

VOCABULARY

– active ['æktɪv] (adj) : tích cực; năng động

Ví dụ: My mother is an active member of the local charity.

(Mẹ tôi là một thành viên tích cực của tổ chức từ thiện địa phương.)

– activist ['æktɪvɪst] (n) : nhà hoạt động (cho một mục đích nào đó)

– ancient ['eɪnʃnt] (adj) : cổ, xưa

– apart [ə'pa:t] (adv) : cách xa

Ví dụ: Because of their business, they have to live apart.

(Vì công việc kinh doanh, họ phải sống cách xa nhau.)

– as long as (conj.) : miễn là

Ví dụ: You can use my bike as long as you return it before 5 pm.

(Bạn có thể dùng xe máy của tôi miễn là bạn trả lại trước 5 giờ chiều.)

– bride [braɪd] (n) : cô dâu

– celebrate ['selɪbreɪt] (v) : ăn mừng

– celebration [ˌselɪ'breɪʃn] (n) : việc ăn mừng; lễ hội

Ví dụ: They held a celebration for his homecoming.

(Họ đã tổ chức một tiệc mừng nhân dịp ông ấy trở về nhà.)

– charitable ['tʃærɪtəbl] (adj) : liên quan đến việc từ thiện

– charity ['tʃærəti] (n) : việc từ thiện; tổ chức từ thiện

Ví dụ: The singers of the pop concert are raising money for charity.

(Các ca sĩ của buổi ca nhạc đang quyên tiền cho mục đích từ thiện.)

– colorful ['kʌləfʌl] (adj) : có nhiều màu sắc

– congratulate sb on sth [kən'grætʃʊleɪt] (v): khen ngợi ai về việc gì

Ví dụ: The teacher congratulated his students on their exam results.

(Thầy giáo khen ngợi các học sinh về kết quả kì thi của họ.)

– congratulation [kən'grætʃʊ'leɪʃn] (n) : sự khen ngợi; lời chúc mừng

– considerate [kən'sɪdərət] (adj) : ân cần; biết quan tâm đến người khác

– crowd [kraʊd] : (n) đám đông; (v) tụ tập đông người

Ví dụ: Thousands of people crowded the streets to celebrate the victory of the football team.

(Hàng ngàn người đã tụ tập trên đường phố để ăn mừng chiến thắng của đội bóng đá.)

- crowded ['kraʊdɪd] (adj) : đông đúc; náo nhiệt
- distinguish [di'stɪŋgwɪʃ] (v) : phân biệt; tạo sự khác biệt
- Easter ['i:stə] (n) : lễ Phục sinh của Thiên Chúa giáo
- feeling ['fi:liŋ] (n) : tình cảm; cảm xúc
- festival ['festɪv(ə)l] (n) : liên hoan; lễ hội

Ví dụ: All of the hotel rooms are occupied during the Flower Festival.

(Tất cả phòng khách sạn đều có người thuê trong Lễ hội Hoa.)

- free [fri:] (adj) : tự do
- freedom ['fri:dəm] (n) : sự tự do

Ví dụ: You'll have a freedom of movement if you have a car of your own.

(Bạn sẽ có sự tự do di chuyển nếu bạn có xe ô-tô riêng.)

- groom [gru:m] (n) : chú rể
- Jewish ['dʒu:ɪʃ] (adj) : thuộc về Do Thái giáo
- joy [dʒɔɪ] (n) : niềm vui
- joyful ['dʒɔɪf(u)l] (adj) : rất vui mừng (= very happy)

Ví dụ: In European countries, Christmas is a joyful time of the year.

(Trong các nước Châu Âu, lễ Giáng sinh là thời điểm rất vui mừng của một năm.)

- lose heart ['lu:z ha:t] (v) : nản chí
- Lunar New Year ['lu:nə nju: jɪə] (n) : Tết cổ truyền
- Mid-Fall Festival [,mɪd ,fɔ:l 'festɪv(ə)l] (n) : Tết Trung thu
- nominate ['nɒmɪneɪt] (v) : đề cử

Ví dụ: He was nominated as the best football player of the year.

(Anh ấy được đề cử là cầu thủ bóng đá hay nhất trong năm.)

- nomination [,nɒmɪ'neɪʃn] (n) : sự đề cử
- parade [pə'reɪd] (n) : đoàn diễu hành

Ví dụ: People gathered along the street to watch the parade going by.

(Mọi người tụ tập dọc theo đường phố để xem đoàn diễu hành đi qua.)

- Passover ['pæsəʊvə] (n) : lễ Vượt qua của người Do Thái
- prior ['praɪə] (adj) : ưu tiên
- priority [praɪ'ɒrəti] (n) : sự ưu tiên

Ví dụ: My first priority now is to improve my spoken English.

(Ưu tiên hàng đầu của tôi bây giờ là phải tiến bộ về tiếng Anh giao tiếp.)

- sense of humor [sens əv 'hju:mər] (n) : khiếu hài hước
- slave [sleɪv] (n): người nô lệ
- slavery ['sleɪvəri] (n) : sự nô lệ; chế độ nô lệ

Ví dụ: Slavery is not accepted in a civilized world.

(Chế độ nô lệ không được chấp nhận trong một thế giới văn minh.)

- sticky rice ['stɪki raɪs] (n) : gạo nếp
 - sticky rice cake ['stɪki raɪs keɪk] (n) : bánh chưng hoặc bánh tét
- Vi dụ: My grandfather usually makes sticky rice cakes every Lunar New Year.
(Ông tôi thường làm bánh chưng mỗi dịp tết cổ truyền.)*
- take part in ['teɪk pɑ:t ɪn] (v) : tham gia
- Vi dụ: You should take part in all extra-curricular activities of the school.
(Bạn nên tham gia tất cả hoạt động ngoại khóa của nhà trường.)*
- throughout [θru:'aʊt] (prep) : trong tất cả; trong suốt thời gian
- Vi dụ: He was faithful to his wife throughout their 50-year marriage.
(Ông ấy chung thủy với vợ trong suốt cuộc hôn nhân 50 năm của họ.)*

GRAMMAR

- 1/ Relative clauses with *who, which*
- 2/ Adverb clauses of concession with
though, although, even though

1/ Relative clauses: *who, which* (Mệnh đề quan hệ với *who, which*)

Chúng ta có thể dùng '*who*' và '*which*' để nối hai mệnh đề. '*Who*' và '*which*' được gọi là đại từ quan hệ (Relative pronouns), và mệnh đề bắt đầu bằng '*who* / *which*' được gọi là mệnh đề quan hệ (Relative clauses).

* '**Who**': được dùng thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ người. '*Who*' có thể làm chủ ngữ trong một câu. *Vi dụ:*

- (This is the boy. He lives near my house.)

This is the boy who lives near my house. (*'who* thay cho *'He*)

(*Đây là cậu bé sống gần nhà tôi.*)

- (I met a woman. She had a big dog.)

I met a woman who had a very big dog. (*'who* thay cho *'She*)

(*Tôi gặp một phụ nữ có con chó rất to.*)

Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng '*who*' làm tân ngữ trong một câu. *Vi dụ:*

- (This is the boy. I go to school with him.)

This is the boy who I go to school with. (*'who* thay cho *'him*)

(*Đây là cậu bé mà tôi cùng đi học chung.*)

- (Miss Mai is the teacher. We respect her.)

Miss Mai is the teacher who we respect. (*'who' thay cho 'her'*)

(*Cô Mai là cô giáo mà chúng tôi kính trọng.*)

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng ở vị trí tân ngữ trong câu, chúng ta cũng có thể dùng *'whom'* hoặc *'who'*. Ví dụ:

- This is the boy *whom / who* I go to school with.

- Miss Mai is the teacher *whom / who* we respect.

* **'Which':** được dùng thay thế cho một danh từ chỉ vật hoặc loài vật. *'Which'* có thể làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong câu. Ví dụ:

- (He showed me the house. It was built by his father.)

He showed me the house which was built by his father. (*'which' thay cho 'It', làm chủ ngữ*)

(*Anh ấy chỉ cho tôi ngôi nhà đã được ba anh ấy xây.*)

- (He showed me the house. His father bought two years ago.)

He showed me the house which his father bought two years ago. (*'which' thay cho 'it', làm tân ngữ*)

(*Anh ấy chỉ cho tôi ngôi nhà mà ba ấy mua cách đây hai năm.*)

CHÚ Ý: Khi dùng *'who'* hoặc *'which'* làm chủ ngữ, nếu *'who / which'* thay cho danh từ số nhiều thì dùng động từ số nhiều; nếu *'who / which'* thay cho danh từ số ít thì dùng động từ số ít. Ví dụ:

- (I'll introduce you to the people. They have helped me.)

I'll introduce you to the people who *have* helped me. (*'who' thay cho 'people'*)

(*Tôi sẽ giới thiệu bạn với những người đã giúp đỡ tôi.*)

- (I'll introduce you to the man. He has helped me.)

I'll introduce you to the man who *has* helped me. (*'who' thay cho 'man'*)

(*Tôi sẽ giới thiệu anh với người đàn ông đã giúp đỡ tôi.*)

- (Have you seen the books? They were on the table.)

Have you seen the books which *were* on the table? (*'which' thay cho 'books'*)

(*Bạn có thấy những cuốn sách đã ở trên bàn này không?*)

- (Have you seen the book? It was on the table.)

Have you seen the book which *was* on the table? (*'which' thay cho 'book'*)

(*Bạn có thấy cuốn sách đã ở trên bàn này không?*)

2/ Adverb clauses of concession with *though, although, even though*

(Mệnh đề nhượng bộ với '*though, although, even though*')

* '**Though, although, even though**': là những liên từ được dùng để nối hai mệnh đề. Cả ba từ đều có ý nghĩa là '*mặc dầu*'. Chúng ta có thể dùng '*though, although, even though*' ở vị trí đầu câu hoặc ở giữa câu. Chúng ta dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề khi đặt '*though, although, even though*' ở vị trí đầu câu. *Vi dụ:*

– Although it was very hot, he wore a thick coat.

(*Mặc dầu trời rất nóng nhưng ông ấy vẫn mặc áo khoác dày.*)

– Even though the traffic was very heavy, we got to the meeting on time.

(*Mặc dầu xe cộ dày đặc nhưng chúng tôi cũng đến buổi họp đúng giờ.*)

Khi đặt '*though, although, even though*' ở vị trí giữa câu, chúng ta không cần dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề. *Vi dụ:*

– He wore a thick coat although it was very hot.

– We got to the meeting on time even though the traffic was very heavy.

* **CHÚ Ý:** Không dùng '*but*' khi đã có '*though, although, even though*'. *Vi dụ:*

– Although he was sick, ~~but~~ he still went to work.

(*Mặc dầu ông ấy bệnh, nhưng ông vẫn đi làm.*)

(= He was sick, *but* he still went to work.)

– Even though the test was very difficult, ~~but~~ I did it well.

(*Mặc dầu bài kiểm tra rất khó, nhưng tôi đã làm tốt.*)

(= The test was very difficult, *but* I did it well.)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences. Use '*who*' or '*which*'.

1. We visited the temple which was built in the 14th century.
2. I thanked the man _____ gave me a ride to the station.
3. She went out with a boy _____ was wearing old blue jeans.
4. Elen broke the vase _____ was very old and precious.
5. Ted was very interested in the game _____ he found on the Internet.
6. I like the people _____ live next to my house.
7. My brother often helps me with the English words _____ I don't understand.
8. Do you know the girl _____ stood next to Kate this morning?

9. Can you water the plants _____ I grew in the garden?
10. We can learn a lot from friends _____ we play with.

EXERCISE 2: Combine each pair of the sentences. Use 'who' or 'which'.

1. I live next door to the woman. She works in your office.
.....
I live next door to the woman who works in your office.
.....
2. Where are the pictures? They were on this wall.
.....
3. My father is the person. He has great influence on my behavior.
.....
4. Do you like the flowers? I bought them this morning.
.....
5. All of us are interested in the man. He's teaching us P.E.
.....
6. What's the name of the girl? She lent you this book.
.....
7. I can't understand some words in the letter. It was written by my pen pal.
.....
8. We wanted to see the church. It stood on a hill.
.....
9. Why don't you tell me about the man? You met him on your holidays.
.....
10. I'm going to buy the dictionary. It was published by the University Press.
.....

EXERCISE 3: Finish each sentence. Use 'who' or 'which' with one sentence in the box. You have to make some change, and you can use each sentence in the box only once.

- | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>a. It was advertised in the local paper.
b. They gave me the job.
c. It was held by my friend, Susan.
d. She always helps me when I have trouble.
e. They often tell lies.
f. It was written by an English writer.
g. I was telling him about the customer.
h. I don't know them.
i. They are made by my mother.
j. He's wearing a pink shirt.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1. We enjoyed the party *which was held by my friend, Susan.*
2. Mr. Allison is the man
3. I'm reading an interesting book
4. I don't like the people
5. They decided to buy the house
6. I enjoy eating the cakes
7. Miss Van is the teacher
8. I thanked the people
9. Lan knows many English words
10. The manager wants to meet the customer

EXERCISE 4: Combine each pair of the sentences. Use 'who' or 'which'.

1. The man lives opposite my house. (He works with you.)
 *The man who works with you lives opposite my house.*
2. The people were very interesting. (They went on holiday with me.)

3. The article is about the celebrations in Vietnam. (It was printed in this newspaper.)

4. The policeman was very kind. (He showed me the way when I was lost.)

5. The coffee was wonderful. (We drank it this morning.)

6. The waitress was very polite. (She served our dinner at the restaurant.)

7. The train was very late. (I took it to my hometown.)

8. The elephant hasn't been caught. (It escaped from the zoo yesterday.)

9. The man works as a real estate agent. (Anne is going to marry him.)

10. Some of the computer games may have bad effects. (They are played by our children.)

EXERCISE 5: Combine each pair of the sentences. Use 'although' or 'even though'.

1. It was very cold. He wore a thin T-shirt and shorts.

Although/Even though it was very cold, he wore a thin T-shirt and shorts.

2. His clothes were wet. He didn't change them.

3. She was hungry. She refused to eat with us.

4. I don't like him. I have to work with him.

5. It was a holiday. He still went to work.

6. The cake was very big. The child ate it up.

7. The road was very rough. They walked on it in bare feet.

8. The soup was a bit salty. Everyone was happy to eat it.

9. I told him to stop. He kept on running.

10. Wendy is well-qualified. She hasn't found a suitable job yet.

EXERCISE 6: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Some verbs will be negative.

1. Even though I like badminton, I rarely play it. (like)

2. Even though I don't like the bus, I take it every day. (like)

3. Although Lam _____ very good at Math, he always gets good marks in it. (be)

4. Although Lan _____ a hard-working student, she never does the tests well. (be)

5. Even though it was very cold, he _____ the air-conditioner. (turn on)

6. Even though the room was very dark, he _____ the light. (turn on)

7. Although the questions are very easy, many students _____ answer them. (can)

8. Although the questions are very difficult, most students _____ answer them. (can)

9. Even though he was full, he _____ all the food. (eat)
 10. Even though he was hungry, he _____ any food. (eat)

EXERCISE 7: Complete the sentences. Use 'although', 'because', 'so' or 'but'.

1. She won the race although she didn't run fast.
2. They won the match because they played excellently.
3. She ironed her dress _____ it was wrinkled.
4. He didn't wash his shirt _____ it was very dirty.
5. His room was messy _____ he didn't clean it.
6. Her hair was untidy, _____ she combed it.
7. _____ we had never met, she greeted me in a friendly way.
8. _____ they were old friends, they were happy to meet again.
9. It was a well-paid job, _____ he decided to quit it.
10. The job was very boring, _____ she wanted to quit it.
11. _____ it was winter, many people went swimming in the sea.
12. It was winter, _____ most people wanted to stay indoors in the evenings.

EXERCISE 8: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. I met a man _____ said he knew you.
 A. he B. which C. who D. and
2. The man _____ in the opposite house is a police detective.
 A. lives B. he lives C. which lives D. who lives
3. The fruit _____ today is fresh.
 A. which I bought B. which bought
 C. who I bought D. who bought
4. The dog _____ the boy belongs to my neighbors.
 A. who bit B. which bit C. bit D. it bit
5. My English teacher is a person _____.
 A. who I will never forget B. who I will never forget her
 C. I will never forget her D. which I will never forget
6. _____ Fiona was afraid of flying, she got on the plane.
 A. Because B. However C. Therefore D. Even though
7. _____ we had plenty of time, we didn't hurry.
 A. Although B. Because C. So D. Therefore
8. The book had more than 300 pages, _____ Anita read it in a day.
 A. so B. although C. because D. but

9. _____ our car broke down, we were late for the play.
 A. Therefore B. So C. Although D. Because
10. I got bored with the book, _____ I stopped reading it.
 A. but B. so C. because D. although

EXERCISE 9: Choose the underlined part in each sentence which needs correcting.

Example: I wish I can speak English as well as you do, but I can't.

A B C D

(Đáp án là câu A: phải đổi 'can' thành 'could', sau câu 'wish'.)

1. The monkey who escaped from the circus has already been caught.
 A B C D
2. All of the people which I invited to dinner said they would come.
 A B C D
3. He often eats in restaurants because he doesn't earn enough money.
 A B C D
4. Because they played very badly, our team won the semi-final match.
 A B C D
5. Even though the food was terrible, but the hungry boy ate it all.
 A B C D

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

Example: We were very disappointed to see the beach was full of trash. (disappoint)

1. Thank you for your gift. It was very _____ of you. (generosity)
2. Many old people have little _____ with computer science. (acquaint)
3. Have you made all the _____ for the class party? (prepare)
4. How do people _____ New Year in your country? (celebration)
5. The purpose of the concert was to raise money for the local _____.
(charitable)
6. He tipped the waiter _____. (generous)
7. Tet is a _____ occasion for every Vietnamese family. (joy)

8. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are going to hold a banquet in _____ of their fiftieth wedding anniversary. (celebrate)
9. He's never _____ with what he's got. (satisfy)
10. I was amazed by his _____. He gave me his old car and wouldn't take any money for it. (generous)
11. I'm not _____ with the party atmosphere. (acquaint)
12. That young man is a _____ poet. (celebrate)
13. They spent a lot of money on the interior _____ of their house. (decorate)
14. Old people have the _____ of seeing their children succeed in their lives. (satisfy)
15. My uncle works as a painter and interior _____. (decorate)

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences with a word or phrase in the box. You can use each word or phrase only once.

crowded: tậ tập đông đảo
 take part in: tham gia
 as long as: miễn là
 nominate: đề cử
 congratulated: khen ngợi; chúc mừng
 colorful: nhiều màu sắc
 festival: liên hoan; lễ hội
 such as: như là

1. You can join us for the cycling trip as long as you have a good bicycle.
2. All of the students agreed to _____ Tam as the best activist of the school's social work.
3. The Vietnamese have many celebrations throughout the year, _____ the Lunar New Year, the Mid-Autumn, and the Independence Day.
4. Thousands of people _____ the streets to celebrate the victory of the national football team.
5. I don't like _____ clothes – I prefer plain ones.
6. Several young actors and actresses were honored at the film _____.
7. My father _____ me on passing the entrance examination.
8. Many students are willing to _____ the town charity program.

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

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

1. A. lunar B. blue C. threw D. news
2. A. design B. decorate C. return D. prepare
3. A. home B. freedom C. gold D. alone
4. A. great B. break C. bread D. steak
5. A. loved B. liked C. stopped D. watched

PROGRESS TEST 8

(Unit 8: Celebrations)

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence. (2.5 pts)

1. Passover is _____ by Jewish people in Israel and many parts of the world.
A. occurred B. celebrated
C. decorated D. attended
2. This region enjoys good weather _____ the year.
A. on B. by
C. throughout D. while
3. "How about going out for a walk after dinner?" " _____ "
A. I don't walk fast. B. It's nice to meet you.
C. That's a nice idea. D. Yes, I have had dinner.
4. My Dad tells me never to _____ heart in spite of difficulties.
A. give B. fail
C. depart D. lose
5. My father is the person _____ I always respect and love.
A. who B. what
C. which D. and
6. This make of car is not expensive compared _____ the other makes.
A. for B. with C. of D. in

7. We had been walking for an hour. Then, someone suggested _____ a rest.
A. having B. have C. to have D. that had
8. Some supporters of the team suggested that they _____ a party to celebrate the victory.
A. holding B. will hold
C. should hold D. must hold
9. Kim didn't do well in Math. _____, she asked her teacher to help her after class.
A. However B. Because
C. Although D. Therefore
10. My father, _____ I always respect and love, is a source of encouragement whenever I am in trouble.
A. whom B. that C. which D. whose

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting. (0.5 pt)

1. Daddy, you are always my beloved father, whom teaches me how to
 A B C D
love and live.

2. Although the ladder didn't look safe, but the workman still climbed it.
 A B C D

III. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (2.0 pts)

SURPRISE PARTY

Sam, Molly, and Mom decide to throw a surprise birthday party for Dad. They are getting ready for it while he is at work. They invite Uncle Mel, Aunt Carrie, Aunt Joanna, and their cousins, Noah and Kayla.

Sam calls them all (1) _____ the phone and says, "Please arrive by 4:30. Dad will be home at 5 o'clock." Mom puts a chocolate cake in the oven, then makes snacks for everyone to eat. Sam is making his Dad a birthday card. Molly runs to the store to buy balloons and birthday candles.

"We'd better make sure the house is clean before everyone comes," says Mom. Molly vacuums the living room. Sam dusts all of the furniture. Mom sweeps the kitchen, then takes her cake out of the (2) _____. After the

cake has cooled down, Molly puts frosting on it and decorates it. Sam (3) _____ up balloons, puts streamers on the ceiling, and hangs a sign on the wall that says, "Happy Birthday".

All of the guests arrive on time for the surprise party. Molly and Sam play video games with their cousins until Dad (4) _____ home. When Dad pulls in the driveway, everyone hides in the living room. When Dad walks in the house everyone jumps up and yells, "Surprise!"

"Wow!" says Dad. "This is a real surprise! My birthday is (5) _____ two months away!" Dad was surprised, but so was everyone else in the family.

(6) _____ the party was two months early, everyone had a nice time.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. of | C. on | D. out |
| 2. A. dishwasher | B. oven | C. bottle | D. computer |
| 3. A. blows | B. pulls | C. throws | D. pushes |
| 4. A. get | B. gets | C. got | D. gotten |
| 5. A. already | B. recently | C. still | D. often |
| 6. A. Because | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Even though |

IV. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow are True or False. (1.0 pt)

Two of the most important holidays in the United States are Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day. Independence Day, the Fourth of July, marks the United States' declaration of independence from Britain. Most towns, big or small, celebrate the Fourth of July with parades and fireworks. Families celebrate with barbecues or picnics. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in the fall, on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a day when people give thanks for the harvest. Most families have a large dinner with roast turkey. Both Thanksgiving and Independence Day are national holidays.

1. The 4th of July marks the American declaration of independence from Spain.
2. American families often go on picnics on the 4th of July.
3. Americans usually eat chicken on Thanksgiving Day.
4. Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day in order to give their thanks for the harvest.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pt)

1. I am trying to find a more _____ way of organizing my time. (efficiency)
2. It was very _____ of him to contribute a lot of money to charity. (generosity)
3. He had a large circle of friends and _____. (acquaint)
4. She now devotes all her time to _____ work. (charity)
5. She ran away from him because she was tired of being treated like a . (slavery)
6. The streets were _____ with fans who were there to celebrate the victory of the team. (crowd)

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentence. (1.0pt)

1. My father was there with tears in his eyes while I _____ towards my groom. (walk)
2. My Dad is the most generous man I _____. (know)
3. Although she _____ the film twice, she kept watching it on TV for the third time. (see)
4. My Dad congratulated me on _____ the exam with honours. (pass)

VII. Rewrite the sentences so that they are nearest in meaning to the sentence printed before them. (2.0 pts)

1. That boy saved the life of my son.
That is the boy
2. Mid-Autumn takes place in the middle of the 8th lunar month.
Mid-Autumn is a festival
3. Brenda had a lot of work to do, but she agreed to go out with me.
Brenda agreed to go out with me
4. 'Why don't we organize a day to clean up the beach?' Pat said.
Pat suggested that