**UNIT 12:AN OVERCROWDED WORLD**

**A. TỪ VỰNG:**

1. affect (v) /ə'fekt/: Tác động, ảnh hưởng

2. block (v) /blɑ:k/: Gây ùn tắc

3. cheat (v) /tʃi:t/: Lừa đảo

4. crime (n) /kraim/: Tội phạm

5. criminal (n) /'kriminəl/: Kẻ tội phạm

6. density (n) /'densiti/: Mật độ dân số

7. diverse (adj) /dai'və:s/: Đa dạng

8. effect (n) /i'fekt/: Kết quả

9. explosion (n) /iks'plouƷ ən/: Bùng nổ

10. flea market (n) /fli:'mɑ:kit/: Chợ trời

11. hunger (n) /'hʌɳgər/: Sự đói khát

12. major (adj) /'meiʤər/: Chính, chủ yếu, lớn

13. malnutrition (n) /,mælnju:'triʃən/: Bệnh suy dinh dưỡng

14. megacity (n) /'megəsiti/: Thành phố lớn

15. overcrowded (Adj) /,ouvə'kraudid/: Quá đông đúc

16. poverty (n) /'pɔvəti/: Sự nghèo đói

17. slum (n) /slʌm/: Khu ổ chuột

18. slumdog (n) /slʌmdɔg/: Kẻ sống ở khu ổ chuột

19. space (n) /speis/: Không gian

20. spacious (Adj) /'speiʃəs/: Rộng rãi

**B. NGỮ PHÁP:**

**I. TAG QUESTION** ***(CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI)***

**1. Quy tắc chung:**

- Câu nói và phần đuôi luôn ở dạng đối nhau

**Câu nói khẳng định, đuôi phủ định?**

**Câu nói phủ định, đuôi khẳng định?**

Ví dụ:

          The children are playing in the yard, **aren’t they**?

          They can’t swim, **can they**?

* **Câu giới thiệu dùng “I am”, câu hỏi đuôi là “aren’t I”**

Ví dụ:

         I am a student, aren’t I?

* **Câu giới thiệu dùng Let’s, câu hỏi đuôi là “Shall we”**

Ví dụ:

         Let’s go for a picnic, shall we?

* **Chủ ngữ là những đại từ bất định “Everyone, someone, anyone, no one, nobody…” câu hỏi đuôi là “they”**

Ví dụ:

           Somebody wanted a drink, didn’t they?

           Nobody phoned, did they?

* **Chủ ngữ là “nothing” thì câu hỏi đuôi dùng “it”. Và Nothing là chủ ngữ có nghĩa là mệnh đề giới thiệu đang ở dạng phủ định, câu hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng khẳng định.**

Ví dụ:

          Nothing can happen, can it?

* **Trong câu có các trạng từ phủ định và bán phủ định như: never, seldom, hardly, scarely, little… thì câu đó được xem như là câu phủ định – phần hỏi đuôi sẽ ở dạng khẳng định**

Ví dụ:

          He seldom drinks wine, does he?

* **Câu đầu có It seems that + mệnh đề, lấy mệnh đề làm câu hỏi đuôi**

Ví dụ:

          It seems that you are right, aren’t you ?

* **Chủ từ là mệnh đề danh từ, dùng “it” trong câu hỏi đuôi**

Ví dụ:

          What you have said is wrong, isn’t it ?

          Why he killed himself seems a secret, doesn’t it ?

* **Sau câu mệnh lệnh cách (Do…/Don’t do v.v… ),  câu hỏi đuôi thường là … will you?:**

Ví dụ:

         Open the door, will you?

         Don’t be late, will you?

* **Câu đầu là I WISH, dùng MAY trong câu hỏi đuôi**

Ví dụ:        
                        I wish to study English, may I ?

* **Câu đầu có MUST, must có nhiều cách dùng cho nên tùy theo cách dùng mà sẽ có câu hỏi đuôi khác nhau**

*Must chỉ sự cần thiết: => dùng needn’t*

Ví dụ:

          They must study hard, needn’t they?

* **Câu cảm han, lấy danh từ trong câu đổi thành đại từ, [ ] dùng is, am, are**

Ví dụ:

         What a beautiful dress, isn’t it?

         How intelligent you are, aren’t you?

* **Câu đầu có I + các động từ sau: think, believe, suppose, figure, assume, fancy, imagine, reckon, expect, seem, feel + mệnh đề phụ, lấy mệnh đề phụ làm câu hỏi đuôi.**

Ví dụ:

          I think he will come here, won’t he?

          I don’t believe Mary can do it, can she?

**II. COMPARISONS OF QUANTIFIERS** ***(SO SÁNH ĐỊNH LƯỢNG)***

**1. Công thức so sánh định lượng:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject +** | **Verb +** | **More** | **+ Noun** | **+ Than   +** | **Noun** |
| **Fewer** |
| **Pronoun** |
| **less** |

**2. Cách dùng**

* **More :** thêm,nữa, nhiều hơn

**Ví dụ:**

          I have **more** books **than** she.

*(Tôi có nhiều sách hơn cô ấy.)*

* **Less**: ít hơn, kém hơn. ;less dùng với danh từ không đếm được.

Ví dụ:

          Their job allows them **less** freedom **than** ours does.

*(Công việc của họ làm họ có ít sự tự do hơn chúng tôi.)*

* **Fewer**:  ít hơn, kém hơn. Fewer được dùng với danh từ đếm được

Ví dụ:

          February has **fewer** days **than** March.

*(Tháng Hai có ít ngày hơn tháng Ba.)*

**C. BÀI TẬP:**

**❶. PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.**

1. A meat B. heat C. health D. seat

2. A. house B. overcrowded C. country D. town

3. A. slum B. luck C. cutting D. sugar

4. A. smooth B. toothache C. footprint D. wood

5. A him B. hunter C. honor D. ham

6. A. washed B. needed C. danced D. matched

7. A. obey B. key C. grey D. survey

8. A. ways B. days C. books D. stays

9. A. seat B. great C. seaside D. beach

10. A. heritage B. cottage C. luggage D. cage

11. A. hour B. household C. rehearse D. horrible

12. A. hygiene B. energetic C. altogether D. surgery

13. A. oceanic B. decide C. socialize D. delicious

14. A. measure B. breakfast C. ten D. spread

15. A. stomachache B. biology C. worried D. comfortable

16. A. perform B. end C. festival D. elephant

17. A. cake B. celebrate C. racing D. candle

18. A. desert B. held C. prefer D. celebrate

19. A. those B. they C. than D. Thanksgiving

20. A. designs B. sails. C. pedals D. pollutes

21. A. cranberry B. lantern C. gather D. apricot

22. A. abundant B. travelling C. character D. biogas

23. A. diverse B. drive C. invention D. crime

24. A. washed B. needed C. danced D. matched

25. A. obey B. key C. grey D. survey

26. A. density B. countryside C. reason D. list

27. A. sugar B. slum C. cutting D. luck

28. A. fact B. place C. malnutrition D. traffic

29. A. spacious B. delicious C. social D. decision

30. A. decrease B. healthcare C. sea D. disease

**II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

1. A environment B. eco-friendly C. renewable D. abundantly

2. A. homeless B. describe C. skyscraper D. violence

3. A. uncomfortable B. population C. overcrowded D. celebration

4. A. behavior B. industrial C. agriculture D. economy

5. A. wealthy B. peaceful C. diverse D. labor

6. A. himself B. assist C. support D. lemon

7. A. become B. bookshop C. science D. metro

8. A. country B. myself C. belong D. Chinese

9. A. rotation B. mineral C. contaminate D. American

10. A. speechless B. worthy C. pollute D. better

11. A. dangerous B. plentiful C. another D. limited

12. A. attention B. holiday C. pollution D. effective

13. A. different B. expensive C. abundant D. convenient

14. A. petroleum B. advantage C. enormous D. tendency

15. A. nationality B. national C. nationalize D. nationalize

**❷. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. I avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the car whenever possible, especially in a big city

**A.** took **B.** taking **C.** is taken **D.** take

2. Overpopulation problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_both the rich and the poor.

**A.** cause **B.** reduce **C.** happen **D.** affect

3. People move to big cities for better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** standard of living **B.** standard life

**C.** standard living **D.** life of standard

4. The major cause of death for children living in the slums is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** immigration **B.** malnutrition **C.** density **D.** illiteracy

5. Overcrowded places have a lot of problems, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** don’t they **B.** does it **C.** doesn’t it **D.** have they

6. It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city. Some rich people live in large villas, while many poor people live in small slums.

**A.** spacious **B.** healthy **C.** diverse **D.** equal

7. Some poor people may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crime when they need money.

**A.** commit **B.** accept **C.** involve **D.** arrive

8. Diseases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more quickly in overcrowded areas.

**A.** move **B.**travel **C.** spread **D.** come

9. The city has to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to homeless people immediately.

**A.** calories **B.** solutions **C.** earnings **D.** systems

10. Living in the country is healthier than that in the city because in the countryside, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic.

**A.** higher **B.** fewer **C.** more **D.** less

11. She can’t give him a decision for the proposal. She needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to think.

**A.** more **B.** less **C.** a little **D.** a few

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a renewable source.

**A.** coal **B.** oil **C.** wind **D.** gas

13. It is going to rain any minute now. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rain.

**A.** is being caught **B.** will be caught C. is caught **D.** are caught

14. Wind, hydro and solar are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy sources.

**A.** modern **B.** renewable **C.** non-renewable **D.** new

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up this book for me, please?

**A.** Are.... going to wrap **B.** Will...be wrapping

**C.** Will ...wrap **D.** Have...wrapped

16. Nuclear power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

**A.** will replace **B.** replaced **C.** will be replaced D. replaces

17. It’s really difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle up the hill.

**A.** fly **B.** drive **C.** pedal **D.** sail

18. At this time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a test on sources of energy.

**A.** will take **B.** take **C.** will be taking **D.** are taking

19. My children often sleep while they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plane.

**A.** hi **B.** on **C.** by **D.** into

20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books are here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are there.

**A.** Theirs/ Ours **B.** Their/ Our **C.** Theirs/ Our **D.** Their/ Ours

21. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and artistic activities are held as the part of the flower festival in Da Lat.

**A.** cultural **B.** romance **C.** disappointed **D.** annoyed

22. Wind, hydro and solar are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources.

**A.** modern **B.** renewable **C.** non-renewable **D.** new

23. At a seasonal festival, people race down the hill to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese.

**A.** break **B.** catch **C.** buy **D.** eat

24. They had to wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect their eyes at the tomato festival.

**A.** goggles **B.** tradition **C.** trucks **D.** greasy

25. People are looking for cheap, clean and effective sources of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** solar **B.** energy **C.** wind **D.** water

26. Nuclear energy can provide electricity for the world needs, but it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** cheap **B.** unlimited C. dangerous **D.** safe

27. I like public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it is cheap and convenient.

**A.** journey **B.**travel **C.** vehicle **D.** transport

28. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi or a tram to Ha Noi capital?

**A.** fly **B.** walk **C.** drive **D.** take

29. At 6.00 am tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Canada by plane.

**A.** will travel **B.** will be travelling

**C.** will be travelled **D.** travel

30. Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driverless car in the future?

**A.** use **B.** to use **C.** will use **D.** have used

31. He is a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** is he **B.** doesn’t he **C.** wasn’t he **D.** isn’t he

32. He is tired, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he has to stay up late.

**A.** therefore **B.** so **C.** and **D.** but

33. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Japan

**A.** is made **B.** makes **C.** made **D.** are made

34. Tom said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

**A.** living **B.** lives **C.** lived **D.** live

35. Let’s play soccer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**A.** aren’t you **B.** won’t you **C.** will we **D.** shall we

36. I used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up late, when I was a child.

**A.** getting **B.** got **C.** get **D.** to get

37. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing guitar at night.

**A.** is used to **B.** used to **C.** use to **D.** are used to

38. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a film that tries to make audiences laugh.

**A.** sci-fi **B.** documentary **C.** comedy **D.** horror

39. I found the book so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn’t take my eyes off the screen.

**A.** gripping **B.** shocking **C.** tiring **D.** boring

40. We found the plot of the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

41. Traffic accidents can be prevented if people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

**A.** remember **B.** obey **C.** go after **D.** take care of

42. I’m sure you’ll find the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** amuse **B.** amusing **C.** amused **D.** amusement

43. Give a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you turn left or right.

**A.** sign **B.** turn **C.** sound **D.** signal

44. On Thanksgiving, families and friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to have a feast.

**A.** meet  **B.** arrive **C.** gather **D.** appear

45. The University of Indochina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi in 1906.

**A.** built **B.** was built **C.** has built **D.** has been built

46. Last year, we participated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funds for street children.

**A.** raising **B.** making **C.** gathering **D.** taking

47. The doctor says my father will become ill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he stops smoking.

**A.** until **B.** when **C.** unless **D.** if

48. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school two years ago. Now I go to school on foot.

**A.** used to cycle **B.** cycled **C.** was cycling **D.** went

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the silly story, many people enjoyed the film.

**A.** Although **B.** In spite of **C.** However **D.** Nevertheless

50. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corning to stay with me next month.

**A.** me **B.** my. **C.** I **D.** mine

**❸. WORD FORMS**

**Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.**

1. In big cities, there are many wealthy people, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is still a problem. **(poor)**

2. Life must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the slums. **(difficulty)**

3. The kids look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enough to go out now. **(health)**

4. The air in the city is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(pollute)**

5. We’ll make this beach clean and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_again. **(beauty)**

6. The most popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at recess is talking. **(act)**

7. Many young people are doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service. **(common)**

8. Living in the city is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than living in the countryside. **(noisy)**

9. If you want to have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body, you should play sports. **(health)**

10. We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work to do in the afternoon than in the morning. **(little)**

11. Wind power is convenient and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **(abundance)**

12. At this time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English grammar. **(study)**

13. Many poor people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries don’t have modern sources of energy. **(develop)**

14. In the future, the wind and the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the most important energy sources. **(use)**

15. My father used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of time for the festivals. **(spend)**

16. The first symptom of the disease is a very high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(temperate)**

17. The long hot summer has led to serious water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(short)**

18. To have hundreds of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people sleeping in the streets of a rich city like London is a crime. **(home)**

19. Average\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for skilled workers are rising. **(earn)**

20. We lived in rented\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before buying this house. **(accommodate)**

21. Drought has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many countries in Africa after a long period of dry weather. **(affect)**

22. Nuclear power can be used for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or military purposes. **(peace)**

23. The government is trying to limit population\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(grow)**

24. A megacity is a very large city with big\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(popular)**

25. Healthcare workers who offer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care to others are some of the lowest paid people in the country. **(medicine)**

**❹. VERB FORM**

**I. Underline the best form.**

1. Let’s have a morning walk, ***do we/ shall we*?**

2. You used to love going out when we were young, ***didn’t you/ usedn’t you*?**

3. Don’t forget to turn off the computer before you leave, ***can you/ will you*?**

4. Your father seldom drinks wine, ***does he/ doesn’t he?***

5. I think they’re vegetarians, ***don’t I/ aren’t they*?**

6. Somebody told you the secret, *didn’t it/ didn’t they*?

7. I’m late again, ***aren’t I/ am not I?***

8. This was an interesting exercise, ***wasn’t this/ wasn’t it*?**

9. Your grandparents have never been out of the village, ***have they/ haven’t they*?**

10. There’s something wrong, ***isn’t it/ isn’t there*?**

**II. Write the correct form or tense of verbs in brackets.**

1. In 2016, more than half of Mumbai's population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(live)** in slums.

2. Many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(move)** from small towns to big cities in recent years

3. The world's population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(grow)** at a startling rate

4. In the next forty years, the earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(accommodate)** nearly 3 billion more people.

5. London \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** one of the most populated cities of the world.

6. At this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** Dharavi slum in Mumbai.

7. No one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(want)** to be homeless-it's dangerous and stressful

8. The Dharavi slum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(found)** in 1883 during the British colonial era.

9. City governments need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(find)** a solution to reduce traffic jams

10. They don't mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(help**) the people who are in need.

**III. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. In 2017, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(install)** solar panels to provide heat for their hot water.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** Rio de Janeiro twice so far. It's very diverse!

3. Tomorrow at 8p.m James \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(watc**h) a film on Netflix.

4. I think that driverless cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(use)** widely in the next two decades.

5. Overcrowding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(cause)** huge problems such as housing, congestion, unemployment and air pollution.

6. Look, Janet! The boy over there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(ride)** a Segway.

7. Since 1990, the population of the city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(grow)** by 110,000 people

8. Hoi Mua Festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(hold)** every March to thank the God for the crop.

9. My father installed glass in the windows to stop heat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(escape)**

10. I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** a hover board, so that I can fly to school!

**❺. CORRECTION:**

**1.** The city leaders made success to reduce robbery, violent traffic jams and

**A B C**

unemployment very well.

**D**

**2.** Their city is dense populated, and it may cause some difficult problems in

**A B C**

increasing the quality of living condition.

**D**

**3.** The improvement of people's living will help to decrease poor in mountainous areas

**A B C D**

**4**. There will be fewer green trees in the city than there used to be when a new park

**A B C**

will be built next year.

**D**

**5**. There are less exhaust fumes than there were when cars are limited to transport

**A B C D**

in rush hours.

**6.** She hasn't tidied up his kitchen after cooking, hasn't she?

**A B C D**

**7**. Her father isn't listening to news on the radio, does he?

**A B C D**

**8**. It is said that the quality of atmosphere isn't good for smoke and gases from

**A B C**

lots of vehicles.

**D**

**9**. They lack good physics to cure dangerous diseases in the area.

**A B C D**

**10**. Perhaps she won't be driven to visit her friend this time next week because of

**A B C**

the prediction of the bad weather.

**D**

**I. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sentences** | **Correction** |
| **1**. Don’t let the children to stay up late.  **2.** I was coming to your home yesterday evening but you are out.  **3.**There are more opportunities to find jobs in Hong Kong as in Bangkok  **4**. Your uncle works in Ha Noi for one year then moved to Da Nang, didn’t he?  **5**. There used to be less unemployed people in this city five years ago.  **6**. The black toy car is my, and the white one is hers.  **7**. She understands the reason for the foundation of the club, didn't she?  **8**. In 2050, the world's population will grown to 9 billion.  **9.** Your father used to drink coffee every morning, usedn't he?  **10**. Less than thirty children each year develop the disease. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**❻. READING**

**I. Fill in the blank to complete the passage.**

Modern cities (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the world face the same problems. One of them is poor housing. People often live in old houses or huts that don’t have electricity or sanitation. As city population (**2**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, governments don’t have the money to (**3**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ modern apartment buildings.

Cars and industries are (**4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city air and rivers more and more. Waste that people throw away is burned or ends up in landfills. All of this makes modern cities an (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to live in.

Especially during morning and evening rush hours cities become packed with (**6**) . Daily traffic jams make it impossible for people to get to work in time.

City authorities are (**7**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more and more money on public transportation and are taking other steps to reduce (**8**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cities.

Cities of today face many social (**9**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Crime, alcoholism and drug addiction is especially high in cities. Many young people are unemployed. Government organizations work hard to get rid of poverty. They try to give such people (**10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education and jobs.

**II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the blanket.**

**crime caused fewer better becomes**

**prices provide exceeds between more**

Overpopulation is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the carrying capacity of Earth. Overpopulation is (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a number of factors such as reduced mortality rate, (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medical facilities, and depletion of precious resources.

The effects of overpopulation are quite severe. One of these is rise in unemployment. When a country (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overpopulated, it gives rise to unemployment as there are (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_jobs to support a large number of people. Rise in unemployment gives rise to **(6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as people will steal various items to feed their family and (**7**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them basic amenities of life.

High cost of living is another effect. As difference (**8**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demand and supply continues to expand due to overpopulation, it raises the (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of various commodities including food, shelter and healthcare. This means that people have to pay (**10**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to survive and feed their families.

**III. Read the text carefully, and then answer the question below.**

Mumbai, which is located in the western coast of India, is the capital of Maharashtra state. It is home to Bollywood, the centre of Hindu movie industry, and the film “Slumdog Millionaire” was based there. Poor people have to live in slums. In the slum, people have to live with many problems. People have to go to the toilets in the streets and there are open sewers. Children play among sewage wastes and doctors deal with 4,000 cases of death a day because of lack of hygiene.

Next to the open sewers are water pipes which can crack and take in sewage. Dharavi slum is based around this area. There are toxic wastes in the slum including hugely dangerous heavy metals. Dharavi is made of 12 different neighbourhoods and there are no maps or road signs. The further you walk into Dharavi from the edge, the more crowded area becomes. People live in very small slums, often with many members of their extended families.

**1.** Where are the toilets in the slum?

**2.** Where is Mumbai?

**3**. Is Mumbai famous for the film industry? Why or why not?

**4.** How many neighbourhoods are there in Dharavi?

**5**. What happens to water pipes in Dharavi?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Read and decide if each statement is true or false or not given.**

**OVERPOPULATION (CONT)**

These two problems are related, but they happen in different parts of the world. Overpopulation tends to be a worse problem in poorer countries where people rely more on farming and often have larger families to help with the workload. Overconsumption is a much worse problem in the richest countries in the world. The reason for this is simple. When people have more money, they use more resources. For example, look at carbon Missions. This is the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere based on the energy people use by doing things like driving a car, riding in an airplane, or heating a house. The carbon emissions of one American today are roughly equal to those of four Chinese, 20 Indians, or 250 Ethiopians. It is basic math that if the rich continue to use the earth’s resources at this pace, one day those resources will run out.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Statements** | **T** | **F** | **NG** |
| **1.** | Overpopulation and overconsumption are not related to each other. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **2.** | Overpopulation is the problem of rich country. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **3.** | The developed countries are worried about overconsumption. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **4.** | When people have more money, the amount of resources they use is less. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **5.** | China is now consuming the largest amount of energy in the world. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **6.** | When people drive a car or heat a house, they release carbon dioxide. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **7.** | One American person uses the same amount of energy as a Chinese person. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |
| **8**. | If we continue to use resources of the first at the current pace, our resources will be used up one day. | **🞎** | **🞎** | **🞎** |

**V. Read the passage and answer the questions given.**

The two children have been in London. They were surprised at the crowds everywhere. They decided to travel on the tube railway. They found that they had to be quick and get on the train or it would go off without them.

One day they went to Hype Park and walked along on the grass to Kensington Gardens in bright autumn sunshine. This was different from the crowded streets, and Mary said that it was like being back home. The leaves of the great trees were turning red, brown and yellow, birds were flying about, there were lots of flowers and ducks swimming about on the Round Pond. Only the noise from the street in the distance reminded them of the town.

**Answer the questions:**

1. Where have the children been?

2. What made them surprised?

3. What did they decide to do?

4. Where did they go one day?

5. What remind them about the town?

**❼. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

**1**. Jakarta doesn’t have as many skyscrapers as Shanghai.

→ Shanghai

**2.** You forgot to turn off the T.V last night, didn’t you?

→ You didn’t remember ?

**3.** The countryside doesn’t suffer as much pollution as the city.

→ The countryside

**4.** I think you should go to work by bike.

→ Who don’t ?

**5**. New York has more billionaires than Tokyo.

→ Tokyo

**6.** We will plant more trees along this street.

→ More trees

**7.** Does overpopulation cause a lot of social problems in this area?

→ Overpopulation ?

**8.** Is pollution the most serious problem?

→ Pollution is ?

**9**. A group of foreigners visited the slums last week, didn’t they?

→ Did ?

**10**. Mr. Lam lived in the country when he was a child.

→ Mr. Lam used………………………………………………………………

**II. Rewrite the sentences, using the frequency of adverbs in bracket.**

**1.** Have you been to London? ***(ever)***

**2.** Peter doesn’t get up before seven.***(usually)***

**3**. Our friends must write tests.***(often)***

**4.** They go swimming in the lake. ***(sometimes)***

**5**. The weather is bad in November.***(always)***

**6.** Peggy and Frank are late.***(usually)***

**7**. I have met him before.***(never)***

**8**. John watches TV. ***(seldom)***

**9**. I was in contact with my sister. ***(often)***

**10.** She will love him. ***(always)***

**III. Write a short paragraph about the population of Mumbai, using the cues given.**

1. Mumbai/ one/ most populated cities/ world.

2. Population/ Mumba/ over 12.7 million/ population density/ 20,482 people/ per square kilometer.

3. Like other big cities/ India/ population of Mumbai/ grow/ rapidly/ last 20 years.

4. A large majority/ Mumbai’s population/ migrants/ other states/ India.

5. A large number/ people/ Mumbai/ live/ the slums/ other residential areas.

**IV. Write a short paragraph about the population change in Ho Chi Minh city over the past 30 years, using the cues given.**

**1.** Ho Chi Minh City/ largest city/ Viet Nam.

**2.** 1979/ only 3.4 million/ 10 years later/ only 4 million/ because/ economy/ not/ develop much.

**3**. Renovation policy/ start/ 1989/ next decade/ dramatic increase/ population/ figure/ over 5 million.

**4.** With economic growth/ living standard/ Ho Chi Minh City/ higher / other regions/ so/ many people/ look for/ jobs.

**5**. Ho Chi Minh City/ biggest city/ population/ over 7 million in 2009/ now about 8 million.

**==================================================**

**ANSWER KEYS**

**UNIT 12**

**❶. PHONETICS**

**I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 7. B | 13. B | 19. D | 25. B |
| 2. C | 8. C | 14. B | 20. D | 26. C |
| 3. D | 9. B | 15. B | 21. D | 27. A |
| 4. C | 10. D | 16. A | 22. A | 28. B |
| 5. C | 11. A | 17. D | 23. C | 29. D |
| 6. B | 12. C | 18. C | 24. B | 30. B |

**II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 4. C | 7. A | 10. C | 13. A |
| 2. B | 5. C | 8. A | 11. C | 14. D |
| 3. A | 6. D | 9. B | 12. B | 15. A |

**❷. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 11. A | 21. A | 31. D | 41. B |
| 2. D | 12. C | 22. B | 32. D | 42. B |
| 3. A | 13. B | 23. B | 33. A | 43. D |
| 4. B | 14. B | 24. A | 34. C | 44. C |
| 5. A | 15. C | 25. B | 35. D | 45. B |
| 6. C | 16. C | 26. C | 36. C | 46. A |
| 7. A | 17. C | 27. D | 37. A | 47. C |
| 8. C | 18. C | 28. D | 38. C | 48. A |
| 9. B | 19. B | 29. B | 39. A | 49. B |
| 10. D | 20. D | 30. C | 40. B | 50. D |

**❸. WORD FORMS**

**Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. poverty | 6. activities | 1. abundant | 16. temperature |
| 2. difficult | 7. common | 2. will be studying | 17. shortages |
| 3. healthy | 8. noisier | 3. developing | 18. homeless |
| 4. polluted | 9. healthy | 4. will be used | 19. earnings |
| 5. beautiful | 10. less | 5. to spend | 20. accommodation |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. affected |  |  |  |
| 22. peaceful |  |  |  |
| 23. growth |  |  |  |
| 24. population |  |  |  |
| 25. medical |  |  |  |

**❹. VERB FORM**

**I. Underline the best form.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. shall we? | 6. didn’t they? |
| 2. didn’t you | 7. aren’t I |
| 3. will you | 8. wasn’t it |
| 4. does he | 9. have they |
| 5. aren’t they | 10. isn’t there |

**II. Write the correct form or tense of verbs in brackets.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. lived | 6. will be visiting |
| 2. have moved | 7. wants |
| 3. is growing | 8. was founded |
| 4. will accommodate | 9. to find |
| 5. is | 10. helping |

**III. Write the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. installed | 6. is riding |
| 2. have visited | 7. has grown |
| 3. will be watching | 8. is held |
| 4. will be used | 9. escaping |
| 5. causes | 10. to have |

**❺. CORRECTION**

I. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.C | 2.A | 3.C | 4.B | 5.A |
| 6.D | 7.D | 8.B | 9.A | 10.B |

**II. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline and correct the mistake.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. to stay→ stay up | 6. my→ mine |
| 2. are→ were | 7. understands→ understood |
| 3. as→ than | 8. grown → grow |
| 4. works→ worked | 9. usedn't he? → didn’t he? |
| 5. less→ fewer | 10. Less → Fewer |

**❻. READING**

**I. Fill in the blank to complete the passage.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. all | 2. grows | 3. build | 4. polluting | 5. unhealthy |
| 6. vehicles | 7. spending | 8. traffic | 9. problems | 10. better |

**II. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the blanket.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. exceeds | 2. caused | 3. better | 4. becomes | 5. fewer |
| 6. crime | 7. provide | 8. between | 9. prices | 10. more |

**III. Read the text carefully, and then answer the question below.**

1. The toilets are in the streets.

2. Mumbai is located on the western coast of India.

3. Yes, it is. Because it is home to Bollywood, the centre of Hindu movie industry.

4. There are 12 different neighbourhoods in Dharavi.

5. They can crack and take in sewage.

**IV. Read and decide if each statement is true or false or not given.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. NG | 6. T | 7. F | 8. T |

**V. Read the passage and answer the questions given.**

1. She lives in a village in Africa.

2. She walks to the river.

3. No, it isn’t.

4. She does the gardening every morning.

5. She collects some water.

**❼. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.**

1. Shanghai has more skyscrapers than Jakarta.

2. You didn’t remember to turn off the T.V last night, did you?

3. The countryside suffers less pollution than the city.

4. Why don’t you go to work by bike?

5. Tokyo has fewer billionaires than New York.

6. More trees will be planted along this street.

7. Overpopulation causes a lot of social problems in this area, doesn’t it?

8. Pollution is the most serious problem, isn’t it?

9. Did a group of foreigners visit the slums last week?

10. Mr. Lam used to live in the country when he was a child.

**II. Rewrite the sentences, using the frequency of adverbs in bracket.**

1. Have you ever been to London?

2. Peter doesn’t usually get up before seven.

3. Our friends must often write tests.

4. They sometimes go swimming in the lake.

5. The weather is always bad in November.

6. Peggy and Frank are usually late.

7. I have never met him before.

8. John seldom watches TV.

9. I was often in contact with my sister.

10. She will always love him.

**III. Write a short paragraph about the population of Mumbai, using the cues given.**

1. Mumbai is one of the most populated cities in the world.

2. The population of Mumbai is over 12.7 million with a population density of 20,482 people per square kilometer.

3. Like other big cities in India, the population of Mumbai has grown rapidly in the last 20 years.

4. A large majority of Mumbai’s population are migrants from other states of India.

5. A large number of people in Mumbai live in the slums and other residential areas.

**IV. Write a short paragraph about the population change in Ho Chi Minh city over the past 30 years, using the cues given.**

Ho Chi Minh City is the largest city in Viet Nam. In 1979, there were only 3.4 million and in 10 years later the population of the city was only about 4 million because the economy did not develop much. However, thanks to the Renovation policy starting in 1989, in the next decade there was a dramatic increase in population, and the figure reached over 5 million. With economic growth, the living standard in Ho Chi Minh City is higher than that in other regions, so many people came to this city to look for jobs. As a result, Ho Chi Minh is the biggest city in Viet Nam with a population of over 7 million in 2009, and now about 8 million.

**===================================================**