|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unit 7 | **TRAFFIC** |

**A .GRAMMAR: NGỮ PHÁP**

1. **Hỏi và trả lời về** khoảng cách

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu hỏi | How far is it from N1 +to+ N2? |
| Trả lời | It + is + adjdistance |

Chúng ta có thể sử dụng *it* như một Chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách từ một địa điểm này đến một địa điểm khác.

* How far is it from your home to school? *(Khoảng cách từ nhà bạn đến trường là bao xa?)*

It is (about) 2 kilometers. *(Nó khoảng 2km.)*

**2. Used to- Đã từng**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu khẳng định | S + use to + V |
| Câu phủ định | S + didn't + use to + V |
| Câu hỏi | Did + S + use to + V? |

Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã từng được thực hiện trong quá khứ và đã chấm dứt.

I used to play basketball, but now I like playing video games.

*(Tôi đã từng chơi bóng rổ, nhưng bây giò tôi thích chơi trò chơi điện tử*

**B.EXERCISES**

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct tense or form of the verbs from the box**.

ride

drive fly sail cycle

reverse

get on

get off

1. My uncle used to be a pilot. He helicopters.
2. a number 73 bus. That will take you to Islington High Street.
3. He into a lamppost and damaged the back of the car.
4. When being stuck in a traffic jam, some people their motorbikes on the pavement.
5. The old man got into a Rolls Royce and away.
6. I will get myself a little boat and it around the world.
7. When we reach the next stop, we’ll .
8. In the afternoon, Mai usually round the lake near her house.
9. **Complete the sentences with *used to* or *didn’t use to* and the verbs in the box.**

play wash be eat like travel live work read get up

1. I in the countryside when I was a child.
2. My mother coffee but now she loves it.
3. Julian much, but *Harry Potter* changed his attitude.
4. Dave in a football team but now he plays basketball.
5. The children early because they had to get to school at 7 o’clock.
6. The shop so crowded as it is nowadays.
7. In those days, people all their clothes by hand.
8. I in a restaurant before I went to college.
9. People so much junk food, their diet was healthier.
10. When my father was young, he abroad so much.

# Write sentences, using the prompts and then correct form of *used to*.

1. We/ live in a flat when I was a child.

…………………………………………………….

1. People/ not have/ mobile phones 20 years ago.

………………………………………………………

1. Jim/ go/ swimming every weekend?

……………………………………………….

1. My father/ smoke/ but he gave up five years ago.

…………………………………………………….

1. Lily/ not cook/ much, but now she makes dinner every day.

…………………………………………………….

1. There/ be/ a supermarket on the corner?

………………………………………….

1. People/ not buy/ so much stuff as they do today.

…………………………………………………

1. You/ play football or basketball at school?

……………………………………………..

1. I/ go/ to bed very late but not anymore!

……………………………………….

1. Which TV programme/ you/ watch/ most/ when you were little?

……………………………………………………………..

# Write sentences with *it*, using the cues given.

Example: 700 metres/ my house/ gym

It is about 700 metres from my house to the gym.

1. 150 million kilometres/ Earth/ sun
2. 105 km/ Hanoi/ Hai Phong.
3. 500 metres/ my house/ my school
4. 170 km/ Quy Nhon City/ Pleiku City
5. not very far/ here/ Tan Son Nhat Airport
6. a long way to go/ Hue/ Ho Chi Minh city
7. **Write sentences, using the cues given.** Example: your house/ school/ 2 kilometres/ go/ bike. A: How far is it from hour house to school?

B: It’s about 2 kilometres.

A: How do you go to school? B: I go to school by bike.

1. your village/ the town/10 kilometres/ travel/ motorbike

A:

B:

A:

B:

1. Nga’s house/ her grandparents’ house/ 700 metres/ go/ foot

A:

B:

A:

B:

1. your hometown/ Ho Chi Minh city/ 900 kilometres/ travel/ train

A:

B:

A:

B:

1. Jim’s office/ the restaurant/ not very far/ go/ walk

A:

B:

A:

B:

# SPEAKING

1. **Write questions for the underlined parts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann: Huan: Ann:  Huan: | Hi Huan! (1)  I came to class late this morning because I was stuck in a traffic jam. Really? (2)  Yes, my house is rather far from school  (3)  Um...about 5 kilometres  (4)  I go to school by bike.  (5)  It takes me about 30 minutes. And it takes longer when the traffic is jammed. (6)  I get stuck in a traffic jam once or twice a week.  (7)  I often get stuck in a traffic jam on Monday morning.  (8)  I usually go to school *at 6.15*.  So why don't you start to school a little earlier on Monday? Okay, I'll try |

**READING**

# Fill in each blank with a word from the box

safest vehicles only far crossroad follow across reason

Children have a tendency to run very fast (1) the street, or choose any spot to cross because it may seem empty, or approaching vehicles may be (2) away. That can be dangerous as passing (3) do not slow down unless there is a signal or a crossroad. This is the

(4) why pedestrian crossings and intersections are the (5) places to cross. Children should cross (6) at an intersection and use the pedestrian crossing. If they are in a small neighborhood where there is no (7) should (8) the rule 'stop, look both ways and cross'.

# Read the text carefully, then do the tasks.

**THE FIRST ELECTRIC TRAFFIC LIGHTS**

In the early 1900's, the world was developing at a very rapid pace, and with the growth of industrialization, cities became more crowded. Furthermore, with the invention automobiles, the traffic on the roads increased significantly, so there was a need for a better traffic system.

In 1912, an American policeman, Lester Wire, who was concerned with the increasing traffic, came up with the idea of the first electric traffic light. Based on Wire's design, the lights were first installed in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 5, 1914, at the corner of 105th and Euclid Avenue

The first electric traffic light had only red and green lights; it did not have a yellow light like modern- day traffic signals. Instead of a yellow light, it had a buzzer sound that was used to indicate that the signal would be changing soon.

In the year 1920, a policeman named William Potts in Detroit, Michigan invented the first four-way and three-coloured traffic lights. Apart from red and green, a third colour - amber (or yellow)

- was introduced. Detroit became the first city to implement the four-way and three-colored traffic lights. In the 1920's, several automated traffic signals were installed in major cities around the world. The modern traffic light still uses this famous T-shaped model with three different colors.

# Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

* 1. Due to the invention of cars, the traffic on the roads increased rapidly.
  2. The first electric traffic light was invented in 1914 by Lester Wire.
  3. The first electric traffic light had red, green and amber lights.
  4. The yellow light didn’t exist until the 1920s.
  5. Detroit was the first city to use the red, yellow, and green lights to control road traffic.
  6. The modern traffic light works on the same principle as Wire’s original light.

# Answer the questions

* 1. When was the first electric traffic light invented?
  2. Who invented the first electric traffic light?
  3. How many colours did the first electric traffic light have?
  4. Where were the lights first installed?
  5. What was used instead of yellow light to warn everyone of a signal change?
  6. When was the yellow light added?

**WRITING**

# Arrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

* 1. big/ traffic congestion/ can/ what/ do/ to/ we/ reduce/ cities/ in?
  2. is/ the/ your/ train station/ how/ hotel/ to/ far/ it/ from ?
  3. my/ it/ not/ is/ far/ very/ house/ from/ to/ school.
  4. think/ I/ it's/ time/ to/ do/ to/ reduce/ in/ something/ traffic jams/ Vietnam.
  5. used/ school/ on/ Mai/ foot/ she/ to/ go/ to/ was/ in/ when/ primary school.

6 there/ city center/ traffic jams/ are/ the/ in/ rush hour/ often/ the/ in.

1. about/ people/ use/ in/ worry/ the past/ traffic/ didn't/ congestion/ to.
2. wear/ a/helmet/ compulsory/ is/ when/ in/ it/ to/ riding/ Vietnam/ a/ motorbike.

# Complete the second sentences so that it has the same meaning as the first.

* 1. I went swimming every Thursday when I was at school.

I used

* 1. Mai walked to school when she was in primary school.

Mai went

* 1. Why don't we cycle to the town at the weekend?

How about ?

* 1. The distance between my house and the nearest bookstore is about 2 kilometres It
  2. The airport is not far from the hotel.

The hotel is

* 1. What’s the distance from Madrid to Barcelona?

How

* 1. Turn left into Lavalle Street and then go straight ahead.

Make

* 1. Did your father use to drive to work?

Did your father use to travel ?

**TEST FOR UNIT 7**

* + 1. **Choose the word whose underlined part in pronounced differently from the rest.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. a. breaking | b. great | c. steak | d. healthy |
| 2. a. cycle | b. bicycle | c. fly | d. skyscraper |
| 3. a. cycle | b. licence | c. vehicle | d. centre |
| 4. a. reversed | b. walked | c. stopped | d. obeyed |
| 5. a. park | b. pavement | c. plane | d. safety |

* + 1. **Match the road signs with their meanings.**

No Overtaking No Left Turn

Pedestrian Crossing Slippery Road

Crossroads

No

Parking Go Ahead Only Turn Right Railway Crossing Hospital Ahead

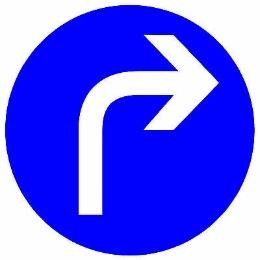




1.



5.



9.

2.

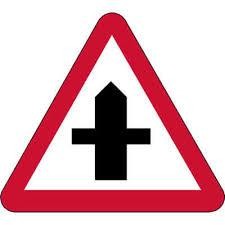


6.



10.

3.



7.

4.



8.

# Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to complete the sentence.

1. You should walk across the street the zebra crossing.
   1. on b. at c. in d. from
2. My house is not far from my school, so I usually go .
   1. on foot b. by foot c. by car d. by boat
3. This morning, I was \_ in a traffic jam and got to school fifteen minutes late.
   1. catch b. block c. struck d. stuck
4. Turn on the left turn before you make the turn and slow down.
   1. sign b. direction c. signal d. crossing
5. It is to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving or riding.
   1. safe b. important c. illegal d. careful
6. does it take you to ride to school? – About 30 minutes.
   1. How long b. How far c. How often d. How much
7. A is a part of a road that only bicycles are allowed to use.
   1. cycle cross b. cycle lane c. cycle line d. cycle race
8. You cross the street when the light is red.
   1. should b. don’t have to c. can d. mustn’t
9. People produce as much rubbish as we do now.
   1. use to b. used to c. used to not d. didn’t use to
10. “How far is Vung Tau from Ho Chi Minh City”-“ ”

A. It’s not very far b. it takes about two hours or more.

c. It’s about 120km d. You can get to Vung Tau by boat or bus.

# Write the correct from or tense of verbs in brackets.

1. (you/ ever/ drive) on the wrong side of the road?
2. My family (fly) back from our Hong Kong holiday two days ago.
3. Right now, the students (learn) road signs in the schoolyard.
4. Usually Oanh (walk) to school, but this week she (ride) her bike.
5. The driver was so drunk that he (lose) control of his car.
6. If I have enough money, I (buy) a racing car.
7. My father (teach) me to ride a bike when I was seven.
8. Transport used (be) much slower three hundred years ago.
9. Saudi women weren’t allowed \_ (drive) a car until recently.
10. In South Africa, you have to let animals (go) first.

# Make sentences using the words given.

* + - 1. The roads/ Vietnam/ too/ narrow/ travel/ easily.
      2. How far/ it/ your house/ the bookstore?
      3. Mai/ used/ go/ school/ foot/ when/ she/ primary school.
      4. It/ very important/ obey/ traffic rules/ when/ use/ road.
      5. It/ ten kilometres/ the town/ the airport.
      6. Two days ago/ we/ stuck/ traffic jam/ over two hours.
      7. Most streets/ city centre/ congested/ rush hour
      8. you/ use/ have/ tricycle/ when/ child?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unit 8 | **Films** |

1. **GRAMMAR**

**We use “although, in spite of, despite, however and nevertheless” to express contrast.**

*(Chúng ta sử dụng các liên từ nối diễn tả sự tương phản)*

**1. Although + S + V, S + V**

**Ex:** Although my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed time.

**(Or)** I finished my homework before bed time, although it was difficult.

**2. in spite of/ despite + -ing form, subject + verb**

**(or) in spite of/ despite + noun, subject + verb**

**Ex:** In spite of revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

Despite my revision, I didn’t do well in the test.

**(Or)** I didn’t do well in the test, despite revising for hours.

**3. S + V. However, S + V**

**Ex:** We believed that we would find a solution. However, we went wrong.

**4. S + V. Nevertheless, S + V**

**Ex:** Thomas has lived in the village for 10 years. Nevertheless, the villagers still considered him

to be an outsider.

**B. PHONETICS**

1. **Put the words into the correct column depending on how the ending –ed is pronounced.**

Pulled, opened, closed, featured, decided, showed, danced, saved, suggested, walked, enjoyed, needed, watched, attended, waited, finished, hated, painted, stopped, ended, engaged, laughed, performed, wanted, looked, cried, directed, relaxed, described, increased, brushed, touched

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**II. Put the words in the box into two groups.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| walked | looked | stopped | acted | wanted | disappointed |
| volunteered | bored | convinced | terrified | appeared | laughed |
| amazed | fascinated | starred | washed | shocked | interested |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
|  |  |  |

**III. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.**

1. A. loved B. liked C. wished D. gripped

2. A. safely B. pavement C. animation D. female

# 3. A. bored B. amazed C. excited D. enjoyed

4.A. filled B. opened C. played D. wanted

5.A. ended B. shocked C. laughed D. missed

**IV. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence.**

1. The movie on TV last night made me .

A. bore B. boring C. bored D. boredom

2. I was to learn that the director of that gripping film has won the first prize.

A. interest B. interests C. interested D. interesting

3. We were with the latest film of that director.

A. Satisfy B. satisfying C. satisfactory D. satisfied

4. They were very disappointed her acting.

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

5. Lets go to the Victor Cinema. I’m sure you'll find the film .

A. excites B. excite C. excited D. exciting

6. Mr. Beans Holiday is a film - I was laughing from beginning to end.

A. hilarious B. violent C. scary D. moving

7. We are really about going to the cinema tonight.

A. excited B. interested C. amused D. pleased

8. The film was so . However, my father saw it from beginning to end.

A. interesting B. exciting C. boring D. fascinating

9. We found the plot of the film .

A. bored B. boring C. interested D. acting

10. The cinema changed completely at end of 1920s.

A. an – the B. the - a C. a - the D. the - the

11. I enjoyed the film on TV yesterday evening nobody in my family liked it.

A. although B. yet C. in spite of D. so

12. Last night, I didn’t go to bed early being very tired.

A. despite of B. in spite of C. although D. because

13. I thrillers to action films.

A. like B. prefer C. would rather D. enjoy

**V. Complete the sentences. Use “although” + a sentence from the box.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I didn’t speak the language  I had never seen her before  It was quite cold  I’d met her twice before | ~~he has a very important job~~  we don’t like them very much  the heating was on  we’ve known each other a long time |

1. Although he has a very important job, he isn’t particularly well-paid.

2. , I recognized her from a photograph.

3. She wasn’t wearing a coat .

4. We thought we’d better invite them to the party .

5. , I managed to make myself understand.

6. , the room wasn’t warm.

7. I didn’t recognize her .

8. We’re not very good friends, .

**WRITING**

1. Although Tom was a poor student, he studied very well.

⇨ In spite of

2. Mary could not go to school because she was sick.

⇨ Because of

3. Although the weather was bad, she went to school on time.

⇨ Despite

4. My mother told me to go to school although I was sick.

⇨ In spite of

5. Because there was a big storm, I stayed at home.

⇨ Because of

6. Tom was admitted to the university although his grades were bad.

⇨ Despite

7. Although she has a physical handicap, she has become a successful woman.

⇨ Despite

8. In spite of his good salary, Tom gave up his job.

⇨ Although

9. Though he had not finished the paper, he went to sleep.

⇨ In spite of

10. In spite of the high prices, my daughter insists on going to the movies.

# ⇨ Even though…………………………….

**Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.**

1. I couldn’t sleep. I was very tired. ***(despite)***

2. They have very little money. They are happy. ***(in spite of)***

3. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. ***(although)***

4. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. ***(in spite of)***

5. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. ***(despite)***

6. I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. ***(even though)***

# Join the two sentences using the word in brackets.

1. Glenne Close hasn’t won a single Oscar. She has been nominated six times, (although)
2. Brian Stone is a famous singer. He can’t sing folk song. (despite)
3. Some people said the film was terrible. I found it quite gripping. (Though)
4. It was a horror film. It wasn’t frightening at all. (in spite of)
5. The movie was a box-office failure. It had an all-star cast. (even though)
6. The film had good reviews. It was entirely ignored by awards bodies, (despite)
7. People criticized the movie for being too violent. The movie was a commercial success. (in spite *of)*
8. I liked it a great deal. I will likely never watch it again, (although)
9. The film had largely negative reception. Penn was nominated for Best Actor. (despite)
10. Critic reviews were favorable. The film was pulled early from theaters due to low ticket sales. (although)

**TEST FOR UNIT 8**

**I .Fill in the gap with the type of the film**

* 1. A movie that makes you laugh is a
  2. A movie that makes you scream is a film
  3. A story that is exciting with lots of guns and explosions is an movie
  4. Movies about future, aliens from space or space travel are \_films.
  5. A movie about real life is a .
  6. An is a film in which drawing of people and animals seem to move
  7. A film that tells an exciting story about murder and crime is a
  8. A humorous film about love story is a .

# Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d to complete the sentences.

* 1. Colin Firth won his first Oscar for best lead actor England’s King George VI.

A. As B. with C. Of D. in

* 1. *Twelve Years a Slave* is based a true story of Solomon Northup
     1. in B. by C. on D. from
  2. “What of film is the Matrix?” – “Science fiction”.
     1. ranking B. plot C. review D. kind
  3. Critic say *Midnight Run* is a must –see it is funny and exciting.
     1. Although B. because C. however D. therefore
  4. Vin Diesel in many action films, including The Fast and Furious series.
     1. Starred B. made C. produced D. directed
  5. an all- star cast, Hotel Artemis was a total box- office failure.
     1. Because of B. Although C. Despite D. In spite
  6. The special effects in Jurassic Park are ! The dinosaurs look so real and alive
     1. Visible B. incredible C. terrible D. believable
  7. For a , that film wasn’t very funny. I didn’t laugh once.
     1. Thriller B. romance C. documentary D. comedy
  8. That vampire film was extremely \_. I had my eyes closed half on the time!
     1. hilarious B. moving C. gripping D. scary
  9. “Could I ask you a few question about your favorite movies?”
     1. That sound good. C. Sure. Go ahead
     2. Not a bad idea D. But I don’t want to.

# Write the correct tense or form of verbs in bracket.

* 1. What is the best horror movie you (see) so far?
  2. Tom Hanks (win) an Oscar for playing Forrest Gump in 1994.
  3. I (watch) a very interesting Korean drama at present.
  4. Kong – Skull Island (direct) by Jordan Vogt – Roberts.
  5. The film was a commercial success although it (not receive) good reviews from critics.
  6. (your brother/ usually/ watch) movies at home or the cinema?
  7. What (you/ do) tomorrow night?
  8. Joanna (not be) to the cinema since November.

1. **Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.**

1. I couldn’t sleep. I was very tired. ***(despite)***

2. They have very little money. They are happy. ***(in spite of)***

3. My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. ***(although)***

4. I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. ***(in spite of)***

5. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. ***(despite)***

6. I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. ***(even though)***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unit 9 | **FESTIVALS AROUND** **THE WORLD** |

**A. GRAMMAR**

**1. Question words*: When/ Where/ What/ Why/ How/ Who/ Whose/ Which***

Examples:

* What time do you get up every day?
* When were you born?
* What did you do yesterday?
* How long have you learnt English?
* Why do you usually go to class late?
* How did you get to school yesterday?
* Which books does he read every day?
* Where do your parents live?
* Who did you go with last summer vacation?

**2. Adverbial phrases**

* **manner (chỉ cách thức)**

*Ex:* We walked very carefully across the road.

* **place (chỉ nơi chốn)**

*Ex:* Here is where I was born.

* **time (chỉ thời gian)**

*Ex:* Yesterday my dad went home late.

* **frequency (chỉ tần suất)**

*Ex:* We usually go to school from Monday to Saturday.

1. **EXERCISES**

**I. Choose the correct answers A, B, C or D.**

1. The Elephant Race Festival in DakLak is a race between elephants that are ridden by their .

A. own B. owning C. owner D. owners

2. The Samba Parade in Rio Carnival has thousands of samba from various samba schools.

A. perform B. performance C. performer D. performers

3. People in Cannes take the Cannes Film Festival a very serious way.

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

4. The biggest prize of the Cannes Film Festival is the Palme d’Or, which is given the best film.

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

5. The festival every year at the end of August.

A. takes B. takes place C. occur D. held

6. La Tomatina on the last Wednesday of August every year.

A hold B. held C. is held D. be held

7. Villagers voluntarily contribute money and other thing to the festival.

A. open B. celebrate C. remember D. set

8. A lot of dancers go to Rio de Janeiro to the Rio Carnival.

A. play B. take C. attend D. follow

9. In La Tomatina, people get to throw tomatoes at .

A. themselves B. once C. together D. each other

10. Which do you think are festivals?

A. season B. harvester C. artistic D. music

11. People of minorities in Phu Yen celebrate Hoi Mua Festival every March.

A. native B. local C. ethnic D. village

12. The atmosphere is felt around all the village.

A. festive B. festival C. air D. tradition

13. A lot of cultural and activities are held as part of the Flower festival in DaLat.

A. arts B. artist C. artistic D. art

14. Diwali, the Hindu Festival of Light, is the holiday of the year in India.

A. more important B. most important

C. importance D. most importance

15. The Academy Awards, commonly as The Oscars, are the most famous film awards in the world.

A. know B. knew C. known D. be known

16. It is to see elephants racing in the Elephant Race Festival in DakLak.

A. amaze B. amazing C. amazed D. amazement

17. La Tomatina is a festival to celebrate the tornado harvest.

A. season B. seasonal C. year D. annually

18. People put pumpkin outside the homes during Halloween.

A. lanterns B. lights C. neon signs D. bulbs

19. Everybody has gone to the festival.

A. music B. musical c. musicians D. musician

20. The of the Rio Carnival is the Samba Parade.

A. importance B. highlight C. best D. performance

**READING**

**II. Read the passage then answer the questions below.**

Vietnam’s New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is especially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins between January twenty-first and February nineteen. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offerings on the family altars. On the New Year’s Eve, people sit up to midnight to see New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greetings of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. What is Vietnam’s New Year known as?

2. Is Tet celebrated according to the Lunar calendar?

3. When does the Lunar New Year begin?

4. What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?

5. Do people sit up to midnight on the New Year’s Eve?

6. Does Tet last five days?

7. Why are the first three days the most important?

**III. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.**

Yesterday, Carlos went (1) La Tomatina. The festival is held on the last Wednesday of August every year in *Buñol*, Spain. (2) were thousands of people there. In the morning, many people tried (3) up the pole to get the ham. At 11 a.m., they (4) a jet from the water cannons and the chaos began. Bags of tomatoes from trucks were (5) to the crowds, and they began throwing tomatoes at one another. They all had to wear goggle (6) their eyes.

After one hour, they saw another jet and stopped (7) . The whole town square (8) red with rivers of tomato juice. Finally, they tried tomato Paella, (9) Spanish rice dish. Together with local people and tourists, they enjoyed the (10) food and drink.

1. A. at B. in C. to D. from

2. A. There B. They C. That D. This

3. A. climb B. climbed C. climbing D. to climb

4. A. saw B. see C. seen D. seeing

5. A. thrown B. threw C. throw D. throwing

6. A. protecting B. to protect C. protected D. protect

7. A. to throw B. throw C. throwing D. thrown

8. A. were B. are C. was D. is

9. A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally D. traditionalize

10. A. badly B. better C. well D. good

**WRITING**

**I. Put question for the underlined part of each sentence:**

1. Sarah left two hours ago.

2. She is watching Tom and Terry.

3. She likes watching comedy.

4. I felt terrified before my last Maths test.

5. She felt entertained when she watched a gripping film.

6. It is 10 kilometers from here to ACB bank.

7. I have known Marie for nine years.

8. Yes, they used to be friends at the university.

**II. Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

1. How much will the holiday cost?

Can you let me know ?

2. Are there any cafes’ near here?

Could you tell me if ?

3. Does John like classical music?

Do you know ?

4. Where’s the post office?

I wonder if you could tell me

5. Why did you do that?

Could you tell us ?

TEST FOR UNIT 9

**I. Find which word does not belong to each group.**

1. A. joyful B. funny C. prefer D. happy

2. A. party B. elephant C. camp D. desert

3. A. festival B. local C. traditional D. cultural

4. A. harvest B. rice god C. feast D. dancing

5. A. artist B. dancer C. celebration D. performer

6. A. ham B. flowers C. tomatoes D. Spain

7. A. shopping B. exciting C. fascinating D. amazing

8. A. costumes B. pumpkin C. Halloween D. turkey

9. A. celebrate B. attend C. held D. organize

10. A. tradition B. celebration C. festival D. dishes

**II. Find the opposite meaning words.**

1. cheap 6. far

2. difficult 7. careful

3. happy 8. old

4. good 9. similar

5. noisy 10. interviewer

**III. Choose the correct option for each gap in the sentences.**

1. La Tomatina is a seasonal to celebrate the tomato harvest.

A. celebration B. parade C. festival D. game

2. do you like about La Tomatina?

A. What B. Which C. When D. Why

3. Do you anything about music festival called Burning Man?

A. like B. know C. understand D. have

4. do people do at Burning Festival?

A. Why B. Which C. What D. How

5. often is Burning Festival held? - It’s held every year.

A. Which B. When C. What D. How

6. does the teacher say La Tomatina sounds unusual?

A. What B. When C. Why D. How

7. festival do you choose? - I choose Elephant Race Festival.

A. What B. How C. Which D. When

8. He thinks elephants are animals.

A. fascinated B. fascinating C. fascinates D. fascinate

9. It must be amazing elephants racing.

A. see B. to see C. seeing D. saw

10. La Tomatina is in Spain, in a small town.

A. holds B. hold C. holding D. held

**IV. Read the text and fill in the blank with suitable words. Use the words in the box.**

**such favourite beautiful and**

**went festivals by in**

Last summer holiday my family (1) back to the UK and we went to a music festival on the Isle of Wight. It is one of the most famous music (2) in our country, which takes place every June. When we got there, I was impressed (3) the huge number of people. You know about sixty thousand people went to the event. We didn’t stay at a hotel but put up a tent (4) the camp site. It was lots of fun. We listened to a lot of songs by many bands (5) as The Killers and The Stone Roses. Guess what? We met Jon Bon Jovi! He’s my dad’s (6) singer. He and his band stirred up the crowd in nearly three hours with the hit songs. We also went to the Bohemian Woods, a (7) woodland down by the river. There we enjoyed a mix of good music from around the world (8) escaped the busy and noisy festival for a white.

**V. Read the text and answer the questions.**

**VALENTINE’S DAY AROUND THE WORLD**

***Italy***

There is custom in Italy for young couples to get engaged on Valentine’s Day. Some shops sell baskets and cups which are filled with sweets and tied with ribbons. The young lovers offer these to each other as a sign of their love.

***Korea***

On February 14th many young women give sweets to their boyfriends, and on March 14th their boyfriends buy them chocolate. However, the young who do not have a girlfriend or boyfriend can celebrate their own day on April 14th. On this special day, called “Black Day”, these young people sit with their friends, who are in the same situation, and eat jajang noodles, which are black. This ensures that everyone has a day to celebrate.

***United State of America***

Most people in the USA take Valentine’s Day as an opportunity to express their feelings towards their loved one or to offer the hand of friendship to others. However, it is popular on these days to send an “anti-valentine” card. These cards either have an insulting message (to person you hate) or say goodbye (to your current partner). If you receive a card with the message *C-Ya!* (See you), it means your boyfriend or girlfriend wants to end your relationship.

1. What do Italians give for their lovers on Valentine’s Day?

2. What is April 14th called in Korea?

3. What do young Koreans who do not have a boyfriend or girlfriend do on April 14th?

4. What is popular for Americans on Valentine’ Day?

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that the best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Brazil’s most popular and festive holiday is Carnival. In fact, many people (1) Carnival one of the world’s biggest celebrations. Each spring, on the Saturday before Ash Wednesday, the streets of Brazil’s largest city, Rio de Janeiro, come alive (2) parties, festivals and glamorous dances.

The Samba School Parade is the highlight of the (3) event. About 3000 performers, in colourful costumes embellished with feathers, beads and thousands of sequin dance down the parade route into the Sambadrome - a dance stadium (4) for the event. Judges award a (5) to the most spectacular group of dancers.

1. A. believe B. regard C. consider D. hope

2. A. with B. in C. of D. at

3. A. four days B. four-day C. fouth day D. four-days

4. A. built B. build C. to build D. building

5. A. result B. price C. respect D. prize