**EXERCISE**

**A. PHONETICS**

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

 1. A. rest B. help C. garden D. identify

 2. A. traffic B. pavement C. plane D. station

 3. A. sign B. mistake C. triangle D. drive

 4. A. nearest B. head C. bread D. health

 5. A. railway B. mail C. sail D. captain

 **II. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the ending *-ed.***

*washed looked stopped needed wanted decided*

*volunteered played watched raised appeared laughed*

*moved fascinated starred convinced shocked interested*

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**B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of “used to” and the verb in bracket.**

 1. (**you/ enjoy**) maths at school?

 2. I (**not like**) flying, but I love it now.

 3. We (**be**) friends, but we don’t get on now.

 4. (**John/ work**) for IBM before he came here?

 5. Winters (**not/ be**) as cold as they are now.

 6. She (**live**) with her mother, but now she lives with her father.

 7. I (**not do**) any exercise.

 8. (**he/ play**) for Manchester United?

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

 1. Drivers have to their seatbelt whenever they drive.

 A. put B. tie C. fasten D. put on

 2. We should wait for the traffic lights before we cross the street.

 A. turn green B. to turn green C. turn yellow D. to turn yellow

 3. All of us have to obey strictly.

 A. traffic rules B. traffic C. traffic jam D. regular

 4. Cyclists and motorists have to wear a when they ride a motorbike.

 A. hard hat B. cap C. mask D. helmet

 5. He forgot to give a before he turned left and got a ticket.

 A. signal B. sign C. light D. hand

 6. does it take you to get to Ho Chi Minh City by plane? - About 2 hours.

 A. How far B. How much C. How long D. How many

 7. There a bus station in the city centre, but it has been moved to the suburbs.

 A. used to be B. used to have C. use to have D. were

 8. I marbles when I was young, but now I didn’t.

 A. play B. used to play C. have played D. didn’t use to play

 9. “ is it from your house to the nearest bus stop?” - “About 50 meters’

 A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How much

 10. We should the street at the zebra crossing.

 A. walk B. walk on C. walk through D. walk across

 11. Lan used to go to school .

 A. with bicycle B. by foot C. in car D. by bus

 12. Public in my town is good and cheap.

 A. transport B. tour C. journey D. travel

 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not very far from here to the city center.

 A. That B. This C. It D. There

 14. When there is a traffic jam, it me a very long time to go home.

 A. costs B. takes C. lasts D. spends

 15. Mai’s dad usually drives her to school her school is very far from her house.

 A. but B. though C. because D. or

 16. Yesterday Hoa and Lan round West Lake. It took them an hour.

 A. cycle B. cycles C. cycling D. cycled

 17. Minh used to his homework late in the evening.

 A. does B. do C. doing D. did

 18. If people the rules, there are no more accidents.

 A. follow B. take care of C. obey D. remember

 19. You should right and left when you go across the roads.

 A. see B. look C. be D. take

 20. Hurry up or we can’t the last bus home.

 A. keep B. follow C. go D. catch

**III. Write sentences with “it”. Use these cues.**

 1. 120 km/ Ho Chi Minh City/ Vung Tau

 2. 384,400 km/ the Earth/ the Moon

 3. not very far/ Ha Noi/ Noi Bai Airport

 4. 500 meters/ my house/ nearest shop

 5. 700 meters/ my house/ Youth Club

 6. five km/ my home village/ nearest town

**C. READING**

**I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words.**

 Who are the (1) drivers? Which drivers are the safest on the roads? According to a recent survey, young and inexperienced (2) are the most likely to have an accident. Older drivers are more (3) . Young men have the worst accident records of all. They often (4) faster cars with bigger engines. One of the (5) interesting facts in the survey is that passengers have an effect on the driver. When men have (6) friends in the car, their driving become worse. When their wife or girlfriend is in the car, (7) , their driving is better. But opposite is true for women. Their driving is (8) dangerous when their husband or boyfriend is in the car.

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

 When you are in Singapore, 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 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 (8) you the names of the stations and show you (9) to get to them, so (10) it is easy to find your way.

 1. A. by B. in C. at D. on

 2. A. but B. because C. when D. so

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

 4. A. quick B. quickly C. quicker D. quickest

 5. A. so B. like C. than D. as

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

 7. A. less B. more C. most D. much

 8. A. tell B. told C. tells D. telling

 9. A. who B. what C. when D. how

 10. A. how B. that C. when D. where

**III. Read the conversation and answer the questions.**

 **Nga:** Hi, Laura.

 **Laura:** Hi, Nga.

 **Nga:** What did you do last Sunday?

 **Laura:** I went to the supermarket with my mother in the morning. In the afternoon, I cycled around West Lake.

 **Nga:** Oh, that sounds really healthy. How did you go to the supermarket?

 **Laura:** My mother and I cycled there. We usually go to the supermarket by bicycle on Sunday. My father used to drive us there when I was small.

 **Nga:** Really? How far is it from your house to the supermarket?

 **Laura:** It’s about five kilometres.

 **Nga:** How long does it take you?

 **Laura:** It’s not long. About 15 minutes. I like cycling very much. Do you like to cycle around West Lake with me next Sunday?

 **Nga:** That sounds good. What time?

 **Laura:** How about 3 p.m. at my house?

 **Nga:** OK. See you then.

 1. Does Laura usually go to the supermarket on Sunday?

 2. Who does Laura usually go with?

 3. How did Laura go to the market when she was small?

 4. What’s Laura’s hobby?

 5. What will Laura and Nga do next Sunday?

**D. WRITING**

**I. Rewrite each sentence or question so it has the same meaning. Use “Used to”.**

 ***Ex: I was in the school tennis team.***

 ***→ I used to be in the school tennis team.***

 1. Anna had long hair when she was at school.

 2. Mary didn’t listen when her teachers were speaking.

 3. Ricardo got up at 6.00 when he was training for the Olympics.

 4. What did you usually do on Saturday evenings?

 5. Sophie was afraid of dogs when she was a little girl.

 6. We always gave our teachers presents at the end of term.

 7. Did you live next door to Mrs. Harrison?

 8. My brother wore glasses when he was young.

**II. Write statements, negatives or questions with “used to”.**

 1. Susan/ have/ a dog? ***(question)***

 2. people/ use/ mobile phones ***(negative)***

 3. he/ go/ swimming ***(statement)***

 4. they/ like/ jazz music? ***(question)***

 5. Olga’s family/ live/ in Moscow. ***(statement)***

 6. we/ drink/ coffee ***(negative)***

 7. my sister/ watch/ television ***(negative)***

 8. Tony/ work/ in a bank? ***(question)***

**III. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first.**

 1. *As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.*

 A. I will ring you the moment I receive my result.

 B. Sooner or later after I receive my result, I will give you a ring.

 C. After receiving my result, I will call you.

 D. I will make a phone call to you when I get my result.

 2. *When I was a young girl, chocolate was one of my favourites.*

 A. When very young, I like eating chocolate cakes.

 B. Chocolate used to be a favorite of mine when I was a young girl.

 C. My favourite was chocolate as was a little girl.

 D. Being a little girl, I like chocolate.

 3. *I haven’t seen my aunt for years.*

 A. I haven’t meet my aunt for long ago.

 B. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.

 C. I last saw my aunt years ago.

 D. I didn’t see my aunt years ago.

 4. I think it’s necessary to tell Tim about it at once.

 A. Tim may be told about it at once.

 B. Tim might be told about it at once.

 C. Tim must be told about it at once.

 D. Tim should be told about it at once.

 5. *It is essential that we meet him at the airport.*

 A. He must be met at the airport. B. He might be met at the airport.

 C. He should be met at the airport. D. He may be met at the airport.

**IV. Complete the second sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

 1. I usually stayed up late to watch football matches last year, but now I don’t.

 → I used

 2. There were some trees in the field, but now there aren’t any.

 → There used

 3. Anna doesn’t live with her parents any more.

 → Anna used

 4. He is not a poor man any more, but he become a rich businessman.

 → He used

 5. They didn’t often go to the cinema every Sunday last year.

 → They didn’t use

 6. My hair now is much longer than that in the past.

 → In the past my hair used

 7. I don’t have time to collect stamps as when I was in primary school.

 → I used

 8. Did you often go to the beach when you lived in Nha Trang?

 → Did you use

 9. Mr. Hung often went to work by motorbike, but now he goes to work by bus.

 → Mr. Hung

 10. There were traffic jams in this street during rush hours, but now the street become wider.

 → There