



## UNIT 6: VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLE THEN AND NOW

### PART I. VO

#### a. Vocabulary

| No  | Word                | Part of speech | Pronunciation         | Meaning                                 |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1.  | democratic          | a              | /ˌdeməˈkrætɪk/        | dân chủ                                 |
|     | democracy           | n              | /dɪˈmɑːkrəsi/         | nền dân chủ                             |
| 2.  | various             | a              | /ˈværiəs/             | đa dạng, nhiều                          |
|     | variety             | n              | /vəˈraɪəti/           | sự đa dạng                              |
|     | vary                | v              | /ˈværi/               | thay đổi, giao động                     |
| 3.  | family-oriented     | a              | /ˌfæməli ɔːrientɪd/   | hướng về gia đình                       |
| 4.  | personal            | a              | /ˈpɜːrsənl/           | riêng tư, cá nhân                       |
| 5.  | extended family     | np             | /ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæməli/  | đại gia đình, gia đình từ 3 thế hệ      |
| 6.  | hide-and-seek       | np             | /ˌhaɪd ən ˈsiːk/      | trốn tìm                                |
| 7.  | tug of war          | np             | /ˌtʌg əv ˈwɔːr/       | kéo co                                  |
| 8.  | marbles             | n              | /ˈmɑːrblz/            | trò chơi bi                             |
| 9.  | privacy             | n              | /ˈpraɪvəsi/           | sự riêng tư                             |
| 10. | conflict            | n/v            | /ˈkɒnflɪkt/           | xung đột/mâu thuẫn                      |
| 11. | reflect             | v              | /rɪˈflekt/            | phản ánh, phản chiếu                    |
| 12. | frightening         | a              | /ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/           | đáng sợ                                 |
| 13. | display             | n              | /dɪˈspleɪ/            | sự sắp xếp, sự trưng bày                |
| 14. | independent         | a              | /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/       | độc lập                                 |
|     | independence        | n              | /ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/       | sự độc lập                              |
|     | depend              | v              | /dɪˈpend/             | phụ thuộc                               |
|     | dependence          | n              | /dɪˈpendəns/          | sự phụ thuộc                            |
|     | dependent           | a              | /dɪˈpendənt/          | phụ thuộc                               |
| 15. | act                 | v              | /ækt/                 | hành động                               |
|     | action              | n              | /ˈækʃn/               | hành động                               |
|     | activity            | n              | /ækˈtɪvəti/           | hoạt động                               |
|     | active              | a              | /ˈæktɪv/              | đang hoạt động, năng động               |
|     | actor               | n              | /ˈæktər/              | diễn viên nam                           |
|     | actress             | n              | /ˈæktres/             | nữ diễn viên                            |
| 16. | convenient          | a              | /kənˈviːniənt/        | thuận lợi, thuận tiện                   |
|     | convenience         | n              | /kənˈviːniəns/        | sự tiện lợi                             |
|     | inconvenient        | a              | /ɪnkənˈviːniənt/      | bất tiện                                |
| 17. | learning facilities | np             | /ˈlɜːrniŋ fəˈsɪlətɪz/ | trang thiết bị học tập                  |
| 18. | replace             | v              | /rɪˈpleɪs/            | thay thế                                |
| 19. | natural material    | np             | /ˌnætʃrəl məˈtɪriəl/  | vật liệu tự nhiên, nguyên liệu tự nhiên |
| 20. | opportunity         | n              | /ˌɑːpərˈtuːnəti/      | cơ hội                                  |
| 21. | necessary           | a              | /ˈnesəseri/           | cần thiết                               |
| 22. | negative            | a              | /ˈnegətɪv/            | tiêu cực                                |
|     | positive            | a              | /ˈpəːzətɪv/           | tích cực                                |
| 23. | living condition    | np             | /ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˈdɪʃn/     | điều kiện sống                          |
|     | living standard     | np             | /ˈlɪvɪŋ ˈstændərd/    | chất lượng cuộc sống                    |
| 24. | generate            | v              | /ˈdʒenəreɪt/          | tạo ra,                                 |
|     | generator           | n              | /ˈdʒenəreɪtər/        | phát ra                                 |
|     | generation          | n              | /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/        | máy phát điện thế hệ                    |
|     | generational        | a              | /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃnl/       | thuộc thế hệ                            |
| 25. | dye                 | v              | /daɪ/                 | nhuộm                                   |

|     |                                   |             |                                      |                                        |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 26. | freedom<br>free                   | n<br>a      | /ˈfriːdəm/<br>/friː/                 | sự tự do<br>tự do                      |
| 27. | electronic device                 | np          | /ɪˌlektrɒːnɪk dɪˈvaɪs/               | thiết bị điện tử                       |
| 28. | leisure                           | n           | /ˈliːʒər/                            | thời gian rảnh rỗi                     |
| 29. | different<br>differ<br>difference | a<br>v<br>n | /ˈdɪfrənt/<br>/ˈdɪfər/<br>/ˈdɪfrəns/ | khác nhau<br>khác biệt<br>sự khác biệt |
| 30. | generation gap                    | np          | /ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn ɡæp/                   | khoảng cách thế hệ                     |
| 31. | family values                     | np          | /ˌfæməli ˈvæljuːz/                   | các giá trị gia đình                   |
| 32. | conversation                      | n           | /ˌkɔːnvərˈseɪʃn/                     | cuộc hội thoại                         |

## b. Collocation/ phrase/ phrasal verb

| Collocations/ phrases                  | Meaning                               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. depend on sb/ sth = rely on sb/ sth | phụ thuộc vào ai/cái gì               |
| 2. pursue one's own interest           | theo đuổi sở thích của riêng mình     |
| 3. go/ study abroad                    | đi nước ngoài/ đi du học              |
| 4. take notes = write down             | ghi chép lại                          |
| 5. give up                             | bỏ cuộc, từ bỏ                        |
| 6. play an important role/ part in sth | đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc gì |
| 7. provide sb with sth                 | cung cấp cho ai cái gì                |
| 8. provide sth to/ for sb              | cung cấp cái gì cho ai                |

## PART II. GRAMMAR

### a. Verbs + to-infinitive/ Verbs + V-ing

| Verbs + to-infinitive                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Verbs + V-ing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| begin: bắt đầu<br>agree: đồng ý<br>appear: có vẻ<br>arrange: sắp xếp<br>ask: yêu cầu<br>attempt: cố gắng, thử<br>beg: van xin<br>claim: đòi hỏi<br>decide: quyết định<br>demand: yêu cầu<br>deserve: xứng đáng<br>determine: quyết định<br>expect: kỳ vọng, mong đợi<br>hope: hy vọng<br>learn: học<br>manage: xoay xở được<br>offer: đề nghị<br>pay: trả tiền<br>plan: lên kế hoạch<br>prepare: chuẩn bị<br>pretend: giả vờ<br>promise: hứa<br>prove: chứng minh<br>refuse: từ chối<br>request: yêu cầu<br>seem: dường như<br>wait: chờ đợi<br>want: muốn<br>wish: mong muốn, ước muốn<br>neglect: bỏ bê | admit: thừa nhận<br>finish: kết thúc, hoàn thành<br>involve: liên quan<br>mind: phiền<br>avoid: tránh<br>dislike: không thích<br>give up: từ bỏ<br>keep: giữ, tiếp tục<br>delay: hoãn lại<br>detest: ghét<br>quit: từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc<br>risk: mạo hiểm<br>consider: coi như<br>enjoy: thích, đam mê<br>mention: đề cập<br>postpone: hoãn lại<br>can't stand: không thể chịu được<br>deny: từ chối<br>fancy: đam mê<br>imagine: tưởng tượng<br>miss: nhớ<br>practice: thực hành<br>suggest: gợi ý<br>can't bear: không thể chịu đựng được |
| <b>E.g.</b> We <u>managed to get</u> to the airport in time.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>E.g.</b> Would you <u>mind turning</u> off the radio for                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The children <u>pretended to be</u> sleeping.</p> <p>- Ta có thể đặt NOT trước động từ mẫu có to</p> <p><b>E.g.</b> My family <u>decided not to travel</u> this year because of the pandemic.</p> | <p>me?</p> <p>She often <u>practices speaking</u> English with her friends.</p> <p>John <u>denied breaking</u> the window.</p> <p>She <u>hates not being</u> on time.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**b. Một số động từ dùng với cả "to + Verb" và "V-ing" mà không có nhích khác biệt về nghĩa.**

| Verbs + "to + Verb/ V-ing"                                                                                                                                                                         | Example                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| begin: bắt đầu<br>can't bear: không thể chịu đựng<br>can't stand: không thể chịu đựng<br>continue: tiếp tục<br>hate: ghét<br>like: thích<br>love: yêu thích<br>prefer: thích hơn<br>start: bắt đầu | Tom <b>continued</b> doing his homework.<br>= Tom <b>continued</b> to do his homework.<br>= They <b>love</b> reading books.<br>= They <b>love</b> to read books. |

**c. Một số động từ có thể được dùng với cả hai dạng nguyên mẫu có "to" hoặc V-ing nhưng có sự khác nhau về nghĩa.**

| No. | Structures                                                                                   | Meaning                                                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | try + to-V<br>try + V-ing                                                                    | cố gắng làm gì<br>thử làm gì                                                         |
| 2   | remember + to-V<br>remember + V-ing                                                          | nhớ phải làm gì<br>nhớ đã làm gì                                                     |
| 3   | forget + to-V<br>forget + V-ing                                                              | quên phải làm gì<br>quên đã làm gì                                                   |
| 4   | advise + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V<br>advise + V-ing                                 | khuyên ai đó làm gì<br>khuyên làm gì                                                 |
| 5   | allow/permit + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V<br>allow/permit + V-ing                     | cho phép ai đó làm gì<br>cho phép làm gì                                             |
| 6   | recommend + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V<br>recommend + V-ing                           | khuyên bảo/dặn/đề nghị ai đó làm gì<br>khuyên bảo/dặn/đề nghị làm gì                 |
| 7   | encourage + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V<br>encourage + V-ing                           | khuyến khích ai đó làm gì<br>khuyến khích làm gì                                     |
| 8   | mean + to-V<br>mean + V-ing                                                                  | dự định làm gì<br>có nghĩa là                                                        |
| 9   | regret + to-V<br>regret + V-ing                                                              | rất lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì<br>hối tiếc vì đã làm gì                            |
| 10  | go on + to-V<br>go on + V-ing                                                                | tiếp tục làm điều gì sau khi hoàn tất một công việc<br>chỉ sự liên tục của hành động |
| 11  | V (tri giác) + O + V.<br>V (tri giác) + O + V-ing                                            | khi chúng kiến toàn bộ sự việc<br>khi chúng kiến một phần sự việc                    |
| 12  | stop + to-V<br>stop + V-ing                                                                  | dừng lại để làm gì<br>dừng hẳn làm gì                                                |
| 13  | need + to-V<br>need + V-ing = need to be done                                                | cần phải làm gì<br>cần phải được làm                                                 |
| 14  | help + O <small>chỉ người</small> + V <sub>0</sub> / to-V                                    | giúp ai đó làm gì                                                                    |
| 15  | have + O <small>chỉ người</small> + V <sub>0</sub> = get + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V | nhờ ai đó làm gì<br>có cái gì được làm bởi ai                                        |



|    |                                        |                                                         |
|----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|    | have/ get ST + V3/ed                   |                                                         |
| 16 | used + to-V<br>be/ get used to + V-ing | thường làm gì trong quá khứ<br>thường làm gì ở hiện tại |

### PART III. PRACTICE

#### LISTENING

**Exercise 1: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question below:**

- Why was it hard to compare the lives of ancient people with those of the twenty-first century?  
A. Because ancient people had better technology B. Because many changes have occurred  
C. Because ancient people traveled more D. Because ancient people had more comfortable lives
- What was one reason planes were not popular in the past?  
A. They were too slow B. They were very expensive  
C. They were not safe D. They were not invented yet
- What is one way people's mobility has changed nowadays?  
A. People walk more B. People use bicycles more  
C. People have fast and comfortable cars D. People travel less
- How has work changed from the past to the present?  
A. People work harder now  
B. People work less now  
C. Most difficult and dangerous work is done by computers and machines now  
D. People do not work anymore
- What was a common condition of living in the past?  
A. Houses had running water  
B. Houses had bathrooms  
C. Many people could not afford household appliances  
D. Houses were more comfortable

**Exercise 2: Listen to the audio and decide whether those sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):**

- The older generation prefers using modern technology over traditional tools. \_\_\_\_\_
- Younger people often use computers for both learning and having fun. \_\_\_\_\_
- The older generation values spending time with family. \_\_\_\_\_
- Both the older and younger generations do not believe in working hard. \_\_\_\_\_
- The younger generation is less likely to follow traditional career paths. \_\_\_\_\_

#### PHONETIC

**Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- |                            |                         |                        |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. satisfi <u>ed</u>    | B. match <u>ed</u>      | C. thatch <u>ed</u>    | D. depress <u>ed</u>          |
| 2. A. consequ <u>e</u> nce | B. obed <u>i</u> ent    | C. dem <u>a</u> nd     | D. rep <u>o</u> rt            |
| 3. A. suffer               | B. rub <u>ber</u>       | C. subur <u>b</u> an   | D. tunn <u>e</u> l            |
| 4. A. weath <u>e</u> r     | B. sympath <u>e</u> tic | C. wort <u>h</u> y     | D. both <u>e</u> r            |
| 5. A. happ <u>e</u> n      | B. vehic <u>l</u> e     | C. exhib <u>i</u> tion | D. ex <u>h</u> haust          |
| 6. A. extend <u>e</u> d    | B. orient <u>e</u> d    | C. memor <u>i</u> se   | D. dress <u>e</u> s           |
| 7. A. mind                 | B. privac <u>y</u>      | C. lif <u>e</u> style  | D. prom <u>i</u> se           |
| 8. A. household            | B. not <u>e</u> s       | C. conven <u>i</u> ent | D. progr <u>a</u> mm <u>e</u> |
| 9. A. prom <u>i</u> se     | B. pursu <u>e</u>       | C. pers <u>o</u> nal   | D. memor <u>i</u> se          |
| 10. A. freed <u>o</u> m    | B. handsom <u>e</u>     | C. condit <u>i</u> on  | D. stand <u>a</u> rd          |

**Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- |                 |               |            |             |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. shuffle   | B. workflow   | C. offline | D. flavor   |
| 2. A. annoy     | B. fragile    | C. frankly | D. frozen   |
| 3. A. influence | B. reflection | C. fluency | D. flexible |



- |                 |                |              |              |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. A. friendly  | B. freezer     | C. freeway   | D. confront  |
| 5. A. flatten   | B. reflect     | C. florist   | D. leaflet   |
| 6. A. mushroom  | B. demand      | C. sandal    | D. tunnel    |
| 7. A. entertain | B. communicate | C. receive   | D. complain  |
| 8. A. children  | B. student     | C. professor | D. teacher   |
| 9. A. opinion   | B. relax       | C. semester  | D. nervous   |
| 10. A. operate  | B. telescope   | C. mechanic  | D. satellite |

## VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. The Vietnamese society is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_, allowing people to express their opinions and participate in decision-making processes.  
A. stressful      B. convenient      C. democratic      D. modern
2. Young people in Vietnam are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ higher education and career opportunities.  
A. pursue      B. do      C. get      D. feel
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is respected in Vietnamese culture, and people are mindful of not intruding on others' personal space.  
A. Time      B. Understanding      C. Privacy      D. Opportunity
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is evident in Vietnam, with differences in values and lifestyles between older and younger generations.  
A. conflict      B. attitude      C. mass communication      D. generation gap
5. Many people in Vietnam enjoy spending time \_\_\_\_\_, especially during hot weather or rainy seasons.  
A. outdoors      B. indoors      C. in the garden      D. under
6. Living \_\_\_\_\_ have improved significantly in recent years, with more access to modern housing and amenities.  
A. conditions      B. relationships      C. opportunities      D. traditions
7. Before motorbikes became popular, bicycles were the main mode of \_\_\_\_\_ for many Vietnamese people in rural areas.  
A. communication      B. entertainment      C. activities      D. transportation
8. There are a variety of games that use \_\_\_\_\_, such as rolling them along a track or trying to knock them out of a circle.  
A. hide-and-seek      B. tug of war      C. skipping      D. marbles
9. Young people in Vietnam are becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ and are making their own life choices.  
A. unnecessary      B. necessary      C. independent      D. depend
10. There might be some dress codes an employee can wear at workplace, but they cannot wear \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their uniforms      B. traditional ao dai      C. jeans with holes      D. a suit and
11. Some young people express their individuality through fashion choices like wearing clothes with holes or \_\_\_\_\_ hair.  
A. dyed      B. styled      C. long      D. curly
12. Vietnam has made progress in ensuring \_\_\_\_\_ of speech and expression, but there are still limitations.  
A. power      B. opportunities      C. freedom      D. things
13. The old folktales have been passed down through many \_\_\_\_\_ of Vietnamese people.  
A. stories      B. generations      C. times      D. histories
14. Many households now have several \_\_\_\_\_ such as TVs, refrigerators, and washing machines.  
A. communication tools      B. electronic devices      C. entertainment gadgets      D. traditional instruments
15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for education and career development in Vietnam's growing economy.  
A. various      B. similar      C. changeable      D. multiple
16. Vietnamese culture is \_\_\_\_\_, with strong emphasis on respect for elders and family values.  
A. family-oriented      B. important      C. independent      D. rich
17. I find it challenging to \_\_\_\_\_ new vocabulary words.



- A. promise                      B. replace                      C. memorise                      D. pursue
18. It is common for people in Vietnam to \_\_\_\_\_ a note of important information or appointments.  
A. take                      B. do                      C. receive                      D. join
19. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ family is a family consisting of two parents and their children.  
A. essential                      B. nuclear                      C. core                      D. basic
20. Many Vietnamese people still \_\_\_\_\_ on agriculture for their livelihoods, especially in rural areas.  
A. rest                      B. believe                      C. trust                      D. depend
21. She grew up surrounded by a large \_\_\_\_\_ family.  
A. expanded                      B. spread                      C. lengthened                      D. extended
22. \_\_\_\_\_ After some research, we all agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient town of Hoi An for our visit.  
A. choosing                      B. to choose                      C. going                      D. to go
23. \_\_\_\_\_ We must try to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ those mistakes in the future.  
A. repeating                      B. to make                      C. correcting                      D. to find
24. \_\_\_\_\_ During the history lesson, our teacher suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a quiz on the history of our school.  
A. doing                      B. to do                      C. do                      D. did
25. We have \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Thanh Chuong Viet Palace.  
A. fancied                      B. suggested                      C. decided                      D. enjoyed
26. \_\_\_\_\_ My sister is going on a chanty tour to Cao Bang. She \_\_\_\_\_ to open a small library for children there.  
A. avoids                      B. tells                      C. fancies                      D. plans
27. \_\_\_\_\_ I was surprised that Mike \_\_\_\_\_ participating in the Debate Contest.  
A. planned                      B. avoided                      C. persuaded                      D. tried
28. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ late if it will help at all.  
A. to work                      B. to be work                      C. working                      D. being working
29. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo when I was a child.  
A. to take                      B. to be taken                      C. taking                      D. being taken
30. They managed \_\_\_\_\_ over the wall without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to climb - seeing                      B. climbing - being seen                      C. to climb - being seen                      D. to be climbed - seeing
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Do you \_\_\_\_\_ not talking loud on the bus? It's against the bus regulations.  
A. try                      B. agree                      C. know                      D. mind
32. Isabel expected \_\_\_\_\_ to the university, but she wasn't.  
A. to admit                      B. to be admitted                      C. admitting                      D. being accepted
33. The city council agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the architect's proposed design for a new parking garage.  
A. to accept                      B. be accepted                      C. accepting                      D. being accepted
34. The tin opener seems \_\_\_\_\_ for left-handed people.  
A. to design                      B. to be designed                      C. designing                      D. being designed
35. My parents appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ the thank-you note you sent them.  
A. to receive                      B. to be received                      C. receiving                      D. being received
36. When the police first questioned him, Wayne denied \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery.  
A. to involve                      B. to be involved                      C. involving                      D. being involved
37. Many reliable methods of storing information tended \_\_\_\_\_ when computers arrived.  
A. to forget                      B. to be forgotten                      C. forgetting                      D. being forgotten
38. The police warned everybody \_\_\_\_\_ inside with their windows closed.  
A. to stay                      B. to be stayed                      C. staying                      D. being stayed
39. She resented \_\_\_\_\_ to make tea for everyone at the meeting.  
A. to ask                      B. to be asked                      C. asking                      D. being asked
40. Let's leave early. We can't risk \_\_\_\_\_ in heavy traffic during rush hour.  
A. to hold up                      B. to be held up                      C. holding up                      D. being held up
41. After their children had grown up, they decided \_\_\_\_\_ to a condominium in the city.  
A. to move                      B. to be moved                      C. moving                      D. being moved
42. The new students hope \_\_\_\_\_ in many of the school's social activities.  
A. to include                      B. to be included                      C. including                      D. being included
43. Does John mind \_\_\_\_\_ at home if his patients need his help?



A. to call

B. to be called

C. calling

D. being asked

**Exercise 2: Circle the correct option in brackets.**

1. My cousin doesn't want **(missing / to miss)** the Tet celebrations this year.
2. In the past, children were encouraged **(to help / helping)** their parents in the fields.
3. Today, with busy schedules, some families are forced **(rushing / to rush)** their meals.
4. My grandmother let me **(to ride / ride)** a bicycle when I was a child.
5. My pen pal decided **(learning / to learn)** Vietnamese before moving to Hanoi.
6. Many Vietnamese people still enjoy **(wearing / to wear)** traditional clothing on special occasions.
7. I never forget **(visiting / to visit)** that beautiful temple, and I'll visit it again someday.
8. Nowadays, some young people don't mind **(to spend/ spending)** time with their extended families.
9. Vietnamese parents always want to make their children **(respect / respecting)** their elders.
10. In the past, most families in Vietnam preferred **(to cook / cooking)** meals together at home.

**Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the bracket.**

1. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the plants while I'm away on vacation?
2. We plan \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an action film at home this weekend.
3. Tuan agreed \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me his bicycle for the weekend.
4. My teacher suggests \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) the piano every day to improve.
5. Emily promises \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard for her upcoming exam.
6. Nancy and Tom fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the hiking trails in the mountains.
7. We avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with each other to maintain harmony in the family.
8. She decides \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to her friend who lives abroad.
9. The children finished \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) their rooms before going out.
10. My sister wants \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shopping mall and buy a new dress for the party next week.
11. Ben enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (play) volleyball and \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) pictures in his free time.
12. Are we permitted \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) guests to the ceremony? I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) my friend to join us.
13. We hope \_\_\_\_\_ (see) our families over the holidays.
14. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a boat trip down the Mekong Delta.
15. Many people choose \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a big city for career opportunities.
16. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with your homework.
17. The children refused \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) their vegetables.
18. Hertha practices \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano every day.
19. My parents promised \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) me a new bike if I got good grades.
20. The worker finally finished \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the living room.
21. You shouldn't let your children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with matches. It's very easy \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) fire.
22. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy. I don't like it when there is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (do).
23. Let's hurry! We must finish \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the office before 3:00 today.
24. As we don't agree \_\_\_\_\_ (carry out) a proposal we generally avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the subject.
25. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) the living room ourselves.
26. They're considering \_\_\_\_\_ (renovate) their old kitchen.
27. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the house but refused \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the money.
28. We had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the project by the end of the month but we keep \_\_\_\_\_ (delay) by changes in the plans.
29. Those shirts need \_\_\_\_\_ (iron), but you don't need \_\_\_\_\_ (iron) them now.
30. Quang would like \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to play the guitar because he wants \_\_\_\_\_ (express) himself through music.

**Exercise 4: Fill in each blank with a word or phrase in the box.****materials  
extended****took note of  
replacing****depend  
personal****family-oriented  
memorize****democratic  
various**

1. Children often \_\_\_\_\_ on their parents for help with daily tasks and learning traditional skills.
2. Vietnam is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ country, which means the citizens have the right to vote for their leaders.
3. With more tourists visiting, some beach towns are \_\_\_\_\_ traditional houses with modern hotels.
4. In the past, many families in Vietnam lived in close proximity, with grandparents, parents, and children all sharing an \_\_\_\_\_ home.
5. After learning about the history of ao dai, the students \_\_\_\_\_ its elegant design and cultural significance.
6. While social media use is high, some people still prefer to keep their \_\_\_\_\_ lives private.
7. The artisans enjoy making traditional crafts from natural \_\_\_\_\_ like wood and seashells.
8. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ forms of transportation on the roads, like bicycles, cars, and even the occasional horse-drawn carriage.
9. The teachers use flashcards to help pupils \_\_\_\_\_ the vocabulary for their English exams.
10. Evenings were often spent sharing stories and meals, which fosters a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_ within Vietnamese households.

**Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. My grandmother spent her childhood in **various** parts of Viet Nam.  
A. similar                      B. different                      C. difficult                      D. same
2. I **took notes** in my notebook of the talk on the history of the drums.  
A. liked                      B. learned                      C. understood                      D. wrote down
3. Children now have fewer **opportunities** to learn about nature than their peers in the past.  
A. chances                      B. time                      C. interests                      D. tools
4. Students now do not **depend** as much on textbooks as they used to.  
A. want                      B. rely wholly                      C. appreciate                      D. ask for
5. People now can entertain from **various** sources like TVs, computers, smartphones, entertainment centres.  
A. rare                      B. few                      C. interesting                      D. many

**Exercise 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. Our school offers **various** extracurricular activities, including sports, music, and art.  
A. restricted                      B. dependent                      C. astonished                      D. democratic
2. Many Vietnamese families now enjoy the convenience of **modern** appliances in their kitchens.  
A. extended                      B. astonished                      C. outdated                      D. family-oriented
3. A(n) **nuclear** family or elementary family, is a family group consisting of two parents and their children.  
A. replaceable                      B. democratic                      C. annoyed                      D. extended
4. With a growing economy, more Vietnamese families are able to **pursue** a comfortable lifestyle.  
A. give up                      B. promise                      C. memorise                      D. dye
5. Technology allows us to connect with friends and family easily, but it can also be a challenge to maintain **privacy** online.  
A. nuclear family                      B. publicity                      C. dependence                      D. lifestyle

**Exercise 7: Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.**

1. Our country became totally \_\_\_\_\_ in 1975 after decades of fighting for freedom.  
(depend)
2. We have lived in an \_\_\_\_\_ family for over twenty years. (extension)
3. The number of private cars on the roads has increased \_\_\_\_\_ since 2010.  
(dramatic)
4. All of us were \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that he had passed the driving test on the fourth attempt. (relief)
5. In my opinion, a good doctor is always \_\_\_\_\_ to his patients. (sympathy)

6. We are proud that our country has become one of the world's largest rice \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**export**)
7. These are the most \_\_\_\_\_ shoes I have ever worn. I like them very much.  
(**comfort**)
8. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ increase in high-rise buildings over the last five years.  
(**consider**)
9. We really like the photo \_\_\_\_\_ in the school's 70th anniversary. (**exhibit**)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Nowadays, it is  
easy to get to the \_\_\_\_\_ areas by tram. (**suburb**)

## SPEAKING

**Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.**

1. Phong: I will show you some of my photos when I was a child. - Tom: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. No problem. B. I have some pictures too.  
C. How interesting. I'll love it. D. I'm sorry to hear that.
2. Mai: I promise I'll do the task to my best. - Sue: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. You must do your part. B. Great. I appreciate it.  
C. Everybody has his own task. D. That's what I do.
3. Bill: Do you mind lending me this book for three days? - Nam: "\_\_\_\_\_" I need it for my project.  
A. Sorry I don't know. B. This book's very interesting.  
C. Never mind. D. Please remember to return it on time.
4. Cathy: "\_\_\_\_\_" - Lan: I used to go flying kites.  
A. What's a dike? B. I don't play traditional games.  
C. What did you do in your free time then? D. There's a colourful kite here.
5. Anna: In the past, most people went to work by bike. - Luk: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Did they? B. They love cycling!  
C. Bicycles were expensive then. D. That's my favourite bike.
6. Isla: "Dao, how has the way Vietnamese families live together changed?" - Dao: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Cost of living in the city is higher now. B. Still, many people can't own their own homes.  
C. Nuclear families are becoming more common. D. There is less emphasis on respecting elders.
7. Kelvin: "There are so many motorbikes in this old video!" - Ngan: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Everyone uses bicycles for health reasons. B. Cars are popular and there's less traffic.  
C. Public transportation is the cheapest way to travel. D. Yes, motorbikes are still the main way to get around.
8. Albert: "Minh, what has changed the most about Vietnamese cuisine?" - Minh: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. We still rely mostly on home-cooked meals.  
B. I don't like fast food, so I won't go to the restaurant.  
C. There are few options for fresh ingredients in fast food restaurants.  
D. People choose banh mi for breakfast as it's healthy and convenient.
9. Michael: "Hoa, what was the typical pace of life in rural Vietnam?" - Hoa: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Life was fast-paced with many deadlines to meet. B. Our neighbors were more focused on leisure activities.  
C. Life revolved around farming and a slower pace. D. City life influenced most aspects of daily life.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry: "Nhưng, did most families have big televisions in your childhood?" -  
Nhưng: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
A. Yes, every house had a radio for entertainment. B. I'm sorry, but we don't have big televisions.  
C. Of course, you can watch the channels you want. D. No, most families watched movies at the cinema.

## READING

**Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.**



|    |                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. |  | A. Landslides road is ahead.<br>B. Slippery road is ahead.<br>C. Speed limit sign by a narrow road at the countryside.<br>D. Being careful with motorcycles crossing the road.                                    |
| 2. |  | A. Mother must put bike helmet on Child with Bicycle.<br>B. Helmet is available for girl and boy.<br>C. Mother has a bike helmet on child with bicycle<br>D. Mother rides without a helmet on child with bicycle. |
| 3. |  | A. Seat is available to look for baby.<br>B. Seat is available for girl and baby.<br>C. Seat is available pregnant woman<br>D. Seat is available for looking after baby.                                          |
| 4. |  | A. Gravel road is ahead.<br>B. Wheel and cars stoppers.<br>C. Slippery road is ahead..<br>D. Built up road is ahead.                                                                                              |
| 5. |  | A. You can run fast here.<br>B. Be careful when you go swimming<br>C. You shouldn't watch your steps when you go up or down stairs.<br>D. You want to buy an apartment here.                                      |

**Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement / announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks**

①

#### Discover the Magic of Vietnamese Festivals!

Have you ever experienced (1) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional festival in Vietnam? Share your (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and let us know how it compares to other celebrations you've attended. Whether it was a vibrant cultural (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or delicious local food, we want to hear your story!

Join us at [VietnamFestivals.com] to connect (4) \_\_\_\_\_ fellow enthusiasts and celebrate the rich heritage of Vietnam together!

- |                          |             |                    |                |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a                  | B. the      | C. an              | D. no article  |
| 2. A. hi-tech appliances | B. memories | C. transportations | D. generations |
| 3. A. performative       | B. perform  | C. performer       | D. performance |
| 4. A. with               | B. for      | C. to              | D. at          |

②

#### Discover Vietnam: A Journey Through Time

##### 1. Life in the Past:

Step back in time to a Vietnam where villages flourished with rice fields and livestock. Families lived (1) \_\_\_\_\_ harmony, celebrating a vibrant (2) \_\_\_\_\_ heritage through customs and festivals. Life was simple, peaceful, and community-centered.

##### 2. Life Today:

Fast forward to the present, where cities like (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi buzz with energy. Modern technology intertwines with traditional (4) \_\_\_\_\_, creating a unique blend of old and new. Experience the rapid progress and dynamic lifestyle of contemporary Vietnam.

**Explore Vietnam:** Where History Meets Innovation

- |                  |                 |                     |                |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to         | B. at           | C. in               | D. for         |
| 2. A. cultural   | B. culture      | C. multiculturalism | D. culturally  |
| 3. A. a          | B. no article   | C. the              | D. an          |
| 4. A. educations | B. family types | C. values           | D. differences |

③

#### Discover the evolution of Vietnam!

📌 Topic: Vietnam's Journey Through Time

📅 Date: September 20, 2024

🕒 Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

📍 Location: Heritage Cultural Center, 456 Heritage Road, Hanoi

Join us at the Heritage Cultural Center in Hanoi (1) \_\_\_\_\_ September 20 for an exploration of



Vietnam's rich history and vibrant present. We will delve into traditional customs and modern lifestyles.

☛ Engage with special speakers (2) \_\_\_\_\_ will share their unique perspectives on these changes.

Don't miss this (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn more about Vietnam's fascinating culture!

☛ Register now at [EventRegistration.com] to secure (4) \_\_\_\_\_ your spot!

We look forward to seeing you!

Best,

The Event Team

- |                   |               |                     |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on          | B. for        | C. with             | D. to         |
| 2. A. where       | B. who        | C. which            | D. whom       |
| 3. A. opportunity | B. generation | C. living condition | D. lifestyle  |
| 4. A. the         | B. a          | C. an               | D. no article |

**Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

① Respect for ancestors is a vital element of Vietnamese culture. In the past, families lived in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ households, with grandparents, parents, and children all sharing a (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Ancestral altars were a prominent feature in every home, adorned with fresh flowers, incense, and offerings of food and drink. Special ceremonies were held throughout the year to honor (3) \_\_\_\_\_ relatives. During Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, elaborate feasts were prepared to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ancestral spirits back to the home. Families would gather around the altar, sharing stories and expressing gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon them. This deep respect for the past ensured a strong sense of family identity and continuity, with traditions passed (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation.

- |                |             |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. extended | B. nuclear  | C. communal | D. common  |
| 2. A. door     | B. roof     | C. attic    | D. room    |
| 3. A. current  | B. existing | C. deceased | D. present |
| 4. A. deny     | B. refuse   | C. welcome  | D. reject  |
| 5. A. up       | B. on       | C. off      | D. down    |

② These are my top two observations on how shopping has changed.

1. Shoppers know as much as salespeople

Then: People came into stores with little or (1) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the products and they relied on a salesperson to advise them on what to buy.

Now: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ usually do their own research before shopping to get the maximum value out of every dollar they spend, and to feel secure about the items they're buying. Therefore, shoppers nowadays have more power to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ what they want to buy. If salespeople try to give false information about products, they risk losing potential customers.

2. Opinions carry more weight than ever

Then: Information about products were mostly shared among friends and family - and word of mouth was a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ force that transformed a new product into a must-have.

Now: With YouTube and social networks, people are now sharing their opinions on products not just with a group of friends, but with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of people. Their reviews make it easy for people to discuss and get to know more about a product. They also affect people's decisions on whether to buy a product.

(Adapted from: <https://www.thinkwithgoogle.com>)

- |                   |             |              |              |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. no          | B. much     | C. any       | D. more      |
| 2. A. Salespeople | B. Shoppers | C. Producers | D. Retailers |
| 3. A. say         | B. sell     | C. make      | D. decide    |
| 4. A. personal    | B. tiny     | C. social    | D. natural   |
| 5. A. lots of     | B. millions | C. an amount | D. many      |

③ In the old days, Vietnamese roads were seen with (1) \_\_\_\_\_ trucks. Now they are full of a variety of vehicles. The Vietnamese carry a huge load of a variety of goods up to over one hundred kilograms, especially during the war.

Time has gone by and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ bikes are visible on the street. In big cities, many people think that bicycles belong to the inferior classes and seem (3) \_\_\_\_\_. That is why people often find it hard psychologically and physically to park their bikes when going to a modern cafe or shopping mall.



Motorbikes are the main mode of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam, with 24 million of them in a country of 87 million people in 2009, one of the highest ratios in the world. More motorcycles of all brands have dominated the road. The mobility which motorbikes provide is crucial to workers in big cities. Some youths try to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ expensive motorbikes from famous brands. Almost anything can be transported on a motorcycle. The loads include baskets of fruits, tree trunks, live pigs, flocks of live ducks and stacked crates of raw eggs. Two-thirds of Viet Nam's population of 85 million is under 30, and motorcycles have become the center of youth culture.

(<http://share.shub.edu.vn/>)

- |                     |                |             |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. planes        | B. bicycles    | C. trains   | D. ships        |
| 2. A. lots          | B. a lot of    | C. a few    | D. fewer        |
| 3. A. unfashionable | B. fashionable | C. modern   | D. comfortable  |
| 4. A. convey        | B. transport   | C. deliver  | D. traffic      |
| 5. A. show up       | B. show round  | C. show off | D. show through |

**Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

① Motorbikes are the undisputed kings of the road in Vietnam. Millions zoom through the streets, carrying everything from passengers to entire families and deliveries. The convenience and affordability of motorbikes have made them the primary mode of transportation for most Vietnamese people.

Owning a motorbike is a rite of passage for many young adults, and learning to ride is a crucial skill. The dense traffic can be intimidating for newcomers, but Vietnamese riders navigate the streets with a practiced ease, weaving between cars and pedestrians in a seemingly chaotic yet organized dance.

While motorbikes offer freedom and flexibility, concerns are rising about traffic congestion and pollution. The government is exploring solutions like promoting public transportation and electric vehicles. However, for many Vietnamese, the motorbike remains a symbol of independence and a cornerstone of their daily lives.

- What is the most common mode of transportation in Vietnam?  
A. Cars                      B. Buses                      C. Motorbikes                      D. Trains
- Why are motorbikes so popular in Vietnam?  
A. They are a status symbol for the wealthy.  
B. Gas prices are very low.  
C. Traffic laws are not strictly enforced for motorbikes.  
D. They are convenient, affordable, and can navigate narrow streets.
- What is a challenge for new motorbike riders in Vietnam?  
A. The dense traffic                      B. The high cost of motorbike insurance  
C. Finding a parking space after riding                      D. Learning the different hand signals used
- How do experienced Vietnamese riders navigate the busy streets?  
A. By memorizing all the one-way streets  
B. By using only major highways  
C. By always staying in the far-right lane  
D. By weaving skillfully between other vehicles while maintaining awareness.
- What is a growing concern related to motorbikes?  
A. The increasing number of accidents                      B. Traffic congestion and pollution  
C. The difficulty of finding spare parts                      D. The lack of comfortable helmets

② Back in the 19th century, on the Iowa frontier, most homes had to produce nearly all their own needs. They lived on farms that raised much of their own food, and children became an important part of the family team. They learned to contribute to the family's survival at an early age. They gathered eggs, worked in the garden, carried in wood and water and perhaps cared for younger brothers and sisters. As girls got older, they learned to cook, sew, preserve food for the winter, do the washing and care for the sick. Boys helped their father with the livestock, planting and harvest, hunting, and maintenance of buildings and fences. Their opportunities for education were limited to whatever a

However, life for Iowan children has changed a lot. It has become much easier in many ways. And with the invention of computers, the internet and cell phones, children have greater opportunities to connect with friends and the outside world.

1. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most Iowan families on the frontier \_\_\_\_\_.

- ③ The street food shoulder pole has been familiar to Saigon people for many years. Nowadays, it has become a special thing that makes travelers curious. In small areas of District 1 and District 3, we could count more than 100 vendors who earned money using shoulder poles. A shoulder pole, also called a carrying pole, is a **yoke** of wood or bamboo, used by people to carry a load. The vendors put their goods in two baskets at each end of the yoke.

In the morning or evening, on a rainy or sunny day, Saigon streets are marked by shoulder poles of people from different regions of the country, which has become a unique part of Saigon. It has been said that it isn't hard to live in Saigon if you work hard. With a carrying pole on their shoulders, the vendors have turned it into a "store." The reason is very simple, they don't have enough money to open a real store. Every day, these women continue their journey through Saigon streets under the sun and rain, selling cheap things or street foods to earn money and feed their children.

*share.shub.edu.vn/* )

- Bài tập Tiếng Anh 9 (Global)**

- C. something that connects two things or people, usually in a way that limits freedom
- D. a long piece of wood that is fastened across the neck to pull heavy loads

**Exercise 5: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.**

① Vietnam has seen a dramatic rise in online shopping in recent years. Fueled by a growing internet population and (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Popular websites offer a wide variety of products, from clothing and electronics to groceries and household goods.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a major draw for Vietnamese consumers. Many people enjoy being able to browse and purchase items from the comfort of their own homes. Online shopping also offers competitive prices and frequent discounts, making it an attractive alternative to traditional brick- and-mortar stores.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_. Cash on delivery remains the preferred payment method for many customers, who are wary of online transactions. Additionally, concerns exist about product quality and the potential for counterfeit goods. Delivery times can also vary depending on location, (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The convenience of online shopping
- B. and rural areas may have limited access to reliable delivery services
- C. Despite its popularity, online shopping in Vietnam still faces some challenges
- D. increasing smartphone use, e-commerce platforms are booming

② Entertainment nowadays (1) \_\_\_\_\_. In the past, people relied on traditional forms of entertainment such as books, radio, and live performances. They would gather in theatres or at home to listen to radio dramas or watch plays. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but people had to go to theatres to watch them. Music was mainly enjoyed through vinyl records or live performances.

However, with the advancement of technology, entertainment has become much more accessible and diverse. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Streaming services like Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify offer unlimited access to movies, TV shows, music, and videos. Social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok provide endless entertainment through photos, videos, and short clips. Additionally, online gaming has become a major form of entertainment, (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

In conclusion, entertainment nowadays is more convenient, customisable, and varied, catering to the diverse interests and preferences of people today.

- A. Movies were a popular form of entertainment
- B. Nowadays, people can access a wide range of entertainment options right from their smartphones or computers
- C. is very different from entertainment in the past
- D. allowing people to connect and play with others from around the world.

## WRITING

**Exercise 1: Make complete sentences from the clues.**

1. Japan / people / ring / temple bells / 108 times / welcome / New Year / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. some / old Vietnamese people / still / use / some French / conversations / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. area / use / be covered / bushes / tall trees / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. over/ past / 50 years / English / become / global means / communication / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. even now / people / many areas / world / still / use / animals / travelling / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nam/ learn/ speak French/ by/ watch/ videos/ practise/ speak/ every day.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
7. Anna/ not/ mind/ cook/ dinner/ tonight.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
8. We/ plan/ have/ picnic/ in/ park/ if/ weather/ nice.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
9. I/ promise/ be/ careful/ while/ ride/ bike/ in/ park.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
10. you/ mind/ help/ me/ carry/ these groceries/ upstairs?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
11. Tuy/ need/ finish/ her project/ before/ deadline.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_



12. My sister/ fancy/ listen/ classical music/ while/ studying.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the suggested words at the beginning.**

1. Expensive restaurants are out of my price range.

→ I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_

2. You could share my pizza if you like.

→ I don't mind you \_\_\_\_\_

3. I look forward to having lunch with you again.

→ I hope \_\_\_\_\_

4. They argued about drugs all morning.

→ They spent \_\_\_\_\_

5. He said, "I'll complete the assigned work on time tonight."

→ He promised \_\_\_\_\_

6. Miss Hoa said, "I used to play hide-and-seek a lot during my childhood."

→ Miss Hoa remembered \_\_\_\_\_

7. Mark finally succeeded in persuading his parents to accept his career choice.

→ Mark managed \_\_\_\_\_

8. The man said, "I don't take the money that is left behind from the previous customer."

→ The man denied \_\_\_\_\_

9. Mary said, "I can help you write a professional curriculum vitae and a formal letter of application."

→ Mary offered \_\_\_\_\_

10. Joe said, "I'm afraid I've missed the best chance to get a promotion to the manager position."

→ Joe admitted \_\_\_\_\_

11. Lisa's hobbies are dancing and singing along to her favourite songs.

→ Lisa enjoys \_\_\_\_\_

12. We should not waste water because it is a precious resource.

→ We should avoid \_\_\_\_\_

13. I would like to be a chef and cook delicious meals for people to enjoy.

→ I want \_\_\_\_\_

14. My friends recommend watching the documentary about climate change.

→ My friends suggest \_\_\_\_\_

15. Kevin makes a promise that he won't go to work late again.

→ Kevin promises \_\_\_\_\_

16. We made a plan. The plan is about organising a beach cleanup event next Saturday.

→ We planned \_\_\_\_\_

17. Harry is interested in studying marine biology and protecting the ocean.

→ Harry fancies \_\_\_\_\_

18. My uncle makes a decision to start a new business with his friends.

→ My uncle decides \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.**

1. Most people start recalling their youthhood when they get old.

A. Memories of their youthhood are important for people when they get old.

B. Most people start thinking about their youthhood when they get old.

C. Their youthhood is the only thing people think about when they get old.

D. Most old people value their youthhood.

2. Life in our small village used to be very simple and peaceful.

A. Life in our small village is now not as simple and peaceful as in the past.

B. Life in our small village has become very simple and peaceful.

C. Our small village has experienced simplicity and peace.

D. Life used to be different in our small village.

3. Nowadays, more people are moving to big cities for employment.

A. Nowadays, employment is the only reason to make people move to big cities.

B. Employment is one reason to attract more people moving to big cities.

C. Nowadays, people are moving to live a better life.

D. More people are moving to big cities for higher-paid employment.

4. I love traditional decor with classic furnishings.



- A. Traditionally classic furnishings fancy me a lot.
  - B. I love traditional decor which focuses on furnishings.
  - C. I love classic furnishings in traditional style.
  - D. Traditional décor with classic furnishings is my interest.
5. The average age for getting married in Viet Nam has increased in recent years.
    - A. The age for getting married in Viet Nam has changed in recent years.
    - B. People in Viet Nam now get married at an earlier age than in the past.
    - C. The average age for Vietnamese people to get married has increased in recent years.
    - D. In recent years, Viet Nam has increased in aged marriages.
  6. Learning English has become increasingly important for career opportunities in Vietnam.
    - A. Many Vietnamese people learned English in the past.
    - B. Most Vietnamese jobs don't require English skills.
    - C. English is not a useful language to learn in Vietnam.
    - D. Knowing English can open doors to better jobs in Vietnam.
  7. Street food is incredibly popular in Vietnam.
    - A. Vietnamese people enjoy street food very much.
    - B. Street food is not popular in Vietnam.
    - C. People rarely eat street food in Vietnam.
    - D. Very popular street food is found in Vietnam.
  8. Many families in Vietnam prioritize spending time together.
    - A. Spending time together is not important for Vietnamese families.
    - B. Vietnamese families don't have much time to spend together.
    - C. It is a priority for Vietnamese families to spend time together.
    - D. Spending time together is a recent trend in Vietnamese families.
  9. Coffee shops are a popular hangout spot for young people in Vietnam.
    - A. Young people rarely visit coffee shops in Vietnam.
    - B. Coffee shops are a boring place for young people.
    - C. Young Vietnamese enjoy spending time in coffee shops.
    - D. Coffee is the most popular drink among young people.
  10. Due to the rise of online shopping, fewer people visit traditional markets.
    - A. Traditional markets are becoming more popular.
    - B. Online shopping has made traditional markets less crowded.
    - C. Traditional markets only sell products not available online.
    - D. Most Vietnamese people prefer online shopping to traditional markets.

**Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.**

①

- a. In addition, cultural preservation fosters a sense of community and belonging. It brings people together who share similar traditions and values.
- b. In conclusion, preserving culture is essential for building a strong, inclusive, and vibrant society.
- c. It allows us to appreciate the traditions, customs, and art forms that have been passed down through generations.
- d. To begin with, preserving culture helps us connect with our roots and understand our history.
- e. It allows us to learn from each other and appreciate the richness of human experience.
- f. Last but not least, preserving culture promotes diversity and understanding between different groups of people.

A. d - b - a - f - e - c

B. d - a - b - f - e - c

C. d - c - a - f - e - b

D. d - a - f - a - e - c

②

- c. The lifestyle of Vietnamese people has undergone significant changes compared to the past.
- e. Firstly, the rapid urbanization and economic growth have led to a faster-paced lifestyle. People now live in bustling cities and work longer hours.
- a. Secondly, technological advancements have revolutionized communication and entertainment. The widespread use of smartphones and the internet has changed how people interact and access information.
- b. Lastly, globalization has exposed Vietnamese people to diverse cultures and ideas, influencing their fashion choices, food preferences, and lifestyles.



**d.** In conclusion, the lifestyle of Vietnamese people has become more modern, fast-paced, and globally connected, reflecting the country's rapid development and integration into the world.

A. c - e - a - b - d

B. c - e - a - b - d

C. c - e - a - b - d

D. c - a - e - b - d

③

**a.** First, in the past, Vietnamese people mainly relied on traditional farming tools like plows and sickles.

**b.** But now, thanks to technological advancements, many farmers have access to hi-tech tools like tractors and irrigation systems.

**c.** Best regards, Thanh

**d.** Dear Hoa, I hope you're doing well! I've been thinking about farming in Vietnam lately, and it's amazing how much it has changed.

**e.** It's great to see how progress is benefiting our farmers. Take care, and I hope to hear from you soon!

**f.** This change has not only made farming more efficient but has also helped farmers produce more food and improve their livelihoods.

A. d - b - a - f - e - c

B. d - a - b - f - e - c

C. d - c - a - f - e - b

D. d - a - f - a - e - c

--- THE END ---

