**WEEK 1 PERIOD 1: REVIEW OF UNIT 9: POST OFFICE**

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**A. THEORY:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A. Reading**advanced (a) tiên tiến courteous (a) lịch sự equip (v) trang bị express (a) nhanh Express Mail Service (EMS) dịch vụ chuyển phát nhanh facsimile (n) bản sao, máy fax graphic (n) hình đồ họa Messenger Call Service (n) dịch vụ điện thoại notify (v) thông báo parcel (n) bưu kiện press (n) báo chí receive (v) nhận recipient (n) người nhận secure (a) an toàn, bảo đảm service (n) dịch vụ spacious (a) rộng rãi speedy (a) nhanh chóng staff (n) đội ngũ subscribe (v) đăng ký, đặt mua (dài hạn) surface mail (n) thư gửi đường bộ hoặc đường biển technology (n) công nghệ thoughtful (a) sâu sắctransfer (n;v) chuyển transmit (v) gửi, phát, truyền well-trained (a) lành nghề**B. Speaking**clerk (n) thư ký, nhân viên customer (n) khách hàng document (n) tài liệu fee (n) chi phí Flower Telegram Service (n) dịch vụ điện hoa greetings card (n) thiệp chúc mừng install (v) lắp đặt registration (n) sự đăng ký telephone line (n) đường dây điện thoại greetings card (n) thiệp chúc mừng install (v) lắp đặt registration (n) sự đăng ký telephone line (n) đường dây điện thoại  | **C. Listening**advantage (n) thuận lợi capacity (n) công suất cellphone (n) điện thoại di động commune (n) xã demand (n) nhu cầu digit (n) chữ số disadvantage (n) bất lợi expansion (n) sự mở rộng fixed (a) cố định on the phone (exp) đang nói chuyện điện thoại reduction (n) sự giảm bớt rural network (n) mạng lưới nông thôn subscriber (n) thuê bao upgrade (v) nâng cấp **D. Writing**arrogant (a) kiêu ngạo attitude (n) thái độ describe (v) mô tả director (n) giám đốc dissatisfaction (n) sự không hài lòng picpocket (n) kẻ móc túi price (n) giá cả punctuality (n) tính đúng giờ quality (n) chất lượng reasonable (a) hợp lý resident (n) người dân satisfaction (n) sự hài lòng security (n) an ninh**E. Language focus**abroad (adv) ở nước ngoài arrest (v) bắt giữ brave (a) can đảm break into (v) lẽn vào burglar (n) tên trộm coward (n) kẻ hèn nhát design (v) thiết kế first language (n) tiếng mẹ đẻ pacifist (n) người theo chủ nghĩa hòa bình rebuild (v) tái xây dựng release (v) thả ra rent (n) tiền thuê shoplifter (n) kẻ cắp giả làm khách mua hàng tenant (n) người thuê/mướn  |

**B. PRACTICE**

**I. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words from the box.**

1. All mail ...... were suspended during the strike. **(deliver)**

2. It's only common ...... to thank someone when they help. **(courteous)**

3. Do you wish to take out a full twelve-month ...... to the journal? **(subscribe)**

4. We offer a wide range' of goods at very ...... prices. **(compete)**

5. If you are ...... with our service, please write to the manager. **(satisfy)**

6. This ticket is only used by the person who bought it. It is not ............ **(transfer)**

7. Fax ...... has now become a cheap and convenient way to transmit texts over distances. **(transmit)**

8. White walls can give a feeling of ..................... **(space)**

9. The newspaper is ...... free. **(distribute)**

10. How much was the ...... on that letter? **(post)**

**II. Choose the word or phrase, A, B, C, or D, that best completes the sentence.**

1. You can subscribe to your favorite newspapers and magazines ........... the nearest post office.

A. in B. on C. from D. at

2. He is very capable ................ learning and understanding things.

A. with B. of C. at D. about

3. Thanh Ba Post Office provides customers ……………….... the Messenger Call Services.

A. with B. for C. of D. to

4. The post office offers the ...................... Mail Service which is particularly fast.

A. Secure B. Efficient C. Express D. Reliable

5. We are proud of our ……………...... staff, who are always friendly and efficient.

A. well-done B. well-appointed C. well-behaved D. well-trained

6. The hotel staff are always friendly and courteous.

A. efficient B. polite C. helpful D. perfect

7. There was no mention of the incident in the national press.

A. television B. newspapers C. Internet D. radio

8. I need to ................... £1,000 to my daughter's account.

A. transfer B. transform C. transmit D. transact

9. ..................... to the magazine can take advantage of this special offer.

A. Subscribe B. Subscription C. Subscribing D. Subscribers

10. Does he tell you how he is getting.................his new colleagues?

A. on with B. on of C. away with D. out of

11. I'd like to send this parcel express. What's the .......................... on it?

A. cost B. price C. postage D. value

12. An extra copy of each document was supplied for onward .................. to head office.

A. transmit B. transmitted C. transmitter D. transmission

13. We ………………..... to several sports channels on television.

A. subscribe B. deliver C. offer D. notify

14. We offer a very …………………...... rate for parcels of under 15 kg.

A. competing B. competent C. competitive D. competition

15. If you want to send a document and do not want to lose, its original shape, our ........ service will help you.

A. express mail B. facsimile C. messenger call D. postal

16. ………………... of all the staff, I would like to wish you a happy retirement.

A. On behalf B. In place C. Instead D. On account

17. ' .................. send this document to my office by fax?' 'Certainly.'

A. Would you like B. Would you mind C. Could you D. Why not

18. I suddenly came ........... a very valuable book when we was in the bookshop.

A. up B. into C. across D. down

19. Prices are going ................... in a worry way.

A. up B. over C. away D. off

**III. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. A. facsimile B. transfer C. spacious D. fax
2. A. ready B. friend C. telephone D. speedy
3. A. subscribe B. facsimile C. pride D. provide
4. A. spacious B. courteous C. document D. technology
5. A. commune B. security C. punctuality D. distribute

**IV. Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from the others.**

1. A. technology B. competitive C. facsimile D. document

2. A. courteous B. subscribe C. service D. customer

3. A. transit B. transmit C. transact D. translate

4. A. capacity B. communal C. secure D. imagine

5. A. installation B. disadvantage C. dissatisfied D. disappointed

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**WEEK 1 PERIOD 2: REVIEW OF UNIT 9: POST OFFICE**

**I. Read the passage carefully, then** **choose the correct answers.**

The last two decades have seen enormous changes in the way people's lives are affected by IT. Twenty years ago, few people had access to a computer whilst today most people use them at work, home or school and use of e-mail and the Internet is an everyday event.

These developments have brought many benefits to our lives. E-mail makes communication much easier and more immediate. This has numerous benefits for business, commerce, and education. The World Wide Web means that information on every conceivable subject is now available to us. Clearly, for many people this has made life much easier and more convenient.

However, not all the effects of the new technology have been beneficial. Many people feel that the widespread use of e-mail is destroying traditional forms of communication such as letter writing, telephone and face-to-face conversation. In addition, the huge size of the Web means it is almost impossible to control and regulate. This has led to many concerns regarding children accessing unsuitable websites. In conclusion, developments in IT have brought many benefits, yet I believe developments relating to new technology in the future are likely to produce many negative effects that will need to be addressed very carefully.

1.What do people use at work, home or school as an everyday event?

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

2. What does the word “www” stand for?

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

3. According to the passage, how can people make communication much faster and easier?

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

4. What is the first bad effect of new technology?

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

5. Can we control and regulate the Web?

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

**II. Choose the word or phrase - a, b, c or** d - **that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

A major revolution for the automated office is electronic mail. The customary (1) ...... system requires message written on paper to be (2) ...... physically from one location to another. With electronic mail, messages are converted (3) ……….... electronic signals, transmitted (4) ............. in the world, and then changed back into the original written form, all in several seconds and minutes at (5) ……........

Through the use of video screens in company offices, a single (6) .............. can be transmitted to hundreds of people in dozens of branch offices at the same time. Thus, electronic mail, along with (7) ................, can be an important asset in teleconferences. Furthermore, the use of electric mail in the form of a 'mailbox' (8) ................... to a telephone is also of great value. Since in offices many telephone (9) ………………….... go uncompleted on the first attempt, with electronic mail, two-way conversion is not essential, so it (10) ...................... telephone use and saves time.

1. .A. post B. postal C. postage D. posting
2. A. transformed B. transferred C. transacted D. transmitted
3. A. from B. by C. into D. with
4. A. wherever B. anywhere C. somewhere D. everywhere
5. A. most B. all C. least D. last.
6. A. data B. instrument C. document D. information
7. A. programs B. graphics C. websites D. databases
8. A. attached B. transmitted C. extended D. spread
9. A. bills B. calls C. uses D. services
10. A. increases B. receives C. reduces D. transfers

**III. Speaking: Catherine is ringing up a hotel to book a room. Complete this dialogue.**

**Receptionist**: Grand Hotel. Good morning. (1).…………………………………………………………...?

*Catherine*: Yes, I would like to book a room.

**Receptionist**: Certainly. And how long do (2).………………………………………….……….………...?

*Catherine:* Three days.

**Receptionist**: Would you (3) ………………………………………………………………………………?

*Catherine*: A single room, please.

**Receptionist**: Very well. Could (4) …………………………………………………….….………………?

*Catherine*: Yes, it’s Catherine Smith.

**Receptionist**: And what (5) …………………………………………………………………………………?

*Catherine*: 30 Old Road, York. By the way, what do you charge (6) ………………………………………?

**Receptionist**: For bed and breakfast? That’s $ 50 a night.

*Catherine*: Does that (7) ……………………… …………………………………………………………?

**Receptionist:** Yes, that includes everything – there are no extra charges.

*Catherine*: Right. Ok, I’d like to book the room then. By the way, is it easy (8) ……………… ……….?

**Receptionist**: Oh yes, the hotel is almost next door to the station. I’ll send you a map if you like.

*Catherine*: (9) ……………………………………………………….

**Receptionist**: You are welcome.

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**WEEK 2 PERIOD 3: REVIEW OF UNIT 9: POST OFFICE**

**A. THEORY**

**I. Definition:**

• Mệnh đề quan hệ hay còn gọi là mệnh đề tính từ, là một mệnh đề phụ được dùng để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho một danh từ đứng trước nó.

**Ex**: *The man* ***who*** *lives next door is very handsome*.

 *(Người đàn ông sống cạnh nhà tôi rất đẹp trai.)*

• Mệnh đề quan hệ thường được bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ hoặc trạng từ quan hệ.

• Các đại từ quan hệ: ***who, whom, which, that, whose*** hoặc các trạng từ quan hệ: ***where, when, why.***

**II. Kinds of relative pronouns:**

**☞ WHO:** Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đóng chức năng chủ ngữ trong câu. Theo sau *Who* phải là một động từ.

**Ex:** *The man* ***who*** *met me at the airport gave me the money.*

***Ex*:** *That is the boy* ***who*** *helped me to find your house.*

**☞WHOM:** Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, đóng chức năng tân ngữ trong câu. Theo sau *Whom* phải là một chủ ngữ.

 **Ex**: *The woman* ***whom*** *you saw yesterday is my aunt.*

**Ex***: This is the man* ***whom*** *we saw at the party yesterday.*

**☞WHICH:** Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, đóng chức năng chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong câu. Vì vậy, sau ***Which*** có thể là động từ hoặc chủ ngữ.

**Ex**: *The pencil* ***which*** *is in your pocket belongs to me.*

**Ex***: The car* ***which*** *he bought is very expensive.*

**☞THAT**: Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho cả người lẫn vật, đóng bất cứ chức năng nào và có thể thay thế cho cả *who, whom, which.*

**Ex***: This is the book* ***that*** *I like best.*

**Ex***: My father is the person* ***that*** *I admire most.*

**Ex:** *I can see the girl and her dog* ***that*** *are running in the park.*

*🡪* Notes: Không được dùng That trong mệnh đề quan hệ có dấu phẩy

* Khái quát các trường hợp nên và không nên dùng That:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP DÙNG THAT** | **CÁC TRƯỜNG HỢP KHÔNG DÙNG THAT** |
| Danh từ phía trước chỉ cả người lẫn vật (hỗn từ)**Ex**: *I see the girl anh her dog* ***that*** *are running in the park.* | Trong mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (có dấu phẩy) |
| Sau cấu trúc so sánh nhất:***The most******The best & adj + est…*** + **THAT** + . . .**The least** | Không dùng That khi có giới từ ở phía trước ***(in, on, at, of,…)*** |
| Sau các từ chỉ số thứ tự:***The first, The second, The third, the last, the only,…*** | Không dùng That khi nó thay thế cho cả mệnh đề đứng trước, mà dùng Which để thay thế.**Ex**: *It rained all day,* ***which*** *was a pity.* |
| Sau các đại từ bất định:***Someone, anybody, nothing, any thing, something, noone,…***Và sau các đại từ: ***“all, much, any, few, some, little, none”*** | Không dùng That với các từ chỉ lượng có giới từ đi kèm ***(neither of, most of, all of, none of, many of, a lot of,…)*** |

**☞WHOSE:** Đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ sự sở hữu của người hay vật. Theo sau ***Whose*** luôn luôn phải là một danh từ. ***Whose = of which***

**Ex**: *That is the man* ***whose*** *wallet was stolen.*

**Ex***: The boy* ***whose*** *bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.*

**Ex***: John* found *a cat* ***whose*** *leg was broken.*

**III. Kinds of relative clauses**

1. **Mệnh đề quan hệ xác định (Defining relative clauses)**

• Là mệnh đề quan hệ dùng cho danh từ Chưa xác định. Đây là mệnh đề quan hệ cần thiết vì danh từ phía trước chưa xác định, không có nó câu sẽ không rõ nghĩa.

**Ex**:- The man ***who met me at the airport*** gave me the money.

**Ex:** The book ***(which / that) you lent me*** is very interesting.

**Ex:** The man ***(whom / that) you met yesterday*** is coming to my house for dinner.

1. **Mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định (Non – defining clauses)**

• Là mệnh đề quan hệ dùng cho danh từ Đã xác định. Đây là mệnh đề quan hệ không cần thiết vì danh từ phía trước nó đã xác định, không có nó câu vẫn rõ nghĩa. Mệnh đề này được ngăn cách bởi dấu phẩy.

• Mệnh đề này không được dùng ***“That”***

• Cách nhận diện **mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định:**

+ Tiền từ là danh từ riêng (Proper noun*)*

+ Tiền từ có các từ sở hữu: ***His, her, my, your, their***

+ Tiền từ có đại từ chỉ định: ***This, That, These, Those***

**Ex**: *Shakespeare,* ***who wrote “Romeo and Juliet”****, died in 1616.*

**Ex***: That house,* ***which was built a few months ago****, doesn’t look modern.*

 *Vietnam****, which lies in Southeast Asia****, is rich in coal.*

**B. PRACTICE**: ***Combine each pair of sentences using a relative pronoun***

1. She is the most intelligent woman. I’ve ever met this woman.

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

2. This doctor is famous. You visited him yesterday.

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

3. These children are orphans. She is taking care of these children.

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4. The two young men are not good persons. You are acquainted with them.

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5. My father goes swimming every day. You met him this morning.

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6. The man is my father. I respect this man most.

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

7. Mary and Margaret are twins. You met them yesterday.

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

8. I’ll introduce you to the man. His support is necessary for your project.

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

9. The middle-aged man is the director. My father is talking to him.

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

10. The boy is my cousin. You make fun of him.

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11. The student is from china. He sits next to me.

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12. I thanked for the woman. This woman had helped me.

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13. The professor is excellent. I am taking about his course.

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14. Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come to see him.

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

15. I saw a lot of people and horses. They went to market.

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

16. Tom has three sisters. All of them are married.

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

17. I recently went back to Paris. It is still as beautiful as a pearl.

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18. Do you know the music? It is being played on the radio.

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

19. I’ve sent him two letters. He has received neither of them.

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

20. That man is an artist. I don’t remember the man’s name.

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21. One of the elephants had only one tusk. We saw these elephants at the zoo.

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

22. That car belongs to Dr. Clark. Its engine is very good.

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23. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.

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24. This is Mrs. Jones. Her son won the championship last year.

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25. Rod Lee has won an Oscar. I know his sister.

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

26. Is this the style of hair? Your wife wants to have it.

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27. A man answered the phone. He said Tom was out.

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28. Max isn’t home yet. That worries me.

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**WEEK 2 PERIOD 4: REVIEW OF UNIT 10: NATURE IN DANGER**

**PRACTICE**

**I. Circle the word with the underlined letter(s) pronounced differently from that of the others.**

1. A. chemical B. discharge C. change D. feature
2. A. nature B. nation C. suggestion D. situation
3. A. scatter B. panda C. capture D. devastate
4. A. danger B. village C. tiger D. origin
5. A. supply B. dirty C. energy D. happy
6. A. swallow B. switch C. sweet D. sword
7. A. wild B. prohibit C. environment D. survive
8. A. danger B. race C. maintenance D. discharge
9. A. supply B. survive C. industry D. agriculture
10. A. scenic B. extinct C. decrease D. coexist

**II. Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from the others.**

1. a. protect b. prohibit c. pollute d. cultivate
2. a. agriculture b. extinction c. environment d. establishment
3. a. nature b. dangerous c. interfered d. devastating
4. a. capture b. discharge c. survive d. extinct
5. a. fertilizer b. interference c. maintenance d. offspring

**III. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in** **the list.**

*endanger scatter coexist pollute devastate*

*discharge prohibit survive protect capture*

1. Many birds didn't ...... the severe winter.
2. Animals shouldn't be ...... for recreation arid entertainment.
3. The health of our children are being ...... by exhaust fumes.
4. The factory was fined for ...... chemicals into the river.
5. The explosion ...... a flock of birds roosting in the trees.
6. Laws have been introduced to ...... killing endangered animals,
7. The air in the city is heavily ...... with traffic fumes.
8. The government should do more to ...... the environment.
9. It is possible for local wildlife to ...... with industry.
10. Western India was ...... by a huge earthquake.

**IV. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences.**

1. The panda's ...................... habitat is the bamboo forest.

A. nature B. natural C. naturalized D. naturally

1. Learners can feel very …………….... if an exercise is too difficult.

A. courageous B. encouraging C. discouraged D. discouragingly

1. The ………….... friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment.

A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalism

1. The waste from the chemical factory is extremely .........................

A. harm B. harmful C. unharmed D. harmless

1. People are destroying the air by adding ..................... to it.

A. pollutants B. polluters C. pollution D. polluted

1. 14 per cent of primate species are highly …………….......

A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. endangered

1. The ..................... of old buildings should be taken into consideration.

A. preserve B. preservation C. preservative D. preserves

1. You have to be aware of the damage humans are doing to quicken the ............... of wildlife.

A. extinct B. extinctive C. extinctions D. extinction

1. Animal ……………..... supporters gathered to protest' against hunting.

A. protect B. protection C. protective D. protectionist

1. The main threat to the ...................... of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat.

A. survive B. survivor C. survival D. survivable

1. What exactly is the influence of air pollution ................... human beings?

A. to B. with C. on D. for

1. The campaign will hopefully ensure the survival ...................... the tiger.

A. of B. for C. to D. on

1. It is possible for local wildlife to coexist ……………...... industry.

A. to B. of C. in D. with

1. The health of our children is being ...................... by exhaust fumes.

A. danger B. endanger C. dangerous D. endangered

1. The society was set up to ................... endangered species from extinction.

A. prevent B. distinguish C. preserve D. survive

1. If people stop destroying animal's natural habitat, more species will survive and produce .......................

A. offspring B. ecology C. landscape D. benefit

1. People in this region cultivate mainly rice and vegetables.

A. destroy B. grow C. develop D. support

1. Among the problems facing the national park's manager, the most serious ones are those of ....................... and expansion.

A. improvement B. reassessment C. distinction D. maintenance

1. The factory was fined for ........................ chemicals into the river.

A. discharging B. dumping C. producing D. exposing.

1. In some countries environmental organizations have been \_\_\_\_\_\_ to inform people and gain their support.

A. made up B. set up C. brought up D. taken up

1. We continue to \_\_\_\_\_\_ rainforests and increase the dangers of global warming.

A. cut off B. cut in C. cut out D. cut down

1. The Earth will be a planet where' human beings, animals and plants live in peaceful \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cooperation B. coordination C. corporation D. coexistence

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**WEEK 3 PERIOD 5: REVIEW OF UNIT 10: NATURE IN DANGER**

**I. Read the text carefully then do the tasks that follow.**

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which 'once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2,300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct.

What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. This is an example of the callousness that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, but by itself It will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

**Answer the questions.**

1. Why have the number of animal species either become extinct or neared extinction?

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

2. How many Bengal tigers are there now?

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

3. Who are poachers?

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

4. Are animals valuable parts of the world’s ecosystem?

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

5. Which must be enacted to ensure their survival - and the survival of our planet.

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

**Choose the best answers.**

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. The Bengal tiger B. International boycotts

C. Endangered species D. Problems with industrialization

1. The word 'poachers' used in line 7 could be best replaced by which of the followings?

A. Illegal hunters B. Enterprising researchers.

C. Concerned scientists D. Trained hunters

1. What is an act of cruelty according to the passage?

A. Having interest in material gain. B. Hunting endangered animals.

C. Killing animals for personal satisfaction. D. Causing the problem of extinction. .

1. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a way to protect animals from extinction?

A. Introduce laws to prohibit the killing of endangered animals. B. Establish wildlife reserves.

C. Refuse to buy animal products. D. Raise money to invest in equipment and patrol.

1. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?

A. Forgiving B. Surprised C. Vindictive D. Concerned

**II. Read the text below and decide which answer- A, B, C or D - best fits each space.**

In the 1972 the Australian government (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a quota system which allowed a (n) (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ number of kangaroos to be killed or 'culled' every year. Legislation was introduced because farmers claimed that the kangaroos were (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ their crops. The problem is that (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ two and a half million kangaroos can be killed legally each year, a further two and a half million are killed illegally. The animals are killed for a variety of (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_. The main one, however, is that kangaroo meat is sold for human (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ usually in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of steaks - or is used as pet food. There are also thousands of dollars to be made (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sale of their skins.

1. A. introduced B. produced C. turned out D. offered

2. A. approximate B. certain C. estimated D. unknown

3. A. enriching B. injuring C. ruining D. spoiling

4. A. while B. because C. when D. unless

5. A. results B. pretexts C. excuses D. reasons

6. A. consumption B. need C. employment D. usage

7. A. shape B. disguise C. form D. figure

8. A. by B. during C. for D. from

**II. Complete each sentence of the following passage.**

1. Tam Dao/ which/ tourist/ area/ Tam Dao/ mountain/ run on/ 50 km/trip

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

2. Tam Dao/ locate/ boundary/ three/ province/ Thai Nguyen/ Vinh Phuc/ Tuyen Quang

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

3. Tam Dao town/ about/ 75km/ north-west/ Hanoi

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

4. It/ easy/ accessible/ all/ mean/ transport

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

5. Tam Dao/ mountainous/ range/ easy/ recognize/ three park/ Thien The/ Thach Ban/ Phu Nghia/ which/ look/ three/ island/ stand out/ cloudy mass.

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

6. Tam Dao/ endow/ Silvery Water Falls/ which/ beautiful/ have/ lively/ scenery

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

7. Forestall/ resource/ Tam Dao/ rich/ and/ diversify/ more/ 620/ flora/ species

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

8. Special/ there/ be/ valuable/ wood/ such/ Pomu/ many/ medicinal/ herb/ and/ number/ valuable/ vegetable

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

9. Wild/ animal/ Tam Dao/ mountain/ be/ beautiful

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

10. There/ be/ also/ other /tourist/ spot/ such/ Xa Huong lake/ Tay Thien temple/ number/ historic/ site

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

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**WEEK 3 PERIOD 6: REVIEW OF UNIT 10: NATURE IN DANGER**

**A. THEORY:**

E.g. 1. The man is my uncle. You talked to him yesterday.

---> The man who(m) you talked to yesterday is my uncle.

---> The man to whom you talked yesterday is my uncle.

Trong mệnh đề quan hệ, khi đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của giới từ thì giới từ thường có 2 vị trí: trước các đại từ quan hệ whom và which hoặc sau động từ.

**……….….. prepositions + whom/which……………**

**= ………… đại từ quan hệ + (S) + V + prepositions**

**1. Trong lối văn trang trọng, giới từ đứng trước các đại từ quan hệ whom và which.**

E.g. 2. Mr. Carter, to whom I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.

**2. Trong lối nói thân mật, giới từ thường đứng sau động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.**

E.g. 3. The picture that/which she was looking at was famous.

***\* Lưu ý:***

- Trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định, các đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ của giới từ thường được lược bỏ và giới từ luôn đứng sau động từ.

E.g. 4. The man to whom my mother is talking is my form teacher.

 = The man my mother is talking to is my form teacher.

- Với cụm động từ thì giới từ không được đứng trước whom và which.

E.g. 5. Did you find the word? You were looking up it.

 = Did you find the word which you were looking up?

- Giới từ “without” không được dùng ở vị trí sau động từ.

**3. Trong mệnh đề không xác định, các cụm từ chỉ số lượng all of/ most of/ neither of/ many of/ … có thể được dùng với whom, which và whose.**

E.g. 6. Mary has three brothers. All of them are married. = Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married.

 7. Tom tried on 3 jackets. None of them fitted him. = Tom tried on 3 jackets, none of which fitted him.

 8. She had a teddy-bear. Both of its eyes were missing

 = She had a teddy-bear, both of whose eyes were missing.

**B. PRACTICE:**

**1. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences**

1. That is the house in ……………. I used to live.

A. that B. which C. where D. there

2. Mr. Carter, to…………. I spoke on the phone last night, is concerned about the environmental protection.

A. that B. who C. whom D. whose

3. They asked me a lot of questions, ………………. I couldn’t answer.

A. most of which B. of which most C. most of that D. of that most

4. I’ll never forget the day……………. I first met you.

A. at when B. at which C. on when D. on which

5. They own an original Picasso painting, ……………….is over a million dollars.

 A. of which the value B. the value of which C. which of the value D. of the value which

6. I met the boy ………….is the president of the corporation.

A. whose father B. father of whom C. who’s father D. of whom father

**2. Combine the, following pairs or groups of sentences by means of relative pronouns, making any changes necessary.**

1.Her many friends gave her encouragement. I like to be considered among them.

**Her many friends** ................................................................................................................................

2.Her father died last year. She looked after him for over twenty years.

**Her father** ............................................................................................................................................

3.The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed.

**The bed** ................................................................................................................................................

4.There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.

**There wasn't** .........................................................................................................................................

5.I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed.

**The chair** ..............................................................................................................................................

6.Mr Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come specially to see him.

**Mr. Smith** .................................................................................................................................................

7.I saw several houses. Most of them were quite unsuitable.

**I** ...............................................................................................................................................................

8.Graham took us to his office. It was filled with books.

**The office** ................................................................................................................................................

9.Mr Marks is unhappy about the plans for the new dam. The stream flows across his farm.

**Mr. Marks** ................................................................................................................................................

10.They picked up five boat-loads of refugees. Some of them had been at sea for several months.

**They** .........................................................................................................................................................

11.Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress.

**Tom** ..........................................................................................................................................................

12.The people didn't know French. He was speaking to these people.

**The people** ...............................................................................................................................................

13.Mr Jones was very generous about overtime payments. I was working for him.

**Mr. Jones** ...................................................................................................................................................

14.The Roman coins are now on display in the National Museum. A local farmer came across them in a field.

**The Roman coins** ......................................................................................................................................

15.Professor Johnson is to visit the University next week. I have long looked up to him

**Professor Johnson** .....................................................................................................................................

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**WEEK 4 PERIOD 7: REVIEW OF TEST NO4**

**ENGLISH WRITTEN TEST N0 4- Grade 11**

**Time allowance: 45 minutes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Full name:** .....................................................**Grade**: ........................  |  **Mark:** |

 **A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM**: (chọn và tô kín bằng bút chì một ô tròn tương ứng với phương án trả lời đúng)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  | 6 |  | 11 |  | 16 |  |
| 2 |  | 7 |  | 12 |  | 17 |  |
| 3 |  | 8 |  | 13 |  | 18 |  |
| 4 |  | 9 |  | 14 |  | 19 |  |
| 5 |  | 10 |  | 15 |  | 20 |  |

**I. Choose the word with the different stress pattern. (0.5pt)**

1. A. cultivation B. preservation C. interference D. responsible

2. A. alternative B. unlimited C. ecology D. geothermal

**II. Pick out the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words. (0.5pt)**

3. A. swallow B. sword C. swing D. swim

4. A. steam B. test C. stand D. disk

**III. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences. (3pts)**

5. When you meet someone on the first day of New Year, what should you say?

A. Congratulations! B. Happy New Year! C. Nice day! D. Best wishes for you!

6. Customer: *“Excuse me!”*  - Clerk: *“Yes? ........................................”*

A. What can I do for you, sir? B. What happens? C. What’s up? D. Could you help me?

7. John: “*I think burning forests is the most important reason why nature is threatened.”*

 Smith: “…………………………..”

A. That’s a good idea B. I’m not sure C. Really? D. I quite agree, but….

8. What newspaper do you want to ……………………..to?

A. register B. subscribe C. by D. deliver

9. Our well-trained staffs are always **courteous** to customers.

A. patient B. polite C. honest D. crude

10. Thanh Ba post office is equipped ……………advanced technology.

A. by B. in C. through D. with

11. Your **EMS** mail will be delivered in the shortest possible time.

A. Express Money Transfer B. Express Mail Service C. Express Money Service D. Express Mail Transfer

12. To protect our environment, industrial factories must stop releasing……………….into the atmosphere.

A. pollute B. pollutants C. pollution D. polluter

13. The sperm whale is in danger of ………………………..

A. extinct B. extinctive C. extinction D. extincting

14. Killing endanger animals for fur, skin and food should be……………….. .

A. encouraged B. prohibited C. developed D. limited

15. Forest destruction results ……………… floods and air pollution.

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

16. Because of people’s …………..with the environment, many kinds of plants and animals are becoming rare.

A. supply B. survival C. influence D. interference

**IV. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.(0.5pt)**

17. They are talking with Lan, who’s house is next to mine.

 A B C D

18. People are destroyed the air by adding pollutants to it.

 A B C D

**V. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the cues given. (0.5pt)**

19. it/ locate/ 29km south/ Sydney.

A. It located 29km south of Sydney B. It is locating 29km south of Sydney

C. It is that locates 29km of Sydney D. It is located 29km south of Sydney

20. I/ write/ express/ some ideas/ the services of your Post Office.

A. I wrote to express some ideas on which the services of your Post Office

B. I have written to express some ideas on the services which is of your Post Office

C. I am writing to express some ideas on the services of which is your Post Office

D. I am writing to express some ideas on the services of your Post Office.

**B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN**

**VI. Listen to the passage and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (1.0pt)**

21. Scientists understand a lot about the environment. .………

22. Cold water evaporates from the sea, condenses in the atmosphere and becomes a strong wind. ……….

23. Tornadoes are common in parts of the U.S.A, Australia, and Russia. ……….

24. Hurricanes can affect ships, blow houses, causes floods, and disrupt traffic. ……….

**VII. Combine the following sentences. (2.0pts)**

25. The woman works as a tourist guide. She can speak Chinese and Vietnamese. ***(Using defining relative pronoun)***

……………………………………………………………………………………………

26. Do you want to see the film “Titanic”? You are interested in it. ***(Using non-defining relative pronoun)***

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

27. Your parents were very friendly. I talked to them last week. ***(Using relative pronoun with preposition)***

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

28. The picture was famous. She was looking at it. (***Using relative pronoun with preposition)***

……………………………………………………………………………………………

**VIII. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. (2.0pts)**

*More than two hundred years ago, the term “environmental pollution” was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. In those days, industry was not well-developed. Nowadays, the situation is quite different. The world today is faced with many major threats. The most dangerous threat of all is war, and after the threat of war is pollution. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually, it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of waste from devices that make human lives more comfortable and convenient. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufacturers know that waste from factories make water and oil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the waste safely. Scattering rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?*

29. How was industry more than two hundred years ago?

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

30. What is the second threat that the world is faced with?

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

31. What makes poisonous air and cancer?

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

32. Do manufacturers know that waste from factories make water and oil polluted?

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

 *- The end –*

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