

# REVIEW 4 (UNITS 10-11-12)

## LANGUAGE

### Pronunciation

- 1 Listen to the conversation and mark the rising (↗) or falling (↘) intonation for each question.

**Nick:** Phong. The idea of riding to school on a monowheel is so exciting.

**Phong:** What's a monowheel?

**Nick:** It's a single-wheel bike.

**Phong:** Single-wheel? How do you ride it?

**Nick:** You just sit inside the wheel and pedal.

**Phong:** Hm ...! Is it easy to fall?

**Nick:** I suppose so, but you should take adventures, shouldn't you?

**Phong:** No, not me. Why do you like it?

**Nick:** Can't you imagine? I can see people looking at me with admiration. Wow!



Listen again and repeat.

### Vocabulary

- 2 Form a suitable word from the word stem to fill the sentences.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Have you found a _____ to solve that math problem?                        | solve  |
| 2. Natural sources cannot provide enough energy to support this _____ world. | crowd  |
| 3. Do you know that we have _____ cars? They don't need a driver.            | drive  |
| 4. Of all the _____ in the world, which one do you like best?                | invent |
| 5. Playing outside is _____ than staying inside.                             | health |

- 3 Choose A, B, or C to complete sentences.

- In Mongolia, *dung* is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_. People use it for cooking and heating.  
A. energy source    B. footprint    C. accommodation
- To save money, we learn to \_\_\_\_\_ some daily products like coca cola bottles.  
A. keep    B. reuse    C. produce
- In the green future, vehicles will be powered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. solar energy    B. coal    C. gas

- I am dreaming of a \_\_\_\_\_, which can take me to another place in seconds in any weather.  
A. three-wheel bicycle  
B. teleporter  
C. sport car
- Clean water which is \_\_\_\_\_ through pipes is called piped water.  
A. supplied    B. given    C. run

### Grammar

- 4 Use the verbs in brackets in the future simple active (will do) or the future simple passive (will be done) to complete the sentences.

- Children \_\_\_\_\_ to school in a jet pack. (fly)
- Solar panels \_\_\_\_\_ to produce energy. (use)
- All the slums in this area \_\_\_\_\_ for new multi-storey buildings. (demolish)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ robots to help us with some our housework. (have)
- I hope someone \_\_\_\_\_ a machine to do homework for me. (invent)

### Everyday English

- 5 Put the sentences in the right order to form a conversation.



- On a tree?
- Maybe. But that's my DREAM.
- Phong, tell me your dream.
- Slow but you can save energy. And my house is not far from school.
- And ... will you still go to school?
- Sure. But not on a crowded bus. I'll pedal to school on a monowheel.
- I will have a small wooden house on a tree.
- A monowheel is slow.
- Yes, where I can be away from noise and I can hear birds singing.
- You sound unrealistic.

# REVIEW 4

## Introduction:

This review is designed to revise

- the vocabulary for types of energy sources, means of transport in the future and overpopulation
- the future continuous, the future simple passive and future simple for predictions
- comparatives of quantifiers with *more* and *less/fewer*
- tag questions
- how to give facts and opinions

## LANGUAGE

### Pronunciation

- 1 Remind Ss of the rules for rising/falling intonation in a question. Play the recording. Ss listen and mark the intonation. Ss listen again and repeat.



#### Key and audio script:

- Nick:** Phong. The idea of riding to school on a monowheel is so exciting.  
**Phong:** What's a monowheel ↘?  
**Nick:** It's a single-wheel bike.  
**Phong:** Single-wheel ↘? How do you ride it ↘?  
**Nick:** You just sit inside the wheel and pedal.  
**Phong:** Hm ...! Is it easy to fall ↘?  
**Nick:** I suppose so, but you should take adventures, shouldn't you ↘?  
**Phong:** No, not me. Why do you like it ↘?  
**Nick:** Can't you imagine ↘? I can see people looking at me with admiration. Wow!

### Vocabulary

- 2 Ask Ss to look at the sentences and decide what kind of word is needed for each sentence (a noun, a verb, an adjective ...). Have Ss look for clues. E.g. in sentence 1, 'a' shows that we need a noun. Let Ss do the exercise independently. Ss then share their answers with a partner. T checks and writes the answers on the board.

Key: 1. solution    2. overcrowded/ crowded    3. driverless    4. inventions    5. healthier

- 3 T may do a small revision of difficult vocabulary which appears in the exercise. Then ask Ss to do it independently. When Ss have finished, they can exchange their answers. T then checks.

Key: 1. A    2. B    3. A    4. B    5. A

### Grammar

- 4 This is quite a difficult exercise on the use of simple future active and simple future passive. Ask Ss to look at the subject and the verb to decide if it is active or passive. Ss can do this in pairs as some discussion might be needed. T then checks and clearly explains each answer.

Key: 1. will fly    2. will be used    3. will be demolished    4. will have    5. will invent

### Everyday English

- 5 Ss do this exercise independently. When they have finished, T asks Ss to explain their orders. Ask them to point out the clue on which they can base for their choice of the next sentence. T then writes the order on the board.

Key: 1. c    2. g    3. a    4. i    5. e    6. f    7. h    8. d    9. j    10. b



## SKILLS

### Reading

#### HUNGER

1 Which of the causes of hunger below do you think is the most serious in your country? Tick (✓) it.

- Overpopulation
- Wars
- Weather-related disasters



2 Read the text and choose the best answer for each question.

Hunger has become a serious problem in many parts of the world.

The first cause of hunger is the fast growth of population. The Earth is no longer able to feed its more than seven billion people. There is not enough land for growing food.

The change of climate also brings to the Earth more weather-related disasters such as storms and droughts ... They heavily destroy crops.

Wars are still happening. People are fighting, or running away from home. There's nobody to work on the field or in the factory to produce food.

Technology is working hard to help solve part of this problem. In the future, we will have warning systems to reduce the loss from natural disasters. Low-cost means of transport will also be used to carry food to area-in-need.

1. Drought is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. weather-related disasters
  - B. a human activities
  - C. climate
2. One possible consequence of a war is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people will buy food from other countries
  - B. people cannot work to produce food
  - C. more disasters will happen
3. The problem of hunger can be solved with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. expensive means of transport
  - B. technology
  - C. wars

### Speaking

#### 3 Game

- A. Choose one of the words in the list below, keep it to yourself.
- B. Ask questions to find out which word A has chosen. Your questions should not contain any of the words in the list.

coal	hunger	sunlight	ride
teleporter	energy	transport	pollute

Example:

- A: (has chosen the word 'coal')  
B: Is it a noun?  
A: Yes, it is.  
B: Does it have colour?  
A: Yes, it does.  
B: What colour is it?  
A: It's black.  
B: It's 'coal'.

### Listening

4 Which words (A, B, or C) do you think is closest in meaning to the word 'footprint'?

- A. The effects
- B. The environment
- C. Our actions

5 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What word is Phong searching for?
2. Does this word have only one meaning?
3. Does Phong explain the meaning of this word to Nam?
4. What happens if we take care of the trees around us?

### Writing

6 Imagine an ideal means of transport for YOUR area. Write a short description of it.



In your writing, you should mention:

- the name you give to it
- what it is like
- what kind of energy it uses
- why it is good for your area

## SKILLS

### Reading

- 1 Ss may have different answers to this brainstorming question. T can make option 3 (Weather-related events) easier by giving them examples like *drought, flood, hurricane, etc.*
- 2 Ss read the passage and answer the questions independently. Have Ss explain where they find the clues to the answers. T checks.

Key: 1. A    2. B    3. B

### Speaking

- 3 This game can be held as a competition. The pair who successfully completes the task in the shortest time wins. When the game is finished, T can correct any wrong intonation of questions that Ss make during the competition.

T can depend on the reality of his/ her class to add more simple/ complicated words to the list.

### Listening

- 4 Ss choose the correct answer for this vocabulary revision. T makes sure that Ss understand the meaning of the word 'footprints' by asking them to give some examples. This helps Ss with their listening.

Key: A

- 5 Ask Ss to carefully read the questions first. T then play the recording. Ss listen and write the answers. For less advanced Ss, T pauses the recording after each answer so that Ss can have time to write down their answers. T checks.

Key:        1. He is searching for the meaning of 'footprint'  
              2. No, it doesn't.  
              3. Yes, he does.  
              4. There will be a lot of greenery around you.



#### Audio script:

**Nam:**        What are you doing, Phong?  
**Phong:**      Searching for the meaning of 'footprint'.  
**Nam:**        It's the print our feet leave on the ground.  
**Phong:**      That's the usual meaning. But this is about the effects we leave behind after our actions.  
**Nam:**        Can you give an example?  
**Phong:**      Certainly. If you take care of the trees around you, if you plant a new tree every year ...  
**Nam:**        So?  
**Phong:**      There will be a lot of greenery around you.  
**Nam:**        And this is a footprint?  
**Phong:**      Yes. You leave a big footprint.  
**Nam:**        Oh!

### Writing

- 6 SS have learnt to talk about some imaginative means of transport in Unit 11. T can ask them to refer back to this unit for vocabulary as well as the organisation of a narrative writing. Ss brainstorm on the means and then organise their ideas and write. Encourage Ss to be imaginative and creative. T checks and corrects serious mistakes. If time does not allow, assign it as homework.



# GLOSSARY

## Abbreviations

**adj** : adjective  
**adv** : adverb  
**con** : conjunction  
**n** : noun  
**pre** : preposition

abundant (adj)	/ə'brʌdnt/	nhều, phong phú	Unit 10
affect (v)	/ə'fekt/	tác động, ảnh hưởng	Unit 12
alternative (adj)	/ɒl'tɜ:nətɪv/	có thể lựa chọn thay cho vật khác	Unit 10
animation (n)	/,æni'meɪʃən/	phim hoạt hoạ	Unit 8
automated (adj)	/'ɔ:təmətɪd/	tự động	Unit 11
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/	có thể dùng được, sẵn có	Unit 10
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	con thuyền	Unit 7
biogas (n)	/'bi:ɡæs/	khí sinh học	Unit 10
bulb (n)	/'bʌlb/	bóng đèn	Unit 10
block (v)	/'blɒk/	gây ùn tắc	Unit 12
cannon (n)	/'kænən/	súng thần công, đại bác	Unit 9
celebrate (v)	/'selɪbreɪt/	kỉ niệm, làm lễ kỉ niệm	Unit 9
celebration (n)	/'selɪbreɪʃən/	sự lễ kỉ niệm	Unit 9
celebratory (adj)	/'selɪbreɪtəri/	mang tính kỉ niệm	Unit 9
cheat (v)	/'tʃi:t/	lừa đảo	Unit 12
circle (n)	/'sɜ:kəl/	vòng tròn	Unit 7
chaos (n)	/'keɪɒs/	sự hỗn loạn, sự lộn xộn	Unit 9
cultural (adj)	/'kʌltʃərəl/	mang tính văn hoá, thuộc về văn hoá	Unit 9
culture (n)	/'kʌltʃə/	văn hóa, nền văn hoá	Unit 9
coal (n)	/'kəʊl/	than đá	Unit 10
consumption (n)	/'kɒnsʌmpʃən/	sự tiêu dùng	Unit 10
crash (v, n)	/'kræʃ/	va chạm	Unit 11
crime (n)	/'kraɪm/	tội phạm	Unit 12
criminal (n)	/'krɪmɪnəl/	kẻ tội phạm	Unit 12
critic (n)	/'krɪtɪk/	nhà phê bình	Unit 8
dangerous (adj)	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm	Unit 10
density (n)	/'densɪti/	mật độ dân số	Unit 12
direct (v)	/'dɪrekt/	lâm đạo diễn (phim, kịch...)	Unit 8
disaster (n)	/'dɪzəstə/	tai hoạ, thảm hoạ	Unit 8
diverse (adj)	/'daɪvɜ:s/	đa dạng	Unit 12
documentary (n)	/'dɒkjə'mentri/	phim tài liệu	Unit 8

driverless (adj)	/'draɪvərləs/	không người lái (tự động)	Unit 11
Easter (n)	/'i:stə/	lễ Phục sinh	Unit 9
eco-friendly (adj)	/'i:kəʊ,frendli/	thân thiện với hệ sinh thái/thân thiện với môi trường	Unit 11
effect (n)	/'ɪfekt/	kết quả	Unit 12
electricity (n)	/'ɪ,lek'trɪsɪti/	điện năng	Unit 10
energy (n)	/'enədʒi/	năng lượng	Unit 10
entertaining (adj)	/'entə'teɪnɪŋ/	thú vị, làm vui lòng vừa ý	Unit 8
environmentally friendly (adj)	/'ɪn,vaɪrə'nmentəl'frendli/	thân thiện với môi trường	Unit 11
exhausted (adj)	/'ɪɡzɔ:stɪd/	cạn kiệt	Unit 10
explosion (n)	/'ɛkspləʊʒən/	bùng nổ	Unit 12
festival (n)	/'festɪvəl/	lễ hội	Unit 9
festive (adj)	/'festɪv/	mang tính lễ hội, thuộc về lễ hội	Unit 9
flea market (n)	/'fli:ˈmɑ:kɪt/	chợ trời	Unit 12
float (v)	/'flaʊt/	nổi	Unit 11
flop (v)	/'flɒp/	thất bại	Unit 11
flying car (n)	/'flaɪɪŋ kɑ:r/	một loại xe kết hợp giữa ô tô và máy bay	Unit 11
fly (v)	/'flaɪ/	lái máy bay, đi trên máy bay	Unit 7
fossil (n)	/'fɒsəl/	hoá thạch	Unit 10
fuel (n)	/'fju:əl/	nhiên liệu	Unit 10
goggles (n, plural)	/'gɔ:ɡlz/	kính bảo hộ	Unit 9
greasy (adj)	/'ɡri:si/	trơn, nhờn	Unit 9
gridlocked (adj)	/'grɪdlɒk/	(giao thông) tắc nghẽn	Unit 11
gripping (adj)	/'grɪpɪŋ/	hấp dẫn, thú vị	Unit 8
harvest (n)	/'hɑ:vɪst/	mùa màng	Unit 9
helicopter (n)	/'helɪkɒptə/	máy bay trực thăng	Unit 7
high-speed (adj)	/'haɪ-spi:d/	tốc độ cao, siêu tốc	Unit 11
highlight (n)	/'haɪlaɪt/	điểm nhấn	Unit 9
hilarious (adj)	/'hɪ'lɪəriəs/	vui nhộn, hài hước	Unit 8
horror film (n)	/'hɒrə fɪlm/	phim kinh dị	Unit 8
host (v)	/'həʊst/	đăng cai tổ chức	Unit 9
hover scooter (n)	/'hɒvə'skʊtə/	một loại phương tiện di chuyển cá nhân trượt trên mặt đất	Unit 11
hunger (n)	/'hʌŋɡə/	sự đói khát	Unit 12
hydro (n)	/'haɪdrəʊ/	thuộc về nước	Unit 10
illegal (adj)	/'ɪli:ɡəl/	bất hợp pháp	Unit 7
invest (v)	/'ɪn'vest/	đầu tư	Unit 10
jet (n)	/'dʒet/	tia, vòi	Unit 9

jet pack (n)	/dʒet pæk/	thiết bị bay cá nhân (đeo trên vai) động cơ phản lực	Unit 11
limiting (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪŋ/	hạn chế, giới hạn	Unit 10
major (adj)	/ˈmeɪdʒər/	chính, chủ yếu, lớn	Unit 12
malnutrition (n)	/ˌmælnjʊːˈtrɪʃən/	bệnh suy dinh dưỡng	Unit 12
megacity (n)	/ˈmegəsɪti/	thành phố lớn	Unit 12
metro (n)	/ˈmetrəʊ/	tàu ngầm (trong thành phố)	Unit 11
monowheel (n)	/ˈmɒːnəʊwi:l/	một loại xe đạp có một bánh	Unit 11
must-see (n)	/ˈmʌst siː/	bộ phim hấp dẫn cần xem	Unit 8
natural (adj)	/ˈnætʃərəl/	thuộc về tự nhiên	Unit 10
nuclear (adj)	/ˈnjuːklɪər/	thuộc về hạt nhân	Unit 10
overcrowded (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/	quá đông đúc	Unit 12
panel (n)	/ˈpænel/	tấm ghép	Unit 10
park (v)	/pɑːk/	đỗ xe	Unit 7
pavement (n)	/ˈpeɪvmənt/	vỉa hè (cho người đi bộ)	Unit 7
pedal (v, n)	/ˈpedəl/	bàn đạp	Unit 11
perform (v)	/peːfɔːm/	biểu diễn, trình diễn	Unit 9
performance (n)	/peːfɔːməns/	màn biểu diễn, tiết mục biểu diễn	Unit 9
performer (n)	/peːfɔːmə/	người biểu diễn	Unit 9
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	máy bay	Unit 7
plentiful (adj)	/ˈplentɪfəl/	phong phú, dồi dào	Unit 10
poster (n)	/ˈpəʊstə/	áp phích quảng cáo	Unit 8
poverty (n)	/ˈpɒvəti/	sự nghèo đói	Unit 12
prohibitive (adj)	/prəˈhɪbɪtɪv/	cấm (không được làm)	Unit 7
project (n)	/ˈprɒːdʒekt/	dự án	Unit 9
railway station	/ˈreɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃən/	nhà ga xe lửa	Unit 7
recommend (v)	/ˌrekaːmend/	giới thiệu, tiến cử	Unit 8
religious (adj)	/rɪˈlɪdʒəs/	mang tính tôn giáo, thuộc về tôn giáo	Unit 9
renewable (adj)	/rɪˈnjuːəbəl/	phục hồi, làm mới lại	Unit 10
replace (v)	/rɪˈpleɪs/	thay thế	Unit 10
reverse (v)	/rɪˈvɜːs/	quay đầu xe	Unit 7
review (n)	/rɪˈvjuː/	bài phê bình	Unit 8
road sign/traffic sign	/rəʊd saɪn/ ˈtræfɪk saɪn/	biển báo giao thông	Unit 7
roof (n)	/ruːf/	nóc xe, mái nhà	Unit 7
safely (adv)	/ˈseɪfli/	an toàn	Unit 7
safety (n)	/ˈseɪfti/	sự an toàn	Unit 7
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	làm sợ hãi, rùng rợn	Unit 8
science fiction (sci-fi) (n)	/ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃən/	phim khoa học viễn tưởng	Unit 8

seasonal (adj)	/ˈsiːzənəl/	thuộc về mùa	Unit 9
seatbelt (n)	/ˈsiːt ˌbɛlt/	dây an toàn	Unit 7
Segway (n)	/ˈsegweɪ/	một loại phương tiện di chuyển cá nhân bằng cách đẩy chân để chạy bánh xe trên mặt đất	Unit 11
serious (adj)	/ˈsɪəriəs/	nghiêm túc	Unit 9
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	tàu thủy	Unit 7
shortage (n)	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	sự thiếu hụt/sự thiếu thốn	Unit 10
skycycling (n)	/ˈskaɪˈsaɪkl/	một hình thức di chuyển mà người sử dụng đạp bánh xe để di chuyển khoảng theo đường ray trên không	Unit 11
skycycling tube (n)	/ˈskaɪˈsaɪkl ˈtjuːb/	khoang của loại tàu skycycling	Unit 11
skytrain (n)	/ˈskaɪtreɪn/	tàu trên không (trong thành phố)	Unit 11
slogan (n)	/ˈsleɪɡən/	khẩu hiệu	Unit 10
slum (n)	/slʌm/	khu ổ chuột	Unit 12
slumdog (n)	/ˈslʌmdɔːɡ/	kẻ sống ở khu ổ chuột	Unit 12
space (n)	/speɪs/	không gian	Unit 12
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	rộng rãi	Unit 12
solar (adj)	/ˈsəʊlə/	thuộc hệ mặt trời	Unit 10
solar-powered (adj)	/ˈsəʊlə-paʊəd/	dùng năng lượng mặt trời	Unit 11
source (n)	/sɔːs/	nguồn	Unit 10
star (v)	/stɑː/	đóng vai chính	Unit 8
steep (adj)	/stiːp/	đốc	Unit 9
supersonic (adj)	/ˌsuːpeːsɒnɪk/	tốc độ siêu thanh	Unit 11
superstitious (adj)	/ˌsuːpeːstɪʃəs/	mang tính mê tín	Unit 9
survey (n)	/ˈsʌveɪ/	cuộc khảo sát	Unit 8
take place (v)	/teɪk ˈpleɪs/	diễn ra, xảy ra	Unit 9
teleporter (n)	/ˈtelɪˈpɔːtə/	hình thức dịch chuyển tức thời	Unit 11
Thanksgiving (n)	/ˌθæŋksˈɡɪvɪŋ/	lễ tạ ơn	Unit 9
thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə/	phim li kì, giật gân	Unit 8
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/	tắc đường	Unit 7
traffic rule/law obey traffic rules	/ˈtræfɪk rʊl/ ˈlɔː əʊˈbeɪ ˈtræfɪk rʊlz/	luật giao thông/ tuân theo luật giao thông	Unit 7
train (n)	/treɪn/	tàu hỏa	Unit 7
triangle (n)	/ˈtraɪ.æŋɡəl/	hình tam giác	Unit 7
tricycle (n)	/ˈtraɪsɪkl/	xe đạp ba bánh	Unit 7
vehicle (n)	/ˈviːkəl/	xe cộ, phương tiện giao thông	Unit 7
violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	có nhiều cảnh bạo lực	Unit 8