved	(adj.)	/rɪ'zɜ:vɪd/	dè dặt, kín đáo
34.	fit	(adj.)	/fɪt/	vừa vặn
35.	competitive	(adj.)	/kəm'petətɪv/	cạnh tranh, tranh đua
36.	advertisement	(n)	/'ædvər'taɪzmənt/	bài quảng cáo
37.	memorize, memorise	(v)	/'meməraɪz/	ghi nhớ, thuộc lòng
38.	equipment	(n)	/'ɪkwɪpmənt/	trang thiết bị
39.	instructor	(n)	/'ɪn'strʌktər/	người hướng dẫn
40.	GPS	(n)	/'dʒɪ: pi: 'es/	định vị toàn cầu bằng vệ tinh
41.	satellite	(n)	/'sætələɪt/	vệ tinh
42.	pay attention	(phr.)	/peɪ/ə'tenʃn/	chú ý



B. GRAMMARS

I. WILL and WON'T in the first conditional

- Câu điều kiện loại I diễn tả sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai theo như điều kiện được đặt ra.

If clause (Mệnh đề điều kiện)	Main clause (Mệnh đề chính)
If + S + V_(s/es),	S + will/ can/ may + V-inf

Positive form (Thể khẳng định)	E.g: If it rains, I will wear a raincoat. Lưu ý: Mệnh đề will có thể đặt trước và không dùng dấu phẩy. We will have bright future if we study hard.
Negative form (Thể phủ định)	E.g: Will they wait if we come late?
Question form (Thể nghi vấn)	E.g: If they don't ban cars in the city, air pollution won't decrease.

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề **will** có thể đặt trước và không dùng dấu phẩy.

II. MUST AND SHOULD

Cấu trúc chung: S + **must/ should** (not) + V (bare infinitive)

ADVICE (Lời khuyên)	Should/ Shouldn't - Hỏi xin và đưa ra lời khuyên ♦ You should drink more water. ♦ Should we go out tonight?
OBLIGATION (Sự bắt buộc) PROHIBITION (Sự cấm đoán)	Must – phải làm gì - Người nói thấy bản thân, ai phải làm gì (quan điểm cá nhân – tác nhân bên trong) ♦ I must study harder for the final exam. Mustn't – cấm làm gì ♦ You mustn't enter this room.

Exercise 1. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- A. track B. act C. war D. backpack
- A. knife B. kind C. find D. kit
- A. tent B. lighter C. water D. her

Exercise 2. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- A. award B. desert C. challenge D. friendly
- A. survival B. evening C. direction D. position
- A. comfort B. contact C. challenge D. reserved

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

- We can use a _____ in the sun to make a signal of SOS.
A. mirror B. sleeping bag C. compass D. rope
- A _____ is necessary to make a fire.
A. water bottle B. mirror C. torch D. lighter
- She flashed the _____ into the dark room.
A. rope B. torch C. lighter D. map
- Always take a map and a _____ with you in the mountains.
A. map B. sleeping bag C. first-aid kit D. compass
- We should bring along a _____ to cut of tree branches on our path.
A. water bottle B. map C. rope D. knife
- I _____ in the shelter if it rains.
A. will stay B. stay C. stays D. am staying
- You _____ buy that book. It's not very good.
A. Must B. mustn't C. should D. shouldn't
- The little boy _____ away from the dog.
A. runs B. climbs C. finds D. use



9. You _____ thirsty if you don't bring a bottle of water.
A. get B. gets C. will get D. doesn't
10. You _____ make noise in the library. That's the rule.
A. should B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. doesn't
11. _____ up the tree quickly!
A. Build B. Climb C. Pick D. get
12. We _____ get up early in the morning. It's a good idea.
A. should B. must C. shouldn't D. mustn't
13. What will you do if you _____ in a jungle?
A. be B. will be C. are D. is
14. You _____ start studying early for the exams. Don't wait until the last minute!
A. must B. should C. mustn't D. shouldn't
15. How many _____ does a basketball player need a day?
A. muscle B. games C. calories D. medals
16. I _____ you that new book if you tidy your bedroom.
A. will give B. give C. would give D. gives
17. He _____ his poem in class tomorrow if he feels shy.
A. don't read B. won't read C. didn't read D. doesn't read
18. You _____ in the river. There are crocodiles.
A. should swim B. mustn't swim C. shouldn't swim D. doesn't swim
19. You _____ sunscreen every day in summer.
A. should wear B. must wear C. shouldn't wear D. mustn't wear
20. You _____ your torch in the day. You need it to see at night.
A. doesn't forget B. mustn't forget C. shouldn't forget D. should forget

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- If you _____ (**not go**) to bed, you'll be tired.
- Marie _____ (**be**) confused if we're late for her party.
- What will you do if you _____ (**not pass**) your exams?
- Cara _____ (**not become**) a famous singer if she doesn't practise.
- If it rains today, we _____ (**not go**) for a walk.
- If I see their DVDs in the shops, I _____ (**buy**) them.
- If I _____ (**be**) late again, my teacher _____ (**be**) angry.
- I _____ (**call**) you if there _____ (be) a problem.
- When I _____ (**see**) Mai, I _____ (**tell**) her you are here.
- If the taxi _____ (**not come**) soon, we _____ (**be**) late.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, should, shouldn't and the verbs given below. There is more than one answer for some sentences.

<i>be</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>run</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>use</i>	<i>write</i>	

- You _____ that rucksack. It's very small and the colour is horrible.
- You _____ your name and telephone number here.
- You _____ water from the river! It isn't clean.
- You _____ ! There's a big bear behind that tree.
- You _____ my laptop. I'm going to do my homework on it.
- You _____ quiet, children! You're talking a lot today.
- You _____ that sandwich. It's three days old.



8. You _____ sunscreen every day on holiday!

Exercise 5. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word provided.

1. My sister has a big _____ of stamps. (collect)
2. My favourite subject at school is physical _____. (educate)
3. What a _____ picture! (wonder)
4. I live in a _____ house by the sea. (love)
5. My friend and I write to each other _____. (regular)
6. Guitar is a _____ instrument. (music)
7. There are many badminton _____ nowadays. (compete)
8. Ba will be a _____ artist someday. (fame)

READING.

Exercise 1. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Fourteen-year-old Miguel Diaz talks about an (1) _____ science project. Last month I got the chance to take part in an underwater research project in an area of the Gulf of Mexico called the Flower Gardens. A team of professional researchers, led by the scientist Dr. Matt Phillips, was trying to learn more about the (2) _____ and various creatures that live in this part of the sea. The Flower Gardens are a long way from the shore and we spent three days on a boat. However, the thing I enjoyed most was diving into the water. At first, I was quite frightened – mainly because I couldn't see land in any direction. But as soon as I (3) _____ into the water, I wasn't afraid anymore. It was amazing to see the colorful fish swimming around and I (4) _____ see all the way to the Flower Gardens, which are almost 30 meters down. I will never forget the Flower Gardens. The trip was like a holiday but I also learnt new things about (5) _____ and research projects. The team was very friendly and everyone was happy to explain what they knew about the (6) _____. It was a great opportunity and it has made me think about my goals in life. The experience will definitely help me work harder to become a scientist.

1. A. boring B. regular C. unfriendly D. exciting
2. A. fish B. animal C. tiger D. crab
3. A. played B. ran C. jumped D. walked
4. A. could B. can C. may D. might
5. A. scientist B. science C. doctor D. diver
6. A. sea B. jungle C. mountain D. lan

Exercise 2. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements that follow are True (T) or False (F).

Teams The USA invented the Global Positioning System (GPS) in the 1970s. At first, it was a military project, but now anyone can use the system to find out their exact locations, and Steve tracks their movements. For GPS to work, your receiver (or smartphone) must be in contact with four or more satellites in space. Then it uses the data to calculate the exact time and position on Earth. However, it is not enough for survival situations (escaping the jungles or deserts) because you must know your direction (which way you are moving) and your speed (how fast you are moving). GPS provides this information by tracking your position over time. For modern explorers, a smartphone and GPS are as important as a compass, torch, and map. With the right applications, your smartphone will help you survive. In Steve Grant's new survival book, three people will face a sixteen-day jungle adventure.

A. Decide True or False

1. The USA didn't invent the Global Positioning System (GPS) in the 1970s. _____
2. For GPS to work, your receiver (or smartphone) must be in contact with four or more satellites in space. _____
3. For modern explorers, a smartphone and GPS are as unimportant as a compass, torch and map. _____
4. Your smartphone will help you survive of three people will face a sixteen-day jungle adventure. _____



B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions

5. It uses the data to _____ the exact time and position on Earth.
A. say B. talk C. calculate D. learn
6. It was a military project, but now anyone can use the _____ to find out exactly their locations, and Steve track their movements.
A. object B. system C. model D. knowledge

✚ WRITING

Exercise 1. Rearrange the groups of words in a correct order to make complete sentences.

1. if / is / you / Will / on Sunday / go out / sunny / it?
→ _____
2. get / your parents / a good school report / if / be / you / Will / happy / ?
→ _____
3. mustn't / You / a / make / fire / .
→ _____
4. not / camp / We / near / should / river / the / .
→ _____
5. use / not / mobile phones / should / We / class / in / .
→ _____

Exercise 3. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. He should sleep early.
→ He shouldn't stay _____
2. You must be quiet.
→ You mustn't make _____
3. If she changes her eating habits, she will be healthier.
→ She should _____
4. If he drinks that dirty water, he'll be ill.
→ He shouldn't _____
5. They will use their phone to get directions if they get lost.
→ They should _____

