



VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription		Meaning
activity	/æk'tɪv.ɪ.ti/	(n)	hoạt động
art	/ɑ:t/	(n)	nghệ thuật
boarding school	/'bɔ:..dɪŋ sku:l/	(n)	trường nội trú
classmate	/'klɑ:s.meɪt/	(n)	bạn cùng lớp
compass	/'kʌm.pəs/	(n)	com-pa
creative	/kri'eɪ.tɪv/	(adj)	sáng tạo
equipment	/'i:kwɪp.mənt/	(n)	thiết bị
excited	/ɪk'saɪ.tɪd/	(adj)	phấn chấn, phấn khích
greenhouse	/'gri:n.haʊs/	(n)	nhà kính
help	/help/	(n, v)	giúp đỡ, trợ giúp
international	/.ɪn.tə 'næʃ.ən.əl/	(adj)	quốc tế
interview	/'ɪn.tə.vju:/	(n, v)	phỏng vấn
judo	/'dʒu:..dʊ/	(n)	môn võ judo
knock	/nɒk/	(v)	gõ (cửa)
overseas	/.əʊ.və'si:z/	(n, adv)	(ở) nước ngoài
pocket money	/'pɒk.ɪt 'mʌn.i/	(n)	tiền túi, tiền riêng
poem	/'pəʊ.ɪm/	(n)	bài thơ
remember	/'rɪ'mem.bə(r)/	(v)	nhớ, ghi nhớ
share	/ʃeə(r)/	(n, v)	chia sẻ
smart	/smɑ:t/	(adj)	bảnh bao, sáng sủa
surround	/sə'raʊnd/	(v)	bao quanh
swimming pool	/'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/	(n)	bể bơi

GRAMMAR

I. The present simple (Thì Hiện Tại Đơn)

1. Cách dùng

❖ Dùng để diễn tả thói quen hoặc những việc thường xảy ra ở hiện tại

Ex: We go to school every day

❖ Dùng để diễn tả những sự vật, sự việc xảy ra mang tính 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

❖ Dùng để diễn tả lịch trình cố định của tàu, xe, máy bay.

Ex: The train leaves at 8 am tomorrow

2. Dạng thức của thì hiện tại đơn

✚ Công thức thì hiện tại đơn với động từ to be

Thể khẳng định (Positive form)

I + am...

He/She/It/N số ít + is...

We/You/They/N số nhiều + are...

Ví dụ:

I am a student. (Tôi là một sinh viên.)
 He is very smart. (Anh ấy rất thông minh.)
 We are friends. (Chúng tôi là bạn bè.)

Thể phủ định (Negative form)**I + am + not...****He/She/It/N số ít + is + not...****We/You/They/N số nhiều + are + not...****Ví dụ:**

I'm not a bad kid. (Tôi không phải là một đứa trẻ hư.)
 He isn't my brother. (Anh ấy không phải là anh trai tôi.)
 They aren't in class. (Họ không ở trong lớp học.)

Thể nghi vấn (Question form)**Am + I...?****Is + he/she/it/N số ít...?****Are + we/you/they/N số nhiều...?****Ví dụ:**

Are you Phong? (Bạn là Phong hả?)	Yes, I am./ No, I am not. (Vâng, đúng vậy.) (Không, không phải.)
Am I a good boy? (Tôi là một cậu bé ngoan, phải không?)	Yes, you are./No, you aren't (Vâng, đúng vậy.)/(Không, không phải)
Is she 12 years old? (Cô ấy 12 tuổi phải không?)	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. (Vâng, đúng vậy.)/(Không, không phải)

🌟 Công thức thì hiện tại đơn với động từ thường**Thể khẳng định (Positive form)****I/We/You/They + V (nguyên thể)****He/She/It + V-s/es****Ví dụ:**

I like sports. (Tôi thích thể thao.)
 He plays football. (Anh ấy chơi bóng đá.)

Quy tắc thêm s/es

- Thêm s vào những động từ còn lại:

like → likes	swim → swims	run → runs
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- Thêm es vào những động từ tận cùng là các chữ ch, sh, o s, x, z.

watch → watches	wash → washes	go → goes
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fax → faxes	buzz → buzzes
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- Động từ tận cùng bằng chữ y có hai trường hợp: Nếu trước là một nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) thì ta thêm s:

play → **plays**

Nếu trước y là một phụ âm, ta đổi y → i rồi thêm es:

T=try → **tries**

- Các động từ không theo quy tắc:

have → **has****Thể phủ định (Negative form)****I/We/You/They + do not + V (nguyên thể)****He/She/It + does not + V (nguyên thể)****Ví dụ:**

We don't go to school on Sunday. (Chúng tôi không đi học vào Chủ nhật.)
 She doesn't play football. (Cô ấy không chơi bóng đá.)

Thể nghi vấn (Question form)**Do + I/we/you/they + V (nguyên thể) ?**

Does + he/she/it + V (nguyên thể) ?

Ví dụ:

Do they play sports?

(Họ có chơi thể thao không?)

Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

(Vâng, họ có chơi.)/(Không, họ không chơi.)

Does he like judo?

(Anh ấy có thích judo không?)

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

(Vâng, anh ấy thích.)/(Không, anh ấy không thích.)

3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

➔ Trong câu thì hiện tại đơn thường có các từ chỉ tần suất.

always	(luôn luôn)	usually	(thường xuyên)
often	(thường thường, thường lệ)	frequently	(thường xuyên)
sometimes	(thỉnh thoảng, đôi khi, đôi lúc)	seldom	(ít khi)
rarely	(hiếm khi)	never	(không bao giờ).

➔ Cụm từ với "every"

every day	mỗi ngày
every week	mỗi tuần
every month	mỗi tháng
every year...	mỗi năm

➔ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất

once/twice/three times/four times (một lần/hai lần/ba lần/bốn lần...)

a day/week/month/year... (một ngày/tuần/tháng/năm)

II. Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (Adverbs of frequency)

1. Định nghĩa

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là các từ diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên hoặc tần suất diễn ra của một hành động.

Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thông dụng:

Always	:Luôn luôn
Usually	:Thường xuyên
Often	:Thông thường, thường lệ
Sometimes	:Thỉnh thoảng, đôi khi, đôi lúc
Rarely	:Hiếm khi
Never	:Không bao giờ

2. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động.

Ví dụ:

They often have family meal. (Họ thường ăn bữa cơm gia đình.)

- Trả lời câu hỏi với từ hỏi "How often?"

Ví dụ:

How often does she walk to school? (Bạn ấy có thường đi bộ đến trường không?)

- **She rarely walks to school.** (Bạn ấy hiếm khi đi bộ đến trường.)

3. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường đứng ở ba vị trí:

Trước động từ thường

Giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính

Và sau động từ be.

Ví dụ:

I usually get up early. (Tôi thường thức dậy sớm.)

We don't often stay up late. (Chúng tôi không thường thức khuya.)

Mike is always punctual. (Mike luôn đúng giờ.)

I. Long vowel /ɑ:/ (Nguyên âm dài /ɑ:/)

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

“a” thường được phát âm là /ɑ:/khi nó đứng trước “r”

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
smart	/smɑ:t /	thông minh
large	/lɑ:rdʒ/	rộng lớn

“a” được phát âm là /ɑ:/trong một số trường hợp

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
ask	/ɑ:sk /	hỏi
path	/pɑ:θ /	đường mòn

“ua” và “au” cũng có thể được phát âm là /ɑ:/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
guard	/gɑ:d/	bảo vệ
suave	/swɑ:v/	khéo léo, tinh tế

II. Short vowel /ʌ/ (Nguyên âm ngắn /ʌ/)

/ʌ/ is a short, relaxed vowel sound. (/ʌ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn)

“o” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ trong những từ có một âm tiết, và trong những âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của những từ có nhiều âm tiết.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
come	/kʌm/	đến, tới
some	/sʌm/	một vài

“u” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ đối với những từ có tận cùng bằng u + phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
but	/bʌt/	nhưng
cup	/kʌp/	cái tách, chén

Trong những tiếp đầu ngữ un, um

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
uneasy	/ʌn'i:zi/	bối rối, lúng túng
umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/	cái ô

“oo” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ trong một số trường hợp như

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
blood	/blʌd/	máu, huyết
flood	/flʌd/	lũ lụt

“ou” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ đối với những từ có nhóm “ou” với một hay hai phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
country	/'kʌntri/	làng quê
couple	/'kʌpl/	đôi, cặp

PRACTICE

A

LISTENING

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

1. What time does Joshua go to school ?

A. at 8.45 a.m

B. at 9.00 a.m

C. at 8.00 a.m

D. at 8:30 a.m

2. What is the first thing Joshua does when he gets to school?
 A. Stand up
 B. Bow and sit down
 C. Stand up and sit down
 D. Stand up and bow
 3. Where does Joshua eat lunch at school?
 A. in the gymnasium
 B. In the library
 C. In the lunchroom
 D. In his classroom
 4. What time does Joshua probably get home from school most days?
 A. between 1:00 p.m and 2:00 p.m
 B. between 2:00 p.m and 3:00 p.m
 C. between 3:00 p.m and 4:00 p.m
 D. between 4:00 p.m and 5:00 p.m
- II. Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.**
1. Most kids say their subjects are boring . T F
 2. The hours at school usually just nine hours a day. T F
 3. They can't get to see and play with your friends at school. T F
 4. Students can bring their own lunch to school. T F

B PHONETICS

I. Put the words into two groups (/a:/ and /ʌ/)

<u>duck</u>	<u>uncle</u>	<u>number</u>
<u>Sunday</u>		
<u>study</u>	<u>fun</u>	<u>bus</u>
<u>subject</u>	<u>husband</u>	<u>compass</u>
<u>father</u>	<u>start</u>	<u>garden</u>
<u>art</u>	<u>young</u>	<u>double</u>
<u>bar</u>	<u>start</u>	<u>smart</u>
	<u>class</u>	<u>hard</u>
	<u>March</u>	

/a: /

father; start; carton; bar;
 heart; smart; class; March;
 star; art; hard; garden

/ʌ /

number; uncle; study;
 compass; Sunday; husband;
 fun; young; duck; bus; subject;
 double

Underlined part is the same as that of the others in each group

1. A. large B. sharpener C. hat D. star
2. A. country B. group C. young
3. A. March B. smart C. warm D. art
4. A. husband B. study C. uncle
5. A. grammar B. star C. hard
6. A. study B. lunch C. sun D. computer
7. A. calculator B. car C. fast D. father
8. A. come B. someone C. brother D. volleyball

9. A. mother B. no C. Monday D. love
 10. A. subject B. study C. fun
 D. computer
 11. A. unit B. umbrella C. under D. study
 12. A. classmate B. compass C. smart D. fast
 13. A. uniform B. Sunday C. music D. unique
 14. A. other B. son C. some D. short
 15. A. bad B. last C. sharpener D. large
 16. A. class B. fast C. dancing D. library
 17. A. brother B. lovely C. homework D. honey
 18. A. notebook B. love C. above D. Monday
 19. A. smart B. dollar C. start D. guitar
 20. A. study B. computer C. understand D. sunny
- III. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.
1. A. remember B. uniform C. secondary D. exercise
 2. A. surround B. swimming C. compass D. history
 3. A. interview B. library C. creative D. badminton
 4. A. creative B. equipment C. excited D. uniform
 5. A. notebook B. supply C. boarding D. pencil

C

VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-COMMUNICATION

I. Odd one out.

1. A. teacher B. pupil C. principal D. parent
 2. A. ruler B. folder C. rubber D. pencil
 3. A. car B. doll C. pencil case D. ball
 4. A. Maths B. English D. Science D. Susan
 5. A. orange B. lemon D. pen D. apple

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

1. In _____ lessons, they learn about animals and plants.
 A. music B. science C. history D. English
 2. In many schools in Viet Nam students have to wear a _____.
 A. clothing B. suit C. uniform D. coat
 3. When my friend misses the lessons, I always _____ him my notes.
 A. takes B. send C. borrow D. lend
 4. That is the laboratory _____ we do all our experiments.
 A. which B. where C. when D. that
 5. I'm absolutely no good at all _____ any kind of sport.
 A. with B. on C. at D. for
 6. It's difficult calculation. Can I borrow your _____ ?
 A. calculator B. ruler C. pencil case D. schoolbag
 7. Duy's friends are waiting for him to put on his _____ so they can go to school together.
 A. notebook B. uniform C. subject D. exercise
 8. You can use a _____ to draw circles.
 A. rubber B. notebook C. compass D. book
 9. After school they usually _____ football.
 A. do B. study C. make D. play
 10. Cuong and Minh _____ their bicycles to school from Monday to Friday.
 A. ride B. rides C. is riding D. are riding
 11. School _____ at 4.30 p.m every day.
 A. finishes B. are finishing C. is finishing D. finish
 12. Children will work hard if the lessons are _____.
 A. nice C. disappointing B. pleasant D. interesting

13. I'm always nervous when I'm _____ an exam.
A. taking B. making C. working D. writing
14. The children look very _____ while playing games during break time.
A. excite B. excited C. excitement D. exciting
15. Wellspring Saigon is an _____ school.
A. internation B. internationalise C. international D. internationality
16. Carol believes that do _____ regularly is a good way to be healthy.
A. gymnastically B. gymnasium C. gymnast D. gymnastics
17. That is the _____ where we do all our experiments.
A. laboratory B. laboratorian C. labor D. laborious
18. They are _____ because they do judo every day.
A. healthful B. healthfulness C. healthily D. healthy
19. Children like to play _____.
A. lesson B. football C. housework D. physic
20. In many schools in Vietnam students have to wear a _____.
A. clothing B. suit C. coat D. uniform
21. A good friend is ready to _____ things with his/ her classmates.
A. share B. play C. study D. do
22. Let's _____ our school uniform and go to school.
A. Take off B. put off C. wear on D. put on
23. We have some new _____ in this school year: physics, computer science, etc.
A. teachers B. equipments C. subjects D. friends
24. - "How's your class this year?"
- "Great. _____ forty-seven students, and they are good friends."
A. It's B. They're C. There's D. There're
25. - "_____ class are you in?" - "Class 6B."
A. Which B. Where C. When D. Whose
26. "Do you go to boarding school?" "_____"
A. Don't do that B. I'm sorry I can't
C. Yes, I do D. I have a class.
27. "When do you have English?" "_____"
A. I have English at school B. I have it on Monday and Friday.
C. I don't like English D. I always learn English in the library.
28. "Hi, Nam. Nice to meet you." "_____"
A. Hi, Lan. Nice to meet you, too. B. This is my friend.
C. Hi, What's your name? D. Why?
29. "How often do you study English?" "_____"
A. I learn English by reading books. B. Twice a week
C. I don't go to school to learn English D. I study English at home.
30. Trung: "Why do you think most people learn English?"
Phong: "_____"
A. All of them are B. I hear it is very good
C. Because it's useful to them D. Because I like it

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

1. All the lessons at my new school are very **interesting**.
A. boring B. exciting C. outgoing D. humorous
2. There are 30 children in his class, and it's **difficult** for the teacher to teach all of them.
A. hard B. simple C. early D. easy
3. Do you like **learning** English?
A. singing B. studying C. writing D. speaking

4. Let me **put on** my dress. Then we can go.

A. wear

B. remove

C. change

D. open

5. She often rides her **bicycle** to school.

A. car

B. motorbike

C. bike

D. train

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

1. Everyday, he comes to school very early to **open** all the windows and clean the blackboard.

A. close

B. start

C. clean

D. learn

2. Jim went for a walk and found a **big** box between some rocks.

A. same

B. small

C. large

D. modern

3. It has big buildings and **modern** equipment.

A. new

B. beautiful

C. smart

D. old

4. How is your **old** school?

A. big

B. small

C. new

D. beautiful

5. Hoa goes to the **same** school as me.

A. different

B. similar

C. alike

D. equal

V. Complete the conversation using the sentences(a-e) to fill in the blanks(1-5).

a. What special facilities does Blue Sky international School have?

b. Because I want to study and live in the school. What about you?

c. I'd like to go to Twinkling Star Boarding School.

d. Why?

e. How nice! Twinkling Star Boarding School has a school garden and a computer lab.

Tom and Mary are talking about which school they would like to go to.

Tom: which school would you like to go to?

Mary: (1) **c**.

Tom: Why?

Mary: (2) **b**.

Tom: I'd like to go to Twinkling Star Boarding School

Mary: (3) **d**.

Tom: Because the classroom are well- equipped and I like its art club.

Mary: (4) **a**.

Tom: It has a big swimming pool and a modern language lab.

Mary: (5) **e**.

VI. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Dream is an **international** school in Hanoi. There are many students from different countries. (nation)

2. In the afternoon, students can join many **interesting** clubs after school. (interest)

3. This is my notebook for writing English **words**. (word)

4. Do you often listen to your friend's **advice**? (advise)

5. Can you lend me your pencil **sharpener**? (sharpen)

VII. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple.

1. We sometimes **read** books. (read)

2. Emily usually **goes** to the disco. (go)

3. It often **rains** on Sundays. (rain)

4. Pete and his sister often **wash** the family's car. (wash)

5. I always **hurry** to the bus stop. (hurry)

6. I **like** lemonade very much. (like)

7. The girls always **listen** to pop music. (listen)

8. Janet never **wears** jeans. (wear)

9. Mr Smith teaches Spanish and French.

10. Mary often does her homework after school.

(teach)

(do)

VIII. Each of the sentences has one mistake. Underline and correct it.

1. Paul often is on time for school.

✓ is often

2. Are always you polite to your teachers?

✓ you always

3. The school guard doesn't open always the school gate early.

✓ always open

4. Susan gets up usually late at weekends.

✓ usually gets up

5. My mum don't make breakfast.

✓ doesn't make

6. When you go on holiday each year?

✓ When do you go

7. Mike walks never to school because he takes the school bus.

✓ never walks

8. Does usually Alice go swimming on Sundays?

✓ Alice usually

9. We go sometimes to the theatre at the weekends.

✓ sometimes go

10. Do often you ride bicycle to work?

✓ Do you often

D READING

I. 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.

⓪Hi there, I'm Nam, I have a sister, Vy. We have different hobbies. I spend time (1) _____ my family most evenings. At (2) _____ weekends, I hang out with my friends at the park or in the playground in the local woods. If it rains, I like to go to (3) _____ a film with my friends. My sister belongs to a chess clubs. The club meets twice a month, and once a year they go (4) _____. They stay in tents on a (5) _____ and have picnics and barbecues. My sister is a friendly person. We get on well with each other.

1. A. with

B. to

C. of

D. in

2. A. a

B. the

C. an

D. no article.

3. A. learn

B. play

C. do

D. see

4. A. camp

B. to camp

C. do

D. camps

5. A. lovely camp site

B. lovely site camp

C. camp lovely site

D. site lovely camp.

⓪I am a grade 6 student at Shakespeare School in Birmingham. I often walk to school (1) _____ I live nearby.

I don't wear a (2) _____ only when I have physical education(P.E).Then I have to wear a white T- shirt with the school's name, blue shorts and white socks. Besides English, I learn Spanish and German as foreign languages.

My school is well- equipped. There (3) _____ a laboratory to do experiments, a library to read books, a music room to (4) _____ musical instruments, and a computer room to learn how to use a computer. There is also a large (5) _____ where we can have lunch and a small snack bar to buy some drinks.

1. A. because

B. so

C. when

D. before

2. A. hat

B. uniform

C. jacket

D. dress

3. A. are

B. is

C. has

D. have

4. A. do

B. have

C. play

D. take

5. A. canteen

B. theatre

C. schoolyard

D. garden

II. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct to each of the questions.

⓪Hi Sam,

Just a quick email to say that sounds like a great idea. Saturday is better for me because I don't have classes on Sunday. So if that's still good for you, why don't you come here? Then you can see our new flat. We can eat at home and then go for a walk in the afternoon. It's going to be so good to catch up finally. I want to hear all about your new school!

Our dress is 50 Hilton Road, but it's a bit difficult to find because the house numbers are really strange here. If you turn left at the post office and keep going past the big white house on Charles Road, there's a small side street behind it with the houses 50-56 in.

Let me know if there's anything you do/ don't like to eat.

See you soon!

John

1. When are John and Sam going to meet?
A. Saturday B. Sunday C. Next week D. last weekend
2. What can they do in the afternoon?
A. They can eat at home. B. They can go for a walk.
C. They can go to the post office. D. They can go for a picnic
3. What's John's address?
A. 50 Charles Road B. 50 Hilton Road
C. 56 Charles Road D. 15 Hilton Road
4. Why is it difficult to find John's house?
A. Because the house numbers are really strange.
B. Because it goes past the white house on Charles Road.
C. Because there's a small street behind his house.
D. Because the number is really strange.

5. Which word has the closest meaning to the word "catch up" ?

A. walk B. start C. meet D. see

② Eton College is very famous private school near London. It is over 570 years old. There are about 1, 300 students and they all live in the school during the term. There aren't any girls in this school- only boys. Most students stay here until they are 18 years old.

This school is very expensive and it costs about 30,000 a year to study there. Most Eton students come from very wealthy families, for example, Prince William and Prince Harry!

There are about 100 classrooms, lots of science lab, ICT rooms, music rooms a concert hall, two theatres, a gym, two swimming pool, twenty tennis courts and an athletics track and a golf court. The school has 160 teachers. There is one teacher for 80 students.

(Adapted from: Solutions_2nd_Edition_ Elementary_ Oxford)

1. What kind of school is Eton College?
A. It is a private school B. It is a school for both boys and girls
C. It is a school for only girls D. It is a state school
2. Where do all the students live in during the term?
A. They live at home B. They live at hotel
C. They live in a rented house D. They live in the school
3. When do most students leave school?
A. Before they are 18 B. When they are under 18
C. When they are 18 D. After they are 18
4. Who are students of this school?
A. They are from very big families B. They are from very poor families
C. They are from very employed families D. They are from very rich families
5. What sports facilities are there in the school?
A. a gym, two swimming pool, twenty tennis courts and an athletics track and a golf court.
B. a gym, two swimming pool, twenty tennis courts and an cycling track and a golf court.

C. a gym, two swimming pool, ten volleyball courts and an athletics track and a golf court.

D. a gym, two swimming pool, ten volleyball courts and an athletics track and a tennis court.

III. Read the passage and answer the questions. Write full sentences please.

⓪Hi! My name's Lilly Browns. I'm eleven years old. I'm now in grade 6 at Dream School. I like it here because I like to study in an international school. The teachers in my school are nice and very helpful, and my favourite teacher is Mr Oily. He teaches us physics. I have three hours to study Vietnamese in the afternoon. Usually I read books in the library and do my homework at break time. We wear our uniforms every day, but today we aren't, as we're going to have an outing to the National Park.

1. How old is Lilly Browns?

She is eleven years old

2. Which grade is she in?

She is in grade 6

3. Why does she like her school?

Because she like to study in an international school

4. Who teaches her physics?

Mr Oily teaches her physics

5. What does she usually do at break time?

She reads books in the library and does her homework at break time

⓷ Linda is a musician. She's tall and beautiful. She works in a studio and a concert hall. She plays the piano.

Every day she gets up at nine o'clock in the morning. She takes a shower and gets dressed. She drinks a cup of coffee and eat some toast. At ten o'clock, she takes a taxi to the studio.

In the studio, she plays the piano. She writes new songs and makes CDs. At one o'clock, she goes to the restaurant. She eats lunch with her friends. At three o'clock, she goes to the studio again. She plays more music and sings. At six o'clock, she goes home and has dinner.

She goes to the concert hall at eight o'clock. She plays her music for lots of people. They like her songs. She goes home at eleven o'clock. She is very tired and she goes to bed.

1. Where does Linda work?

She works in a studio and a concert hall.

2. Is Linda tall?

Yes, she is

3. Does she drink tea in the morning ?

No, she doesn't. She drinks a cup of coffee.

4. Does she ride a bike to work?

No, she doesn't. She takes a taxi to work.

5. Does she play the guitar?

No, she doesn't. She plays the piano.

6. Where does she eat lunch?

She eats lunch in the restaurant.

7. Does she sing in the studio?

Yes, she does.

8. Where does she have dinner?

She has dinner at home.

9. When does she go to the concert hall?

She goes to the concert hall at eight o'clock.

10. What time does she go to bed?

She goes to bed at eleven o'clock.

E WRITING

I. Complete the sentences using the guided words and phrases

1. there/ a modern gym/ a big playground/ a large library/ my school/.

There is a modern gym, a big playground and a large library in my school.

2. Girl students/ not often play chess/ cards/ break time/.

Girl students don't often play chess or cards at break time.

3. pupils/ sometimes/ go/ computer room/ do/ projects or homework.

Pupils sometimes go to the computer room to do their projects or homework.

4. some boys/ like/ play football/ playground / after school/.

Some boys like playing football in the playground after school.

5. Phong/ sometimes / play/ violin/ the music room/.

Phong sometimes plays the violin in the music room.

II. Put these words and phrases in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

1. vegetables / Do you / and fruits / always / eat/?

Do you always eat vegetables and fruits?

2. She / her daughter / her homework / with / rarely / helps /.

She rarely helps her daughter with her homework.

3. at / studies /Mai/ Nguyen Du Secondary School

Mai studies at Nguyen Du Secondary School.

4. six/ morning /at/up/she/ gets / o'clock / every

She gets up at six o'clock every morning.

5. breakfast / she / 6:30 / at /has / 7:00 / school/to/at/ goes / and

She has breakfast at 6:30 and goes to school at 7:00.

6. at / starts / The school day / 7:30 a.m./ at / and / ends / 4:00 p.m.

The school day starts at 7:30 a.m. and ends at 4:00 p.m.

7. usually / coffee / My dad / in the morning / drinks /.

My dad usually drinks coffee in the morning.

8. students / always / their / These / homework / don't / carefully / do /.

These students don't always do their homework carefully.

9. gets / John / early / school / to / often /.

John often gets to school early.

10. rains / here / never / in the summer/ It /.

It never rains here in the summer.

11. do / Some students / at / exercises / break time.

Some students do exercises at break time.

12. home/work/she/ but /6:00 / finishes / at /papers/ takes / some / Linda

Linda finishes work at 6:00 but she takes some papers home.

13. the / sees / at /she/ friends / weekend / her

She sees her friends at the weekend.

14. often/go/film/they/ see /to/a

They often go to see a film.

15. her / sometimes / friends / she / dinner / has / with

She sometimes has dinner with her friends.

III. Rewrite the sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. She likes English.

Her favorite subject is English.

2. Mr Ba rides his motorbike to work everyday.

Mr Ba gets to work by his motorbike everyday.

3. The school is big.

- ☞ It **is a big school**.
4. We go to the supermarket on foot.
☞ We walk **to the supermarket**.
5. What time does she go to work?
☞ When **does she go to work?**
6. Janet goes to Dream School, and Ngoc goes to that school, too.
☞ Janet and Ngoc **go to the same school**.
7. Is Tom good football player?
☞ Does Tom **play football well?**
8. Is there a computer room at your school?
☞ Does **your school have a computer room?**
9. Both maths and English are interesting to him.
☞ He is **interested in both maths and English**.
10. Susan always walks to school with her friends.
☞ Susan always goes **to school on foot**.
11. Nam likes Maths the best.
☞ Nam's favourite **subject is Maths**.
12. There are 25 classes in my school.
☞ My school **has 25 classes**.
13. Hoa's school has more than 500 students.
☞ There **are more than 500 students in Hoa's school**.
14. Janet doesn't like watching sports on TV.
☞ Janet is not keen **on watching sports on TV**.
15. How much time do you spend learning English every day?
☞ How long **does it take you to learn English every day?**
16. My house is near Sunrise Boarding School.
☞ My house is not **far from Sunrise Boarding School**.
17. We often ride our bicycle to school.
☞ We often **cycle to school/ We often cycle to school by bike**.
18. Tracy always comes to class on time.
☞ Tracy **never comes to class late**.
19. Jim's favourite subject is history.
☞ Jim **likes history best**.
20. My pencil case contains two rulers, a compass and a calculator.
☞ There **are two rulers, a compass and a calculator in my pencil case**.

IV. Write a paragraph of about 60 words on the advantages of wearing uniform to school, using the following, or / and your own ideas.

- students don't have to waste time choosing clothing before school
- no differences between rich and poor students
- good behaviour
- students feel proud of their school

There are good reasons for wearing school uniform. First, before going to school students do not have to waste their time choosing suitable clothing for the day. Second, they do not have to worry that their friends will judge the clothes they are wearing. There is no difference between them. Third, when students wear uniforms, they behave better because people know they are from a particular school. They can also feel proud of their school.