



# UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

## A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

### I. Từ vựng

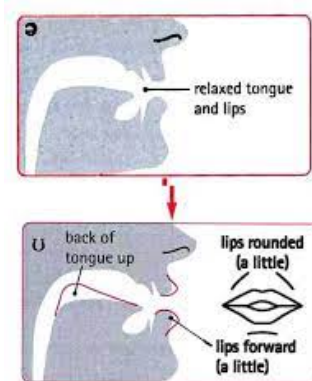
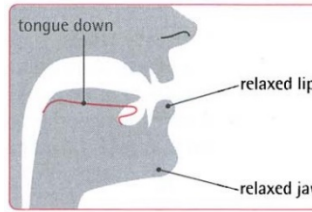


School things		
School supplies	School subjects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- course book</li><li>- pencil sharpener</li><li>- school bag</li><li>- calculator</li><li>- eraser/ rubber</li><li>- compass</li><li>- dictionary</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mathematics</li><li>- Literature</li><li>- Physics</li><li>- Geography</li><li>- History</li><li>- Chemistry</li><li>- Physical Education</li></ul>	

	School activities	
	Verb	Noun
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- study</li> <li>- achieve</li> <li>- concentrate</li> <li>- memorise</li> <li>- revise</li> <li>- look up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- course</li> <li>- degree</li> <li>- experience</li> <li>- instruction</li> <li>- mark</li> <li>- qualification</li> </ul>

## II. Ngữ âm

### 1. Âm /əʊ/ & /ʌ/

Âm	Độ dài hơi	Môi	Lưỡi	Minh họa
/əʊ/	Dài	Môi thả lỏng rồi dần tạo thành khẩu hình hơi tròn, hơi vươn ra phía trước	Lưỡi thả lỏng.	
/ʌ/	Ngắn	Môi thả lỏng, dần tạo thành khẩu hình tròn	Lưỡi di chuyển ra sau từ vị trí thả lỏng	

• Âm /əʊ/ có thể được nhận diện trong các từ có chứa các nhóm chữ cái sau:

- o	no	cold	post	close	home
- ow	know	low	show	slow	
- oa	boat	coast			
- oe	toe				

• Âm /ʌ/ có thể được nhận diện trong từ có chứa các nhóm chữ cái sau:

- u	bus	lunch	culture	number	plunge
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- o	son	month	mother	tough	
- ou	country	trouble	cousin		
- oo	flood	blood			

## 2. Trọng âm của tính từ và động từ có hai âm tiết

<b>Quy tắc</b>	Với tính từ có hai âm tiết, trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất.	Với động từ có hai âm tiết, trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai.
<b>Ví dụ</b>	lovely, happy, busy, careful, lucky, healthy, etc.	begin, forgive, agree, relax, deny, become, etc.
<b>Ngoại lệ</b>	Âm thứ hai có chứa nguyên âm đôi, trọng âm rơi vào âm thứ nhất. Ví dụ: alone, amazed, asleep, etc.	Nếu âm thứ hai là nguyên âm ngắn kết thúc là <i>-er, -en, -ish, -ege</i> , trọng âm thường rơi vào âm thứ nhất. Ví dụ: answer, enter, happen, offer, open, visit, etc.

## III. Ngữ pháp

### 1. Thì hiện tại đơn

#### a. Cách dùng

- Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xuyên xảy ra ở hiện tại.
- Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính quy luật.
- Dùng để diễn tả các sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, các phong tục tập quán, các hiện tượng tự nhiên.
- Dùng để diễn tả lịch trình cố định của tàu, xe, máy bay, cuộc họp.

#### b. Dạng thức của thì hiện tại đơn

Thể	Động từ <i>be</i>	Động từ thường
<b>Khẳng định</b>	S + am/is/are + noun/adj.	S + V(s/es) (+O).
<b>Phủ định</b>	S + am/is/are not + noun/adj.	S + do not/ does not + V (+O).
<b>Nghi vấn</b>	Am/is/are + S + noun/adj? → Yes, S + am/is/are. → No, S + am not/ isn't/aren't.	Do/Does + S + V (+O)? → Yes, S + do/does. → No, S + don't/doesn't.

#### c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất được chia thành 2 nhóm:

- Nhóm trạng từ đứng ở cuối câu: *every day/ week/ month/year* (hàng ngày/ hàng tuần/ hàng tháng/ hàng năm), *once* (một lần), *twice* (hai lần), *three times* (ba lần), *four times* (bốn lần), ...
- Nhóm trạng từ thường đứng ở trong câu, trước động từ thường, sau động từ *be* và trợ động từ:

Tần suất	Trạng từ chỉ tần suất	
100%	always	(luôn luôn)
80%	usually, frequently, regularly	(thường xuyên)
60%	often	(thường)
40%	sometimes, occasionally, at times	(thỉnh thoảng)
20%	rarely, seldom, hardly	(hiếm khi)
0%	never	(không bao giờ)

#### d. Cách thêm s/es vào sau động từ

Thêm "s" vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ.	work – works, read – reads, love – loves, see – sees
Thêm "es" vào các động từ kết thúc bằng "ch, sh, x, s, z, o"	miss – misses, watch – watches, mix – mixes, go – goes, push – pushes, buzz – buzzes
Đối với những động từ tận cùng là "y" - Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i), ta giữ nguyên "y" và thêm "s". - Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" rồi thêm "es".	play – plays, buy – buys, pay – pays fly – flies, cry – cries, fry – fries
Trường hợp ngoại lệ	have – has

## 2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn (Present continuous)

### a. Cách dùng

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng để nói về:

- việc đang xảy ra ngay tại thời điểm nói;
- việc xảy ra xung quanh thời điểm nói hoặc tình huống chỉ mang tính tạm thời;
- thói quen khiến người khác khó chịu (thường đi cùng *always*)

### b. Cấu trúc

Câu khẳng định	Câu phủ định	Câu nghi vấn
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S + am/is/are + V <sub>-ing</sub> ...	S + am/is/are not + V <sub>-ing</sub> ...	Am/Is/Are + S + V <sub>-ing</sub> ...? → Yes, S + am/is/are. → No, S + am/is/are + not.
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### c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường được sử dụng cùng các từ/cụm từ sau: *(right) now, at the moment, at present, today, this week/month, etc.*

### d. Cách thêm -ing vào sau động từ

Động từ kết thúc bởi 'e', ta bỏ 'e' thêm <i>-ing</i>	have - having	make - making
Động từ kết thúc bởi 'ee', ta thêm <i>-ing</i> mà không bỏ 'e'	see - seeing	agree - agreeing
Động từ kết thúc bởi 'ie', ta đổi 'ie' → 'y' rồi thêm <i>ing</i>	lie - lying	die - dying
Động từ kết thúc bởi một trọng âm chứa 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + 1 phụ âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm <i>-ing</i>	run - running	stop - stopping

### 3. Động từ tình thái (Stative verbs)

Động từ tình thái thường không được sử dụng để mô tả hành động mà được dùng để mô tả tình trạng, trạng thái (cảm xúc, suy nghĩ). Những động từ này thường không được sử dụng cùng với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.

✓ *I like reading books in my free time.*

✗ *I am liking reading books in my free time.*

Một số động từ tình thái phổ biến được sử dụng để đề cập tới:

- Mô tả (description): appear, hear, look like, see, taste, weigh, smell, sound, feel

*You look amazing in that dress.*

- Cảm xúc (feeling): like, hate, love, prefer, want, need, enjoy, mind

*Do you mind if I open the window?*

- Suy nghĩ (thinking): agree, believe, forget, know, think, understand, hope

*I think you are playing too much computer games every day.*

- Sở hữu (possession): belong to, contain, have, own

*My parents own a restaurant.*

- Tồn tại (being): be, exist

*Many people don't think that ghosts exist.*

Một số động từ đã được liệt kê ở trên có thể mang nghĩa 'tình thái' (state) and cũng có thể mang nghĩa 'hành động' (action).

- ✓ *I have two sisters.* (tình huống cố định)
- ✓ *I am having problems with this computer.* (tình huống tạm thời)
- ✓ *I am tasting the sauce to see if it needs any more salt.* (tình huống đang xảy ra)
- ✓ *This sauce tastes great.* (mô tả hương vị)

## B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

### I. Từ vựng

**Exercise 1: Match the word in column A with its synonym in column B. There are more words than needed.**

A		B
1. memorise	_____	a. guidance
2. revise	_____	b. search
3. mark	_____	c. delete
4. talented	_____	d. review
5. concentrate	_____	e. learn by heart
6. instruction	_____	f. encourage
7. look up	_____	g. focus
8. make progress	_____	h. score
		i. advance
		j. gifted

**Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the given words or phrases. There are more words than needed and you may use one word twice.**

<i>course</i>	<i>concentration</i>	<i>talent</i>	<i>memorise</i>	<i>degree</i>
<i>marks</i>	<i>look up</i>	<i>instructor</i>	<i>revise</i>	<i>term</i>

- Scientists have proved that meditation is a good way to improve your \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lan shows her \_\_\_\_\_ not only as an actress but also as a singer.
- In order to \_\_\_\_\_ a new word, I need to write it down several times.
- I took a swimming \_\_\_\_\_ last week since I'm always into water-based sports.
- Tom has a law \_\_\_\_\_ after 7 years studying in university.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrates the proper way to warm up before working out.

7. Anna is so intelligent that she always gets the highest \_\_\_\_\_ in Maths.
8. If you want to excel at English, you need to practice speaking and \_\_\_\_\_ words that you have learned.
9. I'm more than ready for a new school \_\_\_\_\_ to come.
10. It's good that you \_\_\_\_\_ the English words that you don't know.

**Exercise 3: Put the word in the correct box.**

exercise	television	a movie	judo	breakfast
cartoon	karate	lunch	soccer basketball	a series
painting	dinner	the Maths	judo	baseball
<b>play</b>				
<b>have</b>				
<b>do</b>				
<b>watch</b>				

**Exercise 4: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word at the end of the sentence.**

1. Sarah ranks first in her class, her academic (ACHIEVE) \_\_\_\_\_ are remarkable.
2. The wonderful music and the delicious food all come together to make a (MEMORISE) \_\_\_\_\_ occasion.
3. Staying (CONCENTRATE) \_\_\_\_\_ is the prerequisite for an effective learning section.
4. The shelf comes with full (INSTRUCT) \_\_\_\_\_ on how to build it.
5. You are not (QUALIFICATION) \_\_\_\_\_ for this job unless you have at least 2 years of experience.
6. After one month studying English, I am going to take a (REVISE) test tomorrow.
7. Peter is (EXPERIENCE) enough to speak in front of a big crowd without anxiety.
8. You need to keep making (PROGRESSIVE) in order to be fluent in Chinese.
9. There are hundreds of piano students in this art school, but Lucy is an extraordinarily special (TALENTED).
10. My 18<sup>th</sup> birthday party was one of the most unforgettable (MEMORISE) in my life.

## II. Ngữ âm

**Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct groups.**

disclose	notebook	honey	moreover	nothing	lose
smoke	dance	country	globe	dozen	couple

cupid	pillow	sunshine	punch	devote	mouse
sorrow	across	telescope	redundancy		
/əʊ/			/ʌ/		

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. <u>o</u> we	B. alth <u>ou</u> gh	C. <u>co</u> mfort	D. <u>lo</u> cal
2. A. <u>o</u> nly	B. <u>h</u> ome	C. alm <u>o</u> st	D. <u>co</u> me
3. A. bu <u>re</u> au	B. ne <u>g</u> otiate	C. <u>su</u> mm <u>er</u>	D. ech <u>o</u>
4. A. <u>to</u> ast	B. w <u>o</u> nder	C. <u>o</u> n <u>ce</u>	D. am <u>o</u> ng
5. A. str <u>u</u> cture	B. acc <u>o</u> mplish	C. <u>to</u> ken	D. bl <u>oo</u> d
6. A. <u>l</u> ow	B. th <u>o</u> rough	C. <u>co</u> mpass	D. m <u>o</u> nk
7. A. th <u>u</u> nder	B. tr <u>u</u> ck	C. <u>u</u> nder	D. tabl <u>ea</u>
8. A. sn <u>o</u> wy	B. m <u>o</u> tivate	C. beh <u>o</u> ld	D. m <u>o</u> ther
9. A. S <u>u</u> nday	B. b <u>u</u> tt <u>er</u>	C. d <u>o</u> ugh	D. n <u>o</u> ne
10. A. ab <u>o</u> ve	B. narrow <u>o</u>	C. l <u>o</u> ve	D. fr <u>o</u> nt

**Exercise 3: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.**

1. A. comfort	B. focus	C. progress	D. review
2. A. boarding	B. revise	C. surround	D. advance
3. A. homework	B. talent	C. delete	D. study
4. A. achieve	B. argue	C. culture	D. friendly
5. A. forward	B. gifted	C. proper	D. rely
6. A. pretty	B. construct	C. modem	D. cheerful
7. A. promote	B. enhance	C. cruel	D. afraid
8. A. prefer	B. jealous	C. nervous	D. angry
9. A. advise	B. expand	C. appear	D. active
10. A. between	B. among	C. confident	D. design

### III. Ngữ pháp

**Exercise 1: Provide the verb in the correct form of present simple.**

1. The train to London (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:00 and (come) \_\_\_\_\_ back at 6:30 every day.
2. What time (the grocery stores/close) \_\_\_\_\_ here?
3. I have a home gym, but I (not/use) \_\_\_\_\_ it very often.
4. How many cigarettes (you/smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ a day?
5. "What (you/do) \_\_\_\_\_?" – "I'm a philanthropist."
6. "Where (your mother/come) \_\_\_\_\_ from?" – "She (come) \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico."
7. It (take) \_\_\_\_\_ me an hour to get to New Jersey. How long (it/take) \_\_\_\_\_ you?
8. I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the cello, but I (not/play) \_\_\_\_\_ very well.
9. I don't understand the word 'turmoil'. What (it/mean) \_\_\_\_\_?
10. George (not/visit) \_\_\_\_\_ his grandmother very often.

**Exercise 2: Put the verb into the correct form, using present continuous.**

1. Stop fooling around! I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Why (you/look) \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that? Did I say something wrong?
4. You (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) \_\_\_\_\_ for a phone booth. Is there one near here?
6. Can you hear those people next door? They (yell) \_\_\_\_\_ at each other again.
7. Why (you/wear) \_\_\_\_\_ your shorts today? It's very cold.
8. I (not/work) \_\_\_\_\_ this week. I'm on vacation.
9. I want to lose weight. I (not/eat) \_\_\_\_\_ anything today.
10. Listen to those people. What language (they/speak) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Exercise 3: Choose the best verb and provide the correct form to complete each sentence.**

1. His wife always \_\_\_\_\_ with everything he says, (agree, realise, recognise)
2. This book \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (own, belong, contain)
3. His father \_\_\_\_\_ a chain of hotels. (contain, belong, own)
4. Money doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (depend, mind, matter)
5. That bottle \_\_\_\_\_ petrol. (contain, own, belong)

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I've made a mistake. (matter, realise, depend)
7. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ if I open a window? (matter, suppose, mind)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ it's time to go home. (believe, own, mind)
9. "He's a great president." – "I don't \_\_\_\_\_." (matter, recognise, agree)
10. Let's buy these cushions. They \_\_\_\_\_ so soft. (taste, feel, sound)

**Exercise 4: Circle the correct verb forms.**

1. I *think* / *am thinking* you're right.
2. *Do you know* / *Are you knowing* that woman's name?
3. I *don't understand* / *am not understanding* this letter.
4. Why *do you drive* / *are you driving* so fast?
5. I *don't remember* / *am not remembering* Andrea's phone number.
6. Vegetarians are people who *don't eat* / *are not eating* meat.
7. Look out! My husband *comes* / *is coming*.
8. Look! She *wears* / *is wearing* the same shoes as me.
9. I *stay* / *am staying* with John for a few weeks until my flat is ready.
10. "What *are you looking* / *do you look* at?" – "A strange bird."

**Exercise 5: Identify the mistake in following sentences and correct it. If the sentence has no mistakes, write 'Correct'.**

1. Look! It rains. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I'm getting tired. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I'm watching TV every evening. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 'What are you doing?' - 'I'm reading.' \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm not knowing Alicia's address. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Food gets very expensive these days. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 'The Sun goes round the Earth.' - 'No, it doesn't.' \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mark hates waking up early. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We are seeing the bank manager at two o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I'm not understanding what she wants. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I don't know your telephone number. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Please don't make so much noise. I study. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Look! Somebody is climbing that tree over there. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Can you hear them? What do they talk about? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Are you believing in God? \_\_\_\_\_
16. The Moon goes around the Earth. \_\_\_\_\_
17. What are you thinking about my idea? \_\_\_\_\_
18. I'm usually going to work by car. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Jean doesn't speak any foreign languages. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Hurry! The bus comes. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6: Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I'm busy right now. I (fill in) \_\_\_\_\_ a form for a new job.
2. My tutor (see) \_\_\_\_\_ me for a tutorial every Monday at two o'clock.
3. Grace (not/study) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard at the moment. I (not/think) \_\_\_\_\_ she will pass her exams.
4. 'What (he/do) \_\_\_\_\_?' - 'He (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to fix the television.'
5. Animals (breathe in) \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen and (give out) \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide.
6. Be quiet! I (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the news.
7. In my country, we (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ on the right-hand side of the road.
8. My friend and his parents (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ round the world this summer, and probably won't be back for a couple of months.
9. The university (run) \_\_\_\_\_ the same course every year.
10. Mark (think) \_\_\_\_\_ of retiring early because he isn't happy at work anymore.

## C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.**

1. A. ass <u>o</u> ciation	B. m <u>o</u> ment	C. s <u>o</u> omething	D. s <u>u</u> ppose
2. A. wid <u>o</u> w	B. y <u>o</u> ung	C. p <u>u</u> blic	D. bl <u>oo</u> d
3. A. book <u>s</u>	B. watch <u>e</u> s	C. choos <u>e</u> s	D. clos <u>e</u> s
4. A. produ <u>u</u> ction	B. any <u>o</u> ne	C. <u>u</u> nderstand	D. tomor <u>o</u> rw
5. A. emot <u>o</u> ional	B. m <u>o</u> nth	C. g <u>o</u> lden	D. sc <u>o</u> pe

**Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.**

1. A. hotel	B. national	C. brilliant	D. notebook
2. A. suffer	B. cooker	C. amazing	D. value

3. A. achieve	B. myself	C. balloon	D. pretty
4. A. breakfast	B. manage	C. narrow	D. forever
5. A. forward	B. gifted	C. proper	D. rely

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the given words.**

Sarah is a six-grader. She usually (1. wake up) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m. She then (2. eat) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and (3. feed) \_\_\_\_\_ her lovely puppy, Cloudy. She (4. go) \_\_\_\_\_ to school at 7 a.m. every day. Her father (5. take) \_\_\_\_\_ her to school in the morning and (6. pick) \_\_\_\_\_ her up in the afternoon. Sarah (7. be) \_\_\_\_\_ an excellent student. She always (8. rank) \_\_\_\_\_ first in her class. Her favourite subjects (9. be) \_\_\_\_\_ English and Maths. She also (10. love) \_\_\_\_\_ playing sports. She (11. join) \_\_\_\_\_ karate and basketball club at school. At the moment, she (12. play) \_\_\_\_\_ basketball in the school's basketball court. Her classmates (13. eat) \_\_\_\_\_ in the canteen or (14. stroll around) \_\_\_\_\_ the school yard.

**Exercise 4: Put in the correct verb forms, using present simple or present continuous.**

1. We (see) \_\_\_\_\_ the bank manager this afternoon.
2. 'I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ you're crazy.'
3. Why (that woman/ look) \_\_\_\_\_ at me?
4. I (not/ have) \_\_\_\_\_ much money just now.
5. That girl (look) \_\_\_\_\_ like your sister.
6. 'I'm not going to help you. I (not see) \_\_\_\_\_ the reason why I should.'
7. 'What (you/ think) \_\_\_\_\_ about?' - 'Life.'
8. I often (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ very tired in the mornings.
9. 'How is Jane doing?' - 'She (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful holiday in Greece.'
10. I (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ you're wrong to get married.

**Exercise 5: Complete these sentences using one of the verbs. You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use some of them more than once.**

<i>get</i>	<i>become</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>rise</i>	<i>improve</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>increase</i>
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1. The population of the world \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. There are now more than seven billion people in total.
2. The number of homeless people \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
3. He is still feeling sick, but he \_\_\_\_\_ better slowly.
4. These days, food \_\_\_\_\_ more and more expensive. Many impoverished people

cannot afford to buy food for their families.

5. The world \_\_\_\_\_. Things never stay the same.

6. The cost of living \_\_\_\_\_. Every year things are more expensive.

7. George has gone to work in Russia. At first, his Russian wasn't very good, but now it \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The economic situation is already very bad, and it \_\_\_\_\_ worse.

9. The Sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the East and sets in the West.

10. Two months ago, she was bad at English, but now she is working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her English skills.

**Exercise 6: Match the sentences in column A to those in column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. Please don't make so much noise.	a. I am trying to sleep.
2. I have two hours to finish my homework.	b. They are not telling the truth.
3. I don't believe what they said.	c. Do you know where she is?
4. The car isn't good enough for them.	d. It is still raining heavily outside.
5. There is difficulty at work.	e. This is my favourite song ever!
6. I must finish packing as soon as possible.	f. I am having a stomachache.
7. Can you turn up the music?	g. The company is not making enough
8. Let's stay inside for a little longer.	money to pay the employees.
9. I am looking everywhere for Sarah.	h. The taxi to the airport is right outside.
10. I feel terrible.	i. The homework deadline is 9 p.m., and

Answer:

1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 -
6 -	7 -	8 -	9 -	10 -

**Exercise 7: Provide the correct form of the word given.**

1. Han (not/ drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee very often.

2. What time (it/ be) \_\_\_\_\_ now in London?

3. I've got a bike, but I prefer (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

4. 'Where (Lan/ come) \_\_\_\_\_ from?' - 'From Cuba.'

5. ' \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ want) to be a singer in the future' - 'No, I want to be a musician.'

6. I (attend) \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting at 8 a.m. tomorrow morning.

7. Hey! Who (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ next to you?
8. Michael isn't very fit. He (never/ work out) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Lucy (look) \_\_\_\_\_ for a place to live. She (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ with her parents until she finds somewhere.
10. Sarah is in Hanoi right now. She (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Lake Hotel. She (always/ stay) \_\_\_\_\_ there when she's in New York.

**Exercise 8: Identify the mistake in following sentences and correct it. If the sentence has no mistakes, write 'Correct'.**

1. Water is boiling at 100 Celsius degrees. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Stop talking! I'm preparing for my test. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The boys are playing football and do karate now. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you understand what the lecturer talks about? \_\_\_\_\_
5. I am not British, but I am understanding what they are talking about. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Not again! You are always late! \_\_\_\_\_
7. This computer is having the most reasonable price. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Every Monday morning, I am having a revision test. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I want to buy a new dress for my sister's wedding. \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the name of the woman standing next to Lan? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9: Choose the best answer.**

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ judo in the schoolyard at the moment.  
A. playing                      B. doing                      C. making                      D. using
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a Science lesson every Monday.  
A. am having                      B. am making                      C. have                      D. make
3. \_\_\_\_\_ helps me a lot in doing Math equations.  
A. The calculator                      B. The eraser                      C. The scissors                      D. The sharpener
4. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ video games?  
A. play                      B. do                      C. playing                      D. doing
5. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his bike around the park every morning. He loves doing exercises.  
A. drives                      B. rides                      C. drive                      D. ride
6. You know what? You \_\_\_\_\_ the most beautiful person I've ever met.  
A. are                      B. be                      C. being                      D. are being

7. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ about the topic: American history!
- A. talking                      B. be talking                      C. talk                      D. talked
8. The water \_\_\_\_\_. Be careful!
- A. boils                      B. boiling                      C. boiled                      D. is boiling
9. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow meeting. It's very important.
- A. take                      B. sit                      C. attend                      D. have
10. 'What \_\_\_\_\_ ? I don't get it.'
- A. are you talking about                      B. do you talk
- C. you talk                      D. talking about
11. I rarely \_\_\_\_\_ a shower in the morning.
- A. have                      B. do                      C. see                      D. play
12. I can't see you tonight, Sarah. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with my mom.
- A. go                      B. going                      C. am going                      D. went
13. Peter always tries to \_\_\_\_\_ the differences and the similarities of substances.
- A. understanding                      B. understood                      C. understands                      D. understand
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my sister for a few weeks because she is sick, and I can help her.
- A. am staying                      B. stay                      C. staying                      D. be staying
15. What activities \_\_\_\_\_ after class?
- A. are you doing                      B. do you do                      C. you do                      D. you doing
16. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
- A. take off                      B. takes off                      C. takes down                      D. take down
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ two English lessons on Tuesday.
- A. have                      B. are having                      C. has                      D. be having
18. This cake \_\_\_\_\_ so delicious. I just bought it this morning.
- A. is tasting                      B. tastes                      C. tasted                      D. will taste
19. Not again! Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ her piano at night. It's so noisy that I can't sleep.
- A. is playing                      B. plays                      C. is always playing                      D. will play
20. Let's buy that special shampoo for the dog. I \_\_\_\_\_ him a bath tonight.
- A. am giving                      B. give                      C. gives                      D. giving

**Exercise 10: Reading the following passage and write True (T) or False (F).**

It's no use learning a list of new words. Instead, when you find a new word, you should learn the whole sentence it appears in. Don't learn the word in isolation, learn the word in context. You'll find it easier to remember the word and how to use it by remembering an example sentence. Write the phrase down in a notebook. Make your own mini-dictionary of new words and refer to it whenever possible. Try to use the new word in conversation or when speaking.

For example, you find a new word: 'frightening' and you look it up in your dictionary. You find out that frightening means 'something that makes you feel scared/fear'. In your notebook you write a sentence when using that word: *'The horror film I watched was frightening. It gave me bad dreams last night'*

(Source: <https://www.ecenglish.com/>)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Memorizing a word list is useful.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Words should be learned in isolation first.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ You should learn by heart the meaning of the word in context.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ You should consult the dictionary you make for yourself.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Applying words to talking to others can be of little help.

**Exercise 11: Rewrite the following sentences with the given words.**

1. 'You lost your keys again.' ALWAYS

→ 'Not again!

2. We need to learn by heart ten new words per day. MEMORISE

→ It is necessary

3. I reviewed what I learned carefully because I wanted to get an A+. REVISE

→ In order to

4. Michael was a talented singer, but he gave up his profession early. GIFTED

→ Although

5. You are supposed to concentrate on your work. FOCUS

→ You should

6. You should consult the dictionary to get the correct word meaning. UP

→ So as to

7. Peter has made very attempt to reach his goal. ACHIEVE

→ Peter has tried

8. I needed to take 4 exams in a row, which was exhausting. SIT

→ I was exhausted

