



## UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

### PART I. THEORY

#### A. VOCABULARY

| No  | Words             | Type   | Pronunciation           | Meaning                                  |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|--|
| 1.  | life              | (n)    | /laɪf/                  | cuộc sống, đời sống                      |
| 2.  | countryside       | (n)    | /'kʌntrisaɪd/           | Miền quê, vùng nông thôn                 |
| 3.  | harvest           | (n, v) | /'hɑ:vɪst/              | vụ gặt, vụ thu hoạch; gặt hái, thu hoạch |
| 4.  | harvest time      |        | /'hɑ:vɪst taɪm/         | thời gian thu hoạch                      |
| 5.  | harvester         | (n)    | /'hɑ:vɪstə(r)/          | máy gặt                                  |
| 6.  | combine harvester |        | /kəm'baɪn 'hɑ:vɪstə(r)/ | máy gặt đập liên hợp                     |
| 7.  | load              | (v)    | /ləʊd/                  | chất, chở                                |
| 8.  | unload            | (v)    | /.ʌn'ləʊd/              | dỡ hàng                                  |
| 9.  | milk              | (v)    | /mɪlk/                  | vắt sữa                                  |
| 10. | milk cows         |        | /mɪlk kaʊz/             | vắt sữa bò                               |
| 11. | feed              | (v)    | /fi:d/                  | cho ăn, nuôi                             |
| 12. | feed pigs         |        | /fi:d pɪgz/             | nuôi heo                                 |
| 13. | catch             | (v)    | /kætʃ/                  | đánh được, câu được (cá)                 |
| 14. | catch fish        |        | /kætʃ fɪʃ/              | đánh bắt cá                              |
| 15. | dry               | (v)    | /draɪ/                  | phơi khô, sấy khô                        |
| 16. | dry rice          |        | /draɪ raɪs/             | phơi lúa                                 |
| 17. | plough            | (v)    | /plʌʊ/                  | cày                                      |
| 18. | plough fields     |        | /plʌʊ fi:ldz/           | cày ruộng                                |
| 19. | village           | (n)    | /'vɪlɪdʒ/               | làng, xã                                 |
| 20. | villager          | (n)    | /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/           | Người trong làng, dân làng               |



|     |                             |       |                              |                                     |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 21. | herd                        | (v)   | /hɜ:d/                       | chăn giữ (vật nuôi)                 |
| 22. | buffalo                     | (n)   | /'bʌfələʊ/                   | con trâu                            |
| 23. | herd the buffaloes and cows |       | /hɜ:d ðə 'bʌfələʊz ənd kaʊz/ | chăn giữ trâu bò                    |
| 24. | paddy                       | (n)   | /'pædi/                      | thóc, lúa                           |
| 25. | paddy field                 |       | /'pædi fi:ld/                | ruộng lúa                           |
| 26. | bamboo dancing              |       | /'bæm'bu: 'dɑ:nsɪŋ/          | nhảy sạp, múa sạp                   |
| 27. | dragon-snake                | (n)   | /'dræɡən- sneɪk/             | trò chơi rồng rắn lên mây           |
| 28. | envy                        | (v)   | /'envi/                      | ghen tị                             |
| 29. | crop                        | (n)   | /krɒp/                       | vụ, mùa                             |
| 30. | gather the crop             |       | /'gæðə(r) ðə krɒp/           | thu hoạch vụ mùa                    |
| 31. | cattle                      | (n)   | /'kætl/                      | gia súc                             |
| 32. | poultry                     | (n)   | /'pəʊltri/                   | gia cầm                             |
| 33. | orchard                     | (n)   | /'ɔ:tʃəd/                    | vườn cây ăn quả                     |
| 34. | ancient                     | (adj) | /'eɪnʃənt/                   | xưa, cổ                             |
| 35. | observe                     | (v)   | /əb'zɜ:v/                    | quan sát                            |
| 36. | lighthouse                  | (n)   | /'laɪthaʊs/                  | đèn biển, hải đăng                  |
| 37. | canal                       | (n)   | /kə'næl/                     | kênh, sông đào                      |
| 38. | cultivate                   | (v)   | /'kʌltɪveɪt/                 | cày cấy, trồng trọt                 |
| 39. | stretch                     | (v)   | /stretʃ/                     | trải dài ra                         |
| 40. | picturesque                 | (adj) | /'pɪktʃə'resk/               | đẹp, gây ấn tượng mạnh (phong cảnh) |
| 41. | vast                        | (adj) | /vɑ:st/                      | rộng lớn, mênh mông, bao la         |

### Word form

| Verb             | Noun                    | Adjective                | Adverb |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| <b>collect</b>   | collection<br>collector | collective               |        |
| <b>cultivate</b> | cultivation             | cultivable<br>cultivated |        |
| <b>disturb</b>   | disturbance             | disturbing               |        |

|  |             |            |  |
|--|-------------|------------|--|
|  |             | disturbed  |  |
|  | convenience | convenient |  |

## B. GRAMMAR

### 1. Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn của trạng từ)

#### a. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn và trạng từ dài

- Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ chỉ có một âm tiết.

##### Example:

fast: nhanh                      hard: vất vả                      high: cao  
late: muộn                      near: gần                      far: xa

- Trạng từ dài là những trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, thường kết thúc bằng -ly.

##### Example:

slowly: chậm, chậm                      quickly: nhanh                      efficiently: hiệu quả  
chạp  
carefully: cẩn thận                      popularly: phổ biến                      frequently: thường xuyên

→ Các trạng từ dài thường được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ly vào sau tính từ.

fluent                      → fluently  
sad                      → sadly  
recent                      → recently  
strange                      → strangely

#### b. Cấu trúc so sánh hơn của trạng từ (mở rộng tính từ)

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Adj/ Adv ngắn</b> | S + V + <b>Adj/ Adv ngắn + -er + than</b> + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause<br><b>Example:</b> Cars move faster than motorbikes.<br>She studies harder than she used to do in the past. |
| <b>Adj/ Adv dài</b>  | S + V + <b>more + Adj/ Adv dài + than</b> + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause<br><b>Example:</b> He runs more slowly than I do.<br>Susan speaks French more fluently than her sister.     |

#### ✚ Cách thêm -er vào sau trạng từ ngắn

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| + Thêm <b>-er</b> vào sau hầu hết trạng từ ngắn.<br>fast                      → faster<br>hard                      → harder<br>high                      → higher | + Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng <b>e</b> thì chỉ thêm <b>r</b> .<br>late                      → later | + Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng <b>ly</b> , <b>đổi y</b> thành <b>i</b> rồi thêm <b>er</b> .<br>early                      → earlier |
|--|---|--|

#### ✚ Cách thêm more vào trước trạng từ dài

Với trạng từ dài, ta giữ nguyên trạng từ và thêm more vào phía trước.

slowly                      → more slowly  
quickly                      → more quickly  
happily                      → more happily  
carefully                      → more carefully  
healthily                      → more healthily  
intelligently                      → more intelligently  
ly

#### ✚ Một số trạng từ bất quy tắc

Một số trạng từ không theo quy tắc trên mà có dạng so sánh hơn riêng biệt.

good/well (tốt)                      → better (tốt hơn)  
bad/ badly (tệ)                      → worse (tệ hơn)  
many/ much (nhiều)                      → more (nhiều hơn)

|             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| far (xa)    | → farther/ further (xa hơn) |
| little (ít) | → less (ít hơn)             |

### c. Các trường hợp dùng dạng so sánh hơn của trạng từ

Chúng ta dùng dạng so sánh hơn của trạng từ khi muốn so sánh cách thức, thời điểm, tần suất hay mức độ mà một hành động được thực hiện.

**Example:** Tom runs faster than his brother.

Mai solves the problem more exactly than Nam.

#### Ghi chú:

Chúng ta có thể dùng từ và cụm từ nhấn mạnh như a bit, a little (bit), much, a lot, far để nhấn mạnh sự so sánh.

**Example:** Monkeys jump a lot higher than cats.

Sam drives a little (bit) more carefully than Tom.

## C. PRONUNCIATION

### Sound /ə/ and /ɪ/

#### 1. Nguyên âm ngắn /ə/

##### a. Cách phát âm

- /ə/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Khi phát âm âm này, chúng ta mở miệng tự nhiên, môi và lưỡi để thư giãn sau đó phát âm /ə/.
- Âm /ə/ được phát ra ngắn, gọn và dứt khoát, khi phát âm xong lưỡi vẫn giữ nguyên.



##### b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /ə/

✓ **Dấu hiệu 1:** “a” được phát âm là /ə/

|             |                 |                      |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| banana      | /bəˈnænə/       | quả chuối            |
| apartment   | /əˈpɑ:rtmənt/   | căn hộ               |
| separate    | /ˈseprət/       | chia rẽ              |
| changeable  | /ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl/   | có thể thay đổi được |
| balance     | /ˈbæləns/       | cân bằng             |
| explanation | /ˌekspləˈneɪʃn/ | sự giải thích        |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 2:** “e” được phát âm là /ə/

|           |             |                       |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| answer    | /ˈænsər/    | trả lời               |
| silent    | /ˈsaɪlənt/  | im lặng               |
| open      | /ˈəspən/    | mở ra                 |
| prudent   | /ˈpru:dənt/ | thận trọng            |
| generous  | /ˈdʒenərəs/ | rộng lượng, hào phóng |
| different | /ˈdɪfərənt/ | khác nhau             |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 3:** “o” được phát âm là /ə/

|          |              |            |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| atom     | /ˈætəm/      | nguyên tử  |
| compare  | /kəmˈpeə(r)/ | so sánh    |
| control  | /kənˈtrəʊl/  | kiểm soát  |
| freedom  | /ˈfri:dəm/   | sự tự do   |
| handsome | /ˈhænsəm/    | đẹp trai   |
| random   | /ˈrændəm/    | ngẫu nhiên |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 4:** “u” được phát âm là /ə/

|         |            |           |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| upon    | /əˈpɒn/    | bên trên  |
| picture | /ˈpɪktʃər/ | bức tranh |



|          |             |            |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| suggest  | /sə'dʒest/  | gợi ý      |
| surprise | /sər'praɪz/ | ngạc nhiên |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 5.** “ou” được phát âm là /ə/

|           |               |           |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| famous    | /'feɪməs/     | nổi tiếng |
| dangerous | /'deɪndʒərəs/ | nguy hiểm |
| anxious   | /'æŋkʃəs/     | lo âu     |

## 2. Nguyên âm ngắn /ɪ/

### a. Cách phát âm

- /ɪ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Khi phát âm, chúng ta đưa lưỡi hướng lên trên và ra phía trước, khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp, mở rộng miệng sang hai bên.



✓ **Dấu hiệu 1:** “a” được phát âm là /ɪ/ với những danh từ có hai âm “age”.

|          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| village  | /'vɪlɪdʒ/  | làng, xã                 |
| cottage  | /'kɒtɪdʒ/  | nhà tranh, lều tranh     |
| shortage | /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ | tình trạng thiếu hụt     |
| baggage  | /'bæɡɪdʒ/  | hành lý trang bị cầm tay |
| courage  | /'kʌrɪdʒ/  | lòng can đảm             |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 2:** “e” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ “be”, “de”, “re”, “em”, “en”, “ex” và “pre”.

|          |                |                     |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|
| become   | /'bɪ'kʌm/      | trở nên             |
| behave   | /'bɪ'heɪv/     | cư xử               |
| decide   | /'dɪ'saɪd/     | quyết định          |
| renew    | /'ri'nju:/'    | đổi mới             |
| return   | /'rɪ'tɜ:rn     | trở về, hoàn lại    |
| enslave  | /'ɪn'sleɪv/    | bắt làm nô lệ       |
| exchange | /'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ | trao đổi            |
| predict  | /'prɪ'dɪkt/    | dự đoán, đoán trước |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 3:** “i” được phát âm là /ɪ/ với từ kết thúc bằng i + một hoặc hai phụ âm.

|      |        |                        |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| win  | /'wɪn/ | chiến thắng            |
| miss | /'mɪs/ | nhớ                    |
| ship | /'ʃɪp/ | thuyền, tàu            |
| bit  | /'bɪt/ | miếng nhỏ, mẫu         |
| sit  | /'sɪt/ | ngồi                   |
| kit  | /'kɪt/ | đồ đạc, quần áo        |
| din  | /'dɪn/ | tiếng ồn ào (cười nói) |
| dim  | /'dɪm/ | mờ ảo, không rõ        |

✓ **Dấu hiệu 4:** “ui” được phát âm là /ɪ/

|          |               |                              |
|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
| build    | /'bɪld/       | xây cất                      |
| guilt    | /'ɡɪlt/       | tội lỗi                      |
| guinea   | /'ɡɪni/       | đồng tiền Anh (21 shillings) |
| guitar   | /'ɡɪ'tɑ:r/    | đàn ghi-ta                   |
| quilt    | /'kwɪlt/      | nệm bông                     |
| quixotic | /'kwɪk'sɒtɪk/ | hào hiệp, viễn vông          |



# PART II. LANGUAGE

## A. PHONETIC

**Exercise 1: Put the underlined words in the correct column depending on their pronunciation.**

|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| sil <u>e</u> nt  | pictur <u>e</u> | b <u>e</u> gin | apartm <u>e</u> nt | diff <u>e</u> rent | bett <u>e</u> r   | prud <u>e</u> nt | rand <u>o</u> m | w <u>i</u> n        |
| prett <u>y</u>   | banan <u>a</u>  | sof <u>a</u>   | lovel <u>y</u>     | separ <u>a</u> te  | sent <u>e</u> nce | bunn <u>y</u>    | g <u>i</u> ve   | engine <u>e</u> r   |
| capacit <u>y</u> | mic <u>i</u> ke | cit <u>y</u>   | kick               | hand <u>s</u> o    | wid <u>t</u> h    | genero           | bu <u>i</u> ld  | explanat <u>i</u> o |
| /ə/              |                 |                |                    |                    | /ɪ/               |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |
|                  |                 |                |                    |                    |                   |                  |                 |                     |

**Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

- |                            |                      |                       |                     |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. n <u>o</u> rmal      | B. visit <u>o</u> rs | C. transp <u>o</u> rt | D. ch <u>o</u> re   |
| 2. A. bas <u>i</u> c       | B. maj <u>o</u> r    | C. craft              | D. rac <u>i</u> ng  |
| 3. A. cer <u>e</u> mony    | B. c <u>u</u> ltural | C. catt <u>e</u>      | D. c <u>o</u> stume |
| 4. A. countr <u>y</u>      | B. cl <u>o</u> ud    | C. loudl <u>y</u>     | D. m <u>o</u> use   |
| 5. A. cam <u>e</u> l       | B. catt <u>e</u>     | C. padd <u>y</u>      | D. buffal <u>o</u>  |
| 6. A. entert <u>a</u> in   | B. rain              | C. air                | D. strain           |
| 7. A. traff <u>i</u> c     | B. relat <u>i</u> ve | C. traged <u>y</u>    | D. jam              |
| 8. A. apartm <u>e</u> nt   | B. offer             | C. prefer             | D. another          |
| 9. A. creat <u>e</u>       | B. peac <u>e</u> ful | C. increas <u>e</u>   | D. easil <u>y</u>   |
| 10. A. accessib <u>l</u> e | B. pressur <u>e</u>  | C. illn <u>e</u> ss   | D. success          |

**Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                   |                 |              |                |    |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----|
| 1. A. charade     | B. transport    | C. expect    | D. paddy       |    |
| 2. A. popular     | B. calculus     | C. beehive   | D. disturb     |    |
| 3. A. harvest     | B. collect      | C. peaceful  | D. whisper     |    |
| 4. A. opportunity | B. inconvenient | C. facility  | D. optimistic  |    |
| 5. A. activity    | B. traditional  | C. majority  | D. population  |    |
| 6. A. nomadic     | B. generous     | C. colourful | D. countryside |    |
| 7. A. leisure     | B. beehive      | C. unique    | D. ethnic      |    |
| 8. A. heritage    | B. pasture      | C. virtual   | D. detest      |    |
| 9. A. festival    | B. nomadic      | C. ornament  | D. turmeric    |    |
| 10. custom        | A. addicted     | B. socialise | C. terraced    | D. |

## B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1: Match the words with their meanings.**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. canal    | A. a person who lives in a village   |
| 2. cattle   | B. a machine for harvesting crops  |
| 3. villager | C. an area of land where fruit trees are grown                                 |
| 4. orchard  | D. a tower that contains a strong light to warn and guide ships near the coast |



**Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

1. Russia is a \_\_\_\_\_ country with a lot of natural resources.  
A. vast                      B. envious                      C. cultivable                      D. far
2. Farmers often leave the rice in the sun to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. damp                      B. wet                      C. warm                      D. dry
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the buffalo-drawn cart with hay.  
A. built                      B. hugged                      C. loaded                      D. milked
4. Farmers always need extra help with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accident                      B. harvest                      C. explosion                      D. cattle
5. I am \_\_\_\_\_ on visiting my grandparents' on the weekend.  
A. fond                      B. keen                      C. interested                      D. bored
6. My uncle raises a herd of \_\_\_\_\_ on his farm.  
A. cattle                      B. fruit                      C. countryside                      D. village
7. Farmers in Ly Nhon are \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard after they have harvested all the fields.  
A. drying rice                      B. washing clothes                      C. dragon-snake                      D. milk cows
8. Can Gio is a suitable place to plant \_\_\_\_\_ suitable for saline soils.  
A. cattle                      B. villagers                      C. orchards                      D. cows
9. At the weekend, my family and I went to the countryside to visit our grandparents. On the way,  
we encountered many houses with \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.  
A. ancient                      B. disturbing                      C. vast                      D. envious
10. The experience of \_\_\_\_\_ cows at Long Thanh dairy farm is a very memorable memory from my travels.  
A. herding                      B. envying                      C. catching                      D. milking
11. We really enjoyed flying kites over the green rice \_\_\_\_\_ during our picnic last year.  
A. facilities                      B. hays                      C. fields                      D. collections
12. We are looking forward to a bumper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lighthouse                      B. village                      C. countryside                      D. crop
13. I used to go \_\_\_\_\_ buffaloes when I was small.  
A. herding                      B. swimming                      C. hiking                      D. cooking
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes into the trucks.  
A. harvested                      B. loaded                      C. caught                      D. observed
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the hardest but the most important time to people living in the countryside.  
A. Tet holiday                      B. Harvest time                      C. Daylight                      D. Travelling time
16. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the city than it is in the country.  
A. noisily                      B. more noisier                      C. noisier                      D. noisy
17. The English test was \_\_\_\_\_ than I thought it would be.  
A. the easier                      B. more easy                      C. easiest                      D. easier
18. English is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ than Math.



- A. harder  
D. the hardest
19. Her office is \_\_\_\_\_ away than mine.  
A. father  
D. farer
20. The streets in cities are \_\_\_\_\_ than those in the countryside.  
A. crowded  
B. more crowded  
C. crowdeder  
D. less crowded
21. City drivers have to drive \_\_\_\_\_ than country ones.  
A. more careful  
B. more careless  
C. more carefully  
D. more carelessly
22. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ hers.  
A. cheap than  
B. cheaper  
C. more cheap than  
D. cheaper than
23. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than David.  
A. handsome  
C. more handsome  
B. the more handsome  
D. the most handsome
24. He did the test \_\_\_\_\_ I did.  
A. as bad as  
B. badder than  
C. more badly than  
D. worse than
25. My new sofa is \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one.  
A. more comfortable  
C. more comfortabler  
B. comfortably  
D. comfortable
26. A boat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a plane.  
A. slower  
B. slowest  
C. more slow  
D. more slower
27. My sister dances \_\_\_\_\_ than me.  
A. gooder  
B. weller  
C. better  
D. more good
28. This road is \_\_\_\_\_ than that road.  
A. narrower  
B. narrow  
C. the most narrow  
D. more narrower
29. He drives \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.  
A. more careful than  
C. more carefully than  
B. more carefully  
D. as careful as
30. Things in the city are \_\_\_\_\_ than in the country.  
A. moderner  
B. more moderner  
C. modern  
D. more modern
31. John invited Ann to join his family on \_\_\_\_\_ to his home village about 60 kilometers to the north of Ha Noi.  
A. a two-day trip  
B. two- days trip  
C. a two- days trip  
D. a trip two days
32. After an hour walking between the green paddy \_\_\_\_\_, we finally reached the village entrance.  
A. places  
B. fields  
C. yards  
D. courts
33. The small bamboo forest \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance to the village makes it picturesque.  
A. at  
B. in  
C. on  
D. to
34. Alice met Aly's family at his house \_\_\_\_\_ the early morning.  
A. on  
B. at  
C. in  
D. about
35. We can enjoy the fresh air and beauty in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. city  
B. factory  
C. countryside  
D. gas station

**Exercise 3: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

1. Nomadic people live in a **ger**. It keeps them cool in summer and warm in winter.  
A. house  
B. circular tent  
C. cave  
D. yatch
2. The nomads move two or three times a year to look for new **pastures**  
A. food  
B. places  
C. grasslands  
D. lifestyles
3. life in the city is more **exciting** than in the country.  
A. boring  
B. interesting  
C. convenient  
D. beautiful
4. That village is very **peaceful**, so we like to live there.  
A. noisy  
B. quiet  
C. boring  
D. skillful



5. I **don't like** living in the country.

A. dislike

B. hate

C. enjoy

D. A and B are

correct

**Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

1. The life in the countryside is very **quiet** and relaxing

A. noisy

B. exciting

C. modern

D. hard

2. City people seem to react more **quickly** to changes than country people.

A. noisy

B. slow

C. slowly

D. fast

3. A buffalo ploughs **better** than a horse.

A. well

B. bad

C. badly

D. worse

4. This exercise is more **difficult** than that one.

A. easy

B. boring

C. good

D. easily

5. Life in the city is **more convenient** and exciting than life in the country.

A. inconvenient

B. more inconvenient

C. slow

D. A and B are

correct

**Exercise 5: Circle the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1. City people seem to react quicklier / more quickly to changes than countryside people.

2. She came to the party later / more lately than her friends.

3. Does a computer work at calculus more fast / faster than a human being?

4. Nga writes English essays better / more well than Mai.

5. Nick can jump higher / more high than Mike.

6. Today it's raining more heavily / heavilier than it was yesterday.

7. Juice contains more / many vitamins than coke.

8. The farmers in my village work hard / harder than the ones here.

9. People in rural areas talk optimistically / more optimistically than city people.

10. Ms. Sarah dances more beautifully / beautifully than Ms. Susan.

**Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are very friendly and hospitable.

(village)

2. My grandfather owns a valuable \_\_\_\_\_ of stamps.

(collect)

3. Spring coming, the hills are \_\_\_\_\_ with many species of wild flowers blooming.

(color)

4. Each nation tries to work hard to protect the world \_\_\_\_\_.

(peaceful)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ a camel is the most exciting activity I have ever experienced.

(ride)

6. Nomads usually move to get food and find lands to \_\_\_\_\_

(farmer)

7. Country children often react less quickly to technical \_\_\_\_\_ than city children.

(develop)

8. You must drive \_\_\_\_\_ on the city roads or you will take high risk of getting accidents.

(care)

9. During my stay in the village, I was \_\_\_\_\_ with several local farmers.

(friend)

10. Local people in the village often wear their \_\_\_\_\_ costumer during the festivals.

(tradition)

**Exercise 7: Complete the sentences, using the comparative form of the adverbs from the correspondent adjectives in the brackets.**

1. It usually rains \_\_\_\_\_ in Central Viet Nam than in other region.

(heavy)

2. I will have to try a bit \_\_\_\_\_ than this.

(hard)

3. The hall was lighted \_\_\_\_\_ than the corridors.

(bright)

4. Time goes by \_\_\_\_\_ when we are busy.

(quick)



5. Our family has lived \_\_\_\_\_ in the country than in the town since last year. (happy)
6. The boys were playing the game \_\_\_\_\_ than the girls. (noisy)
7. This task can be completed \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (easy)
8. A tractor can plough \_\_\_\_\_ than a buffalo or a horse. (good)

**Exercise 8: Use the adjective in brackets in their correct forms of comparison to complete the sentences.**

1. Tea is \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. (cheap)
2. The new harvest machine is \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one. (effective)
3. The countryside is \_\_\_\_\_ the town. (beautiful)
4. A tractor is \_\_\_\_\_ a buffalo. (powerful)
5. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ me. (tall)
6. Blue whales are \_\_\_\_\_ elephants. (heavy)
7. The Mekong River is \_\_\_\_\_ the Red River. (long)
8. Do you think English is \_\_\_\_\_ French in grammar? (easy)
9. My new bed is \_\_\_\_\_ my old bed. (comfortable)
10. The film about my village town is \_\_\_\_\_ the book. (interesting)

**Exercise 9: There are ten mistakes in this passage. Can you find and correct them?**

Last summer Tuan invited me go to his village in Thai Binh Province with his father. It's harvest time, so all people there were very busy. The villagers got up very early and go to the field to cut rice, load it onto buffalo-drawn carts or tractor and drove it home. Tuan's father helped his parents on the farm work. Tuan and I followed his father to go to the fields. There was so many space and I love the vast open space, the fresh air and the feel of freedom in the countryside. We would run around the fields and shout out loudly without disturbing anybody. I have never saw any interesting place like this. In the afternoon, some of Tuan's cousins take us to the fields to fly kites - It's was so exciting!

In the next morning, Tuan and I went to the market with his grandmother. There were many interesting thing there. Locals sell their home -made products and many fresh fruits such as bananas, oranges, apples and they also sold animals such as chickens, geese, ducks, cats, dogs and pigs. I enjoyed the atmosphere there.

The trip to the countryside gave me my first experience of farm work: cutting rice, dry rice, planting vegetables, collecting potatoes. It's really unforgettable!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.**

1. I am not sure who lives happier: nomads or city dwellers.  
 A. who                      B. lives                      C. happier                      D. city dwellers
2. A camel runs much more slowly as a horse.  
 A. A                      B. runs                      C. much                      D. as
3. City people seem to react quickly to changes than in the countryside.  
 A. seem                      B. quickly                      C. than                      D. the
4. My father used to hate eat sea food, but now he likes doing it.  
 A. used                      B. eat                      C. but                      D. doing

5. How many water do you drink everyday?

- A. How many                      B. do                                      C. drink                                      D. everyday

## PART III. SKILLS

### A. LISTENING

**Exercise 1: Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:**

1. Where is Nguyen now?  
 A. countryside                      B. large village                      C. Ha noi                                      D. small village
2. When was he able to make new friends?  
 A. on his 4<sup>th</sup> day                      B. on his 3<sup>rd</sup> day                      C. on his 2<sup>nd</sup> day                      D. on his 1<sup>st</sup> day
3. What is Nguyen's kite like?  
 A. small                                      B. big                                      C. large and colorful                      D. short
4. Does Nick want to be there with Nguyen?  
 A. Yes, he did                      B. Yes, he does                      C. No, he doesn't                      D. No, he don't

**Exercise 2: Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.**

| Statements   | True/ False |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Nguyen think country life could be so interesting.        | _____       |
| 2. Nguyen never joins the boys in herding the buffaloes.     | _____       |
| 3. Nick would like to visit the countryside at harvest time. | _____       |
| 4. Rice is transported home on trucks.                       | _____       |

### B. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

1. - **Lan:** "Have you ever ridden a cart?" - **Nam:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 A. Yes, we do.                      B. That's a good idea.                      C. No, but I'd like to.  
 D. Not at all.
2. - **Nick:** You've made new friends? - **Aly:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 A. Yes, I did.                                      B. Yeah- right on the first day.  
 C. Yes, please.                                      D. You're welcome.
3. - **Ba:** "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.
4. - **Nick:** "How is your stay there?" - **Nam:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 A. Yes, please.                      B. So exciting.                      C. Never mind.                      D. Sure
5. - **Lan:** "What are you doing there?" - **Nam:** " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 A. Lots of things.                      B. Good idea.                      C. Ok.                                      D. Not at all.

**Exercise 2: Complete the conversation, using the phrases/sentences (A-H) given.**

**A.** It's a real life, I think.  
**B.** You don't worry about delay or being late any more.  
**C.** I see.  
**D.** the fresh air and the open space  
**E.** to make you fit and happy  
**F.** It's really interesting  
**G.** We can't enjoy social activities there, especially in the evening.  
**H.** the traffic systems in the city

- Nick:** Hi, Mai. Have you just come back from your stay in the countryside?
- Mai:** Yes, I stayed on my uncle's farm for the weekend. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nick:** Do you really like the life in the countryside? Why?
- Mai:** First, you can enjoy (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nick:** What do you mean, Mai?
- Mai:** In the countryside, we have the yard or the garden to play in. You can run around, kick a ball or chase butterflies. (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nick:** In my opinion, the countryside ... it's only nice if people are retired or they get old. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mai:** But in the country, you are not in a hurry. (5) \_\_\_\_\_. We can say "no" to traffic jams here.
- Nick:** Well, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are becoming much better. Anyway, we can ride a bicycle around (7) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mai:** (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe we can live in the town and go to the countryside at the weekend or during the summer holiday.

## TOPIC 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

### Part 1: Introduction and interview on familiar topics

1. The examiner asks the student about him/herself, his/her family, his/her hobbies, his/her favourite foods and drinks, and his/her studies, ...

2. What do you do in your free time?
3. Where do you live?
4. Do you like to live in the countryside or in the city?

### Part 2: Talk about life in the country.

#### **You should talk about:**

- A peaceful life (friendly, quiet, kind neighbors)
- A safe life (unpolluted, few accidents...)
- Enjoyable life (outdoor activities, festivals, beautiful sights...)

### Part 3:

1. Why do many people prefer country life to city life?
2. What will you do if you live in the countryside?

## C. READING

**Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

① Poor farmers use the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ land over and over. The land also needs a rest so that it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ be better and ready for the following crop. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ farmers must have food to support their lives. They cut down (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for firewood and for soil. In some areas where all trees are (5) \_\_\_\_\_, the land becomes a desert. No one wants to live in the desert, but people still need wood to prepare for their meals and warm them up in the winter. It's hard to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the awareness of the poor to save the environment for the future.

- |                   |            |            |             |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. similar     | B. same    | C. likely  | D. alike    |
| 2. A. will        | B. have    | C. used to | D. seems    |
| 3. A. Therefore   | B. However | C. So      | D. Moreover |
| 4. A. trees       | B. plants  | C. bushes  | D. leaves   |
| 5. A. disappeared | B. gone    | C. done    | D. made     |
| 6. A. seems       | B. rise    | C. raise   | D. height   |



② Last summer, Long went (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday for two weeks to the island of Cat Ba. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a hotel which had a wonderful swimming pool and beautiful views of the sea. It was in a village where the local people went fishing in the winter, and foreign visitors came in the summer.

Long spent his first day on the beach, but on the second day he felt very ill. First, he was too hot, then he was too cold. He couldn't understand why he felt (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that. So he went to see the local doctor, who was a very nice man, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ voice was so sweet.

"Summer is a time when people often feel ill," the doctor said. "It's too hot for most of us! (5) \_\_\_\_\_ this medicine, and stay out of the sun." Long took the doctor's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed in his room for the rest of his holiday. He soon felt better. "What a cheap holiday!" he thought happily.

- |              |           |                |           |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. to     | B. for    | C. on          | D. in     |
| 2. A. lived  | B. rented | C. hired       | D. stayed |
| 3. A. like   | B. as     | C. so          | D. Ø      |
| 4. A. spoke  | B. an     | C. who         | D. whose  |
| 5. A. Eat    | B. Drink  | C. Take        | D. Have   |
| 6. A. chance | B. advice | C. opportunity | D. advise |

**Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

⊙ With the habit of working in teams and being helpful to one other, villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising livestock and making handicrafts. They live in a small community with a temple or a communal cultural house where great events, such as festivals worshipping the village god and traditional games are organized. Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses lined up along central road and built on stilts to keep above flood waters. Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea as a means of livelihood. In the Central of Vietnam, a place suffering lots of natural disasters all the year round, citizens tend to be more **studious** and hard-working than those in regions with favourable conditions. People in the central highlands and the northern mountains live by growing rice, rubber trees coffee and tea as well as hunting.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Travel Center)

- Which can be the topic of the passage?
 

|                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Villagers across the country       | B. Villagers around the world  |
| C. Vietnamese life in the countryside | D. Vietnamese life in the city |
- Which activity is NOT MENTIONED as a way for villagers to earn their livings?
 

|            |            |             |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| A. Farming | B. Fishing | C. Studying | D. Hunting |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
- Why do Southern villagers need to build their houses on stilt?
 

|   |
|---|
| A. To protect the house from being attacked by wild animals |
| B. To protect the house from being flooded                  |
| C. To protect the house from earthquakes                    |
| D. To protect the house from evil things                    |
- Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
 

|   |
|---|
| A. There are many disasters in the Central of Vietnam               |
| B. Houses in the Southern part of Vietnam often                     |
| C. People in the Northern Mountainous earn their livings by hunting |
| D. Villagers often work individually                                |
- Which explanation has the closest meaning to the word "studious" in the passage?
 

|                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. spending a lot of time studying | B. lacking of academic knowledge |
| C. being lazy in studying          | D. being very intelligent        |

② Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

- According to the passage, living in the country has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - only good points
  - only bad points
  - both good and bad points
  - no disadvantages
- How many advantages does living in the county have?
  - two
  - three
  - four
  - no
- Living in the country is safer for young children because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - there is less traffic
  - there are few shops
  - there are fewer people
  - there are few services
- Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
  - It's hard to find entertainment in the country.
  - There are fewer shops and services in the country.
  - The country is only suitable for retired people.
- Having few friends is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - one of drawbacks to life in the country
  - the only disadvantage to living in the countryside
  - one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city
  - one of certain advantages to life outside the city

**Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F)**

City life has its advantages and disadvantages and so does country life; however, there seems to be an increased interest in the country, especially among young families. If you are thinking about moving to the country as well but are not sure if it is a good idea, it may help to look at the benefits of country life. In the country, you are woken up by the singing of the birds rather by the noise from the traffic. Homes in the countryside are surrounded by nature which has a soothing effect on both the mind and the body. Due to virtual absence of cars and factories, you will not be breathing any potentially toxic fumes in the country. Clean air is one of the main advantages of country life over city dwelling. In the country, everyone knows everyone and people actually say 'hello'. Communities in the country are much smaller but they are more connected and open. People in the country are really friendlier and are prepared to help without asking anything in return.

*(Source: Adapted from Country life)*

|   | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. More and more young families like living in the countryside.     |          |          |
| 2. Communities in the city are much smaller than those in the city. |          |          |
| 3. In the countryside, birds' singing is very noisy.                |          |          |
| 4. There are not many cars and factories in the countryside.        |          |          |
| 5. In the countryside, you shouldn't pay money when being helped.   |          |          |



**Exercise 4: Read the following passage. Decide if the statements from 1 to 4 are True or False and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for the questions 5 and 6.**

It was an unforgettable 3-day trip to the countryside to visit my grandparents last summer holiday. My family decided to go by motorcycle on this trip because we all wanted to enjoy the scenery and atmosphere along the road there. The air was so great and clear. We felt very excited about this place. After having lunch at my grandparents' house, we took a short nap and made all preparation to go fishing with grandparents in the afternoon. The lake beside the house had many fishes and we had a joyful fishing and a lot of dishes cooked with in the evening. It was our first day

On the second day, we got up early and rode bicycle around the village. The traffic was not heavy. We went along the small roads, had lunch under the shade of an old banyan tree and saw the children playing with kites in the afternoon. The wind made us feel relaxed and peaceful.

On the third day, dad and mom allowed my sister and me to help my grandparents with the work on the fields. The summer came. It was time for harvesting. People were busier collecting all corn and rice. We had a hard- working day. We went to sleep early and the village at night was so silent. It was such a memorable travel of mine, we felt very happy during the after time of that summer.

1. The family traveled to the village by motorcycle because they couldn't afford to go by bus.

2. The writer spent three days in the village.

3. To the writer of the passage, the trip to the village was unforgettable because there were too many accidents on the way.

4. The writer of the passage has learnt a lot about the life in the village.

5. During the time in the village, the writer of the passage did all the following EXCEPT:

A. catching fish in the lake

B. riding bicycle around the village

C. playing with kites

D. helping his / her

grandparents

6. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. life in the village is stressful

B. life in the village is peaceful

C. life in the village is tiring

D. life in the village is terrible

#### **D. WRITING**

##### **Exercise 1: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.**

1. people / In the countryside, / are/ and / life / is / more / simpler/welcoming/.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. In general, /is /much/ convenient/ because/ in the city / life / many living facilities / available / more/ are/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. busier/Like/her parents/other farmers, /are/harvest time /at

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. said that /felt /more/ about the future / city dwellers / country folks/ The article / optimistic /than/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. the summer/The sun / brightly /in / than / in/ the winter / more /shines/

→ \_\_\_\_\_

##### **Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the adverbs given in the brackets.**

1. Nick is a careful write than Phuc.

(carefully)



- Nick writes essays \_\_\_\_\_
2. A snail is slower than a crab. (slowly)  
→ A snail moves \_\_\_\_\_
3. My father's explanation about the subject was clearer than my brother's. (clearly)  
→ My father explained the subject \_\_\_\_\_
4. My cousin is a better singer than I am. (well)  
→ My cousin sings \_\_\_\_\_
5. Phong is a faster swimmer than Phuc. (fast)  
→ Phong swims \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meanings.**

1. Tim is older than Sarah.  
→ Sarah \_\_\_\_\_
2. Our house is larger than yours.  
→ Your house \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bill is not as tall as David.  
→ Bill \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jack's marks are worse than mine.  
→ My marks \_\_\_\_\_
5. This book is the same price as that one.  
→ That book is \_\_\_\_\_
6. Your bike is slower than mine.  
→ My bike is \_\_\_\_\_
7. My house is bigger than your house.  
→ Your house \_\_\_\_\_
8. The black car is cheaper than the red car.  
→ The red car \_\_\_\_\_
9. This film is more interesting than that one.  
→ That film \_\_\_\_\_
10. My kitchen is smaller than yours.  
→ Your kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
11. My mother cannot cook as well as me.  
→ I can \_\_\_\_\_
12. She has a house which is not as modern as my house.  
→ My house \_\_\_\_\_
13. The movie was boring. I had been thought it was interesting.  
→ The movie \_\_\_\_\_
14. He cannot play tennis as well as Jack.  
→ Jack can \_\_\_\_\_
15. I did not spend as much money as you.  
→ You spent \_\_\_\_\_
16. I didn't think this book is expensive as it is.  
→ This book \_\_\_\_\_
17. A city has more interesting activities than the countryside.  
→ The countryside \_\_\_\_\_
18. A motorbike goes faster than a bike.  
→ A bike \_\_\_\_\_
19. Life in the city is busier than life in the countryside.  
→ Life in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_
20. His uncle works less responsibly than Mr. Nam.  
→ Mr. Nam \_\_\_\_\_
21. We fancy doing the housework.



