****

**UNIT 2: COMMUNICATION**

****

(Biên soạn Trần Trường Thành-Zalo 0369904425)

**A. VOCABULARIES**

* **New words** (Từ mới)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **1.** | mind  | (v) | / maɪnd /  | quan tâm, chú ý  |
| **2.** | research  | (n) | / rɪˈsɜːtʃ / | nghiên cứu, sự nghiên cứu  |
| **3.** | journey  | (n) | /ˈdʒɜːni/ | cuộc hành trình  |
| **4.** | north  | (n) | /nɔːθ/ | phía bắc  |
| **5.** | northern  | (n) | /ˈnɔːðən/ | bắc  |
| **6.** | total  | (n) | /ˈtəʊtl/  | tổng cộng  |
| **7.** | teenager  | (n) | /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/ | thanh thiếu niên  |
| **8.** | screen  | (n) | /skriːn/ | màn hình  |
| **9.** | spend  | (v) | /spend/ | sử dụng, trải qua  |
| **10.** | landline  | (n) | /ˈlændlaɪn/ | điện thoại cố định  |
| **11.** | instant message  | (n) | /ˈɪnstənt ˈmesɪdʒ/ | thư, tin nhắn hỏa tốc  |
| **12.** | social media  | (n) | /ˈsəʊʃl ˈmiːdiə/ | mạng xã hội |
| **13.** | emoticon  | (n) | /ɪˈməʊtɪkɒn/ | biểu tượng cảm xúc  |
| **14.** | emoji  | (n) | /ɪˈməʊdʒi/ | biểu tượng cảm xúc |
| **15.** | creative  | (adj) | /kriˈeɪtɪv/ | sáng tạo  |
| **16.** | international  | (adj) | /ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/ | quốc tế  |
| **17.** | color  | (n) | /ˈkʌlə(r)/ | màu sắc  |
| **18.** | colorful  | (adj) | /ˈkʌləfl/ | đầy màu sắc  |
| **19.** | funny  | (adj) | /ˈfʌni/ | buồn cười  |
| **20.** | useful  | (adj) | /ˈjuːsfl/ | có ích  |
| **21.** | culture  | (n) | /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ | văn hóa  |
| **22.** | emotion | (n) | /ɪˈməʊʃn/ | sự xúc cảm  |
| **23.** | engaged  | (adj) | /ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/ | bận rộn làm việc gì đó thú vị |
| **24.** | ringtone  | (n) | /ˈrɪŋtəʊn/ | nhạc điện thoại |
| **25.** | to download a ringtone |  | /tuː ˌdaʊnˈləʊd ə ˈrɪŋtəʊn/ | tải nhạc điện thoại |
| **26.** | to change a ringtone |  | /tuː tʃeɪndʒ ə ˈrɪŋtəʊn/ | thay đổi nhạc điện thoại |
| **27.** | hang up  | (v) | /hæŋ ʌp/ | gác máy  |
| **28.** | voicemail  | (n) | /ˈvɔɪsmeɪl/ | thư thoại  |
| **29.** | leave the voicemail  |  | /liːv ðə ˈvɔɪsmeɪl/ | để lại thư thoại  |
| **30.** | dial the number | (v) | /ˈdaɪəl ðə ˈnʌmbə(r)/ | quay số điện thoại  |
| **31.** | pretend | (v) | /prɪˈtend/ | giả vờ  |
| **32.** | top up  | (v) | /tɒp ʌp/ | nạp tiền  |
| **33.** | speakerphone  | (n) | /ˈspiːkəfəʊn/ | tai nghe  |
| **34.** | survey  | (n) | /ˈsɜːveɪ/ | cuộc điều tra  |
| **35.** | result  | (n) | /rɪˈzʌlt/ | kết quả  |
| **36.** | interview | (v) | /ˈɪntəvjuː/ | phỏng vấn  |
| **37.** | comment  | (n) | /ˈkɒment/ | lời bình luận  |
| **38.** | post  | (v) | /pəʊst/ | đăng tải lên  |
| **39.** | education | (n) | /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn/ | nền giáo dục  |
| **40.** | produce | (v) | /prəˈdjuːs/ | mang lại |
| **41.** | native  | (adj) | /ˈneɪtɪv/ | thuộc địa phương  |
| **42.** | edition  | (n) | /ɪˈdɪʃn/ | phiên bản  |
| **43.** | region | (n) | /ˈriːdʒən/ | vùng, khu vực  |
| **44.** | development  | (n) | /dɪˈveləpmənt/ | sự phát triển  |
| **45.** | rank  | (v) | /ræŋk/ | xếp vị trí  |
| **46.** | score  | (n) | /skɔː(r)/ | điểm số  |
| **47.** | aspect  | (n) | /ˈæspekt/ | phương diện  |
| **48.** | require  | (v) | /rɪˈkwaɪə(r)/ | đòi hỏi  |
| **49.** | hopefully  | (adv) | /ˈhəʊpfəli/ | hy vọng  |

**B. GRAMMARS**

**I. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE** (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

* **Cách dùng**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách dùng** | Dùng để diễn tả hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm hiện tại. **Ex 1:** Where’s your mom?  She**’s having** a bath. **Ex 2:** What are you doing now?  I **am cooking**.  |
| Dùng để diễn tả những sự việc xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian gần lúc nói nhưng không nhất thiết là ngay tại thời điểm nói. **Ex 1:** They **are working** hard to finish their new project. (Họ đang làm việc chăm chỉ để hoàn thành dự án mới của họ **Ex 2:** Scientists **are looking** for new medicine to cure lung cancer. (Các nhà khoa học đang tìm kiếm loại thuốc mới để chữa khỏi bệnh ung thư phổi.) |
| Dùng để diễn tả những việc đã sắp xếp để thực hiện, có dự định trước (thường mang tính cá nhân) và trong câu có phó từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm. **Ex 1:** A: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (Cậu sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ Bảy?) B: I **am going** to the cinema. (Tớ sẽ tới rạp chiếu phim.) |

* **Dạng thức của thì hiện tiếp diễn**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **(+)** | **S + is/ am/ are + V-ing** |
| **(-)** | **S + is/ am/ are + not + V-ing** |
| **(?)** | **Is/Am/Are + S + V-ing ?****Câu trả lời** **Yes,** S + is/ am/ are. **No**, S + is/ am/ are + **not*** **Câu hỏi Wh/ H**

 **Wh/ H + is/ am/ are + S + V-ing ?** |

* **Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

**Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn thường dùng với các từ/cụm từ chỉ thời gian như:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Now, right now, at the moment (lúc này) | - At present (hiện nay) |
| - At this time | - Listen! / Look!  |
| - Keep silent! - Be quiet! | - Don’t make noise! = Don’t talk in class! |
| - Today/this day/this Monday ... | - Dùng với "always" để diễn tả lời phàn nàn. **Ex:** My son **is always messing** up the kitchen! |

* **Cách thêm -ing vào sau động từ**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - Động từ kết thúc bằng “e” thì bỏ “e” thêm “-ing”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **give** | 🡲 giving | **argue** | 🡲 arguing |
| **gaze** | 🡲 gazing | **observe** | 🡲 observing |

**Ngoại trừ**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **dye** | 🡲 dyeing | **singe** | 🡲 singeing |

- Động từ tận cùng là “ee” thì giữ nguyên “ee” rồi thêm “-ing”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| agree | 🡲 agreeing |

- Động từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm duy nhất thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-ing”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **hit** | 🡲 hitting | **stop** | 🡲 stopping |

- Động từ có hai âm tiết mà âm tiết thứ hai kết thúc bằng một phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm, và trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai thì gấp đôi phụ âm cuối trước khi thêm “-ing”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **admit** | 🡲 admitting |
| **begin** | 🡲 beginning |
| **prefer** | 🡲 preferring |

Ngoại trừ những từ có trọng âm không ở âm tiết cuối:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **budget** | 🡲 budgeting |
| **enter** | 🡲 entering |
| **signal** | 🡲 signalling |

- Động từ kết thúc bằng “ie” thì đổi “ie” thành “y” rồi thêm “-ing”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **die** | 🡲 dying | **lie** | 🡲 lying |

 |

 **Ghi chú:** Một số động từ không chia ở tiếp diễn

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| know | wish | expect |
| understand | wonder | notice |
| fall | smell | agree |
| keep | seem | love/like |
| be | fell | start /begin |
| want | need | look |
| see | consider | taste |
| hear | feel | finish |
| have to | prefer | stop |
| hope | sound | enjoy |

**II. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tenses** (Thì) | **Usage and time expressions** (Cách dùng và dấu hiệu nhận biết) |
| **Present simple**(HTĐ) | * **Cách dùng**

Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xuyên xảy ra ở hiện tại. **Ex:** We **go** to school everyday.Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính chất quy luật.  **Ex:** This festival **occurs** every 4 years.Dùng để diễn tả các sự thật hiển nhiên, một chân lý, các phong tục tập quán, các hiện tượng tự nhiên.  **Ex:** The earth **moves** around the Sun.* **Dấu hiệu**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **always** | **often** | **usually** | **sometimes** | **seldom** | **rarely** |

+ everyday (week/ month/ year) + once, twice, three times  |
| **Present continuous**(HTTD) | * **Cách dùng**

Dùng để diễn tả hành động, sự việc đang xảy ra tại thời điểm hiện tại. **Ex 1:** Where’s your mom?  She**’s having** a bath. Dùng để diễn tả những sự việc xảy ra trong khoảng thời gian gần lúc nói nhưng không nhất thiết là ngay tại thời điểm nói. **Ex 1:** They **are working** hard to finish their new project.Dùng để diễn tả những việc đã sắp xếp để thực hiện, có dự định trước (thường mang tính cá nhân) và trong câu có phó từ chỉ thời gian đi kèm. **Ex 1:** A: What are you doing on Saturday evening?  (Cậu sẽ làm gì vào tối thứ Bảy?) B: I **am going** to the cinema.  (Tớ sẽ tới rạp chiếu phim.)* **Dấu hiệu**

- today, at the moment, now (right now), … |

**C. PHONETICS**

**I. PRONUNCIATION - DIPHTHONGS**

**1. Cặp âm /eə/ - /iə/**

**a. Cách phát âm**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm /eə/** | 1-1 |
| / eə / là một nguyên âm dài. Khi phát âm, bắt đầu bằng âm /e/ và chuyển qua âm /ə/ sao cho môi hơi thu hẹp và đầu lưỡi thụt dần về phía sau. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm /iə/** | 1 |
| /iə / là một nguyên âm dài. Khi phát âm, bắt đầu bằng âm /i / và chuyển qua âm /ə/ sao cho môi tròn dần và đầu lưỡi thụt dần vê phía sau. |

**b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Âm** | **/eə/** | **/iə/** |
| **Thường gặp** | - Các từ có chữ ‘-are’, và ‘air’ | - Các từ có chữ ‘-eer’ - Các từ có một chữ ‘-e’ ở âm tiết đầu |
| **Ví dụ** | - Fair, heir, bare, fare | - beer, deer, engineer- hero, period, series |
| **Lưu ý** | - Đôi khi xuất hiện trong các từ có ‘ere’ there- Đôi khi xuất hiện trong các từ có ‘-ear’ bear, pear | - Đôi khi xuất hiện trong các từ có ‘ere’ cashmere- Đôi khi xuất hiện trong các từ có ‘-ear’ clear, gear |
| - Tear phát âm /teə/ có nghĩa là xé rách | - Tear phát âm là /tiə/ có nghĩa là nước mắt |
| - Một số từ ngoại lệ đọc là /eə/: area, variable, various |  |

**2. Cặp âm /ai/ - /əʊ/**

**a. Cách phát âm**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm /ai/** | 1-1 |
| /ai/ là một nguyên âm. Khi phát âm, bắt đầu đọc âm / a: / rồi chuyển sang âm /i/, môi dẹt dần sang hai bên và lưỡi nâng lên, hơi đẩy ra phía trước. |
| **Cách phát âm /əʊ/** | 1 |
| / əʊ /là một nguyên âm. Khi phát âm, bắt đầu đọc từ âm / ə/ rồi chuyển sang âm / ʊ / và môi từ hơi mở đến hơi tròn, đầu lưỡi đẩy lùi dần về phía sau. |

**b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Âm** | **/ai/** | **/ə**ʊ**/** |
| **Thường gặp** | - Các từ có chữ ‘i-e’ hoặc ‘i’- Các từ có chữ ‘oʊ’ | - Các từ có chữ ‘o-e’ hoặc ‘o’ hoặc ‘ow’- Các từ có chữ ‘oa’ |
| **Ví dụ** | - Bite, mine, hide, high, tight- Dough, soul | - Code, rope, go, snow, row- Road, boat, float |
| **Lưu ý** |  | Các từ có cách phát âm là /əʊ /: sew |

**3. Cặp âm /ɔi/ - /aʊ/**

**a. Cách phát âm**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm /ɔi /** | 1-1 |
| / ɔi / là một nguyên âm đôi. Khi phát âm, đọc âm / ɔ: / trước rồi chuyển sang âm /i/, môi mở rộng sang hai bên, đầu lưỡi nâng lên và hướng về phía trước. |
| **Cách phát âm /aʊ/** | 1 |
| / ai / là một nguyên âm đôi. Khĩ phát âm, đọc âm / a: / trước rồi chuyển sang âm /i/, môi tròn dần và lưỡi lùi dần về phía sau. |

**Example**

/ ɔi / choice/tʃɔis/ boy/bɔi / coin/kɔin/

/ aʊ / cloud/klaʊd/ mouse/maʊs/ arouse /o’raʊz/

**4. Âm /eɪ/**

**a. Cách phát âm**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm /ei/** | 1-1 |
| /ei/ là một nguyên âm đôi, khi phát âm, phát âm âm /e/, sau đó liền phát âm âm /ɪ/. |

**b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Âm** | **/eɪ/** |
| **Thường gặp** | - Các từ có ‘a-e’- Các từ có ‘ei’,‘ey’, ‘ai’ và ‘ay”- Thường có ở những từ có nguyên âm ‘a’ |
| **Ví dụ** | - Cake, bake, late- Eight, tray, trail, train- Nation, patient |

****

* **PHONETICS**

**Exercise 1. Put the words with the underlined part into the correct column.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **photo** | **square** | **now** | **like** | **town** | **go** | **guy** |
| **wear** | **about** | **chair** | **mind** | **hair** | **pair** | **thousand** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **/əʊ/** | **/eə/** | **/aɪ/** | **/aʊ/** |
| …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. |

**Exercise 2. Put the words with the underlined part into the correct column.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **emoticon** | **face** | **idea** | **poster** | **great** |
| **dear** | **play** | **cheerful** | **toy** | **tomorrow** |
| **coin** | **social** | **near** | **lạỵ** | **boil** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **/eɪ/** | **/ɔɪ/** | **/ɪə/** | **/əʊ/** |
| …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. | …………………………..…………………………..…………………………..………………………….. |

**Exercise 3. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. cl**ea**r B. h**ea**r C. n**ea**r D. p**ea**r

**2.** A. c**ou**nt B. h**ou**se C. sh**ou**lder D. s**ou**nd

**3.** A. ch**ai**r B. h**ai**r C. st**ai**rs D. n**ai**l

**4.** A. ch**oi**ce B. n**oi**se C. **oi**l D. ch**oi**r

**5.** A. br**ea**k B. gr**ea**t C. h**ea**d D. st**ea**k

**6.** A. am**ou**nt B. c**ou**ntry C. c**ou**nter D. ar**ou**nd

**7.** A. cr**ea**te B. cr**ea**ture C. **ea**sy D. n**ea**r

**8.** A. cont**ain** B. entert**ain** C. cert**ain** D. camp**aign**

**9.** A. n**ei**gh B. h**ei**ght C. w**ei**gh D. v**ei**n

**10.** A. m**e**dia B. **e**moji C. ind**e**x D. r**e**search

**11.** A. **a**spect B. h**a**ng C. inst**a**nt D. r**a**nk

**12.** A. h**ea**vy B. h**ea**d C. w**ea**ther D. **ea**sy

**13.** A. dr**ea**m B. w**ea**r C. tr**ea**t D. m**ea**n

**14.** A. dress**ed** B. dropp**ed** C. match**ed** D. join**ed**

**15.** A. attack**s** B. medal**s** C. concern**s** D. finger**s**

**16.** A. l**ea**rn B. **ea**ch C. fl**ea** D. **ea**gle

**17.** A. glob**a**l B. fl**a**g C. b**a**sketball D. **a**thlete

**18.** A. produc**ed** B. believ**ed** C. stopp**ed** D. laugh**ed**

**19.** A. p**ea**ce B. gr**ea**t C. m**ea**t D. tr**ea**t

**20.** A. search**ed** B. practic**ed** C. subscrib**ed** D. increas**ed**

**Exercise 4. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

**1.** A. picture B. letter C. Japan D. culture

**2.** A. engaged B. funny C. happy D. useful

**3.** A. surprised B. instant C. busy D. useful

**4.** A. colorful B. Japanese C. interesting D. different

**5.** A. busy B. afraid C. Japan D. tonight

**6.** A. communicate B. education C. emoticon D. development

**7.** A. idea B. poster C. story D. T-shirt

**8.** A. popular B. creative C. different D. colorful

**9.** A. message B. mobile C. landline D. Japan

**10.** A. emoji B. inventor C. colorful D. creative

**11.** A. credit B. explain C. pretend D. continue

**12.** A. education B. conversation C. development D. information

**13.** A. language B. company C. proficiency D. index

**14.** A. aspect B. edition C. parents D. Asian

**15.** A. hopefully B. recently C. especially D. instantly

**16.** A. international B. colorful C. useful D. interested

**17.** A. special B. foreign C. second D. ignoring

**18.** A. response B. scientist C. animal D. consonant

**19.** A. communication B. culture C. message D. picture

**20.** A. silly B. instant C. popular D. compared

* **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the word given below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **download** | **online games** | **posted** | **engines** |
| **email** | **website** | **blog** | **message** |

**1.** Have you received a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from your brother?

**2.** Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this music?

**3.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people or send emails?

**4.** I’ve created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and friends can leave comments on it.

**5.** My sister plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the time.

**6.** A friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a message on my blog.

**7.** What search \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you use?

**8.** I posted photos of my dog on my personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence.**

**1.** I often *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* music from the internet.

 A. upload B. type C. download D. post

**2.** I *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* a really good site for sharing photos.

 A. go B. understand C. know D. take

**3.** I *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* the internet to find new games.

 A. surf B. play C. go D. do

**4.** My mobile phone helps me to *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* my time.

 A. take B. organize C. group D. fashion

**5.** My friends *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* me text messages every day.

 A. use B. speak C. call D. send

**6.** Where do you *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* messages?

 A. post B. play C. do D. speak

**7.** Have you ever *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* files?

 A. shared B. posted C. reached D. written

**8.** My mum never used a(n) *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *when she chats with someone online.*

 A. webcam B. online games C. text box D. comments

**9.** I have face-to-face *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* with people all the time

 A. talk B. speech C. conversations D. conservations

**10.** I never play *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

 A. online games B. books C. yoga D. dancing

**11.** You can change your favourite songs into your mobile*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

 A. ringtone B. sound C. in- tone D. ring - in

**12.** She *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* his home phone and leaves a short message on his answering machine.

 A. call B. dials C. turns D. texts

**13.** When he gets home, he always checks his *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

 A. voicemail B. speechmail C. soundmail D. answering machine

**14.** You can use your phone without holding it when it has *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

 A. a microphone B. a speakerphone C. a case D. a earpiece

**15.** Could you *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*? My room is a bit noisy and I can’t hear you on the phone.

 A. speak down B. hang up C. hand on D. speak up

**16.** How often do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a text message?

 A. give B. send C. call D. meet

**17.** Anna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy an instant message.

 A. is sending B. is using C. are using D. are sending

**18.** He usually use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like emoticons and emojis in messages.

 A. letters B. messages C. symbols D. cards

**19.** A man and a woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a bench.

 A. is sitting B. are sitting C. sits D. doesn’t sit

**20.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV?

 A. Are the boys B. The boys are C. Is the boys D. The boys is

**21.** The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a conversation on the phone now.

 A. have B. has C. is having D. are having

**22.** My dad often have face-to-face \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his friends.

 A. conversations B. phones C. landlines D. emojis

**23.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about?

 A. are talking they B. are they talking C. they are talking D. talking they are

**24.** She often posts messages on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. videos B. social media C. conversation D. letters

**25.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his dad right now?

 A. is he doing B. he is doing C. are he doing D. he are doing

**26.** Dolphins usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make different sounds.

 A. make B. to make C. are making D. is making

**27.** At the moment, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a great song.

 A. listens B. are listening C. is listening D. listen

**28.** Young people like to communicate with small, colorful pictures - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. videos B. emojis C. posters D. songs

**29.** He often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music on his phone.

 A. listen B. is listening C. listens D. are listening

**30.** I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ve got the wrong number.

 A. busy B. engaged C. silly D. afraid

**31.** Be quiet! The baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

 A. sleep B. sleeps C. are sleeping D. is sleeping

**32.** My sister often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV in her room.

 A. watch B. watches C. is watching D. are watching

**33.** Emojis can show our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. feelings B. faces C. pictures D. letters

**34.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? It smells nice!

 A. do/eat B. is/eating C. are/eating D. does/eating

**35.** Most people can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life without Internet.

 A. play B. imagine C. dial D. communicate

**Exercise 3. Complete the questions with the words given below.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **use** | **play** | **log** | **email** | **create** |
| **join** | **download** | **post** | **send** | **share** |

**Are you well-connected?**

**1.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in another country?

**2.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music or films from the internet?

**3.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music or film files with people on the internet?

**4.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a social networking site like Facebook or Twitter?

**5.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a message on a message board?

**6.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a blog or a personal webpage?

**7.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ games with people online?

**8.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an email attachment?

**9.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a search engine to help you search answers to your homework?

**10.** Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ onto a chat room recently?

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words given below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **blog** | **email** | **search** | **use** |
| **send** | **download** | **create** | **post** |

**1.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my friends all the time.

**2.** Did he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his personal webpage?

**3.** Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a message about this game.

**4.** I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it as an email attachment.

**5.** When do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your webcam?

**6.** Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for that information on Wikipedia.

**7.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day. I’ve written 270 pages.

**8.** I forgot to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new version of this game.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct words.**

**1.** Where’s Mai? - She **is making*/* makes** breakfast in the kitchen.

**2.** Paul **isn’t playing/ doesn’t play** football every day.

**3.** They **are cleaning*/* clean** the house on Saturday mornings.

**4.** I’m busy at the moment. I **am doing*/* do** the ironing.

**5.** My teacher **is going*/* goes** to Ha Noi every summer.

**6.** Come in and sit down. We **are watching/ watch** a great film.

**Exercise 6.** **Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

**1.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the washing - up now. (do)

**2.** Rita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor at the moment. (not clean)

**3.** My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his bedroom. (tidy)

**4.** Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a chair next to the window. (sit)

**5.** Mai and Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner now. (not make)

**6.** My family is in the kitchen. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. (have)

**7.** I’m at my desk. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my exam tomorrow. (study)

**8.** My grandmother is in bed. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)

**9.** My grandfather is in the bedroom. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper. (read)

**10.** Danny is in the living room. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV. (watch)

**11.** My sister is in the bathroom. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hands and face. (wash)

**12.** Phong and Mai are on the computer. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the internet. (surf)

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.**

**1.** They always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school at 6.30. (walk)

**2.** Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch now? (have)

**3.** Anna and Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table now. (clear)

**4.** Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his bed every morning. (make)

**5.** When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kate usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her room? (tidy)

**6.** Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework at the moment, so she can’t come out. (do)

**7.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our cousins next weekend. (visit)

**8.** My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer at the moment. (not use)

**9.** Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making her bed. (not like)

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the exam now? (you/ study)

**11.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late tomorrow morning because it's Sunday. (get up)

**12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every day? (Alice/ go)

**13.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Arabic from right to left on a page. (write)

**14.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his friends on the internet. (chat)

**15.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school on Sundays. (not go)

**16.** They always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home at six o’clock. (arrive)

**17.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework at the moment. (do)

**18.** What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner on Mondays? (they/ have)

**19.** It’s very hot. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jackets today. (wear)

**20.** You’re on the phone again! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to David? (you/ talk)

**Exercise 8. Use the correct form of the words given in parentheses.**

**1.** This is a dictionary for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speakers of English. **(native)**

**2.** We have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new strategy to deal with the problem. **(development)**

**3.** She had a strange \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the man who moved in upstairs **(converse)**

**4.** How much does it cost to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a child privately? **(education)**

**5.** The Davis Cup is an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis championship. **(national)**

**6.** Television is an increasingly important means of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(communicate)**

**7.** She is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ artist. **(create)**

**8.** The world changed rapidly after the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the phone. **(invent)**

**9.** We haven't yet been able to find a house that meets our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(require)**

**10.** Do you know any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jokes? **(fun)**



* **LISTENING**

**Exercise 1. Listen to a conversation about online safety. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

**1.** What is Charlie’s mom doing?

 A. She is doing something with his computer.

 B. She is cooking in the kitchen.

 C. She is calling her friends by her phone.

**2.** What are the privacy settings for?

 A. To change pictures B. To buy things online C. To make us safe online

**3** What does Charlie want to do with things he posted on social media?

 A. He would like to share everything to everyone.

 B. He wants to delete some things.

 C. He likes to public his account.

**4.** What is Charlie’s password?

 A. CrazyCharlie121 B. FunnyCharlie121 C. LovelyCharlie122

**5.** Where does Charlie put his password?

 A. In his cellphone

 B. On a paper on the desk

 C. On his notebook on the desk

**Exercise 2. Listen again and complete the table with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **upload** | **privacy** | **settings** |
| **difficult** | **public** | **password** |

**1.** Charlie’s mom is changing his ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** His account is totally ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, and you're logged in!

**3.** If he doesn't change his privacy settings, when he ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a photo, anyone can see it.

**4.** Charlie can delete things, but it's very ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some things stay there forever.

**5.** He must learn how to stay safe, and he mustn't tell anyone his ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

* **SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1. Complete the dialogue with the phrases below. There is one extra that you do not need.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** I’m waiting to chat with | **B.** It’s OK |
| **C.** I can’t right now | **D.** Text me |
| **E.** if you’re free | **F.** I can make it at four. |
| **G.** Nothing special |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Phong:**  | Hello, Nick. |
| **Nick:**  | Hi, Phong. It’s me, Nick. |
| **Phong:**  | I phone you to see **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. |
| **Nick:**  | What are you going to do this afternoon? |
| **Phong:**  | We’re thinking of a football match with the next class, Class 7B. We think you’re a good goalkeeper. |
| **Nick:**  | Sorry, **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Phong:**  | Why? What are you doing now? |
| **Nick:**  | **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m doing my homework, and **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents in the USA on Viber. What time’s the match? |
| **Phong:**  | It’s at three o’clock. **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **-** next time, perhaps. |
| **Nick:**  | Right. **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you finish the match - to win or lose is not important. |
| **Phong:**  | Sure. See you later. |
| **Nick:**  | Bye. |

* **READING**

**Exercise 1. Read the text, and mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn’t say).**

**Texting Teens**

Recent surveys show a dramatic increase in the amount of texting by teenagers. One survey says that more than 66% of teenagers own a mobile, and they send about 190 texts per week! Some teenagers send hundreds of texts a day. In fact, many teenagers spend so much time texting, they can’t imagine life without their mobile.

So why do teenagers like texting? What makes it better than phone calls? Many teens say that texting is easier, faster and more fun. Texts are private - they can send texts during class time and no one can hear what they’re saying. Texts are cheaper — on a lot of phones, and you can have unlimited texts: it makes no difference if you send one text or a hundred texts, the cost is the same.

Teenagers also say that texting is the best way to stay in touch with friends. They don’t feel lonely or sad because they can talk to their friends any time. It’s nice to get texts from friends, and it helps them feel relaxed if they are nervous or depressed. But texting has a negative side too. Too much texting can make your thumbs hurt!

**1.** Teenagers are texting more than before. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Some teenagers send a hundred texts per hour. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Many teenagers have problems without their phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Teenagers often send texts to their parents. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Teenagers have very high phone bills. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** Texting makes teenagers feel happy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Read the text, and then answer the questions.**

 Emojis, smiley faces, hearts, winking eyes, were created in 1998 by Shigetaka Kurita, an engineer at the Japanese phone company, NTT Docomo. His job was to create a way for customers to communicating using icons. His efforts resulted in the creation of 176 icons, which he called “emojis” coming from two Japanese Words “e” (picture) and “mojis” (character)

 Today there are more than 1,800 emojis. Emojis usually don’t have any labels, so their meaning is up to those who use them. Emojis can serve as a social media status marker. Scientific studies reveal that when people look at a smiley face online, they have the same feeling when they look at a real human face.

 People can remember what they read more easily thanks to emojis. People in offices say that if negative feedback from a boss goes with positive emojis, employees don’t feel bad about the message.

**1.** When were the first emojis?

 🡪

**2.** What was Kurita’s job?

 🡪

**3.** What does the word “emoji” come from?

 🡪

**4.** What do people feel when they look at a smiley face online?

 🡪

**5.** Are emojis good for our memory? Why?

 🡪

**6.** How can emojis make our office more friendly

 🡪

**Exercise 3. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**THE MOST FAMOUS SOCIAL NETWORK**

 Facebook is a social networking service and website. It has more than two billion active (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Facebook started in February 2004 when Mark Zuckerberg and his college friends (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it at Harvard University.

 The name of the service (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the name for the book with names and photographs given students at the start of the school year by some universities in the United States. These books help students get to (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other.

 Today Facebook users can make a personal profile, add other users as friends, and send (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Facebook users must register before (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the site. They can join user groups. These groups can be for a work, school, university, hobbies or other interests.

**1.** A. people B. singers C. workers D. users

**2.** A. created B. took C. followed D. studied

**3.** A. comes in B. comes from C. goes D. does

**4.** A. study B. meet C. know D. remember

**5.** A. messages B. web pages C. websites D. bloggers

**6.** A. starting B. using C. logging in D. signing out

**Exercise 4. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Sitting on the sofa, Anna is sending Lucy an (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ message. But Anna isn’t using real words or writing real sentences. Like other young people, they’re communicating with small, (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures – emojis.

You can find (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emoji T-shirts, posters, videos, stories (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ songs. Emojis are everywhere, but where are they from and why are they so popular?

The emoji inventor, Shigetaka Kurita, is from Japan, and ‘emoji’ in Japanese means picture (e) and letter (moji). Now over a thousand emojis with different skin colors show people and ideas from many (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not only Japan. They are becoming a truly (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

**1.** A. long B. instant C. urgent D. short

**2.** A. colorful B. important C. different D. similar

**3.** A. short B. silly C. creative D. Engaged

**4.** A. but B. or C. so D. and

**5.** A. cultures B. journeys C. countries D. oceans

**6.**  A. useful B. funny C. native D. international

**Exercise 5. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D) for the questions.**

**English Proficiency Index**

People often talk about English as a *lingua franca.* More than 350 million people around the world speak English as their first language and over 900 million speak it as a second language.

 Education First (EF) is an international education company in the USA. It produced English Proficiency Index (EPI) in 2011. It ranks how well non-native English speakers can speak the language in their countries.

 In the most recent edition of the EF index for the Asian region, Singapore ranks 1st – its EPI score is 611. Second is the Philippines with an EPI score of 562. Vietnam ranks 13th with an EPI score of 473.

 In Vietnam, the development of most aspects requires better English. More people are interested in learning English. Hopefully, the EPI in Vietnam will be higher in the years to come.

**A. Decide True or False**

**1.** There are more than 350 million people in the world who speak English as their first language. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** In Asia, the EPI ranking list is the Philippines - Singapore - Vietnam. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** More and more Vietnamese people like to learn English. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** In Vietnam, development in most respects does not require English. \_\_\_\_\_\_

 **B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions**

**5.** When did EF produce the first EPI?

 A. 2022 B. 2016 C. 2020 D. 2011

**6.** What is English Proficiency Index (EPI)?

 A. It ranks how well non-native English speakers can speak English.

 B. It ranks how many people can speak English in their countries.

 C. It gives the scores for good English speakers.

 D. It deducts points for people who speak poor English.

**Exercise 6. Read the following passage. Decide if the statements are True or False and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D) for the questions.**

**Marina Martin, a young game tester**

 Most days I finish my homework and then I have to play computer games for the rest of the afternoon. Yes, I have to! You see, I earn money by looking for mistakes in games.

 I’ve always been crazy about computer games. My dad’s a journalist and my mum’s a photographer, so there’s been a computer in the house since before I was born. I can remember playing very simple games on it when I was less than five years old and my dad telling me to switch it off and go outside.

 I was online one day and I saw an advertisement from a video game company. They were looking for young people to give their opinions about some of their new games. I contacted them but I wasn’t old enough because I was 14.

 Three years later, several companies now send me their games. I often spend hours on the same game. I have to play it from start to finish several times, look at all the menus and try all different ways of playing it. While I’m doing this, I take notes and then write a clear email which the company can understand easily.

 You have to work quickly because the company often wants to sell their new game as soon as possible. I may have to spend a lot of the weekend testing. However, I think I’m very lucky that my hobby has become a job. Most of the time, I love it.

 **A. Decide True or False**

**1.** Several companies pay Marina to play their new games. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Marina has never been interested in playing games. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** The parents bought a computer after Maria was born. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Marina almost enjoys her job. \_\_\_\_\_\_

 **B. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions**

**5.** How old was Marina when she played very simple games on a computer in her house?

 A. 6 years old B. under five years old

 C. five years old D. more than five years old

**6.** What does the phrase “**as soon as possible**” mean?

 A. right away B. slowly C. possibly D. unhurriedly

* **WRITING**

**Exercise 1. Use the words given to write the questions with ‘’How often’’ and answers.**

**Example:** your computer / crash / not often

 How often does your computer crash? - It doesn’t often crash

**1.** you/ chat online/ not often

 🡪

**2.** she/ write in her blog/ sometimes

 🡪

**3.** your friends/ check their emails/ usually.

 🡪

**4.** Leo and Vicky/ post photos online/ often.

 🡪

**5.** your parents/ send you text messages/ every day.

 🡪

**Exercise 2. Write affirmative and negative sentences using the present continuous.**

**1.** Anna / not work / on the computer / play a game

 🡪

**2.** you / not listen to the teacher / talk

 🡪

**3.** I / send a text on my mobile phone / not make a call

 🡪

**4.** Mai / not sit in her chair / run to the door

 🡪

**5.** we / read a magazine / not do our homework

 🡪

**6.** Nick and Mary/ eat some biscuits/ not study

 🡪

**Exercise 3. Write questions using the present continuous. Then complete the short answers.**

**1.** your brother / sit / under the tree

 🡪

**2.** we / write / in French

 🡪

**3.** No, they / buy / a new bookcase?

 🡪

**4.** you / use / the washing machine

 🡪

**5.** she / play badminton / near the house

 🡪

**Exercise 4. Rearrange the words in the right order to make a meaningful sentence.**

**1.** learning /why / you / English / are?

 🡪

**2.** are / working / your parents?

 🡪

**3.** talking / your teacher / to / who is?

 🡪

**4.** the lesson / enjoying / are / you?

 🡪

**5.** doing / your parents / are / what?

 🡪

**6.** is the work/ The phone box / of/ two university students/

 **🡪 The phone box**

**7.** emoticons / I like/ symbols called / using funny/. //

 **🡪 I like**

**8.** Do you /social media/ everyday? / go on/

 **🡪 Do you**

**9.** call his dad / back in / Sam will/ a few minutes/. //

 **🡪 Sam will**

**10.** bored with/ the ringtone/ You’re /on your phone /. //

 **🡪 You’re**

**11.** Sitting on / Anna is / the sofa, / sending Lucy/ an instant message/. /

 **🡪 Sitting on**

**12.** working with/ At the moment, / I am/ scientists in Miami /. //

 **🡪 At the moment,**

**13.** visit websites/ Half of the people / in the group/ which are in other languages/. //

 **🡪 Half of the people**

**14.** In the survey, / is studying/ for the school exams/ almost everyone/ next week/. //

 **🡪 In the survey,**

**15.** Everyone ‘s/ so it’s a/ really good idea/ got a mobile, /. //

 **🡪 Everyone’s**

**Exercise 5. Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same á the sentence printed before it.**

**1.** It’s important to get up early in the morning.

 **🡪 Getting**

**2.** More people are interested in learning English.

 **🡪 More people enjoy**

**3.** Playing game too much is not good for your health.

 **🡪 It’s**

**4.** Do you like speaking English?

 **🡪 Are**

**5.** I spend two hours playing football every Monday.

 **🡪 It takes**

**6.** She is interested in listening to classical music.

 **🡪 She likes**

**7.** The English exam was difficult. I think I passed. (however)

 **🡪 The**

**8.** I studied very hard. I failed the exam. (but)

 **🡪 I**

**9.** They played very well. They still lost the game. (but)

 **🡪 They**

**10.** Hoang is a very good student. Minh is better than him. (however)

 **🡪 Hoang**

**11.** We need a place to charge our phones.

 **🡪 It is**

**12.** She spends one hour surfing the Internet everyday.

 **🡪 It takes**

**13.** It takes my mom twenty minutes to cook a meal.

 **🡪 My mom**

**14.** I don’t like meeting friends in the park.

 **🡪 I am not**

**15.** I really enjoy staying in bed very late.

 **🡪 I really like**

**16.** It’s boring to watch TV all afternoon.

 **🡪 Watching**

**17.** Why don’t we go swimming?

 **🡪 How about**

**18.** What about baking a cake today?

 **🡪 Let’s**

**19.** Tom is sending Matt a message.

 **🡪 Matt is receiving**

**20.** Emojis are becoming an international language.

 **🡪 People all over the world**

**Exercise 6. Read the results of the survey and complete the report using the information given and the phrases below.**

**Survey on favourite TV programmes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Quiz shows |  | 18/20 |
| *(Road to Olympia Ring the Golden Bell on VTV)* |
| Fashion shows |  | 07/20 |
| Football matches |  | 10/20 |
| Football matches (with Viet Nam)  |  | 20/20 |
| Game shows |  | 15/20 |
| National news |  | 05/20 |
| Talk shows |  | 00/20 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **only a few** | **everybody** | **nobody** | **half of the group** |
| **a few** | **more than half** | **nearly everybody** |

**Survey on favourite TV programmes: Report**

These are the results of our survey on what TV programmes students watch in their free time. The results are from interviews with twenty students both male and female.

**(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the group watches quiz shows, like *Road to Olympia or Ring the Golden Bell* on VTV, and **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ female, watch fashion shows.

**(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch football matches because football is the most popular sport in Viet Nam. When football matches are with Viet Nam. **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the group watch them.

**(5)**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the group watch game shows. However, **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch the news programmes. **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the group watch talk shows because they are not interested in these programmes.

**PHẦN BÀI TẬP LÀM THÊM CHO HỌC SINH TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH**

**Look at the signs. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each sign.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **1.**  A. You can’t turn right.  B. You can’t turn left.  C. You can turn right.  D. You can turn left. |
| **C:\Users\ADMIN\Pictures\Screenshot 2022-08-29 185256.png** | **2.**  A. No entry B. No parking C. No stopping D. No overtaking |
|  | **3.**  A. For vehicles that are over 3.5m in height. B. For vehicles that are over 3.5m in length. C. For vehicles of the exact height of 3.5m. D. For vehicles that are not higher than 3.5m. |
| **C:\Users\ADMIN\Pictures\Screenshot 2022-08-29 185453.png** | **4.**  A**.** You can’t pay by credit card. B. You can get discount as playing games here. C. Come here for cheap computers!  D. Computers for sale!  |
| **C:\Users\ADMIN\Pictures\Screenshot 2022-08-29 185611.png** | **5.**  A. You have to pay to park here. B. Parking here is free for everybody.  C**.** There is no cost to leave your car here if you use a shop. D. The shop opens seven days a week**.** |