



UNIT 3: THE PAST

(B)

PART I. THEORY

(5)

A. VOCABULARIES

✚ New words (Từ mới)

No	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	century	(n)	/'sentʃəri/	thế kỷ
2.	millennium	(n)	/mɪ'leniəm/	thiên niên kỷ
3.	timeline	(n)	/'taɪmlaɪn/	dòng thời gian
4.	slavery	(n)	/'sleɪvəri/	sự nô lệ
5.	victory	(n)	/'vɪktəri/	sự chiến thắng
6.	invade	(v)	/ɪn'veɪd/	xâm lược
7.	invader	(n)	/ɪn'veɪdə/	kẻ xâm lược
8.	invent	(v)	/ɪn'vent/	phát minh
9.	invention	(n)	/ɪn'venʃən/	sự phát minh
10.	inventor	(n)	/ɪn'ventə/	nhà phát minh
11.	rule	(v)	/ru:l/	qui tắc, điều lệ
12.	human sacrifice		/'hju:mən 'sækrɪfaɪs/	sự hy sinh.
13.	museum	(n)	/mju:'zi:əm/	viện bảo tàng
14.	exhibit	(v)	/ɪg'zɪbɪt/	trưng bày, triển lãm
15.	exhibition	(n)	/eksɪ'bɪʃən/	cuộc triển lãm
16.	building	(n)	/'sentʃəri/	tòa nhà cao ốc
17.	collect	(v)	/kə'lekt/	thu thập, sưu tầm
18.	collection	(n)	/kə'lek.ʃən/	bộ sưu tập
19.	was/ were	(v)	/wɒz / wɜ:r/	ở
20.	there was		/ðeər wɒz /	có 1
21.	there were		/ðeər wɜ:r /	có nhiều
22.	complete	(v)	/kəm'pli:t/	hoàn thành, hoàn tất
23.	sentence	(v)	/'sen.təns/	câu
24.	great	(adj)	/greɪt/	tuyệt vời
25.	interesting	(adj)	/'ɪntrestɪŋ/	thú vị
26.	exciting	(adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	hứng thú, sôi động
27.	brilliant	(adj)	/'brɪliənt/	rực rỡ, lấp lánh
28.	honest	(adj)	/'ɒnɪst/	thật thà, thành thật
29.	visit	(v)	/'vɪzɪt/	thăm, viếng, ngắm cảnh
30.	spend	(v)	/spend/	tiêu xài, trải qua
31.	+ spend time		/spend taɪm/	trải qua (thời gian làm gì)
32.	+ spend money		/spend 'mʌni/	xài tiền
33.	marry	(v)	/'mɛəri /	kết hôn
34.	decide	(v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	quyết định

35.	fantastic	(adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	tuyệt vời, không tưởng
36.	celebrate	(v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	tổ chức
37.	firework display	(n)	/ˈfaɪəwɜ:k dɪ'spleɪ/	biểu diễn pháo hoa
38.	surprise	(n)	/səˈpraɪz/	ngạc nhiên
39.	present	(n)	/ˈprez.ənt/	món quà
40.	enjoy	(v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	thích
41.	hunt	(v)	/hʌnt/	săn bắn
42.	harvest	(n)	/ˈhɑː.vɪst/	vụ mùa
43.	settler	(n)	/ˈset.lə/	người khai hoang
44.	pumpkin	(n)	/ˈpʌmp.kɪn/	trái bí
45.	corn	(n)	/kɔːn/	bắp
46.	turkey	(n)	/ˈtɜː.ki/	gà tây
47.	take place	(v)	/mæp/	diễn ra
48.	religious	(adj)	/rɪˈlɪdʒ.əs/	tôn giáo
49.	special	(adj)	/ˈspeʃ.əl/	đặc biệt
50.	dessert	(n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/	tráng miệng
51.	leader	(n)	/ˈliː.də/	nhà cầm quyền
52.	festival	(n)	/ˈfes.tɪ.vəl/	lễ hội

B. GRAMMARS

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

🌟 Cách dùng

Cách dùng	- Diễn tả hành động hay sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ. Ex: I met her last summer.
	Diễn tả hành động thường làm hay quen làm trong quá khứ. Ex: She often went swimming every day last year.

🌟 Dạng thức của thì quá khứ đơn.

Với động từ to be (am/ is/ are)	(+)	S + was/ were
	(-)	S + was/ were + not ...
	(?)	Was/ Were + S + ...?
Với động từ thường	(+)	S + V _{2/ed}
	(-)	S + did + not + V
	(?)	Did + S + V?

🌟 Dấu hiệu nhận biết

Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn thường có sự xuất hiện của các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:

- yesterday (hôm qua)
- last night/ week/ month/ ... (tối qua/ tuần trước/ tháng trước/ ...)
- ago (cách đây), (two hours ago: cách đây 2 giờ; two weeks ago: cách đây 2 ngày, ...)
- in + thời gian trong quá khứ (in 1990)
- when: khi (trong câu kể)

✚ Cách thêm ed vào sau động từ

Trong câu ở thì quá khứ đơn, động từ bắt buộc phải thêm đuôi -ed.

Quy tắc	Ví dụ
Thêm -ed vào đằng sau hầu hết các động từ	want - wanted look - looked
Động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi "e" hoặc "ee", chúng ta chỉ việc thêm "d" vào cuối động từ	live - lived love - loved
Đối với những động từ tận cùng là "y" + Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (a, e, u, i, o), ta thêm "ed" bình thường. + Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm, ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "ed"	play - played stay - stayed enjoy - enjoyed
Động từ một âm tiết, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ những từ kết thúc bằng h, w, x, y), ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm "ed"	stop - stopped plan - planned

II. THERE + BE (WAS/ WERE)

Được dùng để chỉ sự tồn tại của người hoặc vật tại một nơi nào đó. Chủ ngữ thật của câu là danh từ đi sau động từ **to be**. Nếu nó là danh từ số ít thì động từ **to be** chia ở ngôi thứ 3 số ít và ngược lại. Mọi biến đổi về thì và thể đều diễn ra ở **to be** còn **there** thì giữ nguyên.

✚ Cấu trúc ở thể KHẲNG ĐỊNH (+)

Dạng	Cấu trúc
SỐ ÍT	<p>There was N số ít + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)</p> <p>+ N không đếm được</p> <p>E. g: There was a fire in the town centre. There was something about it on the TV news.</p> <p>*** Notes</p> <p>+ Trước danh từ đếm được số ít, cần dùng a/ an/ one. + Trước danh từ không đếm được, không dùng a/an nhưng có thể dùng no (Không), a little (Một ít), some (Một ít), much (Nhiều), a lot of (Rất nhiều)</p>
SỐ NHIỀU	<p>There were + N số nhiều + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)</p> <p>E. g: There were ten people injured and there was a lot of building damage. There were fire engines and police cars everywhere.</p> <p>*** Notes</p> <p>+ Trước danh từ số nhiều thường có các số từ như two, three, four... hoặc many, a few, some, a lot of, no.</p>

✚ Cấu trúc ở thể PHỦ ĐỊNH (-)

Dạng	Cấu trúc
SỐ ÍT	<p>There was not + N đếm được số ít + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)</p> <p>There was not N không đếm được + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)</p>

	any + E. g: There wasn't any money in the kitty. There wasn't any sugar for my coffee. *** Notes + There was not = There wasn't + Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều, có thể thêm từ "any"	
SỐ NHIỀU	There were not + E. g: There weren't any eggs for breakfast this morning. There weren't any new ideas in that conference.	N số nhiều + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)

🚩 Cấu trúc ở thể GHI VẤN (?)

Dạng	Cấu trúc		
SỐ ÍT	Was there + Was there any + E. g: Was there any bread left? → Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't *** Notes + Thêm "any" trước các danh từ không đếm được + Không dùng "any" trước các danh từ đếm được số ít.	N đếm được số ít N không đếm được	+ (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác) ? + (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác) ?
SỐ NHIỀU	Were there any + E. g: Were there any biscuits in the tin? → Were there any biscuits in the tin? *** Notes + Trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều, có thể thêm từ "any"	N số nhiều	+ (Cụm từ chỉ vị trí/ thành phần khác)

C. PHONETICS

I. PRONUNCIATION - REGULAR PAST SIMPLE VERBS

🚩 Rules of pronunciation -ed (Quy tắc phát âm -ed)

-ed được phát âm là	Khi tận cùng của từ là	Ví dụ
/id/	t hoặc d Mẹo: trà đ á	added, wanted
/t/	ch, x, gh, c, p, k, f, ss, sh Mẹo: ch àng xu ống gh ềnh có p hà k hông f ải s ợ ss ông sh âu	brushed, looked, missed
/d/	Các âm hữu thanh còn lại	involved, planned, played
🚩 Ngoại lệ - Chú ý các từ có đuôi -ed sau luôn được phát âm là /id/		

Một số từ kết thúc bằng -ed được dùng làm tính từ/danh từ, đuôi -ed được phát âm là /id/.

No.	Word	Meaning
1	aged / eɪdʒɪd /(a)	cao tuổi, lớn tuổi
2	aged / eɪdʒd /(Vpast)	trở nên già, làm cho già cỗi
3	naked /neɪkɪd/(a)	trơ trụi, trần truồng
4	learned / lɜːnd /(Vpast)	học
5	sacred / 'seɪkrɪd /(a)	thiêng liêng, trân trọng

- Chú ý những từ sau **-ed** được phát âm là /d/
plough**ed**, bath**ed**, breath**ed**, weigh**ed**

PART II. LANGUAGE

✚ PHONETICS

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

counted graduated liked needed lived
 moved started ended stayed watched
 worked talked played arrived travelled
 looked stopped visited washed lasted

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- A. asked B. finished C. learned D. practiced
- A. changed B. laughed C. weighed D. ploughed
- A. chased B. protected C. danced D. worked
- A. called B. stopped C. cooked D. asked
- A. checked B. practised C. needed D. liked
- A. explored B. played C. looked D. travelled

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7. A. wants | B. books | C. stops | D. sends |
| 8. A. al <u>th</u> ough | B. wid <u>th</u> | C. <u>th</u> ump | D. <u>th</u> anks |
| 9. A. ba <u>tt</u> le | B. tra <u>ns</u> port | C. sla <u>v</u> ery | D. pa <u>ra</u> chute |
| 10. | A. tho <u>u</u> ght | B. <u>to</u> ugh | C. bo <u>u</u> ght D. fo <u>u</u> ght |

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. useful | B. cruel | C. tiny | D. alive |
| 2. A. brilliant | B. enormous | C. terrible | D. popular |
| 3. A. homework | B. photo | C. journey | D. machine |
| 4. A. exciting | B. interesting | C. comfortable | D. brilliant |
| 5. A. common | B. awful | C. alive | D. boring |
| 6. A. familiar | B. terrible | C. exciting | D. uncommon |
| 7. A. football | B. haircut | C. machine | D. picnic |
| 8. A. parachute | B. invention | C. exhibit | D. museum |
| 9. A. alive | B. admire | C. symbol | D. invent |
| 10. | A. telescope | | B. exciting C. invention |
| | D. enormous | | |

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Look at the picture and complete the text with the words given below.

upset scary nervous naughty lucky lonely cute

This is a photo of my sister Lucy's sixth birthday party. She's the girl crying. She was upset because her friend, Harry, pulled her hair. He was very (1) _____. Also, Lucy was frightened of the clown- she thought he was (2) _____. Our cousin, Daniel, is at the back. He was feeling (3) _____ because nobody played with him. He was (4) _____ too because he doesn't like meeting new people. That's me in the front. I look really (5) _____ in that dress! I was the (6) _____ one that day - I had a great time.



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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The theme park has many new and _____ rides. | |
| A. lucky | B. exciting C. boring D. useless |
| 2. On my first day at school, I was very _____. | |
| A. culture | B. lucky C. nervous D. actor |
| 3. J.K. Rowling is now a very _____ woman. She's a billionaire. | |
| A. exciting | B. awful C. rich D. unpopular |
| 4. The film was _____ but the actors were good. | |
| A. brilliant | B. exciting C. cruel D. boring |
| 5. It was _____ of you to speak in front of all those people. | |

- A. awful B. brave C. cruel D. tiny
6. Did you find the book _____? It was a good book.
A. useful B. boring C. useless D. lucky
7. Their house is big and _____.
A. memorable B. cruel C. tiny D. enormous
8. I was in a car accident when I was a baby. But I was OK. I was very _____.
A. lonely B. slavery C. lucky D. upset
9. I remember a trip to the circus. I didn't like it. The clowns were really _____!
A. tiny B. scary C. cute D. lucky
10. The Simpsons are _____ cartoon characters in America.
A. enormous B. poor C. popular D. common
11. He is clever, _____, and friendly.
A. cruel B. kind C. awful D. useless
12. J. K. Rowling was very _____ when she wrote the first Harry Potter book.
A. popular B. cruel C. awful D. poor
13. He's very lazy and he is _____ with the teachers. But his classmates like him.
A. unpopular B. popular C. shows D. rich
14. I was six. My mum was _____ because I was very _____.
A. lucky/ naughty B. upset/ lovely C. upset/ naughty D. upset/ lucky
15. I was at a party, but I didn't know anyone. I was _____.
A. upset B. lonely C. happy D. naughty
16. In the past, only _____ people could study at university.
A. rich B. poor C. boring D. common
17. There were many old cars in the _____ at the National Motor Museum.
A. motorbike B. clothing C. collection D. trip
18. Slavery is _____.
A. useful B. kind C. brilliant D. cruel
19. In the 1920s, astronomer Edwin Hubble _____ many galaxies.
A. travelled B. died C. discovered D. transported
20. The universe is _____.
A. tiny B. enormous C. cruel D. unpopular
21. The clothes _____ expensive but comfortable.
A. was B. were C. be D. being
22. The man stayed there for two hours and _____ a football match.
A. met B. watched C. gave D. looked
23. There _____ lots of motorbikes on exhibition last week.
A. was B. be C. to be D. were
24. She _____ lunch with her best friend in a famous restaurant.
A. met B. had C. saw D. took
25. He _____ sick on the trip to Sahara Desert.
A. felt B. stayed C. left D. visited
26. My sister _____ at the party. She was at work.
A. wasn't B. isn't C. weren't D. aren't
27. _____ your favourite toy when you were young?
A. What were B. What was C. Were there D. Where were
28. _____ you yesterday morning?
A. What was B. What were C. Where were D. Where was
29. _____ some good actors in the film.

- A. There were B. What were C. There was D. What was
30. We were at the same school, but we _____ in the same class.
A. weren't B. was C. wasn't D. were
31. The concert _____ fun. It wasn't boring.
A. is B. were C. was D. are
32. I _____ in the kitchen. I was in my bedroom.
A. weren't B. were C. was D. wasn't
33. _____ she your teacher? - No, she _____.
A. Were/wasn't B. Was/ wasn't C. Was/was D. Was/weren't
34. Where _____ you yesterday? - We _____ at home.
A. are/are B. was/was C. were/was D. were/ were
35. _____ the weather good last Friday?
A. Were B. Is C. Was D. Are
36. _____ in a school play or concert when you were young?
A. You were B. Were you C. Was you D. You was
37. _____ the names of your first school friends?
A. Where were B. There were C. What was D. What were
38. Phong _____ very short when he _____ a child.
A. was/ was B. was/ wasn't C. were/ was D. were/ were
39. _____ an action film on TV last night, but it _____ very good.
A. There is / is B. There was / was C. There are / are D. There were / were
40. _____ a lot of people at the cinema last night? - No, _____.
A. Was there/ there wasn't B. Were there/ there weren't
C. Are there/ there aren't D. Is there/ there isn't

Exercise 3. Complete the text with **had, didn't have, was, were or weren't**.

There (1) _____ wide streets in the ancient city of Athens. In fact, the streets (2) _____ narrow. The city (3) _____ department stores, but it (4) _____ a large Agora or marketplace. There (5) _____ a great theatre. Most buildings (6) _____ running water, but the city (7) _____ public fountains where people could get their water.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple forms.

Most Romans (1) _____ [**live**] in very small houses. The wealthy (2) _____ [**own**] villas. Family was very important in ancient Rom usual family (3) _____ [**consist**] of father, mother, unmarried children and married sons with their families and slaves. Both boys and girls (4) _____ [**start**] their education at the age of 7. They (5) _____ [**study**] maths, grammar, history and literature.

Students (6) _____ [**stop**] at noon for lunch. After that, they (7) _____ [**return**] to school to finish their school day. Back home, kids (8) _____ [**play**] their pets and their toys. They (9) _____ [**not play**] video games, but (10) _____ [**enjoy**] playing board and ball games. Ancient Ron (11) _____ [**not use**] forks and knives to eat their food. They (12) _____ [**have**] spoons and they (13) _____ [**use**] their fingers, too. All Romans (14) _____ [**watch**] performances at open theatres.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple forms.

1. At first, we _____ on very well. (not get)

2. He _____ college and _____ a job in an office. (leave)/ (get)
3. _____ the concert last night? (you/enjoy)
4. My grandfather _____ me how to paint. (teach)
5. Where _____ up? (you/grow)
6. Angelina Jolie _____ born on 4th June 1975. (be)
7. We _____ in Da Lat last year. (meet)
8. They _____ any children. (not have)
9. My sister _____ high school last year. (finish)
10. _____ She (study)
- _____ Russian when she was at school. (start)
11. She _____ school in 1980 and left in 1992. (not be born)
12. You _____ in 2008. (have)
13. They _____ a baby last year. (graduate)
14. When _____ she _____ from university? (leave)
15. _____ Jake _____ home two years ago? (buy)
16. My uncle _____ a house in London. (do)
17. _____ he _____ the exam yesterday? (move)
18. Her family _____ to Los Angeles when Jolie was 11.
19. My uncle _____ in the USA last year, so we _____ each other for six months. (live)/ (not see)
20. My parents met in 2000 and they _____ married two years later. (get)

Exercise 6. Use the correct form of the words given in parentheses.

1. My sister wanted to see the _____ of shoes. (exhibit)
2. Most of Vietnamese people are very _____. (friend)
3. Leonardo da Vinci _____ a flying machine. (invent)
4. You should wash the fruits _____ before eating them. (care)
5. Eating _____ food is the key to good health (health)
6. Paris is _____ for the Eiffel Tower (fame)
7. Last Sunday, we went to the _____ center. (amuse)
8. Today Lien is _____ because she misses her parents (happy)
9. That woman is very pleasant, but her younger sister is a little _____. (friend)
10. _____ The post arrives (regular)
- _____ at eight in the morning.

PART III. SKILL

LISTENING

Exercise 1. Listen to five airport announcements. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- Announcemen** 1. What time does the flight begin?
t A A. 9:00 B. 9:15 C. 9:25
- Announcemen** 2. What do passengers need to have?
t B A. Boarding passes B. Passports C. Both A and B
- Announcemen** 3. Which gate should Gemma and Ryan come to right immediately?
t C A. Gate B. Gate 14 C. Gate 40
- Announcemen** 4. What is the flight number?

t D A. Flight KL1050 B. Flight KN1051 C. Flight KN1055
Announcemen 5. What is the temperature in New York now?
t E A. 73° B. 67° C. 76°

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

flight EZ9753 bad weather 18:30
gate 6 gate 21

Announcemen 1. This flight is delayed by two hours because of _____.
t A
Announcemen 2. Flight FR3421 now boarding at _____.
t B
Announcemen 3. This is the final boarding call for passengers Gemma and Ryan Grey
t C flying to Athens on _____.
Announcemen 4. All passengers with express boarding tickets and passengers
t D travelling with young children please go to _____.
Announcemen 5. People have landed at JFK airport in New York where the local time is
t E _____.

✚ SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Complete the dialogue with the words below.

It was I played How was a year ago
When did What about Was it it was

Dan: (1) _____ your weekend?
Qua (2) _____ great.
n:
Dan: What did you do?
Qua I stayed at home and watched TV. (3) _____ you?
n:
Dan: (4) _____ table tennis with my brother.
Qua (5) _____ good?
n:
Dan: Yes, (6) _____. I won.
Qua Cool. I also like table tennis.
n:
Dan: Really? (7) _____ you last play table tennis?
Qua About (8) _____. I like watching table tennis. I don't like playing it.
n:

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue with the clauses given below. There is one extra.

A. When did you last go to a football match? **B.** It was really exciting.
C. Yes, it was very funny. **D.** I watched a football match.
E. I went shopping on Saturday and bought a DVD. **F.** I saw Chelsea against Liverpool.

Nick Hey, Laura. How was your weekend?

:
Laur Not bad, thanks.
a:
Nick What did you do?
 :
Laur (1) _____. What about you?
a:
Nick (2) _____
 :
Laur Cool. I love football.
a:
Nick Really? (3) _____.
 :
Laur Three weeks ago.
a:
Nick What did you see?
 :
Laur (4) _____
a:
Nick Wow! Was it good?
 :
Laur Yes. (5) _____. Chelsea won 2-1.
a:

Exercise 3. Complete the dialogue with the sentences below.

- A.** Where did you go?
- B.** I played computer games at home.
- C.** What did you see?
- D.** BioShock. It was great.
- E.** What did you get up to at the weekend?

Phong Hi, Nick. How was your weekend?

:

Nick: It was good. I went to the cinema on Saturday.

Phong (1) _____

:

Nick: The new Marvel film.

Phong Cool. What did you do on Sunday?

:

Nick: Nothing much. I stayed at home and revised. What about you?

(2) _____

Phong I went out with some friends on Saturday.

:

Nick: (3) _____

Phong To the park near my house.

:

Nick: No way! What about on Sunday?

Phong (4) _____

:

Nick: What did you play?

Phong (5) _____

:

READING

Exercise 1. Read the text, and answer the questions.

Ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the Nile River in north-east Africa. Pharaohs ruled this great and powerful empire for more than 2,500 years. The ancient Egyptians lived in houses made of mud bricks but they could also build houses and huge pyramids from stone. They worked as farmers and artists. They

hunted animals and fished on the Nile River. They also had boats and transported food and other goods along the river. In their free time they played music or board games. Only wealthy boys went to school. They studied hieroglyphics - the ancient Egyptian writing. Ancient Egypt had a great civilization which many people still study and admire today.

1. Where did ancient Egyptians live?

→ _____

2. How long did the Ancient Egyptian Empire last?

→ _____

3. What could ancient Egyptians build?

→ _____

4. What did they do with the Nile River?

→ _____

5. What did they do in their free time?

→ _____

6. What was hieroglyphics?

→ _____

Exercise 2. Read the text and choose the best answer.

Mai: Last week I was with my friends in the History Museum of HO Chi Minh City. There was an interesting royal clothing exhibition from the Nguyen Dynasty (1802-1945). The clothes looked expensive and fancy but I'm sure they weren't comfortable at all.

Tim: Our last school trip to the Natural History Museum wasn't boring but surprising. The building was beautiful, the food in the café was brilliant and the exhibits were really interesting. The most popular were the dinosaurs. The Diplodocus was 26 meters long. And the Tyrannosaurus Rex got 15-centimetre-long teeth.

Jess: My school trip to a farm was terrible. There weren't any exciting animals and the café wasn't very good. But it was great fun at the National Motor Museum last week. There were many cars and motorbikes in the collection. Bluebird, the fastest car in 1964, was my favorite. Was it strange? - Yes, it was very big and long.

1. What exhibition was in the History Museum of Ho Chi Minh City?

A. Royal clothing

B. Coffees

C. Dinosaur bones

D. Cars

2. Where did Tim have food?

A. In a restaurant at the Natural History Museum

B. In a café at the

Natural History Museum

C. In a roadside café

D. In a café near the Natural History Museum

3. What are Diplodocus and Tyrannosaurus?

A. They are both types of clothes.

B. They are both small creatures

C. They are both types of cars.

D. They are both types of dinosaurs.

4. How was Jess feel about the farm?

A. It was a wonderful place.

B. It wasn't a very interesting place.

C. It was a fun place.

D. It was the most

peaceful place.

5. What was a very fast car in the National Motor Museum?

A. Bluebird

B. National Motor

C. Redbird

D. Collection

Exercise 3. Read the passage and decide whether each statement is True or False.

Write True or False in each blank.

Vietnamese Mid-Autumn Festivals

The way people celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival differs from generation to generation as society keeps moving forward. Although traditional Mid-Autumn celebration activities for children and families are not so popular nowadays as they used to be decades ago, the timeless cultural value of truth, goodness, and beauty are always honoured, and practiced in a variety of ways.

There is something new about today's Mid-Autumn Festival. It's the presence of colourful electronic lanterns that play music, aside from the traditional star-shaped paper-and-bamboo lanterns, and a lot of baked and white mooncakes with flavours that better meet consumers' changing tastes. Just like many other traditions, Mid-Autumn Festival has changed to catch up with the modern life.

1. People celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival differently.

2. The culture is not honoured.

3. Modern lanterns can play music.

4. Mooncakes are served in the festival.

Exercise 4. Read the text, and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

The ancient city of Cahokia

Cahokia is an ancient village close to the Mississippi River in America. This amazing site dates back to 700 AD, and at one time, over 200,000 people lived there. Then, suddenly, all of the people left Cahokia and no one knows why.

The Mississippian people who lived in Cahokia built big mounds of earth in the shape of pyramids. Often they put a building on top of these mounds as well. The largest pyramid in Cahokia was over 10 floors tall. The Mississippians even made a calendar; they used wooden poles and the sun to tell the time. As well as the pyramids and the calendar, Cahokia had temples, houses, and a playing field. Their favourite game was called 'chunkey'.

The Mississippians weren't just clever people, they were also good farmers. They grew crops like corn and tomatoes and hunted animals for food.

The reason why they left Cahokia is still a mystery, but some people say they left the city because there was no food.

1. Cahokia is a very old site.

2. Not many people lived there.

3. They had very tall buildings.

4. They were hunters.

5. They could tell the time.
- _____

Exercise 5. Choose the option that best completes each blank in the passage. Write A, B, C or D in the blank.

Thanksgiving Day

American (1) _____ the Thanksgiving holiday on the fourth Thursday of November. Families meet for a special meal including turkey, corn, potatoes and pumpkin pie - a (2) _____ dessert. Then families do activities together or watch TV.

The Thanksgiving festival celebrates the first harvest of the Pilgrims - a group of religious settlers. In September 1620, they (3) _____ England for America on a ship - the Mayflower. That winter, when they arrived, they were very cold and didn't have enough food. So half of them died. A Native American leader, Squanto, (4) _____ the settlers. His people showed the settlers how to grow corn and vegetables and how to hunt animals for food.

In Autumn 1621, after a good harvest, the Pilgrims held a big celebration to thank God. They invited the Native Americans. For three days, they ate together. Also, they (5) _____ games, sang songs and danced. It was the start of a long tradition.

1. A. collect

B. play

C. get

D. celebrate
2. A. kind

B. uncommon

C. popular

D. famous
3. A. arrived

B. left

C. went

D. watched
4. A. came

B. cooked

C. visited

D. decided
5. A. played

B. met

C. helped

D. did

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.

Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in most of Britain. Celebrations start properly on December 24, Christmas Eve, although there have been several weeks of preparation beforehand. The Christmas tree and all the presents, food, drinks, and decorations have been bought. Christmas cards have already been sent to friends and relations. About a week before Christmas, people usually put up their decorations and decorate the Christmas tree with lights, various colored decorations and an angel on the top. Family presents are usually put under the tree.

Christmas Day is the biggest day of the holiday. On the Christmas morning (often very early), children open the presents that are in their socks. Some families go to church. The traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey with potatoes and various other vegetables. Before the dinner people usually pull crackers - small rolls of paper that have gifts, jokes, and party hats inside.

Write True/False for the statements about the passage

1. People usually decorate the Christmas tree several weeks before Christmas
- _____

2. The most important day of the holiday is December 25th. (Christmas Day)
3. The traditional Christmas of dinner consists of roast turkey with tomatoes and various.
4. Crackers are Christmas cards that have already been sent to friends and relations.

Choose the best option

5. What is the passage about?
A. Christmas Eve B. Christmas dinner C. Christmas cards D. Christmas Day
6. What can be untrue from the passage?
A. Christmas is the biggest festival of the year in Britain.
B. Christmas Day is on December 24.
C. People go to church on Christmas morning.
D. People usually enjoy turkey for Christmas dinner.

✚ WRITING

Exercise 1. Write sentences in the past.

Example: Mai is my best friend.

→ Mai was my best friend.

1. That film is really interesting.
→ _____
2. My baby brothers are naughty at bedtime.
→ _____
3. Is Mai at school? - No, she isn't.
→ _____
4. I'm not happy about moving house.
→ _____
5. Who is the owner of that bike?
→ _____
6. Are Mai and Laura friends? - Yes, they are.
→ _____

Exercise 2. Write sentences using the past simple form of the verbs.

1. I / start / a new school / last year
→ _____
2. we / move / to a big house / three years ago
→ _____
3. my mum / get / a new job / last year
→ _____
4. my brother / leave school / two years ago
→ _____
5. I / have / lunch / an hour ago
→ _____
6. my father / buy / a mobile phone / last week
→ _____

Exercise 3. Order the words to make questions.

1. have / you / how many / did / brothers and sisters /?

→

2. that coat / did / you / where / buy /?

→

3. did / what / he /at school / do /?

→

4. the / competition / did / they / how / win /?

→

5. buy / she / the house / did / why /?

→

6. graduate / when / Nick / did / from school /?

→

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

1. at / yesterday / Phong / school / wasn't

→

2. late / you / were / school / for/?

→

3. good / football / they / very / at / weren't

→

4. June / thirteen / 1st / Lan / on / was

→

5. were / my / doctors / grandparents

→

6. your /school / a student / at this / sister / was /?

→

7. Jade/ Pyramids/ Where/ see/ the/ did/?

→

8. homework/ My brother/ helped/ with/ last night/ me/ my/.

→

9. We/ yesterday/ school/ didn't/ to/ go/ morning/.

→

10. celebrate/ holiday/ Thursday/ Americans/ the Thanksgiving/ on/ of November/ the fourth/.

→

11. fantastic/ parents/ had/ a/ party/ My/ house/ at/ our/.

→

12. his parents / talk / Tom/ did / to /?

→

13. she / apples / does / bananas / or / like /?

→

14. visited / Jeremy / summer / Vung Tau / last /.

→

15. go / your / where / mother / did / shopping /?

→

16. we / last weekend / ate / a / at / restaurant /.

→

Exercise 5. Rewrite the following sentences with the given beginning in such a way that the meanings stay unchanged.

1. The universe is enormous.
→ **The universe** _____
2. I really admire Shakespeare's plays.
→ **I'm really into** _____
3. She loves travelling.
→ **She likes** _____
4. The trip to America was so exciting.
→ **The trip to America** _____
5. Only rich people could learn at universities.
→ **Universities** _____
6. She really doesn't like going swimming.
→ **She is not really into** _____
7. I travelled to Phu Quoc with my parents last summer.
→ **My parents** _____
8. Don't forget to do your homework.
→ **Remember** _____
9. Remember to give me those stamps.
→ **Don't** _____
10. I really don't like travelling by bus.
→ **I hate** _____
11. There were four people in her family.
→ **Her family** _____
12. It is not necessary for you to finish the work today.
→ **You don't have** _____
13. It's difficult to find an apartment in Ha Noi.
→ **It's not** _____
14. She loves being in bed late.
→ **She likes** _____
15. It's not easy to have a trip abroad.
→ **It's** _____

Exercise 6. Complete the email with the words given below.

After that	Finally	Then	First	Later
-------------------	----------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

Hi Laura,

I visited my cousins in Nha Trang last weekend. (1) _____, there was a party at their flat on Friday night. There were lots of interesting people there. (2) _____ we got up quite late on Saturday. We had breakfast in a street cafe. (3) _____, we played football on the beach. (4) _____, we went out to restaurant. (5) _____ we flew back home on Sunday afternoon.

I had a great time! I enjoyed seeing my cousins - it was a lot of fun.

Love, Mai

Exercise 7. Use the cues given below to write Mai's email to Rosie. Use the past simple, and there was or there were.

- . a brilliant weekend in the city centre in Ho Chi Minh City
- . go there with my mum and my sister by bus
- . a lot to see; great
- . 1st: go to the History Museum; a lot of items on display; a lot of small children; they were noisy

- . 2nd: go shopping in Ben Thanh Market; a lot of fantastic clothes; get a new pair of jeans
- . your weekend?

Hi Rosie!

We had

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Love

Mai