**I. Complete sentences with *too* or *either*.**

1. We often go to the library on Sunday afternoon, they

2. Susan can speak Japanese, Tom

3. Minh didn't see the train, Nga

4. Hoa will fly to Hong Kong next month, and her mother

5. The pineapples aren’t ripe. And the durians

6. March is hot, and May

7. The boys shouldn’t smoke cigarettes and the girls

8. I don’t know how to use a computer and my friends

9. She likes eggs, and her brothers

10. They stayed at home last night, and their children ……………………………………

**II. Combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. Mr Pike teaches history of arts. Mrs May teaches history of music. **SAME SUBJECT**

2. This bike is 800,000 VND. That bike is 600,000 VND **(PRICE ... DIFFERENT)**

3. Linda didn’t go to the concert show last night. Susan didn’t go to the concert show last night. **(EITHER)**

4. Classical music is interesting. Folk music is interesting. **(AS ... AS)**

5. Mr. Owen speaks English. Mrs. Phan speaks English. **(SAME LANGUAGE)**

**III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.**

1. Today, subjects like music and arts are put into the school in Viet Nam.

A. curriculum B. education C. school year D. subjects

2. Robert does not have Peter does.

A. money more than B. as many money as

C. more money as D. as much money as

3. For many people, a good knowledge of music and arts is regarded as a for every student.

A. in needs B. necessity C. necessary D. need

4. Last year, Matt earned his brother.

A. twice as much as B. twice as many as

C. twice more than D. twice as more as

5. Arts are of great in education, especially for young children.

A. unimportant B. unimportance

C. importantly D. importance

6. Classical music is not as pop music.

A. exciting B. more excited C. as exciting D. as excited

7. The test is not difficult it was last month.

A. as - as B. so - as C. more - as D. A & B are correct.

8. This year’s musical festival is not it was last year.

A. different from B. worse C. as good as D. as well as

9. I never watch ballet, and my sister doesn’t .

A. either B. like that C. too D. so

10. He works we do.

A. harder B. as hard as C. harder D. so hard as

11. Teenagers in Viet Nam like K-pop, and they like Korean films .

A. too B. either C. so D. however

12. Marie is not intelligent her sister.

A. more – as B. so – so C.so – as D. the – of

13. My brother’s taste in art is quite different mine.

A. to B. from C. with D. as

14. I don’t work so hard my father.

A. so B. as C. than D. more

15. You can see many interesting in that art gallery.

A. portraits B. actors C. paints D. colors

**IV. Complete the sentences with: “a/ an” or “some/ any”.**

1. I need sugar.

2. I haven’t got money.

3. This is very good diet.

4. You need oil in your diet, but not a lot.

5. I’ve got information for you.

6. We don’t need more white paint.

7. Shall I get melon for dinner?

8. I’ll get butter while I’m at the shop.

9. Would you like apple?

10. We need bars of chocolate for the party.

**V. Turn these sentences into passive voice.**

1. He often does exercises every night.

→

2. She usually decorates the room at weekends.

→

3. Daisy always sings country songs.

→

4. She often gives her sister sweets.

→

5. Nam and Peter often water these trees.

→

6. They produce cars in this country.

→

7. We don’t allow smoking in this restaurant.

→

8. Do pupils clean the room every day?

→……………………………………………………………………………………

**VI. Turn these sentences into passive voice.**

1. She bought the watch at the shop.

→

2. They built the house in 1950.

→

3. We did the exercises last week.

→

4. The pupils sent the letters the day before yesterday.

→

5. He learned the lesson two weeks ago.

→

6. Nguyen Du wrote Kieu story.

→

7. She made the cake last night.

→

8. Daisy washed the dishes last night.

→

**VII. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition**

1. Mai used to go to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food when she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary school.

2. My father usually travels to Hanoi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plane.

3. Mai often cycles round the lake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Saturday morning.

4. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?

5. We were stuck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a traffic jam for over two hours.

6. How far is your school\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your house?

7. I got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the wrong stop and had to wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_another bus.

8. Yesterday I saw a horrible accident\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my way home from school.

9. Many years ago, people didn't use to be worried\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_traffic jams.

10. It's illegal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_women to drive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia .

**VIII. 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.

**A. 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.

**B. 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?

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

**IX. 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.

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

7. about/ people/ use/ in/ worry/ the past/ traffic/ didn't/ congestion/ to.

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

8. wear/ a/helmet/ compulsory/ is/ when/ in/ it/ to/ riding/ Vietnam/ a/ motorbike.

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

**X. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mai walked to school when she was in primary school.

Mai went \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

How about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. The distance between my house and the nearest bookstore is about 2 kilometres

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The airport is not far from the hotel.

The hotel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. What’s the distance from Madrid to Barcelona?

How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Turn left into Lavalle Street and then go straight ahead.

Make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Did your father use to drive to work?

Did your father use to travel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

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

1. You should walk across the street \_\_\_\_\_\_ the zebra crossing.

a. on b. at c. in d. from

2. My house is not far from my school, so I usually go \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 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.

a. catch b. block c. struck d. stuck

4. Turn on the left turn \_\_\_\_\_\_ before you make the turn and slow down.

a. sign b. direction c. signal d. crossing

5. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving or riding.

a. safe b. important c. illegal d. careful

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ does it take you to ride to school? – About 30 minutes.

a. 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.

a. cycle cross b. cycle lane c. cycle line d. cycle race

8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ cross the street when the light is red.

a. should b. don’t have to c. can d. mustn’t

9. People \_\_\_\_\_\_ produce as much rubbish as we do now.

a. 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.

**XII. . 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.

**XIII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets**

1. Young children are expected to show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their parents. (obey)

2. When cycling on the roads, remember: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first. (safe)

3. Children should avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foods such as hamburger and chips. (health)

4. Most road accidents happen because the motorists drive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (care)

5. It is unsafe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass another vehicle on the left. (legal)

6. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was delayed for over two hours due to bad weather. (fly)

7. Everyone should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obey traffic rules for their own safety. (strict)

8. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the car to stop with a flashlight. (sign)

9. Signs with red circles are mostly \_\_\_\_\_ - that means you can’t do something. (prohibit)

10. This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign indicates that traffic lights are ahead. (warn)

**XIV. There is one mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it.**

1. I love Thai food now, but I didn’t used to like spicy food.

2. He can drive a bicycle with his hands off the handlebars.

3. We use to walk miles to school every day due to lack of public transport.

4. You are not allowed to drive faster than the number on a limit speed sign.

5. It about 1137 kilometres from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City.

6. Bicycles are a cheap and efficient mean of transport.

7. A sign within a red triangle will warn people for something.

8. Be careful when you are on roads. You must drive fast or carelessly!