



## VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription		Meaning
athlete	/ˈæθ.li:t/	(n)	vận động viên
basketball	/ˈbɑː.skɪt.bɔ:l/	(n)	môn bóng rổ
boat	/bəʊt/	(n)	con thuyền
career	/kəˈrɪər/	(n)	nghề nghiệp, sự nghiệp
congratulation	/kənˌgræt.jʊˈleɪ.ʃən/	(n)	sự chúc mừng
elect	/ɪˈlekt/	(v)	lựa chọn, bầu chọn
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪp.mənt/	(n)	thiết bị, dụng cụ
exhausted	/ɪɡˈzɔː.stɪd/	(adj)	mệt mỏi, mệt lử
fantastic	/fænˈtæs.tɪk/	(adj)	tuyệt diệu
fit	/fɪt/	(adj)	manh khỏe
goggles	/ˈɡɒɡ.l z/	(n)	kính (để bơi)
gym	/dʒɪm/	(n)	trung tâm thể dục
last	/lɑːst/	(v)	kéo dài
marathon	/ˈmær.ə.θən/	(n)	cuộc đua ma-ra-tông
racket	/ˈræk.ɪt/	(n)	cái vợt (cầu lông ...)
regard	/rɪˈɡɑːd/	(v)	coi là
ring	/rɪŋ/	(n)	sàn đấu (boxing)
skateboard	/ˈskeɪt.bɔːd/	(n, v)	ván trượt, trượt ván
ski	/skiː/	(v, n)	trượt tuyết, ván trượt tuyết
skiing	/ˈskiː.ɪŋ/	(n)	môn trượt tuyết
sports competition	/spɔːts.kəm.pəˈtɪʃ.ən/		cuộc đua thể thao
sporty	/ˈspɔː.ti/	(adj)	khỏe mạnh, dáng thể thao
volleyball	/ˈvɒl.i.bɔːl/	(n)	môn bóng chuyền

## GRAMMAR

## I. Past simple (Thì quá khứ đơn)

## 1. Cách dùng

- Thì quá khứ đơn được dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

## 2. Dạng thức của thì quá khứ đơn

✚ Công thức thì quá khứ đơn với động từ to be

## Thể khẳng định (Positive form)

I / She / He / It + was

We / You / They + were

Ví dụ: She was in the office an hour ago. (Cô ấy ở trong văn phòng cách đây một tiếng)

## Thể phủ định (Negative form)

I / She / He / It + was not

We / You / They + were not

Ví dụ: They weren't at home yesterday. (Họ không ở nhà hôm qua.)

## Thể nghi vấn (Question form)

Was + I / she / he / it ...?

**Were + we / you / they ...?**

**Trả lời:**

**Yes, I / she/ he / it + was No, I / she/ he / it + wasn't**

**Yes, we / you / they + were No, we / you / they + weren't**

**Ví dụ:** Were they in the room ten minutes ago?

(Họ ở trong phòng bạn cách đây mười phút phải không?)

Yes, they were / No, they weren't

(Vâng, đúng rồi / Không, không phải)

### **Công thức thì quá khứ đơn với động từ thường**

**Thể khẳng định (Positive form)**

**I / She/ He / It / We / You / They + V2/ed**

**Ví dụ:** She visited an old friend last Sunday.

(Cô ấy thăm một người bạn cũ vào Chủ Nhật tuần trước.)

#### **Quy tắc thêm "ed"**

- Thông thường ta thêm **"ed"** vào sau động từ.

**walk → walked roll → rolled inform → informed**

- Tận cùng của động từ là **"e"** ta chỉ cần thêm **"d"**

**live → lived invite → invited share → shared**

- Tận cùng của động từ là **y**:

Nếu trước **y** là một nguyên âm (**a,e,i,o,u**) ta thêm **ed** bình thường.

**play → played stay → stayed delay →**

**delayed**

Nếu trước **y** là phụ âm ta đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **ed**

**study → studied satisfy → satisfied reply → replied**

- Nếu động từ có một âm tiết, tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước phụ âm có một nguyên âm, ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm **ed**

**stop → stopped plan → planned**

**Ngoại lệ:**

**travel → travelled prefer → preferred permit → permitted**

#### **Động từ bất quy tắc**

**come → came (đến)**

**drive → drove (lái)**

**go → went (đi)**

**know → knew (biết)**

**run → ran (chạy)**

**say → said (nói)**

**take → took (lấy)**

**Thể phủ định (Negative form)**

**I / She/ He / It / We / You / They + did not + V (nguyên thể )**

**Ví dụ:** He didn't come to the club last month.

(Tháng trước cậu ấy không đến câu lạc bộ.)

**Thể nghi vấn (Question form)**

**Did + I / she/ he / it / we / you / they + V (nguyên thể)**

**Trả lời**

**Yes, I / she/ he / it / we / you / they + did**

**No, I / she/ he / it / we / you / they + didn't**

**Ví dụ:** Did he miss the bus yesterday?

(Hôm qua cậu ấy

nhớ xe buýt phải không?)

Yes, he did / No, he didn't (Vâng, đúng vậy / Không, không phải)

### **3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

**Trong câu sử dụng thì quá khứ thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian xác định trong quá khứ:**

- yesterday (hôm qua)

- last night/ last week / last month / last year (tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ năm ngoái)
- ago (cách đây): two hours ago (cách đây 2 giờ); two days ago (cách đây 2 ngày)
- in the past (trong quá khứ)

## II. Imperatives (Thể mệnh lệnh)

Thể mệnh lệnh thường được dùng để đưa ra các mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu, đề nghị, ...

### ✚ Thể khẳng định (Positive form)

Trong câu khẳng định ( hoặc xác định) thì động từ đứng đầu câu, chủ ngữ **You** bị lược bỏ.

**Ví dụ:** Come here! (Đến đây!)

Be quiet! (Hãy yên lặng)

### ✚ Thể phủ định (Negative form)

Trong câu phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm trợ động từ ở thể phủ định trước động từ.

**Ví dụ:** Don't open the door! (Đừng mở cửa!)

Don't hurry! (Đừng vội!)

## PRONUNCIATION

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

- "a" được phát âm là /e/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
many	/meni/	nhiều
anyone	/eniwʌn /	bất kỳ ai

- "e" phát âm là /e/ khi nó nằm trong những từ một âm tiết có tận cùng là một hay nhiều phụ âm (trừ "r")- air, are

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
get	/get/	có, trở nên
bread	/bred/	bánh mì

- "ea" được phát âm là /e/ trong một số trường hợp

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
heavy	/hevi/	nặng
breakfast	/'brekfəst/	bữa sáng

### II. Short vowel /æ/ (Nguyên âm ngắn/æ/)

"a" được phát âm là /æ/ trong các trường hợp:

- Trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng một hay nhiều phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
hat	/hæt/	cái mũ
sad	/sæd/	buồn

- Khi ở trong một âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của một chữ có nhiều âm tiết và đứng trước hai phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
candle	/'kændl/	cây nến
captain	/'kæptɪn/	đại úy, thuyền trưởng

## PRACTICE

### A

### LISTENING

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

1. Does Rita play sports on the weekend?

- A. Yes, he does      B. Yes, she does      C. No, he doesn't      D. No she doesn't
2. What does she do on the weekend?  
A. watch favorite programs on TV      B. play games  
C. listen to music on the radio      D. go fishing
3. Does Rod play sports?  
A. Yes, he does      B. Yes, she does      C. No, he doesn't      D. No she doesn't
4. What is his favorite sport?  
A. swimming      B. basketball      C. tennis      D. volleyball

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

1. The man loves exercise.      T      F
2. He and his friend play tennis every Wednesday.      T      F
3. He loves cycling in his neighbourhood on the weekends.      T      F
4. He likes playing baseball, too.      T      F

**B PHONETICS**

**I. Put the words into two groups (/æ / and /e/)**

bad	bend	dead	contest
bed	men	lend	land
hat	stand	Dad	friend
bag	exercise	tennis	active
racket	band	man	head
head	test	lemon	pan
measure	leisure	match	

/æ/

bad; man; racket; match hat; Dad;  
active; band; pan; stand; land; bag

/e/

bend; friend; dead; exercise;  
lemon; measure; contest; tennis;  
bed; head; leisure; lend; test

**II. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.**

- |                      |              |               |             |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. celebrate      | B. decorate  | C. gathering  | D. relative |
| 2. A. family         | B. ago       | C. again      | D. afford   |
| 3. A. weekend        | B. exercise  | C. exhaust    | D. contest  |
| 4. A. family         | B. sportsman | C. congrats   | D. marathon |
| 5. A. clever         | B. comedy    | C. educate    | D. helmet   |
| 6. A. any            | B. fat       | C. dad        | D. glad     |
| 7. A. let            | B. hotel     | C. check      | D. racket   |
| 8. A. animated       | B. channel   | C. character  | D. appear   |
| 9. A. congratulation | B. fantastic | C. last       | D. marathon |
| 10. A. event         | B. female    | C. special    | D. sentence |
| 11. A. fantastic     | B. programme | C. badminton  | D. karate   |
| 12. A. many          | B. active    | C. happen     | D. match    |
| 13. A. last          | B. fast      | C. animal     | D. class    |
| 14. A. camera        | B. shelf     | C. everything | D. tennis   |
| 15. A. threat        | B. bread     | C. head       | D. team     |

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

- |              |            |            |             |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. appear | B. career  | C. goggles | D. compete  |
| 2. A. clever | B. cartoon | C. active  | D. funny    |
| 3. A. talent | B. tennis  | C. around  | D. swimming |

- |                  |                |              |                |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4. A. racket     | B. contest     | C. football  | D. begin       |
| 5. A. champion   | B. report      | C. amaze     | D. complete    |
| 6. A. volleyball | B. equipment   | C. badminton | D. marathon    |
| 7. A. player     | B. swimmer     |              | C. athlete     |
| D. relax         |                |              |                |
| 8. A. champion   | B. favourite   | C. important | D. interesting |
| 9. A. playground | B. paddle      | C. cycling   | D. regard      |
| 10. A. fantastic | B. achievement | C. adventure | D.             |
- skateboarding

## C

## VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR- COMMUNICATION

### I. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

aerobics      chess      champion      sporty

- He became the youngest Olympic **champion** for 80 years.
- Thousands of students entered the national public speaking **competition**.
- I'm not **sporty**. I don't do exercise or play any sports.
- My sister goes to her **aerobics** class every day. She loves exercises with music.
- Nam plays **chess** as a hobby. He likes any board game.

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

- You must learn the \_\_\_\_\_ of the game before playing.  
A. rules      B. laws      C. agreements      D. sayings
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to Ho Chi Minh for our last summer vacation.  
A. go      B. went      C. goed      D. will go
- \_\_\_\_\_ Liz buy a lot of souvenirs for her friends?  
A. Did      B. Do      C. Were      D. Is
- John \_\_\_\_\_ return to America last week.  
A. doesn't      B. isn't      C. didn't      D. wasn't
- Last weekend Phong and Lan \_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents.  
A. visit      B. is visiting      C. will visit      D. visited
- All of us \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday evening.  
A. were      B. was      C. did      D. are
- You have to throw the ball into the net when you play \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. basketball      B. football      C. tennis      D. badminton
- Thanh is a good badminton player. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. win      B. defeat      C. control      D. hit
- Karate is a form of martial \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fighting      B. skill      C. sports      D. art
- This small \_\_\_\_\_ is used to play table tennis.  
A. racket      B. stick      C. bat      D. hoop
- At weekend we can play a \_\_\_\_\_ of badminton or join in a football match.  
A. sport      B. game      C. match      D. exam
- Football is an \_\_\_\_\_ game.  
A. outdoor      B. indoor      C. individual      D. team
- Many girls and women \_\_\_\_\_ aerobics to keep fit.  
A. play      B. go      C. do      D. have
- It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to swim there. The water is heavily polluted.  
A. safe      B. unsafe      C. unpopular      D. good
- What's your favourite \_\_\_\_\_? - I like swimming.  
A. subject      B. game      C. drink      D. sport

16. I play sport very often, so I look very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sport B. sports **C. sporty** D. sporting
17. She'd like to watch motor racing because it is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. frightening **B. exciting** C. excited D. boring
18. Team sports are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
A. compete B. competition C. competitor **D. competitive**
19. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball player.  
A. badly B. well **C. good** D. skillfully
20. Playing sports helps us get \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. free B. fat C. fittest **D. fitter**
21. I like watching football matches but I am not very good \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.  
A. in B. on **C. at** D. for
22. Will you come \_\_\_\_\_ me this Sunday morning?  
A. to B. for **C. with** D. at
23. \_\_\_\_\_ run too fast. You may fall.  
**A. Don't** B. Do C. Didn't D. Did
24. The football match on TV last night \_\_\_\_\_ great. Our team lost.  
A. is **B. wasn't** C. isn't D. was
25. You're talking too much. \_\_\_\_\_ please.  
A. Continue B. Don't continue **C. Stop** D. Don't stop
26. Congratulations on your exam result!  
A. I don't want to. B. No worry **C. Thank you.** D. That's fine.
27. Did you play any sport last year?  
A. I didn't know. B. How about playing football?  
**C. Yes, I did. I played tennis.** D. We can play chess.
28. What do we need to play badminton?  
A. I think you should stay at home. B. We brought a racket.  
C. We can buy some things. **D. Just two rackets and a shuttlecock.**
29. Don't eat much fast food.  
A. What is that? **B. Thanks for your advice.**  
C. I don't know. D. Where is my food?
30. Our team won the game yesterday.  
A. That's a good idea. **B. Congratulations!** C. I know it. D. Thank you.

### III. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts A, B, C or D of each sentence and correct it.

1. Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.  
A B C D
2. There was many people standing on the street.  
A B C D
3. I ate noodles for dinner, but I wasn't eat anything for lunch.  
A B C D
4. The food was delicious, but most things didn't cheap.  
A B C D
5. Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?  
A B C D

### IV. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Stories about **famous** people in the world of sports are often very interesting. (fame)
2. When you open a newspaper, you'll always find **information** about some games. (inform)
3. Huy's brother is a **professional** football player, isn't he? (profession)
4. Please listen to the **instruction(s)/ instructor (s)** carefully. (instruct)



5. Did you join the sports **competition** last week, Tom? (compete)  
 6. **Congratulation** ! Your team won the first prize.

(congratulate)

7. The **equipment** in this gym is very modern. (equip)  
 8. I think sports and games are very **useful**. (use)  
 9. The football fans cheered **loudly** for their side. (loud)  
 10. I did many sports last week and was **exhausted**. (exhaust)

**V. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in the past simple tense.**

<b>begin</b>	<b>buy</b>	<b>eat</b>	<b>get up</b>	<b>play</b>
<b>take</b>	<b>visit</b>	<b>walk</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>write</b>

1. My brother **watched** TV all day yesterday.  
 2. We **walked** to school last week.  
 3. Mr. Pike **ate** a big hamburger for breakfast.  
 4. Mary **visited** her grandparents.  
 5. Peter **wrote** to me two days ago.  
 6. John **played** chess with his friend.  
 7. Mr. Smith **bought** a new house.  
 8. The tennis match **began** at half past nine.  
 9. Julia **took** some photos.  
 10. Vinh **got up** late this morning.

**VI. Match the questions with the answers.**

1. What's your favourite sport?	a. Twice a week.
2. What's your favourite team?	b. No, I don't.
3. Do you do any sports?	c. Yes! It was wonderful.
4. How often do you go to the gym?	d. I like volleyball.
5. Did you enjoy the football match last night?	e. Tottenham Hotspur.

**Answer:**

1. d      2. e      3. b      4. a      5. c

**VII. Rearrange the sentences to make a meaningful conversation.**

- a. Yes. I join a basketball club and practise three times a week. I also run for 30 minutes every day in the early morning.  
 b. Do you usually practise them?  
 c. What sports do you like, Andrew?  
 d. No, I don't. But I enjoy watching basketball.  
 e. I like basketball and running.  
 f. 9.00 in the morning  
 g. Oh really? I have two tickets for a basketball match tomorrow. Do you want to join me?  
 h. Wow! You're very active.  
 i. What about you? Do you do any sports?  
 j. Sure! What time is the event?

**The correct order is:**

1. c    2. e    3. b    4. a    5. h    6. i    7. d    8. g    9. j    10. f

## **D READING**

**I. Read the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each question.**

① Serena Williams is an American professional tennis player. She was born in 1981 in Michigan. She is known as one of the greatest female tennis players of all time. She used to be the world No. 1 in both women's singles and doubles tennis. In 1999,

she won her first Grand Slam singles title. She started playing tennis when she was very young. She turned professional when she was Just 14 years old. So far, she has had 4 Olympic gold medals and 23 Grand Slam singles titles. With her powerful style, she changed the way women play professional tennis. Her elder sister, Venus Williams, is very famous too. They play doubles together and they are two women that have the most Grand Slam singles titles among active females.

1. Who does this passage mainly talk about?

A. Serena Williams

B. Venus Williams

C. Grand Slam D.

Michigan

2. Which sport does she play?

A. tennis

B. table tennis

C. badminton

D. football

3. When did she become a professional player?

A. 1994

B. 1993

C. 1999

D. 1995

4. How many Olympic gold medals has she had so far?

A. 4

B. 14

C. 23

D. 5

5. Who does Serena Williams team up with?

A. Serena Williams B. Grand Slam

C. Venus Williams

D. Olympic Gold

② There are many ways to exercise. Some require lots of equipment. Others need lots of people. Running doesn't need any of those. It's a great way of exercise.

Running helps your brain work better. It also improves your feelings and sleep. Better sleep helps you healthy. Running also gives you a healthier heart. You may live three years longer. When your body is healthy, it can fight diseases.

Let's go for a nice run! Run with your friends, your family or your dog. Run in the park or in the street in the early morning. You can get some fresh air, enjoy the scenery and keep fit at the same time. Just remember to stretch before you run and cool down after running.

1. Running needs \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a lot of equipment

B. many people

C. none of these D.

many person

2. Running improves \_\_\_\_\_.

A. our feelings

B. our sleep

C. both A and B

D. our feeling and

sleep

3. Running can help us live longer for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. three years

B. four years

C. five years

D. two years

4. We can run in, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. our house

B. parks and streets

C. our school

D. Both A and B

5. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. do some exercise before running

B. cool down after running

C. Both A and B are correct.

D. Both A and B are incorrect.

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

① According to a study, only 6 out of 10 children between 5 and 14 years

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ join in sport outside of school. More boys than girls play sport. There

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ some benefits of playing sport for children. Firstly, sport helps them improve fitness and sleep. When they play sport, they become fitter and (3) \_\_\_\_\_

better. Secondly, sport reduces the risk of obesity. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is they can

burn calories when playing sport. Finally, when children play sport in teams, they

can improve their social skills. They work (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their teammates to play well and win the game.

1. A. old

B. young

C. age

D. older

2. A. is

B. many

C. are

D. be

3. A. eat

B. go

C. have

D. sleep

4. A. word

B. thing

C. reason

D. right



5. **A. with** B. for C. out D. against

② There are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ main kinds of sports: team sports and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 sports. Team sports are such sports as baseball, basketball (3) \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball. Team sports require two separate teams. The teams play against each other. They complete against each other in order (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the best score. For example, in a football game, if team A scores 4 points and team B scores 2 points, team A wins the game. Team sports are sometimes (5) \_\_\_\_\_ competitive sports.

1. **A. one** B. two C. three D. four  
 2. **A. individual** B. ordinary C. special D. collective  
 3. **A. and** B. because C. or D. so  
 4. A. to do B. to make **C. to get** D. to play  
 5. A. calling B. having C. call **D. called**

**III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each question.**

Serena Williams is an American professional tennis player. She was born in 1981 in Michigan. She is known as one of the greatest female tennis players of all time. She used to be the world No. 1 in both women's singles and doubles tennis. In 1999, she won her first Grand Slam singles title. She started playing tennis when she was very young.



She turned professional when she was just 14 years old. So far, she has had 4 Olympic gold medals and 23 Grand Slam singles titles. With her powerful style, she changed the way women play professional tennis. Her elder sister, Venus Williams, is very famous too. They play doubles together and they are two women that have the most Grand Slam singles titles among active females.

1. Who does this passage mainly talk about?  
**A. Serena Williams** B. Venus Williams C. Grand Slam D. Michigan  
 2. Which sport does she play?  
**A. tennis** B. table tennis C. badminton D. football  
 3. When did she become a professional player?  
 A. 1994 B. 1993 C. 1999 **D. 1995**  
 4. How many Olympic gold medals has she had so far?  
**A. 4** B. 14 C. 23 D. 5  
 5. Who does Serena Williams team up with?  
 A. Serena Williams B. Grand Slam **C. Venus Williams** D. Olympic Gold

**IV. Read the registration form below. Then decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).**

School Basketball Championship, Spring 2021

**TEAM REGISTRATION FORM**

School: Summerhill

District: X

Team name: NIGHT LIGHTNING

Coach name: Mike Kruger  
 Dinh

Team captain name: Johnathan

Age group: 13-15

Tournament: Boys

Total number of players: 12

Phone number: 836 848 182

Signature

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1. The form is for team registration to a basketball competition.	<b>T</b>	
2. The players study in Summerhill Elementary School.		<b>F</b>
3. Members of the team are between the ages of 12-15.		<b>F</b>
4. All team members are boys.	<b>T</b>	

5. Johnathan Dinh is the main coach.

F

## V. Read the passage and answer the questions

### A short history of modern Olympics

The modern Olympic Games or Olympics are leading international sporting events. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart.

The modern Olympic Games began with the creation of the International Olympic Committee (the IOC) in 1894 and Greece was the first country to hold the games, in the city of Athens, in 1896. Fourteen countries with 241 athletes competed in forty-three events. Although some people wanted to have the games in Athens every four years, the IOC decided to have them in different countries and cities. In 1900, they were held in Paris and women were allowed to compete in the games for the first time. The first Winter Olympic Games were held in 1924 and athletes competed in events such as skating and ice hockey. Over 200 countries now compete in the Summer Olympic Games. The number of events has increased to 200 events and instead of five days competition, the games now last for seventeen days.

1. When did the first modern Olympic Games begin?

They began in 1896

2. Where were they held?

They were held in the city of Athens

3. When were the first Winter Games held?

The first Winter Games were held in 1924

4. How many events are there in the Olympic Games?

There are about 200 events in the games

5. How many days do the games last?

The games last for seventeen days

## VI. Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

week friends together when reasons

My favourite sport is badminton. There are three (1) **reasons** why I like it. Firstly, I can improve my health by playing it. I play it twice a (2) **week**. It makes me feel good everyday. Secondly, I can make many (3) **friends** when I play badminton. I often play it with different people. We can improve our skills and talk about many interesting things (4) **when** we have a break. Finally, playing badminton is not as hard as other sports such as basketball and football. You can't get hurt easily. So if you like (5) **playing** badminton, please contact me. I think we can play (6) **together** and make friends.

## E WRITING

### I. Write complete sentences. You can change the given words and add necessary words.

1. I/ play/ table tennis / my cousin / last Sunday.

I played table tennis with my cousin last Sunday.

2. We/play/ each other / for / two hours.

We played with each other for two hours.

3. I/win / two/ game/ and / she/win / three.

I won two games and she won three.

4. Then/ we/go out / have/ drink/ together.

Then we went out to have a drink together.

5. It/ be/great/ Sunday/ because / we/have/ good time.

It was a great Sunday because we had a good time.

## II. Put the words into the correct order

1. you / a/ Did / bring / ball / remember/ to/?

Did you remember to bring a ball?

2. did/what / home / yesterday / time/ get / you /?

What time did you get home yesterday?

3. When / start/ yoga/ did/ practising/you/?

When did you start practising yoga?

4. holiday/ Where/ the / go/ they/ for / did/?

Where did they go for the holiday?

5. during /Were/ game/students/ the/the/ excited /?

Were the students excited during the game?

6. playing/ enjoy/ I/ volleyball/ my/ in/ free time.

I enjoy playing volleyball in my free time.

7. sport./ It/ a/ team/ is/

It is a team sport.

8. has/ each team/ six players/ the court/ on/.

Each team has six players on the court.

9. are/ players/ not/ allowed/ the ball/ to catch./ hold/ or throw/

Players are not allowed to catch, hold or throw the ball.

10. their hands/ Players/ usually/ or arms/ the ball./ to push or hit/ use/

Players usually use their hands or arms to push or hit the ball.

## III. Use the words and phrases given to write a complete paragraph.

There/ reasons/ why I swimming/ so/ popular. // First/ swimming / sport/ all age groups.// Also/ it/ a lifetime activity. // People / can learn / swim/ when / they 14 or 5 years/ or /they/ as old as 50 or 60. I/ Second / swimming/ very cheap. // You/ don't have to/spend/ much money/ it. // All you need / a swimming suit / goggles. // Even though/ you/ may / have to/buy / ticket / swimming pool, I you/ can probably / still / afford/ go swimming/ anytime.

### Answers:

There are many reasons why swimming is so popular. First, swimming is a sport for all age groups. Also, it is a lifetime activity. People can learn to swim when they are 4 or 5 years old or when they are as old as 50 or 60. Second, swimming is very cheap. You don't have to spend much money on it. All you need is a swimming suit and goggles. Even though you may have to buy a ticket for the swimming pool, you can probably still afford to go swimming anytime

## IV. Write an email of about 50-60 words to a friend. Tell him/ her about what you do to keep fit. You can follow the questions below:

1. What sport/ activity do you do to keep fit?

2. How often do you do it?

3. Who do you do the activity with?

4. What do you eat to be healthy?

5. What do you drink to be healthy?

Hi Mark,

How are you? I'm fine. I feel good. Now I'm telling you \_\_\_\_\_

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Cheers,