|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TRƯỜNG THCS LÊ QÚY ĐÔN** | **ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP HỌC KỲ II Môn Tiếng anh 7 Năm học : 2017 -2018** |

**I.GRAMMAR**

**UNIT 7 TRAFFIC**

**1. IT indicating distance**

Sử dụng “it” làm chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách

Ex: It is about 300 meters from my house to the bus stop.

**2. Used to**

Sử dụng “used to” để mô tả một hành động, một thói quen hoặc một việc xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa

*(+)S + used to + V ( nguyên mẫu)*

*(-) S+ did not used to + V (nguyên mẫu)*

*(?) Did + S + use to + V ( nguyên mẫu)*

**3. Pronunciation /e/ và /ei/**

**Lưu ý**

Say /sei/ Says /sez/ Said /sed/

**UNIT 8 FILMS**

**1. Tính từ “ed” và “ing”**

Một tính từ có thể được thành lập bằng cách thêm “ed” hoặc “ing” sau động từ

Ví dụ

Interest -> interested, interesting

Disappoint -> disappointed, disappointing

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi “ed” để mô tả cảm giác, cảm xúc của một ai khi bị một sự việc, vật tác động/

Ví dụ:

The film was long, and I was bored

( Bộ phim tác động làm tôi có cảm giác buồn chán)

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi “ing” để mô tả về tính chất của vật việc

Ví dụ

The film was boring.

**2. Từ nối ALTHOUGH, DESPITE/INSPITE OF, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS**

**Mặc dù**

*Although/ though/ even though/ much as + mệnh đề*

*Despite / in spite of + cụm danh từ*

**Tuy nhiên**

*Mệnh đề. However/ Nevertheless****,****(dấu phẩy) mệnh đề*

**3. Phát âm khi thêm “ed” sau động từ**

*/t/ sau các âm vô thanh* **/ʧ/, /s/, /k/, /f/, /p/, /θ/, /∫/**

*/d/ sau các âm hữu thanh*

*/id/ sau /t/, /d/*

**UNIT 9 FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **Câu hỏi với H/WH**

Các từ để hỏi Who, Why, Which, Whose, What, When, Where, How

1. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ “ TOBE”

WH+ BE +S + COMPLEMENT ?

:BE TUỲ THEO THÌ, COMPLEMENT CÓ THỂ KHÔNG CÓ.

EX: What are you doing?, where is she?, when were we silent?.......

2. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.

WH + DO, DOES/ DID+ S + V-inf?

EX: Where do you go?, What does she study?, When did they begin?......

3. ĐỐI VỚI CÁC THÌ HOÀN THÀNH

WH + HAS, HAVE/ HAD +S +V3/ED?

EX: Why has she gone to school?, What had you eaten?........

4. ĐỐI VỚI “ MODAL VERBS” HAY WILL, SHALL, WOULD, SHOULD( May, can, must, could, might, ought to, have to là modal verbs)

WH + MODAL VERBS + S + V-inf?

EX: Why must you go?, where may she come?, what can she do?, What will she do?.........

5. HOW

How much + N( không đếm được luôn ở số ít) EX: how much money have you got?

How many +N( đếm được ở số nhiều) EX: how many students are there in your class?

How far: bao xa, how long : bao lâu, how often : mấy lần, thường không, how old : bao nhiêu tuổi……

1. **Cụm trạng ngữ**

Sử dụng các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn, mục đích để làm rõ nghĩa của câu.

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian: Last December, every year..

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn: In HCMC, at home…

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ much đích: to say thanks for what they have

- Cụm trạng ngữ bổ sung: with apricot blossoms.

**3. Pronunciation : 2 syllables**

Danh từ, tính từ: nhấn âm 1 / Động từ: nhấn âm 2

**UNIT 10: SOURCES OF ENERGY**

1. **Thì tương lai tiếp diễn**

Diễn tả một sự việc ĐANG xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong TƯƠNG LAI

*(+)S + will be+ V-ing*

*(-) S+ will not / won’t be + V-ing*

*(?) Will + S + be + V-ing?*

1. **Bị động của thì tương lai đơn**

*(+)S + will be+ Vpp*

*(-) S+ won’t be + Vpp*

*(?) Will + S + be Vpp?*

*- Sử dụng thể bị động khi tân ngữ của câu không quan trọng hoặc không biết ai là người thực hiện hành động, nếu người thực hiện vẫn quan trong thì thêm sau “by”*

*- Sử dụng thể bị động khi muốn nhấn mạnh vật, việc được tác động.*

1. **Pronunciation 3 syllables**

**UNIT 11: TRAVELLING IN THE FUTURE**

1. **Will (review)**

Sử dụng will để đưa ra một dự đoán trong tương lai.

1. **Đại từ sỡ hữu**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject Pronouns | I | YOU | WE | THEY | HE | SHE | IT |
| Possessive Adjectives | MY | YOUR | OUR | THEIR | HIS | HER | ITS |
| Possessive Pronouns | MINE | YOURS | OURS | THEIRS | HIS | HERS | ITS |

Đại từ sở hữu dùng để thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu và danh từ khi không muốn lặp lại danh từ.

Ex: It’s my book ===> It’ s mine.(= my book)

----They' re her keys ===> They' re hers.(= her keys)

Như vậy ta phải nói danh từ đó trước rồi mới thay thế.

*Lưu ý, vì đại từ sở hữu đã thay thế danh từ nên sẽ không bao giờ có danh từ sau đại từ sở hữu.*

Ex: My father is tall. Theirs (= their father) is short.

1. **Ngữ điệu trong câu hỏi**

Câu hỏi Yes/No: Lên giọng ở cuối câu.

Câu hỏi H/ WH: hạ giọng ở cuối câu.

Câu hỏi đuôi: hạ giọng cuối câu đề tìm kiếm sự đồng tình

Lên giọng ở cuối câu để hỏi.

**UNIT 12 AN OVERCROWDED WORLD**

1. **So sánh số lượng: Little -> less Few -> Fewer Many ,much -> more**

**Số lượng Ít hơn:**

*S+ V+ less + N (không đếm được)*

*S+ V+ fewer + N ( đếm được)*

**Số lượng nhiều hơn:**

*S+ V+ more ( danh từ đếm được và không đếm được)*

1. **Câu hỏi đuôi**

Lưu ý :

1. Câu giới thiệu khẳng định, phần hỏi đuôi phủ định.

Câu giới thiệu phủ định, phần hỏi đuôi khẳng định

1. Phần đuôi chỉ sử dụng các đại từ : I, you, we, they, he, she, it, there
2. Phần đuôi luôn ở dạng viết tắt

**Các trường hợp cụ thể**

*Hiện tại đơn với TO BE:*

- he is handsome, is he? = Anh ấy đẹp trai, đúng không?

– You are worry, aren’t you? = Bạn đang lo lắng, phải không?

*Hiện tại đơn động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DO hoặc DOES tùy theo chủ ngữ*

- They like me, don’t they? /– she loves you, doesn’t she?

*Thì quá khứ đơn với động từ thường: mượn trợ động từ DID, quá khứ đơn với TO BE: WAS hoặc WERE:*

- He didn’t come here, did he? /– He was friendly, was he?

*Thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn: mượn trợ động từ HAVE hoặc HAS*

- They have left, haven’t they? /– The rain has stopped, hasn’t they?

*Thì tương lai đơn*

- It will rain, won’t it?

1. **Nhấn âm ( review) 5 NGUYÊN TẮC – 2 LƯU Ý**
2. **NGUYÊN TẮC 1: 2 âm tiết**

Danh từ, tính từ: 1st

Động từ: 2nd

* Nếu động từ tận bằng các ấm “ngắn” và “nhẹ” : ow, el, er… thì nhấn âm còn lại

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 2: 3 âm tiết**

Danh từ, tính từ : 1st

Động từ:

* Các động từ 3 âm tiết có âm tiết cuối chưa nguyên âm dài hoặc nguyên âm đôi hoặc kết thúc nhiều hơn một phụ âm thì **âm tiết đầu nhận trọng âm**.
* Nếu âm tiết cuối chứa nguyên âm ngắn ow, el, er… hoặc kết thúc không nhiều hơn một nguyên âm thì **âm tiết thứ 2 sẽ nhận trọng âm**.

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 3: Từ ghép**

Danh từ, tính từ: 1st

Động từ: 2nd

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 4: từ 3 âm tiết trở lên**

Nhấn âm thứ 3 từ sau tính đến trước.

1. **NGUYÊN TẮC 5: HẬU TỐ.**

Các từ chứa các hậu tố sau đây âm nhấn rơi vào âm trước nó.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **ic** 2. **ical** 3. **sion** 4. **tion** 5. **aphy** 6. **ogy** 7. **ity** | * Economic * Economical * Succession * Suggestion * Photography * Biology * Able -> ability | 1. **acy** 2. **ian** 3. **id** 4. **ible** 5. **ish** 6. **tial** 7. **ious** | * Democracy * Musician * Stupid * Possible * Foolish * Confidential * hilarious |

**LƯU Ý**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Lưu ý 1: các hậu tố không ảnh hưởng đến âm nhấn của từ:** | **Lưu ý 2: các hậu tố nhấn trọng âm** |
| 1. Able 2. Ly 3. Less 4. Ing 5. D 6. En 7. Ment 8. Full | 1. Ain 2. Oo 3. Ee 4. Eer 5. Ese 6. Ette 7. Esque 8. End 9. Ique 10. Mental |

**II. PRACTICE**

**A .READING**

**I. Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gap.**

When you are in Hong Kong, you can go about (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_taxi , by bus, or by underground.

I myself prefer the underground (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is fast, easy and cheap. There are **(3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ buses and taxis in Singapore and one cannot drive along the road **(4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and without many stops, especially on the Monday morning. The underground is therefore usually quicker (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxis or buses. If you do not know Singapore very well, it is difficult (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bus you want. You can take a taxi , but it is (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive than the underground or a bus . On the underground, you find good maps that tell you the names of the stations and show you how to get to them, so that it is easy (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your way.

1. A. at B. in C. by

2. A. but B. because C. when

3. A. many B. a lot C. few

4. A. quick B. quickly C. quicker

5. A. so B. like C. than

6. A. to find B. find C. finding

7. A. less B. more C. most

8. A. to find B. find C. finding

**II. Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gap.**

Ewan McGregor was (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland in 1971. He decided to be an (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he was only nine and he (3)\_\_\_\_\_his first film in 1992. So far in his career he has appeared (4)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of different types of films, including comedies, musical, dramas and the Star Wars movies. In his career Ewan has worked with like actresses Cameron Diaz and Nicole Kidman, and his films have won lots of awards. He loves acting and when he finished (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the musical, Moulin Rouge, he said, “I have never been happier to do anything in my life”.

**1**. A. bear B. born C. bearing D. to bear

**2**. A. acting B. actress C. actor D. action

**3**. A. made B. played C. worked D. starred

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

**5**. A. to film B. filmed C. film D. filming

**III. Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

Yesterday, on the way home from school, I saw an accident. A boy was run over by a taxi when he was riding his bicycle. The boy’s leg was broken and it was bleeding badly. Someone there tried to stop the bleeding. They put pressure on it and held it tight. A man used his mobile phone to call the emergency service. Some minutes later, an ambulance arrived and sent the boy to the hospital. Two policemen came to the scene immediately. Some people told the police that the taxi was driving at a very high speed when the accident happened. Some others began talking about the traffic accidents these days and blamed the increasing number of accidents on the roads for careless driving and drunk drivers.

**1**. What did the writer see yesterday?

A. a fire B. an accident C. a fighting D. a crash

**2**. The accident happened between a taxi and…………….

A. a bus B. a car C. a bicycle D. a motorbike

**3**. The boy was sent to the hospital by…………….

A. a police B. a car C. an ambulance D. a passenger

**4**. What part of his body was hurt? – His………………..

A. arm B. leg C. head D. shoulder

**5**. How was the driver driving when the accident happened? – Very…………….

A. slowly B. fast C. carefully D. well

**IV. Read the text and answer the questions:**

Titanic is a romantic film, which was directed by James Cameron. However, it’s also about a disaster. It stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.

The film is about the sinking of the ship Titanic on its first voyage. The main characters are Jack Dawson and Rose Dewitt Bukater. Jack saves Rose from killing herself during the journey on board the ship. Although they are from different social classes, and Rose is already engaged, they fall in love. The film has a sad ending: the Titanic sinks and more than a thousand people die in the disaster, including Jack.

Critics say it is a must-see. I agree because the story is moving and the acting is excellent. The special effects, visuals and music are also incredible.

1. What kind of film is Titanic?

🡪………………………………………………………………………….………………

1. Who does Titanic star?

🡪…………………………………………………………………………………….……

1. What is Titanic about?

🡪…………………………………………………………………………………….……

1. How is the ending of Titanic?

🡪………………………………………………………………………………….………

**5.**What do critics say about Titanic ?

🡪………………………………………………………………………………….………

**V. Read the passage and decide if the statement is True or False*.***

In Britain, the climate is not very good. There are very few hot days and it rains a lot. Because of this, people spend a lot of time at home. Generally, British homes have a lot of furniture in them, carpets on the floors and heavy curtains.

Many houses in Britain are old. Many of them are over one hundred years old. Often, they do not have enough insulation and the heat goes out through the windows, the doors and up the chimney.

Because of the climate, people in Britain have to send a lot of money on heating. Many houses have special system called “central heating”. The heats all the rooms and, at the same time, heats the hot water. Houses without central heating often have gas, electric or coal fires. The rooms in most British houses are quite small.

New houses are much better. They have two layers of glass in the windows to stop the heat going out.

**1**. Why do British people spend a lot of time at home ?

A. Because the climate is not very good. B. Because they don’t know where to go

C. Because the climate is very good. D. Because they want to stay at home

**2**. The heat goes out of the houses through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the windows , the doors and up the chimney B. the windows and up the chimney

C. the doors and up the chimney D. the walls and up the chimney

**3**. Because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , people in Britain have to spend a lot of money on heating

A. cold weather B. cool weather

C. hot weather D. bad weather

**4.** Houses without central heating often have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. only coal fires B. gas or coal fires

C. electric or coal fires D. gas , electric or coal fires.

**5**. New houses usually have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the windows to stop the heat going out.

A. only layer of glass B. two layers of glass

C. three layers of glass D. two or three layers of glass

**VI. Read the text and choose the best answers.**

Easter is an important Christian festival and holiday. It is (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Easter is not a fixed holiday. Its (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ varies between 22nd March and 25th April. People celebrate Easter (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world.   
In the UK, Easter is a public holiday. People (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ Easter chocolate eggs to their friends and family. There are also egg hunts for kids. In the US, Easter is a (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday. People can go to church and have a special family meal. They also (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ egg-hunts and give gifts of coloured eggs. In Russia, Easter is one of the (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_ important holidays. People celebrate it (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ an Easter breakfast or meal. They also create very beautiful Easter eggs.

**1**.A.made B.held C.given D.opened

**2**.A.day B.date C.event D.month

**3**.A.through B.in C.all D.around

**4**.A.eat B.have C.give D.receive

**5**.A.nation B.local C.native D.national

**6.**A.organise B.play C.do D.try

**7**.A.more B.best C.most D.better

**8**.A.with B.by C.for D.in

**VII. Read the text and choose the best answers.**

**SAFETY TIPS FOR BUS PASSENGERS**

Always maintain a queue while waiting (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus. Never stand on queue on the middle of the road.

At the time of boarding a bus do not try to run or chase the bus. Once you are inside the bus, **(2**)\_\_\_\_\_\_ a seat and hold firmly on the handrail if you are standing.

Never try to (**3**)\_\_\_\_\_\_ an overcrowded bus.

Avoid (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside of a bus because your high-pitch noise may distract the attention of the driver and it could lead to a major (**5**)\_\_\_\_\_\_ accident.

**1**.A.for B.to C.on D.in

**2**.A.hold B.sit C.take D.find

**3**.A.choose B.go C.wait D.board

**4**.A.shout B.shouting C.to shout D.shouts

**5**.A.road B.way C.path D.street

**VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A , B, C or D.**

Who are the best drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced drivers are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more careful. Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often choose faster cars with bigger engines. One of the most interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When young male drivers have their friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, however, their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is more dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

**1**. According to the survey, who are the most likely to have an accident ?

A. Young and experienced drivers. B. Old and inexperienced drivers.

C. Young and old drivers. D. Young and inexperienced drivers.

**2**. Young men often choose ………………………………………………

A. expensive cars. B. fast cars with big engines.

C. slow cars with big engines. D. fast car with small engines.

**3**. Who have an effect on the driver ?

A. passengers B. policemen C. children D. journalists.

**4**. When young male drivers have the wife of girlfriends in the car, their driving becomes…………….

A. worse B. better C. slower D. faster

**5**. When their husband or boyfriend is in the car, women’s driving is…..

A. more careful B. better C. more dangerous D. faster

**IX.Read the passage and tick** (✓) **True or False.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Energy is fundament to human beings. Many poor people in developing countries do not have modern sources of energy like electricity or natural gas, with which their life can be improved.  People who live in mountainous areas have to gather wood for fuel. This takes a lot of time. For many people living in rural areas, biogas is the largest energy resource available. Kết quả hình ảnh cho biogasThe main use of biogas is for cooking and heating, but it can also provide energy for public transport. As biogas is smoke-free, it helps the problem of indoor air pollution. Moreover, it is made from plant waste and animal manure. They cost almost nothing.  The tendency to use renewable energy sources in developing sources in developing countries is on the increase as non-renewable ones are running out. In the future, the wind and the sun will be uses as the most important environmentally friendly energy sources. | | | | |
| **True or False?** | **True** | **False** |
| 1. Non-renewable sources are being used up. |  |  |
| 2. Many poor people in developing countries do not have little electricity |  |  |
| 3. Biogas is a new source of energy available for poor people. |  |  |
| 4. Biogas creates a lot of smoke. |  |  |
| 5. The new energy source is not costly |  |  |

**B.WRITING**

**I. Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning.**

**( Viết lại câu sao cho nghĩa của câu không đổi )**

**1**. The distance from Ha Noi to Thanh Hoa City is about 100 kilometres.

🡪 It is about……………………………….................................................................................

**2**. Although Quang Hai -footballer is so young , he plays football **beautifully.**

🡪Despite ....................................................................................................................................

**3**.My father lived in small village when he was a child.

🡪 My father used to ……………………………………………………..………………..……..

**4.** What is the distance between Thanh Hoa and Ha Noi city?

🡪How far…………………………………………………………………………………….….?

**5**. I often walked to school when I was a student.

🡪 I used…………………………………..………………………………………………………

**6**. In spite of being so young, Tien Dung **goalkeeper** performs excellently.

🡪Although…………………………………………………………………………….………

**7**. What is the distance between Vinh and Ha Noi city?

🡪 How…………………………………………………………………………………………...?

**8**. I often walked to school when I was a student.

🡪I used……………………………………………………………………………….…………

**9**. Although they are short, they still love playing sports.

🡪 In spite of……………………………………………………………………………………

**10**. We will use less electricity in the future

🡪 Less electricity ………………………….…………………………………………………

**II. Change the sentences into the passive voice.**

**(Chuyển các câu sau sang câu bị đông)**

**1**. We will use less electricity in the future.

🡪 Less electricity …………………………...................................................................................

**2**. The students in my school will use public transport when travelling long distances.

🡪 Public transport..........................................................................................................................

**3**.I will turn off the lights when leaving a room or going to bed.

🡪 The lights…………………………………………..……………..………….……..……..

**4.** Wind power will offer a great deal of energy next century.

🡪A great deal of energy …………………………………………………………………….

**5**. We will use sources of energy more effectively for our future.

🡪 Sources of energy …………………………………………………...……………………

**6**. People in the countryside will increase the use of biogas for cooking.

🡪 The use of biogas ………………………………………………………………….…

**7**. They will build a hydropower station in the North of the country next decade.

🡪 A hydropower station …………………………………………………...……………………

**8**. We will solve the problem of energy shortage by using solar energy.

🡪 The problem of energy shortage ……………………..……………………………………

**III. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences .**

**1**. Solar energy/ in the world/ by many countries/ will be used/.

🡪…………………… ……………………………..…………….………………………………

**2**. to another/ How/ you travel from / will/ one place/?

🡪 …………………… ……………………………..…………..………………………………

**3**. to save/ will reduce/ our energy/ the use of electricity/ We/.

🡪………………….… …………………………..…………………………..………………

**CHỦ ĐỀ VIẾT KỲ 2 TIẾNG ANH LỚP 7**

**I. Write a paragraph about 80- 100 words about traffic problem where you live .**

**( Viết 1 đoạn văn khoảng 80 đến 100 từ về vấn đề giao thông nơi bạn sống ).**

II. Write a paragraph about 80 -100 words about your favorite film.

**( Viết 1 đoạn văn khoảng 80 đến 100 từ về bộ phim mà bạn yêu thích ).**

**III .Write a short paragraph how to save energy , using the following outline.**

**Introduction ( Mở đoạn )**

**Body ( Thân đoạn )**

- turn off / lights / conditioners / before / leave home

- take / showers / instead of / baths

- go / school /bike

- keep / refrigerator doors / closed

**Conclusion ( Kết đoạn )**

**Mở đoạn mẫu**

Good morning / afternoon ladies and gentlemen. My name is Hung.Today I am going to tell you how to save energy. Many people use too much electricity and water at home.

You can reduce the amount of energy by :

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

**Kết đoạn mẫu** : If you take my advice , you won’t be have to pay so much for your bills , and you can save necessary energy. Thanks for listening

**C. LISTENING**

**Question I. Listen to the passage and tick (V) true ( T ) or false (F)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **T** | **F** |
| **1** | Non-renewable sources are being used up. |  |  |
| **2** | Many poor people in developing countries have little electricity. |  |  |
| **3** | Biogas is a new source of energy available for poor people |  |  |
| **4** | Biogas creates a lot of smoke. |  |  |
| **5** | The new energy source is not costly. |  |  |

**Question III. Listen to the passage again and complete the sentences.**

1. People in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas have to gather wood to use as fuel.

2. Biogas is mainly used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Biogas helps solve the problem of indoor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The use of renewable energy sources in developing countries is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. In the future, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be used as the main environmentally friendly energy sources

**Question IV. Listen to a music festival and tick (V) true ( T ) or false (F)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **T** | **F** |
| **1** | The Isle of Wight is the most well-known festival in the country |  |  |
| **2** | About 60,000 people attended the festival last year |  |  |
| **3** | Nick and his family stayed at a hotel near the campsite |  |  |
| **4** | Jon Bon Jovi is Nick’s father’s favourite singer |  |  |

**Question V*.* Listen then choose the best answer A , B or C**

1. Which Oscar has Tom Hanks won twice?

A. the best Actor B. the best Actress C. the best star

2. What do critics say about Tom Hanks?

A. He isn’t an attractive actor B. He is one of the best actor C. He is the most actor.

3. Tom Hanks is…………………… favourite star.

A. Nick’s B. Nick’s mother’s C. Nick’s father

4. You’ve Got Mail is one of the biggest comedies of the ……………….

A.1919s B. 1990s C. 1980s

**D. SPEAKING**

***1. Talk about traffic in your neighborhood?***

- roads

- road users

- obeying traffic rules

- vehicles

***2. Tell about your favourite film?***

- Kind of film

- actors and actress

- the story

- review

***3. Talk about the festival you have atteded lately***

- What?

- Where?

- When?

- Who?

- Why?

- How?

***4. Talk about one of energy sources***

- Advantages

- Disadvantages

***5. Talk about one of transport in the future?***

- What wiil it be?

- What wiil it look like?

- What kind of energy will it use?

- How many people ca it transport?

- Where can people use it/

-What technology will it use?