

UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	artist	n	/'ɑ:tɪst/	họa sĩ
2	cinema	n	/'sɪnəmə/	rạp chiếu phim
3	classical music	n	/'klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc cổ điển
4	composer	n	/'kəm'pəʊzər/	nhà soạn nhạc
5	country music	n	/'kʌntri mju:zɪk/	nhạc đồng quê
6	drum	n	/'drʌm/	cái trống
7	exhibition	n	/'eksɪ'bɪʃn/	buổi triển lãm
8	festival	n	/'festɪvl/	liên hoan
9	flute	n	/'flu:t/	cây sáo
10	folk music	n	/'fəʊk mju:zɪk/	nhạc dân ca
11	gallery	n	/'gæləri/	phòng trưng bày
12	guitar	n	/'gi:tɑ:(r)/	đàn ghi ta
13	landscape	n	/'lændskeɪp/	khung cảnh
14	museum	n	/'mju:zi:əm/	viện bảo tàng
15	musical instrument	n	/'mju:zɪkl 'ɪstrəmənt/	nhạc cụ
16	paintbrush	n	/'peɪntbrʌʃ/	cây cọ vẽ
17	painter	n	/'peɪntə(r)/	họa sĩ
18	painting	n	/'peɪtɪŋ/	bức vẽ
19	perform	V	/'pə'fɔ:m/	thể hiện, trình diễn
20	performance	n	/'pə'fɔ:məns/	buổi trình diễn, màn thể hiện
21	piano	n	/'pi'ænəʊ/	đàn piano
22	pleasure	n	/'pleɪzə(r)/	niềm vui
23	rock music	n	/'rɒk 'mju:zɪk/	nhạc rock
24	spare time	n	/'speə(r) taɪm/	thời gian rảnh
25	statue	n	/'stætʃu:z/	tượng
26	theater	n	/'θiətə(r)/	rạp hát

27	violin	n	/vaɪə'liːn/	đàn violin
28	water puppet show	n	/'wɔːtər 'pʌpət ʃəʊ/	chương trình múa rối nước

II. GRAMMAR

1. Comparison with *as... as* and *the same as* (So sánh với *as...as* và *the same as*)

→ Ta dùng *as ... as* và *the same as* khi muốn nói về hai sự vật, sự việc giống nhau

Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) **S1 + be + as + adj + as + S2 = S1 + be/V + the same + N + as + S2**

(-) **S1 + be not + as/so + adj + as + S2 = S1 + be not/ not V + the same + N + as + S2**

Ex: She is as tall as her father.

(Cô ấy cao bằng bố cô ấy.)

= Linda has the same height as her father.

(Linda có chiều cao bằng cha của mình.)

His car is as cheap as my car.

(Ô tô của anh ta rẻ như ô tô của tôi.)

= His car has the same price as mine.

(Ô tô của anh ta có giá bằng với ô tô của tôi.)

2. Comparison with *like* (So sánh với *like*)

→ *Like* cũng được dùng trong so sánh. Chỉ sự giống nhau giữa hai người hoặc hai vật. Trong trường hợp này, *like* được sử dụng với vai trò như một giới từ.

- Like = similar to/ the same as (tương tự như/ giống như)

Vì *like* được dùng như một giới từ nên theo sau *like* sẽ là một danh từ, đại từ hoặc V-ing.

Ex: What does Jenny do? - She's a teacher like me.

(Jenny làm nghề gì vậy? - Cô ấy là giáo viên giống như tôi.)

This dish is very bad. It's like eating straw.

(Món ăn này vị rất tệ. Nó giống như nhai rơm vậy).

3. Comparison with *different from*

→ Ta dùng ***different from*** khi muốn nói tới hai sự vật, sự việc khác nhau

Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) **S1 + be + different from + S2**

(-) **S1 + be not + different from + S2**

Ex: City life is different from country life.

(Cuộc sống ở thành phố khác cuộc sống ở vùng quê.)

His idea is not different from mine. We agree.

(Ý kiến của anh ấy không khác của tôi. Chúng tôi đồng ý.)

iii. PHONETICS

Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/ và /ʒ/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/

- Bước 1: Khép răng lại
- Bước 2: Môi mở, tru tròn ra phía trước
- Bước 3: Hai thành lưỡi chạm vào hai hàm răng
- Bước 4: Đẩy hơi ra ngoài.

Chú ý: Để kiểm tra xem mình phát âm đúng hay không, hãy đưa tay lên trước mặt và nói /ʃ/, nếu bạn cảm thấy hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay thì có nghĩa là bạn đang phát âm đúng. Vì /ʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh nên sẽ có luồng hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay bạn.

2. Cách phát âm âm /ʒ/

/ʃ/ và /ʒ/ là một cặp với nhau bởi chúng có cùng khẩu hình miệng. Vì vậy, các bước phát âm của hai âm này tương đối giống nhau.

- Bước 1: Khép răng lại
- Bước 2: Môi mở, tru tròn ra phía trước
- Bước 3: Hai thành lưỡi chạm vào hai hàm răng
- Bước 4: Phát âm âm /ʒ/

Chú ý: Khi chúng ta nói /ʒ/, môi chúng ta hơi tròn và hơi căng ra một chút. Khác với âm /ʃ/, âm /ʒ/ là một âm hữu thanh nên không có hơi bật vào lòng bàn tay.

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 010

/ʃ/	nation	profession	section	should
	/'neɪʃn/	/prə'feʃn/	/'sekʃn/	/ʃʊd/
/ʒ/	measure	pleasure	treasure	casual
	/'meɪʒə(r)/	/'pleɪʒə(r)/	/'treɪʒə(r)/	/'kæʒuəl/

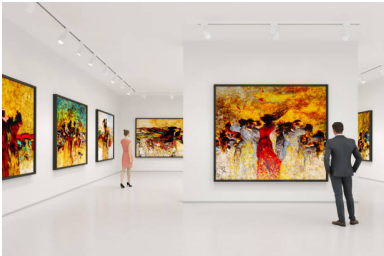






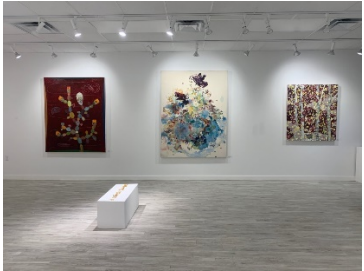

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Find the odd one out among A, B, C or D.

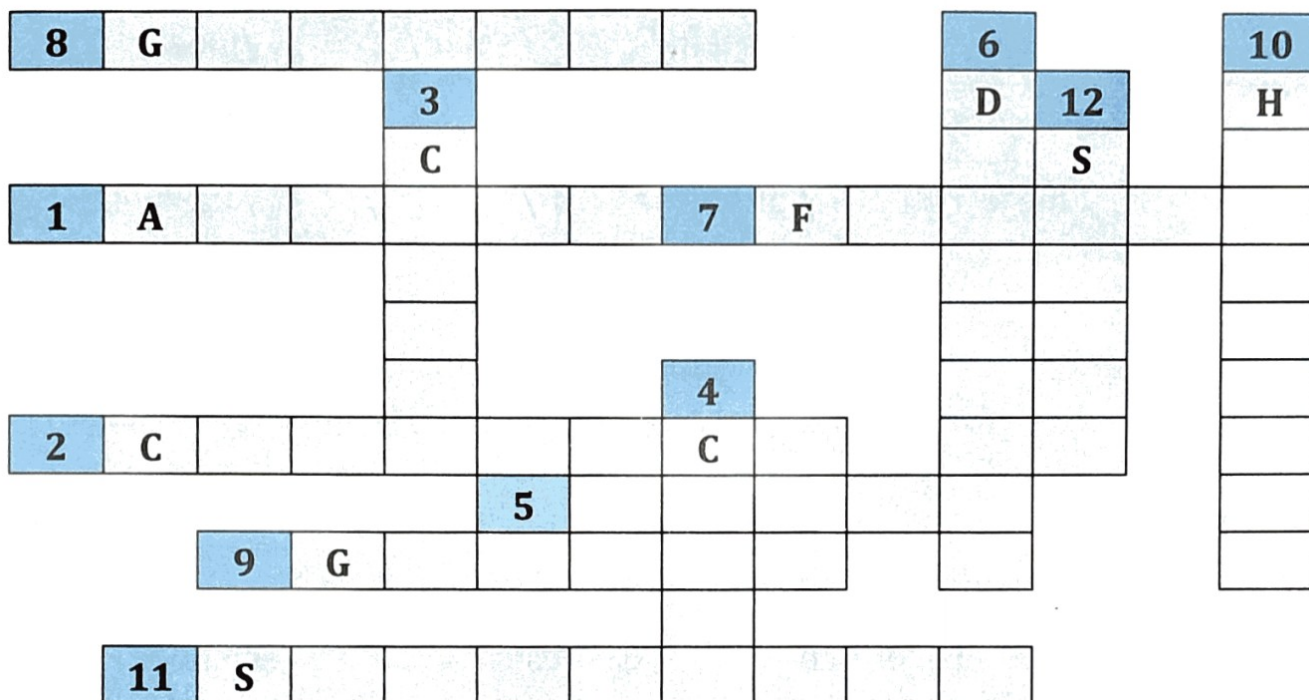
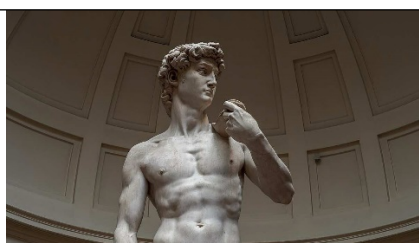
1. A. geography B. contain C. music D. science
2. A. tomato B. potato C. information D. cabbage
3. A. fashion B. cloth C. design D. unhealthy
4. A. writer B. cartoon C. play D. cinema
5. A. buffalo B. detective C. adventure D. humour

Exercise 2. Look at the pictures and do the crossword, the first letter is a hint for you.

1. 	2. 	3. 
4. 	5. 	6. 
7. 	8. 	9. 
10.	11.	12.



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Exercise 3. Read and complete with available words.

artist	cinema	statue	performance	exhibition
gallery	country music	flute	museum	sculpture

1. A room or building for showing works of art, especially to the public. _____
2. A musical instrument of the woodwind group, shaped like a thin pipe. The player holds it sideways and blows across a hole at one end. _____
3. A person who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings. _____
4. A building in which films/movies are shown. _____
5. A work of art that is a solid figure or object made by carving or shaping wood, stone, clay, metal, etc.

6. A collection of things, for example works of art, that are shown to the public. _____

7. A building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public. _____

8. A figure of a person or an animal in stone, metal, etc., usually the same size as in real life or larger.

9. A genre of American music with origins in the rural folk music of Europe. _____

10. The act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment. _____

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answers.

1. My sister is not _____ as my aunt.

- A. so old B. old C. as old D. more old

2. Your pencil case is as _____ mine.

- A. not as B. as cheap C. so cheap D. A&C

3. Vung Tau is not _____ as Nha Trang.

- A. the same beautiful B. so beautiful
C. more beautiful D. as beautiful

4. Is Vung Tau not _____ as Nha Trang?

- A. so beautifully B. as beautiful
C. more beautiful D. the same beautiful

5. Girls are _____ as boys.

- A. so intelligent B. less intelligent
C. more intelligent D. as intelligent

6. You didn't go home _____ as Mary did.

- A. as early B. so early C. more early D. A&C

7. Am I young _____ as my sister?

- A. not as so B. so as C. as D. A&B

8. Are you _____ clever as he is?

- A. as B. so C. not D. A & C

9. I am _____ as Sam.

- A. as young B. so young C. younger D. A & C

10. I run _____ as my brother.

- A. so fast B. as fast C. less fast D. B & C

Exercise 2. Complete the second sentence in each pair of sentences so that they have the same meaning, using comparison with *as... as*.

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller.

2. My salary is high but yours is higher.

3. You know a bit about cars, but I know more.

4. I still feel quite tired, but a lot more tired yesterday.

5. I was a bit nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.

6. Richard is younger than he looks.

7. The station was nearer than I thought.

8. I go out less than I used to.

9. Your book is more expensive than mine.

10. His job is more difficult than mine.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the following sentences using *different from* or *the same as*.

1. Their results and our results are different.

→ Their results

2. The price of the scarf and the price of the gloves are the same.

→ The price of the scarf is

3. This house and your last house are different.

→ This house is

4. The child's height and the height of the table are the same.

→ The child's height is

5. Jane and her sister are very different.

→ Jane is

6. This cake and that cake taste the same.

→ This cake tastes

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with *as*, *than* or *from*.

1. The blue car is as fast _____ the red car.

2. Physics is more difficult _____ history.

3. Animals feel pain the same _____ we do.

4. Life in the country is very different _____ life in the city.

5. He's not really _____ tall as he looks on TV.

6. This classroom is a lot nicer _____ the one we had last year.

7. London was different _____ most European capitals.

8. Driving a boat is not the same _____ driving a car.

Exercise 5. Complete the second sentence using the word in brackets.

1. Cycling is faster than walking. (as)

→ Walking

2. This coffee doesn't taste the same as the one I usually drink. (from)

→ This coffee

3. Money is not as important as health. (than)

→ Health

4. His new piano isn't different from his old one. (as)

→ His new piano

5. Everest is higher than Fansipan. (as)

→ Fansipan

6. Cloth painting is not the same as pencil painting. (from)

→ Cloth painting

7. Yesterday's exam wasn't as short as today's. (than)

→ Today's exam

8. Your car is different from mine. (as)

→ Your car

Exercise 6. Rewrite the sentence without changing the meaning. Remember to use the words in

brackets.

1. John is as heavy as his sister. (weight)

2. My room is as wide as my parents' room. (width)

3. This hole is as deep as that hole. (depth)

4. Minh's rulers are as long as Nam's rulers. (height)

5. Do you think this pair of shoes is as big as that one? (size)

6. Maria's first language is English. John's first language is English, too. (same)

7. Nana's school is Rose Primary School. Mai's school is Sunflower Primary School. (different)

8. Jack is the same height with his father. (tall)

9. Susans dress is blue. Amy's dress is green. (different)

10. My family's well is as shallow as my neighbor's well. (depth)

III. PHONETICS

Divide these words into two columns as below. * TRACK 11

shop	leisure	sure	chef	television	pleasure	ship	ash
vision	cash	garage	national	treasure	fish	casual	push
wash	unusual	collision	mash	she	measure	shoe	
explosion	massage	rush	ocean	division	nation	conclusion	

/ʃ/				/z/			

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PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 12

Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Mrs. Hilbert is a teacher and an artist.	_____
2. Mrs. Hilbert does nothing while her students draw and paint.	_____
3. Looking at the pictures of other artists helps the speaker think of the things she wants to draw and paint.	_____
4. People from the community are not invited to the art exhibition.	_____
5. The speaker is not taking part in the art exhibition because she has no paintings.	_____

Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is the teacher's name?

2. What subject does she teach?

3. What does the speaker do to make the right colour for her paintings?

4. What does the speaker think about looking at the pictures of other artists?

5. When will the art exhibition take place?

II. SPEAKING

Put the dialogue into the correct order. The first sentence is a hint.

a. I enjoy Rock and R&B.

- b. Perfect reason! Can you play any musical instrument?
- c. Like what, for instance?
- d. What type of music do you like listening to?
- e. I like the kinds of instruments that they use.
- f. Why do you like that type of music?
- g. I like listening to different kinds of music.
- h. Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- i. Wow! You are so talented!
- j. Yes, I can play electric guitars and drums.

Your answer:

1. ____	2. ____	3. ____	4. ____	5. ____	6. ____	7. ____	8. ____	9. ____	10. ____
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III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the passage about different tastes in music. Write the name of the person with his/her opinion. Write your answers in the space provided.

James: My favourite type of music ranges from Rap and R&B to Punk and Hard Rock. The only genre of music I don't really care for is Country. I think it's a good thing to have a wide ranging taste in music.

Joongih: I don't really have a favourite type of music. If a song comes out on the radio and it catches my attention, I find out the name and the artist or group who sings it and I then download it. Eventually these songs of different genres become what I listen to in my spare time.

Timmy: My favourite genre in music is country music because the singers express their feelings. Country music is different because the entire singers relate to their childhood. They also relate to their family members. They express their love through the music.

- _____ 1. This person listens to every kind of music.
- _____ 2. This person thinks it is good to listen to a wide range of music.
- _____ 3. This person likes an emotional kind of music.
- _____ 4. This person can't stand country music.
- _____ 5. This person downloads a good song.

Exercise 2. Read the passage about Charlie Chaplin and choose the best answer.

Charlie Chaplin was an English actor, director, producer, and composer. He is known as the most

creative person of the silent-film era. Charlie Chaplin's portrayal of the tramp won the hearts of people all over the world.

Chaplin was born in London on the 16th of April, 1889. He spent his childhood in poverty and hardship. In 1910 he began to perform pantomime in the United States. He first appeared on screen in 1914. He created his world-famous character, the Tramp, and he played this classic role in more than 70 films during his career. He also composed background music for most of his films. In 1972 Chaplin received an Honorary Academy Award for 'the incalculable effect he has had in making motion pictures the art form of this century'. Chaplin died on the 25th of December, 1977, at his home in Switzerland.

1. What did Charlie Chaplin work as _____?

- A. an actor B. a director C. a composer D. all are correct

2. When was he born?

- A. the sixteenth of April, 1889 B. April 16th, 1910
C. the 16th of April, 1914 D. December 25th, 1977

3. In about how many films did he play the Tramp?

- A. seventeen B. seventy C. twenty-five D. sixteen

4. Which of the following is not True?

- C. He started appearing in films in 1914.
D. He was famous for his character "the tramp".
C. He was a famous designer.
D. He died in Switzerland.

Exercise 3a. Read and decide if each statement is True (T), or False (F), or Not given (NG).

MUSIC AND ARTS

Hi! My name is Andrew. I'm twenty years old. I love music. My earliest memory of music is the songs my mother used to sing to me when I was about three or four years old. I used to have music lessons at school too. My mother wanted me to take up the piano, but I didn't like it at all because I loved to play the guitar. When I was ten, I bought my first record with some birthday money. I think it was the record by the Beatles.

As I grew older, my musical taste changed. When I was a teenager, we used to go to clubs and pop concerts to see groups playing live, mostly rock and pop. At that time, I didn't like classical music at all. Later, when I went to university, I really got into classical music and started going to concerts. I was particularly keen on opera.

Nowadays, I listen to all sorts of music, but I'm not too keen on loud rock music. On the whole, I prefer classical music and opera, but I still listen to pop music in my car and play the guitar sometimes. I haven't been to any concerts for ages, but I've always got a CD at home. Music is an important part of my life.

1. Andrew has loved classical music since he was young. _____
2. After going to university, types of music that Andrew likes changed. _____
3. Andrew really enjoys opera. _____
4. Andrew's father was a rock singer. _____
5. Andrew listens to pop music when he travels by bus. _____
6. There is always a CD at Andrew's home. _____

Exercise 3b. Read again and answer the questions.

1. How old is Andrew?

2. What did the mother do to him when he was three or four years old?

3. Did he study Music at school or at a center?

4. What instrument did the mother want him to play?

5. Which one did Andrew like, pianos or guitars?

6. When did Andrew use to go to clubs and pop concerts of rock and pop music?

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one.

1. Her phone is not the same as mine.
→ Her phone is _____
2. I think rock music is more popular than jazz.
→ I think jazz music isn't _____
3. Do you like seeing a water puppet show?
→ Are you _____
4. They perform the water puppet show in a pool.

→ The water puppet show

5. The last time I spoke to David was at Christmas.

→ I haven't

6. Nobody wanted to go, so they cancelled the school trip.

→ They cancelled

7. Jim doesn't play the saxophone as well as his brother.

→ Jim's brother plays

8. What is your favourite kind of music?

→ What kind

Exercise 2. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. A: _____

B: I like pop music.

2. A: _____

B: My favourite song is Thriller.

3. A: _____

B: My mother's favourite composer is Trinh Cong Son.

4. A: _____

B: Water puppetry began in the 11- century.

5. A: _____

B: Alex goes to the Art Club twice a week.

6. A: _____

B: I don't like horror movies because they are frightening.

7. A: _____

B: She has painted for more than five years.

8. A: _____

B: Dong Ho paintings are made in Dong Ho Village.