



## VOCABULARY

| New words              | Transcription         |       | Meaning                                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|
| <b>art gallery</b>     | /ˈɑːt ˈgæl.ər.i/      | (n)   | phòng trưng bày các tác phẩm nghệ thuật |
| <b>backyard</b>        | /ˌbækˈjɑːd/           | (n)   | sân phía sau nhà                        |
| <b>cathedral</b>       | /kəˈθiː.drəl/         | (n)   | nhà thờ lớn, thánh đường                |
| <b>convenient</b>      | /kənˈviː.ni.ənt/      | (adj) | thuận tiện, tiện lợi                    |
| <b>crowded</b>         | /ˈkraʊ.dɪd/           | (adj) | đông đúc                                |
| <b>dislike</b>         | /dɪˈslaɪk/            | (v)   | không thích, không ưa, ghét             |
| <b>exciting</b>        | /ɪkˈsaɪ.tɪŋ/          | (adj) | thú vị, lí thú, hứng thú                |
| <b>fantastic</b>       | /fænˈtæs.tɪk/         | (adj) | tuyệt vời                               |
| <b>historic</b>        | /hɪˈstɒr.ɪk/          | (adj) | cổ, cổ kính                             |
| <b>inconvenient</b>    | /ɪn.kənˈviː.ni.ənt/   | (adj) | bất tiện, phiền phức                    |
| <b>incredibly</b>      | /ɪnˈkred.ɪ.bli/       | (adv) | đáng kinh ngạc, đến nỗi không ngờ       |
| <b>memorial</b>        | /məˈmɔː.ri.əl/        | (n)   | đài tưởng niệm                          |
| <b>modern</b>          | /ˈmɒd.ən/             | (adj) | hiện đại                                |
| <b>pagoda</b>          | /pəˈgəʊ.də/           | (n)   | ngôi chùa                               |
| <b>palace</b>          | /ˈpæl.ɪs/             | (n)   | cung điện, dinh, phủ                    |
| <b>peaceful</b>        | /ˈpiː.s.fəl/          | (adj) | yên tĩnh, bình lặng                     |
| <b>polluted</b>        | /pəˈluː.tɪd/          | (adj) | ô nhiễm                                 |
| <b>quiet</b>           | /ˈkwaɪət/             | (adj) | yên lặng, êm ả                          |
| <b>railway station</b> | /ˈreɪl.weɪ ˈsteɪ.ʃən/ | (n)   | ga tàu hỏa                              |
| <b>square</b>          | /skweə(r)/            | (n)   | quảng trường                            |
| <b>statue</b>          | /ˈstætʃ.uː/           | (n)   | bức tượng                               |
| <b>Suburb</b>          | /ˈsʌb.ɜːb/            | (n)   | khu vực ngoại ô                         |
| <b>temple</b>          | /ˈtem.pl/             | (n)   | đền, điện, miếu                         |
| <b>terrible</b>        | /ˈter.ə.bl/           | (adj) | tồi tệ                                  |
| <b>workshop</b>        | /ˈwɜːk.ʃɒp/           | (n)   | phân xưởng (sản xuất, sửa chữa..)       |

## GRAMMAR

## I. Comparative adjectives (So sánh hơn của tính từ)

## 1. Với tính từ ngắn

| Công thức   | Ví dụ                              |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>S + be + adj-er + than + noun/pronoun</b>  | Bikes are <b>slower</b> than cars. |
| <b>Cách thêm "er" vào tính từ ngắn</b>  |                                    |
| Quy tắc chung là thêm <b>"er"</b> vào sau tính từ   |                                    |
| slow → slower   |                                    |
| tall → taller   |                                    |
| strong → stronger   |                                    |
| Tuy nhiên có những ngoại lệ không theo quy tắc trên   |                                    |
| -Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng là <b>"y"</b> thì đổi <b>"y"</b> thành <b>"i"</b> rồi thêm <b>"er"</b> |                                    |
| dirty → dirtier   |                                    |
| easy → easier   |                                    |
| happy → happier   |                                    |
| pretty → prettier   |                                    |
| noisy → noisier   |                                    |

-Tính từ tận cùng có 1 âm tiết tận cùng bằng y thì giữ nguyên y rồi thêm er  
shy → shyer

-Tính từ có 2 âm tiết tận cùng bằng: **er, le, ow** → ta chỉ cần thêm “**er**”

clever → cleverer

simple → simpler

narrow → narrower

- Tính từ tận cùng bằng **e** ta chỉ cần thêm **r**

larger → larger

- Tính từ tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm là nguyên âm (u,e,o,a,i) thì gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm **er**

big → bigger

### Những tính từ đặc biệt không theo quy tắc

| Tính từ | So sánh hơn                          |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| good    | better                               |
| bad     | worse                                |
| far     | farther/further                      |
| little  | less                                 |
| many    | more ( trước danh từ đếm được)       |
| much    | more ( trước danh từ không đếm được) |

## 2. Với tính từ dài

| Công thức  | Ví dụ                                       |
|--|---|
| <b>S + be + more + adj + than + noun/pronoun</b> | A lion is <b>more dangerous</b> than a dog. |

### Thêm more vào trước tính từ dài ( gồm 2 âm tiết trở lên)

beautiful → more beautiful

delicious → more delicious

difficult → more difficult

### Những tính từ đặc biệt

Một số tính từ có 2 hình thức so sánh : er và more

clever → cleverer/ more clever

common → commoner/ more common

likely → likelier/ more likely

pleasant → pleasanter/ more pleasant

polite → politer/ more polite

quiet → quieter/ more quiet

simple → simpler/ more simple

stupid → stupider/ more stupid

subtle → subtler/ more subtle

sure → sure/ more sure

## PRONUNCIATION

### I. Short vowel /ɪ/ (Nguyên âm ngắn /ɪ/)

/ɪ/ is a short vowel sound. (/ ɪ / là một nguyên âm ngắn.)

- “a” được phát âm là /ɪ/ với những danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng “age”

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning              |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| village  | /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/     | làng, xã             |
| cottage  | /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/     | nhà tranh, lều tranh |

- “e” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ “be”, “de” và “re”

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| begin    | /bɪ'ɡɪn/      | bắt đầu |
| become   | /bɪ'kʌm/      | trở nên |

- “i” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng một hoặc hai phụ âm i + phụ âm.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning     |
|----------|---------------|-------------|
| win      | /wɪn/         | chiến thắng |
| miss     | /mɪs/         | nhớ         |

- “ui” được phát âm là /ɪ/

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| build    | /bɪld/        | xây cất |
| guilt    | /ɡɪlt/        | tội lỗi |

## II. Long vowel /i:/ (Nguyên âm dài /i:/)

/i:/ is a long vowel sound. (/ i: / là một nguyên âm dài.)

- Âm “e” được phát âm là /i:/ khi đứng liền trước hình thức tận cùng bằng phụ âm + e và trong những chữ be, he, she, me ...

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning    |
|----------|---------------|------------|
| scene    | /si:n/        | phong cảnh |
| complete | /kəm'pli:t/   | hoàn toàn  |

- Âm “ea” được phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có tận cùng là “ea” hoặc “ea” + một phụ âm.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| tea      | /ti:/         | trà     |
| meal     | /mi:l/        | bữa ăn  |

- “ee” thường được phát âm là /i:/

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning           |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| three    | /θri:/        | số 3              |
| see      | /si:/         | nhìn, trông, thấy |

- “ei” được phát âm là /i:/ trong một số trường hợp:

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning   |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| receive  | /rɪ'si:v/     | nhận được |
| ceiling  | /'si:lɪŋ/     | trần nhà  |

- “ie” được phát âm là /i:/ khi nó là những nguyên âm ở giữa một chữ.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning        |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| grief    | /ɡri:f/       | nỗi lo buồn    |
| chief    | /ti:f/        | người đứng đầu |

## PRACTICE

### A

### LISTENING

1. Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions

- None of the cities in \_\_\_\_\_ is larger than London.  
A. China                      B. Japan                      C. Britain                      D. France
- Which season is busy in London?  
A. in summer                      B. in winter                      C. in fall                      D. in spring
- How many visitors are there in a year in London?  
A. 7 million                      B. over 7 million                      C. 8 million                      D. over 8 million

4. Does London have good Indian and Italian restaurants?

- A. No, it isn't.      B. Yes, it does.      C. No, it doesn't.      D. Yes, it is.

**II. Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The word "Da Lat" means "Stream of the Lat". | T | F |
| 2. Dalat is a popular tourist destination.      | T | F |
| 3. Dalat is famous for flowers only.            | T | F |
| 4. It's very hot in the hottest season.         | T | F |

## B PHONETICS

**I. Write the words given in the correct columns according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.**

|                |               |                   |                    |                  |                 |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>read</b>    | <b>sit</b>    | <b>agree</b>      | <b>sea</b>         | <b>meet</b>      | <b>city</b>     |
| <b>coffee</b>  | <b>baby</b>   | <b>see</b>        | <b>eat</b>         | <b>sheep</b>     | <b>meat</b>     |
| <b>library</b> | <b>noisy</b>  | <b>peaceful</b>   | <b>exciting</b>    | <b>expensive</b> | <b>police</b>   |
| <b>cheap</b>   | <b>sleepy</b> | <b>convenient</b> | <b>interesting</b> | <b>boring</b>    | <b>historic</b> |

/i:/

/i/

**II. Choose a word that has the same pronunciation of the underlined part.**

- |                         |                    |                     |                                  |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cheap</u>      | B. <u>sleepy</u>   | C. <u>near</u>      | D. <u>peaceful</u>               |
| 2. A. <u>big</u>        | B. <u>wide</u>     | C. <u>quiet</u>     | D. <u>exciting</u>               |
| 3. A. <u>heavy</u>      | B. <u>cheap</u>    | C. <u>tea</u>       | D. <u>sea</u>                    |
| 4. A. <u>film</u>       | B. <u>city</u>     | C. <u>historic</u>  | D. <u>nice</u>                   |
| 5. A. <u>exciting</u>   | B. <u>inside</u>   | C. <u>finally</u>   | D. <u>first</u>                  |
| 6. A. <u>convenient</u> | B. <u>exciting</u> | C. <u>expensive</u> | D. <u>explain</u>                |
| 7. A. <u>lively</u>     | B. <u>city</u>     | C. <u>village</u>   | D. <u>delicious</u>              |
| 8. A. <u>cheap</u>      | B. <u>pear</u>     | C. <u>clean</u>     | D. <u>peaceful</u>               |
| 9. A. <u>pizza</u>      | B. <u>dinner</u>   | C. <u>city</u>      | D. <u>with</u>                   |
| 10. A. <u>evening</u>   | B. <u>enough</u>   | C. <u>live</u>      | D. <u>English</u>                |
| 11. A. <u>hill</u>      | B. <u>ship</u>     | C. <u>kite</u>      | D. <u>chip</u>                   |
| 12. A. <u>cheap</u>     | B. <u>great</u>    | C. <u>peace</u>     | D. <u>meal</u>                   |
| 13. A. <u>garage</u>    | B. <u>evening</u>  | B. <u>extreme</u>   | C. <u>scene</u> D. <u>excite</u> |
| 14. A. <u>garage</u>    | B. <u>village</u>  | C. <u>message</u>   | D. <u>shortage</u>               |
| 15. A. <u>field</u>     | B. <u>niece</u>    | C. <u>quiet</u>     | D. <u>piece</u>                  |

**IV. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.**

- |                   |                   |                |              |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. historic    | B. direction      | C. museum      | D. gallery   |
| 2. A. statue      | B. palace         | C. arrive      | D. peaceful  |
| 3. A. beautiful   | B. difficult      | C. interesting | D. polluted  |
| 4. A. countryside | B. pagoda         | C. restaurant  | D. motorbike |
| 5. A. seafood     | B. famous         | C. police      | D. building  |
| 6. A. second      | B. picture        | C. railway     | D. arrive    |
| 7. A. station     | B. enjoy          | C. quiet       | D. friendly  |
| 8. A. busy        | B. friendly loser | C. remind      | D. normal    |

9. A. traffic B. seafood C. building D. direct  
10. A. present B. along C. workshop D. suburb

## C

## VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR- COMMUNICATION

**I. Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in brackets. Choose from one of the words in the box. Use each word once only.**

|                   |               |              |                  |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>artificial</b> | <b>easy</b>   | <b>even</b>  | <b>expensive</b> | <b>modern</b> |
| <b>peaceful</b>   | <b>public</b> | <b>rough</b> | <b>shallow</b>   | <b>small</b>  |

- Are the flowers in that window \_\_\_\_\_ ? **(real)**
- The water is quite \_\_\_\_\_ around here. **(deep)**
- I think this is a \_\_\_\_\_ tooth path. **(private)**
- We are now living in a \_\_\_\_\_ area of the city. **(historic)**
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to get a job in this town. **(difficult)**
- We live in a very \_\_\_\_\_ neighbourhood. **(noisy)**
- The sea is very \_\_\_\_\_ in this season. **(calm)**
- The houses with \_\_\_\_\_ numbers are on this side. **(odd)**
- The food in that restaurant is very \_\_\_\_\_. **(cheap)**
- They live in a \_\_\_\_\_ house in the country. **(big)**

**II. Choose the correct answers A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.**

- I love my neighbour hood because it is \_\_\_\_\_. There are not many cars.  
A. peaceful B. crowded C. expensive D. noisy
- The food here is more \_\_\_\_\_ and cheaper than the food in my hometown.  
A. convenient B. delicious C. modern D. boring
- The Red river is one of the longest \_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.  
A. lakes B. cities C. countries D. rivers
- Life in the country is \_\_\_\_\_. There aren't many things to do there.  
A. boring B. peaceful C. quiet D. busy
- Ha Noi is \_\_\_\_\_ than Hoi An.  
A. noisier B. more noisy C. noisy D. more noisily
- Things at a supermarket are more \_\_\_\_\_ than things at a village market.  
A. busy B. expensive C. crowded D. sleepy
- This book is \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like it.  
A. interesting B. cheap C. boring D. busy
- The town has many motorbikes. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boring B. peaceful C. quiet D. busy
- \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger, London or Rome?  
A. Where B. Which C. What D. When
- Their \_\_\_\_\_ makes me happy.  
A. friendly B. friendliness C. unfriendliness D. friendship
- Ha Noi is not \_\_\_\_\_ from Kuala Lumpur  
A. difference B. different C. differently D. differ
- The \_\_\_\_\_ language in Malaysia is Bahasa Malaysia.  
A. nation B. national C. nationally D. nationwide
- What time do you go \_\_\_\_\_ school?  
A. to B. for C. against D. at
- I am going to take part \_\_\_\_\_ English speaking club.  
A. in B. for C. off D. on
- My neighbourhood is much \_\_\_\_\_ than his.  
A. more exciting B. exciting C. most exciting D. excitingly
- Travelling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ than travelling by air.  
A. more cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. most cheap
- Can you tell us the \_\_\_\_\_ to Tan Ky house?  
A. road B. street C. way D. instruction

18. Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ than you.  
A. good B. well C. better D. best
19. Nam is the most \_\_\_\_\_ student in his class.  
A. friend B. friendly C. friendliness D. friendship
20. Going by taxi is more \_\_\_\_\_ than going by bus.  
A. cheaper B. faster C. inconvenient D. expensive
21. The roads in this town are \_\_\_\_\_ than the roads in the city.  
A. more narrow B. narrower C. more narrower D. most narrow
22. Air quality in the area is much \_\_\_\_\_ than it used to be a few years ago.  
A. badder B. more bad C. most bad D. worse
23. Life in a big city is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in the countryside.  
A. most expensive B. more better C. better D. more expensive
24. Staying in a hotel is often \_\_\_\_\_ than in a guest house.  
A. more good B. more better C. better D. best
25. "Is there a square in your neighbour hood?" \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. The square is beautiful. B. No, there isn't.  
C. My neighbour hood is big. D. The square is in the neighbour hood.
26. "Excuse me. Could you tell us the way to the cinema?" \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Don't do that. B. I'm sorry I don't like films.  
C. Sure. Go straight ahead. Then turn right. D. I have a class.
27. "Let's go to Chua Cau!" " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Go straight and turn right. C. I think we're lost.  
B. That's a great idea. D. There's girl.  
Let's ask her.
28. "Excuse me. Where is the nearest gym, please?" \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Yes, there's one next to the supermarket.  
B. Cross the road. Then go straight. It's right on your left.  
C. Oh, I am sorry. I can't go to the gym.  
D. So if there is, what will you do?
29. "Is your city green?" \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Yes, it is. It has a lot of trees. B. No, our city is blue.  
C. I don't talk to you. D. I am colouring it.
30. Lan: "Why don't we take a trip to my home town?"  
Nam: " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. Yes, we do. B. That's a good idea. C. Not at all. D. You're welcome.

**III. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.**

1. This park is more beautiful than that park.  
A. kind B. nice C. big D. small
2. This city is very historic.  
A. old B. quiet C. peaceful D. boring
3. The streets are very busy with a lot of traffic.  
A. modern B. peaceful C. noisy D. crowded
4. I think living in the countryside is peaceful.  
A. old B. quiet C. fresh D. boring
5. I like my bedroom very much because it's a wide room.  
A. large B. big C. great D. convenient

**IV. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.**

1. Is a house in the city more expensive than a house in the countryside?  
A. cheap B. convenient C. beautiful D. interesting

2. The weather here is very **hot** in the summer.  
A. cool                      B. warm                      C. cold                      D. fresh
3. She likes travelling to the **historic** places.  
A. quiet                      B. noisy                      C. beautiful                      D. modern
4. Living in the city is more **interesting** than living in the country.  
A. boring                      B. happy                      C. exciting                      D. inconvenient
5. It's too **polluted** for me to live in this area.  
A. interesting                      B. fresh                      C. convenient                      D. comfortable

**V. Choose ONE suitable word / phrase to fill in each blank.**

|                |                |               |                |              |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>station</b> | <b>gallery</b> | <b>temple</b> | <b>turning</b> | <b>cross</b> |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|

1. The boy showed the tourists the way to Ngoc Son \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My brother told me to take the second \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.
3. Nick and Nam decided to go to Sen art \_\_\_\_\_.
4. To go to the cathedral, \_\_\_\_\_ the road and turn right.
5. Tom asked the locals how to get to Giap Bat railway \_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Complete the following sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one I bought last week. **(interesting)**
2. My father's new office is \_\_\_\_\_ than his old one. **(modern)**
3. Eating at home is \_\_\_\_\_ than eating out. **(healthy)**
4. My neighbourhood is \_\_\_\_\_ than Nam's. **(crowded)**
5. The weather in Da Lat is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in Hanoi. **(cool)**
6. David's car is \_\_\_\_\_ than Peter's car. **(new)**
7. The first calculation is \_\_\_\_\_ than the second calculation. **(easy)**
8. Our neighbourhood is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours. **(peaceful)**
9. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in Ha Noi than in Lai Chau. **(hot)**
10. The service in shop 1 is \_\_\_\_\_ than in shop 2. **(good)**
11. Street food in your neighbourhood is \_\_\_\_\_ than that in my neighbourhood. **(good)**
12. The countryside is \_\_\_\_\_ than the city. **(peaceful)**
13. The weather in Cua Lo, Nghe An is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ than that in Ha Noi. **(hot/dry)**
14. The people in Hoi An are \_\_\_\_\_ than those in many other places I've ever been to. **(friendly)**
15. The museum is much \_\_\_\_\_ than we expected. **(far)**

**VII. Rearrange the sentences to make logical conversations.**

- A.**
- a. A lot of shops, a cinema, a library and a big park with a lake.
  - b. It's in the suburbs of the capital city.
  - c. What are there in the area?
  - d. Where is your neighbourhood?

**The correct order is:** \_\_\_\_\_

- B.**
- a. What are your favorite places in your neighbourhood?
  - b. The air is quite polluted because there are some factories around.
  - c. Is it a nice place to live in?
  - d. The park and the library, definitely! I really enjoy spending my free time reading in the library or jogging round the lake.
  - e. What don't you like about the area?
  - f. Yes. Though the air is not very fresh, my neighbourhood is very convenient and exciting. I love it here.

**The correct order is:** \_\_\_\_\_

**D READING**

### I. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

① If you are the type of person who loves to meet many different people from different cultures and social status, then the city is better for you. The city is where people from all different background and status come to work and live because everything so centralized in the city. The city's population is also more concentrated, so you also have a higher chance of meeting people. In the country, the distance between other people is harder, so it is less convenient to meet other people. Hence, if you want a busy social life, the city is better.

If you have asthma or you are really sensitive to population, then the country lifestyle is best for you. In the country there is much less population because there are fewer cars, traffic and industrial **plants** in the country. There are also more trees, rivers and other natural scenery. If you want your kids to run around in open safe environments, then the country is also much better.

1. You should live in the city if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you have asthma  
B. you have problems with breathing diseases  
C. you want to meet people from different social status  
D. you want your children to run around in open environments
2. The country life is better for you if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you love to meet people from different cultures  
B. you want a busy social life  
C. you would like to work for international companies  
D. you are really sensitive to pollution
3. There is much less pollution in the country than in the city because  
A. everything is so centralized in the city  
B. there are not as many cars in the country as in the city  
C. the distance between other people is harder  
D. there are much more trees in the city
4. The word "**plants**" in the passage means  
A. factories                      B. trees                      C. buildings                      D. restaurants
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. The population in the city is concentrated.  
B. You have higher opportunities of meeting people in the city.  
C. There is more traffic in the country than in the city.  
D. The environment in the country is safer than in the city.

②

### NOISY NEIGHBOURS

Do you sometimes have problems with your neighbors such as noise or littering? Well, the people of Pilton in Somerset, England have such problems every summer. For three or four days every year, the village is full of people of all ages who comes here for the annual Glastonbury pop music festival. They usually stay in tents. Caravans and motorhomes. They leave drink cans and papers all over the streets. The music plays until the early hours of the morning, and you can hear people talking and singing all night. The quiet country village becomes a nightmare to live in and some villagers are even thinking of moving to another village. A villager said last year « I don't want to stop the Glastonbury Festival. I just want the fans to enjoy the festival during disturbing normal village life. »

1. What happened in Pilton, Somerset every summer?  
A. The villagers litter the streets.                      B. There is a pop music festival  
C. There are many villagers.                      D. The neighbors are noisy
2. Visitors litter the streets with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cans and papers                      B. caravans                      C. motorhomes                      D. tents
3. How long is the pop music festival every year?

- A. The whole summer  
C. Three or four days
- B. One night  
D. The whole year
4. What is Pilton like during the rest of the year ?  
A. noisy place      B. A quiet village      C. A nightmare      D. A music concert
5. The villagers just want to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put an end to the festival      B. stop the fans enjoying the festival  
C. move far away      D. have a normal life as usual

③ London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. There are a lot of cars in the city. People go everywhere by car, so traffic in the city centre is heavier than that in the suburbs. It is harder to find a place to park a car than to do it in other areas. The public means of transport is cheaper than cars but the Londoners prefer their own cars. Moreover, there are more and more tourists and visitors coming to London for sightseeing or shopping. At weekends, the streets are noisier and busier than they are on weekdays. Now, traffic jams are worse than ever before.

Although the living cost in the suburbs and the countryside is cheaper than that in the city centre, most young people prefer living in the city centre. London is richer than other cities in the United Kingdom, but it is more polluted because of the city industry, vehicles, and plenty of people.

1. How is the traffic in London?  
A. Traffic in the city centre is better than before.  
B. Traffic in the suburbs is better than before.  
C. Traffic in the city centre is heavier than that in the suburbs.  
D. Traffic in the suburbs is heavier than that in the city centre.
2. People in London prefer to go around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by their own cars  
B. by public means of transport  
C. by both their own cars and public means of transport  
D. by any vehicles
3. How are the streets in London at weekends?  
A. There is less traffic.      B. The streets are noisier.  
C. Traffic jams are better.      D. The traffic is not heavier.
4. The living cost in the city centre is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cheaper than that in the suburbs and the countryside  
B. not expensive but people like to live in the suburbs and the countryside  
C. not cheap so more people want to leave there now  
D. more expensive than that in the suburbs and the countryside
5. According to the passage, what is NOT true about London?  
A. London's public means of transport is more expensive than cars.  
B. There are a lot of people in the city centre, especially at weekends.  
C. More and more people come to London for sightseeing.  
D. London is richer than other cities in the United Kingdom.

## II. Read the text and decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

① I live in Newquay. It's a small town on the Atlantic coast in the south of England. It has got great beaches and it is the best place to surf in the UK. There are lots of surf schools where you can learn how to surf. I go surfing with my friends every weekend. My favourite place is Fistral Beach.

I love Newquay because there are lots of other things to do as well as surfing. If you like water sports, you can go kayaking or water-skiing. If you like animals, you can visit the Blue Reef Aquarium and see lots of different fish and even sharks. You can also go horse riding on the beach or visit Newquay Zoo. There are lots of other attractions too like mini golf and bowling. Come and see for yourself! GA

|  | T | F |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Newquay is in the south of England. |   |   |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 2. You cannot go surfing in Newquay.                     |  |  |
| 3. Alex doesn't like to do outdoor activities.           |  |  |
| 4. You can also go horse riding on the beach in Newquay. |  |  |
| 5. There is a zoo in Newquay.                            |  |  |

②

### My neighbourhood

My name is Nick. My neighbourhood is not in the city. It's in the suburbs. It is very peaceful and quiet. It is a new neighbourhood, and there are a lot of big houses and some apartment buildings. There are a lot of big trees and there aren't many cars so the streets are very clean.

There's a park in my neighbourhood, which has a small playground for children, I like to play baseball there with my friends after school.

There aren't any restaurants, bars or cinemas on my road. But, if you go to Main Street, you can find a lot of things to do.

I like my neighbourhood because it is very safe. There is no crime, and all of my neighbours take care of each other. I think I am lucky to live in my neighbourhood.

|   | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Nick's neighbourhood is old but peaceful and quiet                                   |   |   |
| 2. The streets are clean because there aren't many cars and the neighbourhood is green. |   |   |
| 3. Nick likes to play baseball with his friends after school.                           |   |   |
| 4. There are more things to do on Nick's road than on Main Street.                      |   |   |
| 5. Nick is happy about his neighbourhood.   |   |   |

### III. Read the text and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① My neighbour is John. He is from Australia. We have been friends for over a year. We both live in the countryside (1) \_\_\_\_\_ our family. John's parents are farmers. He often helps (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to look after vegetables in the garden in his free time. He likes growing vegetables and flowers. He'd like to be a farmer in the future and to work on a farm. He thinks farming (3) \_\_\_\_\_ exciting and interesting. Now he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ biology hard at school. He wants to be good at biology (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it's important for his future job.

- |             |            |                |               |
|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. with  | B. of      | C. for         | D. at         |
| 2. A. him   | B. they    | C. them        | D. her        |
| 3. A. are   | B. be      | C. is          | D. has        |
| 4. A. study | B. studied | C. is studying | D. will study |
| 5. A. or    | B. because | C. but         | D. and        |

### IV. Read the text. Match the paragraph headings 1-4 with the paragraphs A - D.

- Great places for picnics
- Transport options
- Shopping in central London
- Evening entertainment

### A weekend in London

**A** \_\_\_\_\_

London's parks are beautiful. Hyde Park has a famous lake, the Serpentine - and from May to September, you can swim there. And Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo. But most visitors to the parks just go for a walk, or sit and relax with some food.

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

Many visitors come to London to buy souvenirs or the latest fashions. Oxford Street is very popular with young tourists. Harrods, the famous department store, is near Hyde Park, and Convent Garden Market has lots of different shops.

**C** \_\_\_\_\_

The West End of London is famous for its theatres. There are about forty different theatres in this part of the city and you can usually get tickets on the day. Musicals are very popular with tourists, but you can see every kind of show from comedy to classics.

## D

Like all big cities, there is a lot of traffic in London and driving a car there for the first time is not easy. But there are other ways to travel. Take an underground train from one of 274 stations in London. Or you can stop a 'black cab' (a London taxi) in the street.

## E WRITING

### I. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. the food / friendlier, / here / are / The people / better than/ other places/ in / and / is / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. two things / my neighbourhood / However, / dislike / I / there are / about / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. like / many things / about / neighbourhood / There are/ I / my/.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. in Ha Noi/ less delicious / The seafood / more expensive / is / that in Nha Trang/ and / than / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. busy and crowded, / / and / The streets / quite polluted / are / is / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Da Nang / noisier / The streets / than those in Hue / are / crowded / in / and / more / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. going/ going/ by/ by/ car/ bicycle/ than/ is/ faster  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. street/ there/ is/ post office/ at/ corner/ a/ the/ of/ the  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. this/ we/ shall/ what/ do/ Saturday evening?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. in/ is/ suburbs/ Da Nang City/ my neighbourhood/ the/ of  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. me/ you/ can/ the/ to/ tell/ way/ Ben Thanh Market?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. The / very / friendly / are / here / and / helpful / people / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. dinner?/ we/ go/ shall/ to/ the/ after/ cinema  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. is/ Ho Chi Minh City/ busy and crowded/ for/ too/ me  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. It's / because / big supermarket / very convenient / there is a / near my house / .  
\_\_\_\_\_

### II. Write the full sentences use the words given.

1. people/ your/ city/ friendly/ and/ open/ than/ many/ other/ place.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. one/ thing/ not like/ new neighbourhood/ that/ it/ very/ noisy/.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. weather/ here/ hot/ and/ dry/ than/ your/ country/.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. one/ good/ things/ live/ neighbourhood/ that/ food/ cheap/.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. there/ be/ many/ new/ shop/ near/ here/ so/ streets/ busy/ day/.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**III. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets. You may need to change the word. Write no more than THREE words.**

1. Life is more convenient in the city centre than in the suburbs. **(less)**
2. Their neighbourhood is not as clean as my neighbourhood. **(polluted)**
3. There are more high-rise buildings in Shanghai than in Ha Noi. **(modern)**
4. I like my neighbourhood most because other places are not as peaceful. **(as)**
5. Cua Lo is closer to Ha Noi than Hue. **(far)**

**IV. Combine the two sentences using comparative adjective in brackets**

1. The road systems in developed countries are much better than those in developing countries. **(bad)**
2. A hotel room costs \$20 a night. A guesthouse room costs \$15 a night. **(cheap)**
3. Martin's house is \$100,000. Henry's house is \$150,000. **(expensive)**
4. This valley is about 300m deep. That valley is about 310m deep. **(deep)**
5. This square is about 7,500m<sup>2</sup>. That square is about 7,000m<sup>2</sup>. **(big)**
6. Her mother is 37 years old. Her father is 38 years old. **(old)**
7. Our building has 33 floors. Their building has 15 floors. **(tall)**
8. My house is 3km from school. His house is 5km from school. **(far)**

**V. Rewrite each sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one.**

1. Hoa is taller than Chau.  
Chau is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The museum is bigger than the art gallery.  
The Art gallery \_\_\_\_\_
3. The market is older than the shopping centre.  
The shopping centre \_\_\_\_\_
4. The food here is worse than my cooking.  
My cooking \_\_\_\_\_
5. My computer is newer than my mobile phone.  
My mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_
6. A town house is more modern than a country house.  
A country house \_\_\_\_\_
7. The streets in Ha Noi are noisier than those in Hoi An.  
The streets in Hoi An \_\_\_\_\_
8. Could you show me the way to the post office?  
Could you tell me how \_\_\_\_\_
9. The cathedral is in front of the art gallery.  
The art gallery \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is there a square in your neighbourhood?  
Does your neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_
11. The Blue hotel is cheaper than the Green Hotel.  
The Green Hotel \_\_\_\_\_
12. The square in Hoi An is smaller than the square in Ha Noi.

