

VÕ ĐẠI PHÚC (Tổng Chủ biên kiêm Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC QUYÊN - ĐẶNG ĐỖ THIÊN THANH
LÊ THỊ TUYẾT MINH - HUỲNH TUYẾT MAI - NGUYỄN THUY UYÊN SA

Tiếng Anh

i-learn
**Smart
World**
Notebook

6

Unit 1

Home

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- apartment
- balcony
- garage
- gym
- pool
- yard

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



(n) /ə'pɑ:tment/ căn hộ

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6

an area next to a building or house, usually with grass and trees



(n) /'bælkəni/ ban công

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5

a place for people to swim in



(n) /gə'reɪz/ nhà để xe, ga-ra

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3

a place for you to keep your car at home



(n) /dʒɪm/ phòng tập thể dục

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2

a small area on the outside wall of a building, above the ground, where you can stand or sit



(n) /pu:l/ hồ bơi

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1

a group of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a big building



(n) /jɑ:d/ cái sân

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4

a room or building with equipment for doing physical exercise

My notes:

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Positive	Negative
I live in an apartment.	I don't live in an apartment.
You live in a house.	You don't live in a house.
He (Jack) lives in the city.	He (Jack) doesn't live in the city.
She (Jack's aunt) lives in the country.	She (Jack's aunt) doesn't live in the country.
It (Jack's apartment) has a balcony.	It (Jack's apartment) doesn't have a balcony.
We (Jack and I) live in the city.	We (Jack and I) don't live in the city.
You (you and your family/friends) live in the city.	You (you and your family/friends) don't live in the city.
They (Jack and his friends) live in the city.	They (Jack and his friends) don't live in the city.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Do you live in a house?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Does he (Jack) live in the city?	Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Does she (Jack's aunt) live in the country?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
Does it (Jack's apartment) have a balcony?	Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
Do you (you and your family/friends) live in the city?	Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Do they (Jack and his friends) live in the city?	Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the present simple to talk about things that are facts or are true for a long time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with Do/Does.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to make correct forms of verbs in the present simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Getting someone's attention

To get someone's attention, say:

Excuse me.

Vocabulary:

- do the laundry
- make dinner
- do the dishes

- clean the kitchen
- make the bed

- do the shopping

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

reverse

1



do the laundry

(v phr) /du: ðə 'lɔ:ndri/ giặt là (ũi)

1

to wash your dirty clothes or things

2



clean the kitchen

(v phr) /kli:n ðə 'kɪtʃən/ lau dọn nhà bếp

2

to make the kitchen neat and clean after cooking

3



make dinner

(v phr) /meɪk 'dɪnər/ nấu bữa ăn tối

3

to make the main meal of the day in the evening

4



make the bed

(v phr) /meɪk ðə bed/ trải (dọn) giường

4

to make your bed neat after you get up

5



do the dishes

(v phr) /du: ðə 'dɪʃɪz/ rửa chén (bát)

5

to wash dishes after meals

6



do the shopping

(v phr) /du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ mua sắm

6

to buy something necessary in the supermarkets, markets, or stores

My notes:

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Wh-question word + do + subject (you, we, they, plural noun) + bare infinitive?

Examples:

What **do you do** in your free time?

Where **do you live** in this city?

When **do you clean** the kitchen?

Who **do you** usually **do** the shopping with?

Wh-question word + does + subject (he, she, it/singular noun) + bare infinitive?

Examples:

What **does Ken (he) do** in his free time?

Where **does Jenny (she) live** in this city?

When **does your sister clean** the kitchen?

Who **does your brother** usually **do** the shopping with?

+ Possession – 's

We don't often say:

- She is the mother of Ken.
- He is the father of Joe.
- They are notebooks of Marry.

We should say:

- She is **Ken's mother**.
- He is **Joe's father**.
- They are **Mary's notebooks**.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the present simple and Wh-questions to ask about things that are facts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
add 's onto a noun or proper noun to show possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use do/does in Wh-questions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to add 's onto a noun or proper noun to show possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- city
- south
- east
- village
- west
- center
- town
- north

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



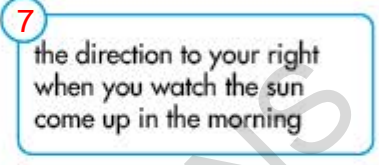
city

(n) /'sɪti/ thành phố

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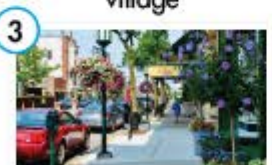
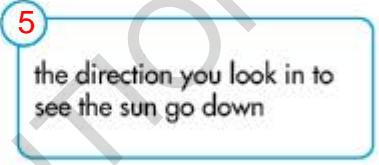
village

(n) /'vɪlɪdʒ/ ngôi làng

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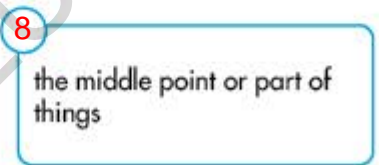
town

(n) /taʊn/ thị trấn, thị xã

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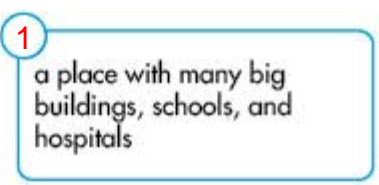
south

(n) /saʊθ/ phía nam

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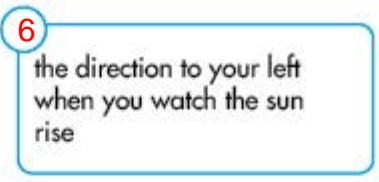
west

(n) /west/ phía tây

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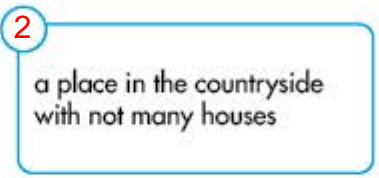
north

(n) /nɔːrθ/ phía bắc

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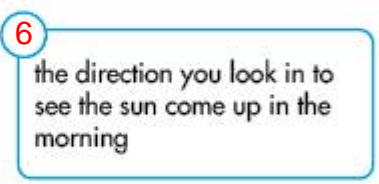
east

(n) /iːst/ phía đông

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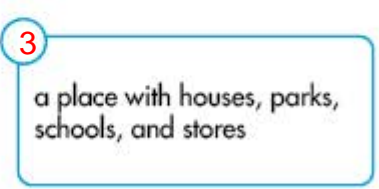
center

(n) /'sentər/ trung tâm

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My notes:

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Useful language:

+ It is in the west/east/south/north of...

- Where's Ho Chi Minh City? → It's in the south of Vietnam.
- Where's Vancouver? → It's in the west of Canada.

+ They are in the west/east/south/north of...

- Where are these cities? → They're in the north of America.
- Where are these buildings? → They're in the east of this city.

+ It is famous for ...

- What's it famous for? → It's famous for its big buildings.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
talk about a city/a town using phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to say the positions of the places in a town/a city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- history
- I.T. (information technology)
- geography
- physics
- P.E (physical education)
- music
- literature
- biology

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



history

(n) /'hɪstri/ môn Lịch sử

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6

a school subject about works or poems from writers or poets



P.E (physical education)

(n) /,pi: 'i: / (/fɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn/) môn Thể dục

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8

a school subject about living things such as humans, animals, or plants



I.T. (information technology)

(n) /,aɪ 'ti: / (/ɪnfər'meɪʃn tek'nɒlədʒi/) môn Tin học

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3

a school subject about how to use computers



music

(n) /'mju:zɪk/ môn Âm nhạc

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4

a school subject about how to sing songs or play musical instruments



geography

(n) /dʒi'ɒɡrəfi/ môn Địa lý

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1

a school subject about past events



literature

(n) /'lɪtrətʃər/, /'lɪtrətʃər/ môn Ngữ văn

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7

a school subject about matters and energy such as movements, heat, light, and sound



physics

(n) /'fɪzɪks/ môn Vật lý

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2

a school subject about how to play sports or do body movements to have good health



biology

(n) /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ môn Sinh học

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5

a school subject about features of the areas or places around us such as climates, weather, or people

My notes:

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Grammar:

+ "and" and "or" for listing in positive and negative statements

Positive	Negative
I like geography.	I don't like music.
I like geography and biology.	I don't like music or biology.
She likes literature, biology, and physics.	He doesn't like music, I.T., or geography.
They like literature, biology, physics, geography, and music.	They don't like music, I.T, geography, music, or P.E.

+ Possessive pronouns: "mine" and "yours"

Without using possessive pronouns- "mine" and "yours"	Using possessive pronouns- "mine" and "yours"
My favorite subject's biology. What is your favorite subject? → My favorite subject's English.	My favorite subject's biology. What is yours ? → Mine's English.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use and and or for listing in positive and negative statements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use possessive pronouns – mine and yours when I don't repeat words.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use and and or for listing in positive and negative statements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use possessive pronouns – mine and yours .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Passing your turn

To pass your turn to someone after finishing speaking, say:

How about you?

What do you think?

Vocabulary:

- indoor activity
- drama club
- outdoor activity
- act
- sign up
- arts and crafts

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



(n) /'ɪndɔːræk'tɪvəti/ hoạt động trong nhà

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5
an activity outside houses or buildings such as camping or having a picnic



(v) /ækt/ diễn xuất

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3
a group performing plays in front of other people



(n) /'dra:mə klʌb/ câu lạc bộ kịch

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.....

2
to perform a role or a character in a play



(v) /saɪn ʌp/ đăng ký

.....
.....
.....

4
to add your name to a list



(n) /'aʊtdɔːræk'tɪvəti/ hoạt động ngoài trời

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6
These are often beautiful small things. You need skill with your hands to make them.



(n) /,ɑːrts ən 'kræfts/ thủ công mỹ nghệ

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1
an activity inside houses or buildings such as playing video games or reading books

My notes:

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Grammar:

Like + Verb -ing

What do you **like doing** on weekends?

I **like doing** outdoor activities.

The spelling rules	Examples	
The verbs ending in a consonant + e : replace e with -ing.	dance	Mia likes dancing .
The one-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant : double the final consonant and add -ing.	get	They like getting up early to do aerobic.
Do not double the final letter when the verbs end in w, x, or y .	study	I really like studying history.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use like + Verb -ing to talk about what I like to do often.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make correct forms of the verbs when I add -ing .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use like + Verb -ing to talk about what I like to do often.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to change the spellings of the verbs when I add -ing .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- fantasy
- mystery
- author
- adventure
- novel

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



fantasy

(n) /'fæntəsi/ kỳ ảo

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5

In this kind of story, lots of exciting things happen like going to a new place.



author

(n) /'ɔ:θər/ nhà văn, tác giả

.....

.....

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1

This kind of book tells a long story about people and things that are not real.



novel

(n) /'nɒvl/ tiểu thuyết

.....

.....

.....

1

In this kind of story, animals can talk and people can use magic.



mystery

(n) /'mɪstəri/ bí ẩn

.....

.....

.....

2

the writer of a book or a story



adventure

(n) /əd'ventʃər/ cuộc phiêu lưu

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4

In this kind of story, strange things happen and there are secrets to find out.

My notes:

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Useful language

What's your favorite book?

I like *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.

What kind of book is it?

It's a **fantasy** novel.

Who's the author?

It's by J.K. Rowling.

Why do you like it?

I think it's **very** exciting.

My notes:

ANSWER

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the <i>useful language</i> to talk about my favourite book.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to ask and answer about a book.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- tall
- slim
- long
- blue
- red
- brown
- glasses
- blond
- short

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



(adj) /tɔ:l/ cao

.....

.....



(adj) /blu:/ màu xanh dương

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(n) /'glæsɪz/ mắt kính

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.....



(adj) /slɪm/ thon thả, gầy

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.....



(adj) /red/ màu đỏ

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.....



(adj) /blɒnd/ (tóc) vàng

.....

.....



(adj) /lɔ:ŋ/ dài

.....

.....



(adj) /braʊn/ màu nâu

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(adj) /ʃɔ:rt/ ngắn, thấp

.....

.....

2

the color of the sky without clouds in a bright day

7

an adjective to describe hair that can go down to the back

4

an adjective to describe someone who is thin and graceful

1

an adjective to describe someone who is over 1.8 meters, for example

5

an adjective to describe hair that has an orangey brown color

6

an adjective to describe hair that is golden or yellow in color

8

an adjective to describe hair that has a chocolate color

9

an adjective to describe someone who is 20 years old but is only 1.5 meters, for example

3

things people wear in front of their eyes to see better or to protect their eyes

My notes:

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Grammar:

Present continuous

Positive	Negative
I am wearing a green dress. You are wearing blue shoes. He (Simon) is wearing a yellow shirt. She (Simon's aunt) is wearing glasses. We (Simon and I) are wearing same shirts. You (you and your family/friends) are wearing same shirts. They (Simon and his friends) are wearing same glasses.	I am not wearing a green dress. You are not wearing blue shoes. He (Simon) is not wearing a yellow shirt. She (Simon's aunt) is not wearing glasses. We (Simon and I) are not wearing same shirts. You (you and your family/friends) are not wearing same shirts. They (Simon and his friends) are not wearing same glasses.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Are you wearing blue shoes? Is he (Simon) wearing a yellow shirt? Is she (Simon's aunt) wearing glasses? Are you (you and your family/friends) wearing the same shirts? Are they (Simon and his friends) wearing the same glasses?	Yes, I am . Yes, he is . Yes, she is . Yes, we are . Yes, they are .	No, I am not . No, he isn't . No, she isn't . No, we aren't . No, they aren't .

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present continuous to talk about ongoing actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use the present continuous .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to change the spellings of the verbs when I add -ing .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Ending a friendly conversation

To end a friendly conversation, say:

See you soon.

Talk to you later.

Friends

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- go to the beach
- play video games
- have a pizza
- make a cake
- go shopping
- go to the mall
- have a party
- have a barbecue
- make a pizza
- go swimming
- play badminton
- have a cake
- watch a movie

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

- 1 go shopping (v phr) /gou 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ đi mua sắm
- 2 go swimming (v phr) /gou 'swɪmɪŋ/ đi bơi
- 3 go to the beach (v phr) /gou tu ðə bi:tʃ/ đi chơi ở bãi biển
- 4 go to the mall (v phr) /gou tu ðə mɔ:l/ đi trung tâm thương mại
- 5 play badminton (v phr) /pleɪ 'bædmɪntən/ chơi cầu lông
- 6 play video games (v phr) /pleɪ 'vɪdiəʊ geɪmz/ chơi trò chơi điện tử
- 7 have a party (v phr) /hævə 'pɑ:rti/ tổ chức một bữa tiệc
- 8 have a cake (v phr) /hævə keɪk/ ăn bánh ngọt/ bánh kem
- 9 have a pizza (v phr) /hævə 'pi:tsə/ ăn bánh pi-za
- 10 have a barbecue (v phr) /hævə 'bɑ:bɪkjʊ:/ tổ chức tiệc nướng ngoài trời
- 11 watch a movie (v phr) /wɒtʃə 'mu:vi/ xem phim
- 12 make a cake (v phr) /meɪkəkeɪ/ làm bánh ngọt/ bánh kem
- 13 make a pizza (v phr) /meɪkə'pi:tsə/ làm bánh pi-za

- 2 to move the body through the water
- 1 to buy something in the supermarkets or stores
- 5 to play a sport by hitting a small light object with feathers in it
- 3 to go to a place near the sea
- 6 to play games by pressing the buttons on a control
- 4 to buy something in a large building with many stores, restaurants, and spaces for parking
- 9 to eat a flat, round piece of bread with tomatoes, cheese, etc. on top
- 8 to eat a sweet food made of flour, eggs, etc. and sugar
- 7 to hold an event for a special occasion in which many people meet to talk, eat, drink, dance, etc.
- 10 a meal or a party where you cook food on a fire outside
- 12 to make a flat, round piece of bread with tomatoes, cheese, etc. on top
- 11 to watch a film in a cinema or on television
- 13 to make sweet food from flour, eggs, etc. and sugar

My notes:

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Grammar:

Present continuous for future use

Positive	Negative
I am watching a movie tonight. You are watching a movie tonight. He (Simon) is playing badminton tomorrow. She (Simon's aunt) is making a cake tonight. We (Simon and I) are making a pizza tonight. You (you and your family/friends) are having a party tonight. They (Simon and his friends) are having a picnic tomorrow.	I am not watching a movie tonight. You aren't watching a movie tonight. He (Simon) isn't playing badminton tomorrow. She (Simon's aunt) isn't making a cake tonight. We (Simon and I) aren't making a pizza tonight. You (you and your family/friends) aren't having a party tonight. They (Simon and his friends) aren't having a picnic tomorrow.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Are you watching a movie tonight?	Yes, I am .	No, I am not .
Is he (Simon) playing badminton tomorrow?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Is she (Simon's aunt) making a cake tonight?	Yes, she is .	No, she isn't .
Are you (you and your family/friends) having a party tonight?	Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .
Are they (Simon and his friends) having a picnic tomorrow?	Yes, they are .	No, they aren't .

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present continuous to talk about fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
that I can use the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give short answers to Yes/No questions with the present continuous for fixed future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- lazy

18

Useful language:

- + What's he like? → He's very helpful and funny.
- + What's she like? → She's very kind but a little lazy.
- + What's Jack's mother like? → She's very friendly and helpful.

My notes:

[illegible]

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use descriptive adjectives to describe people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give answers to the question <i>What's he/she like?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use descriptive adjectives to describe people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to give answers to the question <i>What's he/she like?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- always
- sometimes
- usually
- rarely
- often
- never

Study how to use each of the adverbs of frequency, then write it several times on the lines.

1

(100%)

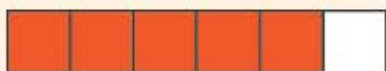


always

(adv) /'ɔ:lweɪz/ luôn luôn

2

(~90%)

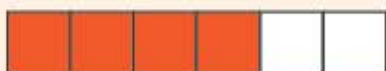


usually

(adv) /'ju:ʒuəli/ thường xuyên

3

(~70%)



often

(adv) /'ɔ:fn/, /'ɔ:ftən/ thường

4

(~50%)

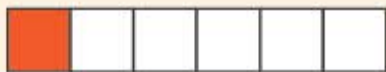


sometimes

(adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/ thỉnh thoảng

5

(~5%)

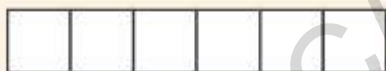


rarely

(adv) /'rerli/ hiếm khi

6

(0%)



never

(adv) /'nevər/ không bao giờ

My notes:

Grammar:**Adverbs of frequency and their positions in positive and negative sentences****Positive sentences:**

Adverbs of frequency	Positive	
	To be	Ordinary verbs
Always	I am always in my room on weekends.	I always get up early to take the bus to school in the morning.
Usually	She is usually in her room in the evening.	She usually prepares dinner for her family at around 6:00 p.m.
Often	We are often in our room on weekends.	We often go shopping with our mother.
Sometimes	They are sometimes in their friend's house on Sunday.	They sometimes visit their parents.
Rarely	My family and I are rarely at home on weekends.	My family and I rarely have a party on weekends.
Never	John is never in his room on weekends.	John never goes skateboarding with his friends.

Negative sentences:

Adverbs of frequency	Negative	
	To be	Ordinary verbs
Always	I am not always in my room on weekends.	I don't always get up early to take the bus to school in the morning.
Usually	She isn't usually in her room in the evening.	She doesn't usually prepare dinner for her family at around 6:00 p.m.
Often	We aren't often in our room on weekends.	We don't often go shopping with our mother.

My notes:

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use adverbs of frequency to describe how often I do something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make positive and negative sentences with adverbs of frequency in the present simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
where to put the adverbs of frequency in positive and negative sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- music performance
- food stand
- fashion show
- puppet show
- tug of war
- talent show

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



music performance

(n) /'mju:zɪk pə'fɔ:məns/ buổi trình diễn âm nhạc

.....

.....

.....

5

In this sport, two teams pull against each other at the opposite ends of a rope.

2



food stand

(n) /fu:d stænd/ quầy bán hàng

.....

.....

.....

1

You can watch people sing or play music here.

3



fashion show

(n) /'fæʃn ʃou/ buổi trình diễn thời trang

.....

.....

.....

3

You can watch models showing new forms of clothes here.

4



puppet show

(n) /'pʌpɪt ʃou/ chương trình múa rối

.....

.....

.....

6

a TV program for people to show their natural ability to do something like singing or dancing very well

5



tug of war

(n) /tʌg əv 'wɔ:r/ kéo co

.....

.....

.....

2

It's usually near a theatre or in a park. You can buy food here and take away to eat.

6



talent show

(n) /'tælənt ʃou/ buổi trình diễn tài năng

.....

.....

.....

4

This is like a play on the stage. People use dolls to act out the story.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar:**Present simple for future use**

When to use the present simple for future use	Examples
To talk about what will absolutely happen in the future such as timetables or programs for shops, movie theaters, restaurants, or public transports, etc.	The train leaves at 4:45 p.m. The talent show starts at 6 p.m. and ends at 10 p.m.

My notes:

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.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the present simple to talk about what will definitely happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make sentences in the present simple for future use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use the present simple to describe what will definitely happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- buy
- fireworks
- gift
- parade
- candy
- flower
- lucky money
- traditional
- decorate
- fruit
- visit

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



buy

(v) /baɪ/ mua



candy

(n) /'kændi/ kẹo



decorate

(v) /'dekəreɪt/ trang trí



fireworks

(n) /'faɪərwɜːks/ pháo hoa



flower

(n) /'flaʊər/ hoa



fruit

(n) /fru:t/ hoa quả



gift

(n) /ɡɪft/ quà tặng



lucky money

(n) /'lʌki 'mʌni/ tiền lì xì



parade

(n) /pə'reɪd/ buổi diễu hành



traditional

(adj) /trə'dɪʃənəl/ truyền thống



visit

(v) /'vɪzɪt/ thăm, tham quan

11

to meet and spend time with your family or friends

3

to make something colorful and beautiful

6

a part of a plant or a tree you can eat like an apple

9

a line of people walking together for a special reason, while other people watch them

5

a colourful part of a plant, often with pleasant smell

2

sweet food people make from sugar or chocolate

10

an adjective to describe something lasting from long long ago to the present

7

something you give someone on a special occasion

1

to pay money for getting something you need in the supermarkets, markets, or stores

8

money children get from adults at Tết

4

colourful things in the sky at midnight on New Year's Eve and some other special occasions

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful language:

- + How do people prepare for Christmas?
- + What do they do during Christmas?

- They decorate their homes and buy gifts.
- They visit family and friends.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about festivals or special occasions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use phrases and structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about festivals or special occasions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Getting time to think

To get some time to think, say:

Well...

Umm...

Let me see...

Around Town

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- large
- extra-large
- jeans
- changing room
- medium
- sweater
- customer
- sales assistant

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



large

(adj) /la:rdʒ/ lớn, rộng



extra-large

(adj) /'ekstrə la:rdʒ/ rất lớn



jeans

(n) /dʒi:nz/ quần bò, quần jean



changing room

(n) /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ phòng thay đồ



medium

(adj) /'mi:diəm/ cỡ trung bình



sweater

(n) /'swetər/ áo len dài tay



customer

(n) /'kʌstəmə/ khách hàng



sales assistant

(n) /seɪlz ə'sɪstənt/ nhân viên bán hàng

6

a kind of clothes with long sleeves people make from wool and wear when it's cold

4

a room in a clothing shop for people to try on clothes

3

a kind of pants people make from strong cotton

2

an adjective to describe very big clothes

1

an adjective to describe big clothes

5

an adjective to describe not very big clothes

8

a person selling things in a store

7

a person buying things from a store

My notes:

+ Demonstratives: We use *this/that/these/those* to show which things we are talking about.

For things close to the speaker		For things further away	
Singular nouns	Plural nouns	Singular nouns	Plural nouns
<i>this</i> How much is <i>this</i> T-shirt?	<i>these</i> How much are <i>these</i> T-shirts?	<i>that</i> How much is <i>that</i> T-shirt over there?	<i>those</i> How much are <i>those</i> T-shirts over there?

+ Object Pronouns – *it/them*: We use object pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

	Object pronouns	Examples
Singular nouns	<i>it</i>	I like <i>this</i> jacket. Do you have <i>it</i> in blue?
Plural nouns	<i>them</i>	I like <i>these</i> pants. Can I try <i>them</i> on?

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use demonstratives – <i>this/that/these/those</i> to show which things I am talking about.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make statements using demonstratives - <i>this/that/these/those</i> to show which things I am talk about.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use object pronouns - <i>it/them</i> after a verb or a preposition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when and how to use demonstratives – <i>this/that/these/those</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when and how to use object pronouns - <i>it/them</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Starting a conversation to offer help

To start a conversation to help someone you don't know, say:

Hi, can I help you?

Hello, do you need any help?

Around Town

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- order
- check
- dessert
- change
- tip
- menu

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



order

(v) /'ɔ:rdər/ gọi món



dessert

(n) /dɪ'zərt/ món tráng miệng



tip

(n) /tɪp/ tiền boa



check

(n) /tʃek/ hóa đơn



change

(n) /tʃeɪndʒ/ tiền thừa



menu

(n) /'menju:/ thực đơn

4

a bill in a restaurant

3

extra money you give waiters for their good service

1

to make a request for food and drinks at a restaurant

6

a list of food for you to choose from in a restaurant

2

sweet food people eat at the end of meals

5

the money you often get back after you pay for something

My notes:

Grammar:

Countable and uncountable nouns with a/an/some/any

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
We can count		We cannot count
Singular nouns	Plural nouns	
a: singular nouns beginning with consonant sounds .	an: singular nouns beginning with vowel sounds . We can use some or any before plural nouns. We use some in positive sentences. We use some in these questions: "Would you/Can I/Can we...?" We use any in negative sentences and other questions.	We can use some or any before uncountable nouns. We use some in positive sentences. We use some in these questions "Would you/Can I/Can we...?" We use any in negative sentences and other questions.
Examples: I'd like a cookie. I'd like a pizza. My brother studies at a university in Ho Chi Minh City.	Examples: I'd like an apple. I have an egg. I spend an hour studying English every day.	Examples: I have some books. I don't have any books. Would you like some cookies? Can I have some apples? Do you have any comic books?
		Examples: I'd like some milk. I don't have any milk left. Would you like some coffee? Can I have some orange juice? Is there any cheese in the fridge?

My notes:

.....

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.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use countable/ uncountable nouns .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make sentences using countable and uncountable nouns .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
what types of nouns to use a/an and some/any with.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what types of sentences to use a/an and some/any in.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Around Town

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| • fish sauce | • grill | • lamb |
| • fry | • beef | • herbs |
| • noodles | • seafood | • pork |

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



fish sauce

(n) /fɪʃ ˈsaʊs/ nước mắm

2



fry

(v) /fraɪ/ rán (chiên)

3



noodles

(n) /'nu:dlz/ thực phẩm dạng sợi (mì, bún, phở,...)

4



grill

(v) /grɪl/ nướng

5



beef

(n) /bi:f/ thịt bò

6



seafood

(n) /'si:fu:d/ hải sản

7



lamb

(n) /læm/ thịt cừu

8



herbs

(n) /'z:rbz/, /hɜ:rbz/ rau thơm

9



pork

(n) /pɔ:rk/ thịt lợn

6

animals from the sea people can eat as food like fish

5

meat from a cow

2

to cook food in hot oil or fat

3

a kind of long and thin food people make from flour, rice, water and sometimes eggs

1

a kind of sauce people make from fish

4

to cook food over fire or hot coals, usually on a metal frame

8

a kind of plant people use in cooking to improve the taste and flavor of food

9

meat from a pig

7

meat from a young sheep

.....

.....

.....

.....

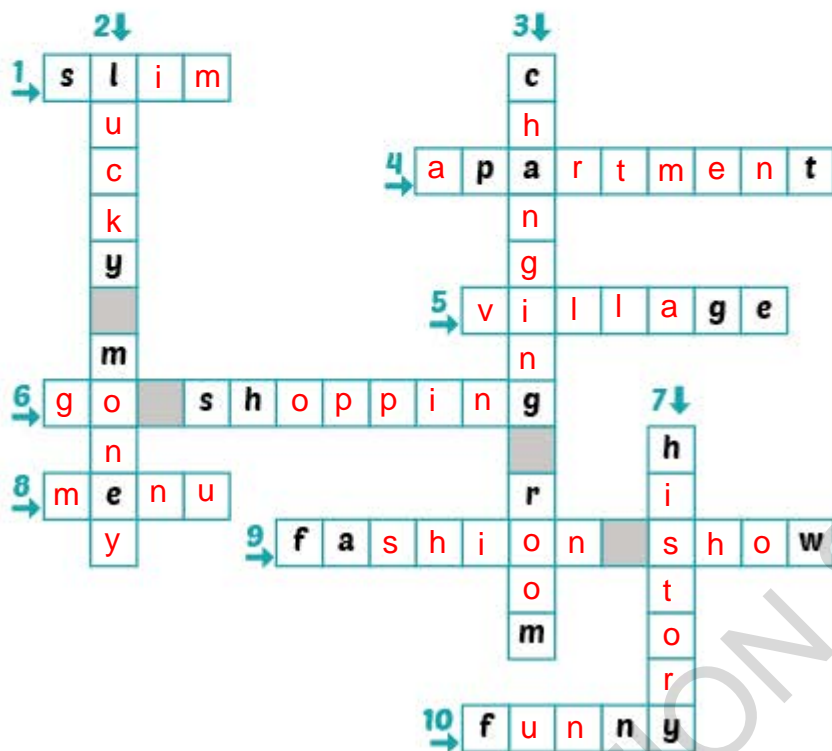
Noodles, beef, and herbs.

Blank lined area for writing the answer.

I remember...	Yes	No
which expressions to use when asking and answering about food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Review

a. Complete the crossword puzzle below.



Across →

1. an adjective to describe a person with a thin and graceful body
4. a group of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a big building
5. a place in the countryside with not many houses
6. to buy something in supermarkets or stores
8. a list of food for you to choose from in a restaurant
9. an event for people to look at the latest fashions
10. This kind of person often makes others laugh.

Down ↓

2. money children get from adults at Tết
3. a room in a clothing store for people to try on clothes
7. a school subject about past events

b. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 a. fish sauce | b. noodles | c. beef | d. balcony |
| 2 a. large | b. jeans | c. T-shirt | d. sweater |
| 3 a. center | b. south | c. gym | d. north |
| 4 a. geography | b. novel | c. literature | d. physics |
| 5 a. tall | b. slim | c. badminton | d. short |
| 6 a. always | b. usually | c. sometimes | d. kind |
| 7 a. friendly | b. parade | c. helpful | d. lazy |
| 8 a. visit | b. decorate | c. buy | d. pool |
| 9 a. music | b. sales assistant | c. customer | d. author |
| 10 a. garage | b. yard | c. mall | d. party |

c. Look at the pictures and complete each of the following sentences with a suitable word or expression.



Jim and Amy often go to a (an) fashion shows where they can look at the latest fashions.



My mother and I usually go shopping/ on Saturday evening. do the shopping



Jack and his friends really like watching a (an) talen shows on TV, a program to find the best singers or dancers.



James has geography on Mondays and he really enjoys studying about features of the areas or places around us such as climates, weather, or people.



There is a (an) pool in her house, so her children can swim on weekends.



Her family lives in a(an) city where there are many big buildings, schools, and hospitals.



My sister always stays at home and helps our mother to clean the kitchen on Sundays.



We had a(an) music performance at school yesterday.

d. Look at the codes and write correct words.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	a	b	c	d	e
2	f	g	h	i	j
3	k	l	m	n	o
4	p	q	r	s	t
5	u	v	w	x	y

Examples:

11 = a 21 = b 31 = c 41 = d 51 = e

1. 12 - 53 - 53 - 41 — 44 - 54 - 11 - 43 - 41
food stand

6. 54 - 53 - 35 - 43
town

2. 34 - 11 - 34 - 51 - 23 - 55
rarely

7. 33 - 51 - 41 - 42 - 15 - 33
medium

3. 32 - 51 - 23 - 14 - 12 - 15 - 23
helpful

8. 41 - 51 - 44 - 44 - 51 - 34 - 54
dessert

4. 21 - 11 - 34 - 21 - 51 - 31 - 15 - 51
barbecue

9. 51 - 11 - 44 - 54
east

5. 11 - 41 - 25 - 51 - 43 - 54 - 15 - 34 - 51
adventure

10. 44 - 51 - 11 - 12 - 53 - 53 - 41
seafood

Vocabulary:

- police station
- library
- hospital
- train station
- post office
- bus station

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



police station

(n) /pə'li:s steɪʃn/ đồn cảnh sát

.....

.....

.....

5

People can send letters or buy stamps at this place.

2



library

(n) /'laɪbrəri/ thư viện

.....

.....

.....

3

Doctors and nurses work at this place.

3



hospital

(n) /'hɒspɪtl/ bệnh viện

.....

.....

.....

6

Buses stop for people to get on and off at this place.

4



train station

(n) /treɪn 'steɪʃn/ ga tàu hỏa

.....

.....

.....

4

Trains stop for people to get on and off at this place.

5



post office

(n) /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ bưu điện

.....

.....

.....

1

Police officers work in this building.

6



bus station

(n) /'bʌs steɪʃn/ bến xe buýt

.....

.....

.....

2

This place keeps books for people to read or borrow.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

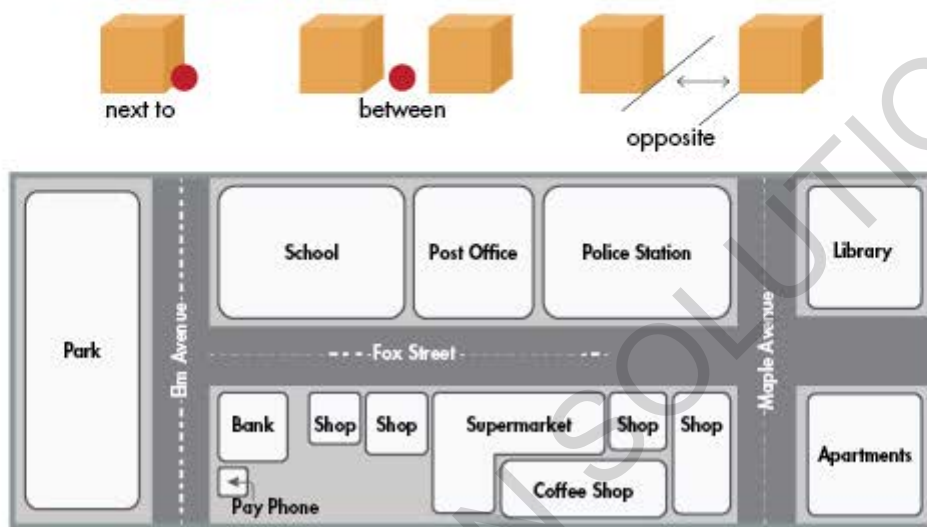
+ Articles

We use **a/an** in front of a singular countable noun when we talk about it for the first time. After that, we use **the**.

We also use **the** when it's clear from the situation which one we're talking about.

Examples: Is there **a** train station near here?

The train station is on Main Street.

+ Prepositions of place: next to, between, opposite

1. The school is **next to** the post office.
2. The post office is **between** the school and the police station.
3. The library is **opposite** the apartment.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use articles – a/an and the .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use prepositions of place – next to , between , and opposite .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use articles – a/an and the .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use prepositions of place – next to , between , and opposite .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


Community Services


LESSON 2


Vocabulary:


- can
- plastic bag
- trash
- plastic bottle
- glass jar
- recycle
- reuse
- throw away
- pick up


Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.


1  (n) /kæn/ lon
.....
can


2  (n) /'plæstɪk bæɡ/ túi nhựa
.....
plastic bag


3  (n) /træʃ/ rác
.....
trash


4  (n) /'plæstɪk 'bɒtl/ chai nhựa
.....
plastic bottle

5  (n) /glæs dʒɑːr/ lọ thủy tinh
.....
glass jar

6  (v) /,ri:'saɪkl/ tái chế
.....
recycle

7  (v) /,ri:'juːz/ tái sử dụng
.....
reuse

8  (phr v) /θrou ə'weɪ/ vứt
.....
throw away

9  (phr v) /pɪk ʌp/ nhặt
.....
pick up

2 People often use it to carry things in when they go shopping.

4 People often use it to keep water when they go on picnics.

8 People often do this when they don't want something anymore, like bad food or old papers.

1 People use it to keep food or drinks like Coca-Cola.

9 It's the opposite of "put down".

5 People often use it to keep food such as jam or honey.

3 things you do not want anymore like old papers

6 Using bottles to hold flowers is an example of this.

7 Making new paper from old books is an example of this.

My notes:

Grammar:

Imperatives

We use imperatives to give instructions, orders or advice.

Examples:

1. **Reuse** glass bottles and jars.
2. **Don't throw away** old glass.
3. **Recycle** old newspapers.
4. **Don't use** plastic bags.

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use imperatives to give instructions, orders, or advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use imperatives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use imperatives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- charity
- wildlife
- protect
- donate
- free

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



charity

(n) /'tʃærəti/ hội từ thiện

.....

.....

.....

5

to give something, especially money to help others



protect

(v) /prə'tekt/ bảo vệ

.....

.....

.....

1

This group of people collect money, food, etc. to help others.



free

(adj) /fri:/ miễn phí

.....

.....

.....

4

animals and plants in the natural environment



wildlife

(n) /'waɪldlaɪf/ đời sống hoang dã

.....

.....

.....

2

to keep someone or something safe



donate

(v) /'daʊnert/ đóng góp, hiến, tặng

.....

.....

.....

3

not having to pay money

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Asking and answering about charities

1. **What** does *Trees for the Future* do? → They **plant trees**.
2. **Where** do they work? → They work **in Africa**.
3. **How** can I help? → You can **donate money**.

[illegible]

Conversation Skill

To ask someone to repeat something, say:
Sorry, could you repeat that?
Sorry, could you say that again?

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- comedy
- drama
- action
- horror
- science fiction
- animated movie

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



(n) /'kɒmədi/ phim hài

6

In this kind of movie, drawings of people and animals look as if they can really move and talk.



(n) /ˌsaɪəns'fɪkʃn/ phim khoa học viễn tưởng

3

You feel scared when you watch this kind of movie.



(n) /'hɔːrər/ phim kinh dị

2

This kind of movie is often about something not real and very far in the future.



(n) /'ækʃn/ phim hành động

1

a funny movie or play



(n) /'draːmə/ phim chính kịch

4

A lot of exciting things happen in this kind of movie.



(n) /'ænimetɪd 'muːvi/ phim hoạt hình

5

a story you watch in the theater or on television, or listen to on the radio

My notes:

Prepositions of time	Usages and Examples
on	Use with days, dates, and parts of a specific day: + The movie is on Saturday . + Are you free on Friday afternoon ? + Do you want to see a movie on March 6 ?
at	Use with specific time: + What time is the movie? – It's at 3 p.m.
in	Use with parts of the day, months, seasons, and years: + I watch a lot of movies in the winter . + Do you want to see a movie in the evening ? + You can see this movie at the theatre in March . + My sister is going to Russia in 2025 .

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use prepositions of time to say when things happen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use prepositions of time – on, at, in to describe when things happen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use prepositions of time – on, at, in .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Conversation Skill****Starting a friendly conversation**

To start a conversation with a friend, say:

Hey! (Do you want to...?)

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- terrible
- sad
- funny
- awful
- boring
- great
- fantastic
- funny
- exciting

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

reverse

1	terrible	(adj) /'terəbl/ khủng khiếp	1	an adjective to describe something very bad
2	sad	(adj) /sæd/ buồn	2	the opposite of "happy"
3	awful	(adj) /'ɔ:fəl/ kinh khủng	3	an adjective to describe something very bad
4	boring	(adj) /'bɔ:riŋ/ chán	4	the opposite of "interesting"
5	fantastic	(adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/ tuyệt vời	8	an adjective to describe something very interesting
6	funny	(adj) /'fʌni/ hài hước	5	an adjective to describe something very good
7	great	(adj) /greɪt/ tuyệt vời	7	an adjective to describe something very good
8	exciting	(adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ thú vị	6	an adjective to describe something that makes people laugh

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar:

Past simple with "to be"

Positive	Negative
I was happy yesterday.	I was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
You were happy yesterday.	You were not/weren't happy yesterday.
She (Tina) was happy yesterday.	She (Tina) was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
She (Tina's aunt) was happy yesterday.	She (Tina's aunt) was not/wasn't happy yesterday.
We (Tina and I) were happy yesterday.	We (Tina and I) were not/weren't happy yesterday.
You (you and your family/friends) were happy yesterday.	You (you and your family/friends) were not/weren't happy yesterday.
They (Tina and her friends) were happy yesterday.	They (Tina and her friends) were not/weren't happy yesterday.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
Were you happy last night?	Yes, I was .	No, I was not .
Was she (Tina) happy last night?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Was she (Tina's aunt) happy last night?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Were you (you and your family/friends) happy last night?	Yes, we were .	No, we weren't .
Were they (Tina and her friends) happy last night?	Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

Wh-questions	Answers
Where were you yesterday?	I was in the library yesterday.
What time were the movies on?	They were on at 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use to be in the past simple to talk about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Wh-questions and Yes/No questions using to be in the past simple to ask about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
give correct answers to Wh-questions and Yes/No questions using to be in the past simple about completed events, states, or actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use to be in the past simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make questions and give correct answers to them using to be in the past simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unit 7

Movies

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- army
- battle
- general
- king
- soldier
- win
- invader

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



army

(n) /'a:rmi/ quân đội

.....

.....

.....

6

to be in the first place



battle

(n) /'bætl/ trận chiến

.....

.....

.....

4

a person who is the leader of a country



general

(n) /'dʒenrəl/ vị tướng

.....

.....

.....

2

a fight between two armies



king

(n) /kɪŋ/ nhà vua

.....

.....

.....

7

an attacking army from another country



soldier

(n) /'souldʒər/ binh lính

.....

.....

.....

1

a large group of people fighting on land in a war



win

(v) /wɪn/ chiến thắng

.....

.....

.....

5

a member of the army of a country



invader

(n) /ɪn'veɪdər/ kẻ xâm lược

.....

.....

.....

3

the leader of an army

My notes:

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Useful language:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Who was Alexander the Great? | → | He was a famous Greek general. |
| When was he born? | → | He was born in 356 BC. |
| What is he famous for? | → | He fought many battles in Egypt, Asia, and India. |

My notes:

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I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about famous people in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use phrases or structures in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about famous people in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The World around Us

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- rafting
- hiking
- canyon
- kayaking
- cave
- campsite

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



rafting

(n) /'ræftɪŋ/ việc đi bè

.....

.....

.....

4

going for long walks in the countryside or in the mountains

2



canyon

(n) /'kænjən/ hẻm núi

.....

.....

.....

3

a large hole in the side of a mountain or underground

3



cave

(n) /keɪv/ hang động

.....

.....

.....

6

a place for people to put up tents when on vacation

4



hiking

(n) /'haɪkɪŋ/ chuyến đi bộ đường dài

.....

.....

.....

5

the sport of traveling on a river in a small boat

5



kayaking

(n) /'kaɪækɪŋ/ trò chèo thuyền kayak

.....

.....

.....

2

a deep valley with steep sides

6



campsite

(n) /'kæmpsɑɪt/ khu cắm trại

.....

.....

.....

1

the sport of traveling in a narrow boat with a covering over the top

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

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.....

I/You/We/They He/She/It	<i>should go</i> to Greenwater Cave. <i>can go</i> kayaking.
	<i>shouldn't go</i> hiking there. <i>can't swim</i> in that water.

Yes/No questions	Positive answers	Negative answers
<i>Should</i> I travel there? <i>Can</i> we swim there?	Yes, <i>you should</i> . Yes, <i>we can</i> .	No, <i>you shouldn't</i> . No, <i>we can't</i> .

My notes:

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.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use <i>should/ shouldn't</i> to ask for and give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use <i>can</i> to talk about possibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use <i>can't</i> for things that are very unsafe to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
which modal to use to ask for and give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
which modal to use to talk about possibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use <i>can't/ shouldn't</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Asking for confirmation

To confirm you understood everything, say:

Sorry, did you say...?

Sorry, was that...?

The World around Us

LESSON 2

Vocabulary:

- battery
- sleeping bag
- flashlight
- bottled water
- tent
- pillow
- towel

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



battery

(n) /'bætəri/ pin

.....

5

It's like a small house. You use it when you go camping.

2



sleeping bag

(n) /'sli:piŋ bæɡ/ túi ngủ

.....

4

water in bottles you can buy in stores or supermarkets

3



flashlight

(n) /'flæʃlaɪt/ đèn pin

.....

1

Things like cell phones, toy cars, etc. need it to run.

4



bottled water

(n) /'bɒtlɪd 'wɔ:tər/ nước đóng chai

.....

7

You use it to dry your body after having a bath.

5



tent

(n) /tent/ lều

.....

2

a large bag for sleeping in when you go camping

6



pillow

(n) /'pɪləʊ/ gối

.....

3

a small electric light you can hold in your hands

7



towel

(n) /'taʊəl/ khăn

.....

6

a soft thing you put your head on when you sleep

My notes:

Grammar:

Conjunction: "so"

We use **so** to show a result or a purpose of something.

Examples:

They don't have water at the campsite, **so** you should bring some bottled water. (result)

We need to bring some food **so** you can eat lunch. (purpose)

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the conjunction so to show the result or purpose of something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make statements or sentences with the conjunction so to show the result or purpose of something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use the conjunction so .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The World around Us

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- highland
- beach
- mountain
- waterfall
- bay
- forest
- island

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



highland

(n) /'haɪlənd/ cao nguyên

.....

.....

.....

3

a very high hill with rocks

2



beach

(n) /bi:tʃ/ bãi biển

.....

.....

.....

7

a piece of land with water all around

3



mountain

(n) /'maʊntn/ núi

.....

.....

.....

6

a large area of land with many trees and animals

4



waterfall

(n) /'wɔ:tərfɔ:l/ thác nước

.....

.....

.....

1

an area with mountains or hills

5



bay

(n) /beɪ/ vịnh

.....

.....

.....

5

a part of the sea that goes into land and form a wide curve

6



forest

(n) /'fɔ:rɪst/ khu rừng

.....

.....

.....

2

a sandy place near the sea

7



island

(n) /'aɪlənd/ hòn đảo

.....

.....

.....

4

a place where water from a river or stream falls down over a cliff or rock

My notes:

.....

.....

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Grammar:

Giving advice with "should" and suggestions with "can"

Where should I go for my vacation?

→ You **should go** to Phú Quốc Island. It's beautiful.

What's the best way to get there?

→ You **can go** by boat or plane.

Should I go in September?

→ No, you **shouldn't go** then because of the rain.

My notes:

.....

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.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand the use of should and can .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use should when I ask for or give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use can when I ask for or make a suggestion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Houses in the Future

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- earthscraper
- smart home

- eco-friendly
- sea

- megacity
- underground

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



earthscraper

(n) /'ɜːrθˌskreɪpər/ nhà nhiều tầng dưới lòng đất

a very large city with more than ten million people living there



eco-friendly

(adj) /'iːkəʊ-'frendli/ thân thiện với môi trường

a house with a computer to run it



megacity

(n) /'megə'sɪti/ siêu đô thị

friendly to the environment



smart home

(n) /smaːrt hoʊm/ nhà thông minh

a big apartment building under the ground



sea

(n) /siː/ biển

below the surface of the earth



underground

(adv) /ʌndə'graʊnd/ ngầm, dưới đất

the salt water that covers most of the earth's surface

My notes:

Grammar:**Future simple - Indefinite quantifiers****+ Future simple**

We use the **future simple** and **think** to give our ideas about the future.

Examples:

I **think** people **will live** in cities under the sea.

She **thinks** people **will live** in megacities.

What do you **think** homes **will be** like?

I **think** people **will live** in smart homes.

+ Indefinite Quantifiers

		Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Small quantities	a few	✓	✗
	some	✓	✓
Large quantities	many	✓	✗
	lots of	✓	✓
	a lot of	✓	✓

Examples:

I think **lots of people** will live underground.

I think **many people** will live under the sea.

I think people will spend **lots of money** on space travel.

I think there will be **a few smart homes** in this small village.

My notes:

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the future simple and think to give my ideas about the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use indefinite quantifiers before nouns to show the amount or quantity if I don't know exactly how much there is or how many there are.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use the future simple and think .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use indefinite quantifiers .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Conversation - Skill****Showing you don't understand**

To show you don't understand what you heard, say:

Sorry, I don't understand.

Sorry, what do you mean?

Vocabulary:

- 3D printer
- automatic food machine
- smart device

- drone
- robot helper
- screen

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



3D printer

(n) /θri: di: 'prɪntər/ máy in 3D

.....

.....

.....

5

a robot that can do your washing and cleaning at home



automatic food machine

(n) /ɔ:tə'mætɪk fu:d mə'ʃi:n/ máy làm thức ăn tự động

.....

.....

.....

4

a flying machine without a pilot



smart device

(n) /sma:rt di'vaɪs/ thiết bị thông minh

.....

.....

.....

6

the part of a television, computer, etc. where you can see pictures and text



drone

(n) /droun/ máy bay không người lái

.....

.....

.....

2

This machine makes the food you want to eat.



robot helper

(n) /'rəʊbət 'helpər/ người máy giúp việc

.....

.....

.....

1

a printer that can make almost every kind of object



screen

(n) /skri:n/ màn hình

.....

.....

.....

3

a machine with a computer inside it

My notes:

.....

.....

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.....

Grammar:

Might

We use **might** to say something is possible in the future.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **might have** robot helpers.

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **might not have** robot pets.

How **might** homes **change** in the future?

Do you think we will have automatic food machines?

We **might do**.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use might to say something is possible in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use might .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what form of verbs to use after might .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- gravity
- lock
- float
- spacesuit
- moon
- astronaut
- space station
- earth

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.

1



gravity

(n) /'grævəti/ trọng lực

2

to shut a door with a key

2



lock

(v) /lɒk/ khóa lại

3

to move slowly on water, in the air, or in space

3



float

(v) /flaʊt/ trôi, nổi

5

It moves around the Earth and you can see it at night.

4



spacesuit

(n) /'speɪsu:t/ bộ quần áo vũ trụ

1

Things fall to the ground because of this.

5



moon

(n) /mu:n/ mặt trăng

8

It moves around the sun and we are living on it.

6



astronaut

(n) /'æstrənɔ:t/ phi hành gia

4

special clothing to wear in space

7



space station

(n) /'speɪs ,steɪʃn/ trạm không gian

6

This person travels and works in space.

8



earth

(n) /ɜ:rθ/ trái đất

7

It's in space. It's like an office with special devices.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful language:

How do you use a toilet in space?
Why?

→ I have to use a special toilet.
→ Because everything floats in space.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use phrases and questions in the <i>useful language</i> to talk about life in the space.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use phrases and questions in the <i>useful language</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- statue
- museum
- palace
- tower
- opera house
- cathedral
- bridge
- park

Match each vocabulary item with its English definition or description, then write the item several times on the lines.



statue

(n) /'stætʃu:/ tượng



museum

(n) /mju'zi:əm/ bảo tàng



palace

(n) /'pæləs/ cung điện



tower

(n) /'taʊə/ tòa tháp



opera house

(n) /'ɒprə haʊs/ nhà hát opera



cathedral

(n) /kə'ti:drəl/ nhà thờ, chính tòa



bridge

(n) /brɪdʒ/ cây cầu



park

(n) /pɑ:rk/ công viên

5

a theatre for opera artists

4

a tall narrow building, usually forming part of church or castle

7

a structure across over a river and people go through on it

6

a large and important church in the center of a large area

3

a large house for kings and queens to live in

1

a stone or metal model of a person or an animal

8

a place in a town or a city with trees, flowers, and grass

2

People visit this building to look at objects from the past.

My notes:

We use first conditional to talk about possibilities that might happen in the future.

Examples:

If the weather's bad, I **will watch** the ballet.

We **will visit** the palace if we **have** time.

If it's snowy, I **will not go** to the cathedral.

What **will** you do if the weather's sunny?

If-Clause	Main Clause
If + subject + present simple	subject + will + bare infinitive

My notes:

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use first conditional to talk about real possibilities that might happen in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use first conditional .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
what forms of verbs to use in each clause of a first conditional .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Conversation Skill

Showing interest

To show you are listening to someone, say:

Uh huh, I see. (to show understanding)

Really? (to show surprise)

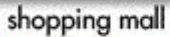
1



.....

.....

2

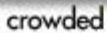


.....

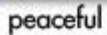
3



4



5



.....

6



.....

5

4

1

3

6

2

a large building with a lot of stores, restaurants, etc. inside

DTPL

Grammar:**Comparative and Superlative Adjectives****+ Comparative adjectives:**...be + **short adjectives** + **ER** + **THAN**...→ Tokyo is **bigger than** London....be + **MORE** + **long adjectives** + **THAN**...→ Janet thinks that Vienna is **more peaceful than** Barcelona.**+ Superlative adjectives:**...be + **THE** + **short adjectives** + **EST**...→ What is **the coldest** city in the world?...be + **THE MOST** + **long adjectives**...→ Ho Chi Minh is **the most crowded** city in the South of Vietnam.**My notes:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can ...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
identify short and long adjectives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
compare two things using comparative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use superlative adjectives to say that the subject has more of something or is better than any other in the group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use comparative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make the comparative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make the superlative forms of adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- polluted
- clean
- populated

- expensive
- cheap
- temperature


1  (adj) /pə'lu:tɪd/ ô nhiễm



polluted

(adj) /pə'lu:tɪd/ ô nhiễm

5 not costing much money


2  (adj) /kli:n/ sạch



clean

(adj) /kli:n/ sạch

4 costing a lot of money

3  (adj) /'pɒpju.leɪtɪd/ đông dân



populated

(adj) /'pɒpjʊ.leɪtɪd/ đông dân

3 an adjective to describe an area with many people living in


4  (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ đắt (mắc)



expensive

(adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ đắt (mắc)

1 dirty and dangerous for people

5  (adj) /tʃi:p/ rè



cheap

(adj) /tʃi:p/ rè

2 not dirty

6  (n) /'temprətʃər/, /'temprətʃər/ nhiệt độ



temperature

(n) /'temprətʃər/, /'temprətʃər/ nhiệt độ

6 a number to show how hot or cold a thing or a place is

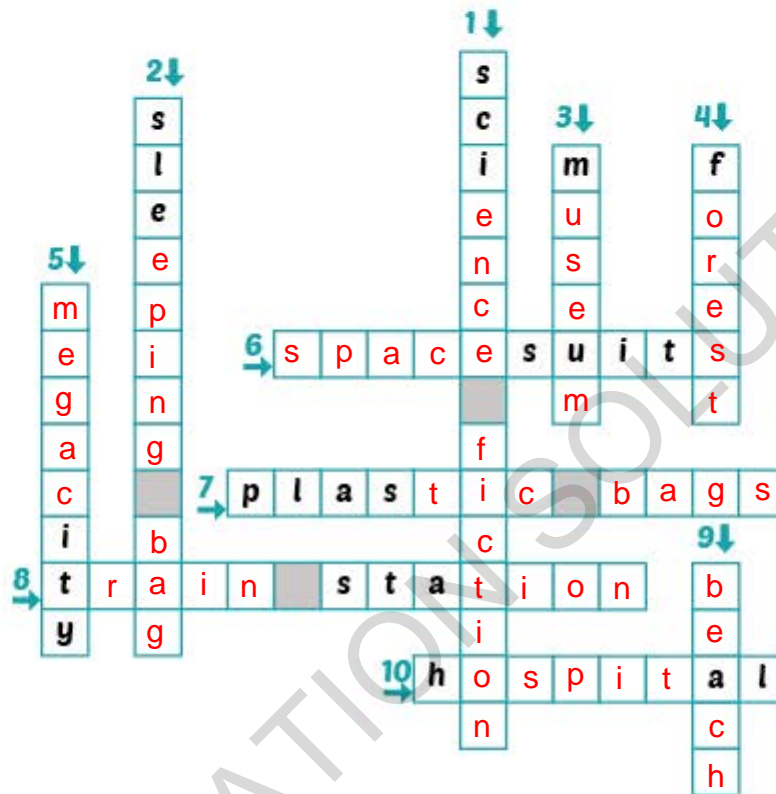
My notes:

My notes:

I remember...	Yes	No
when to use superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to form superlative adjectives .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Review

- a. Complete the crossword puzzle below using the information in the incomplete sentences. Then, complete these sentences.



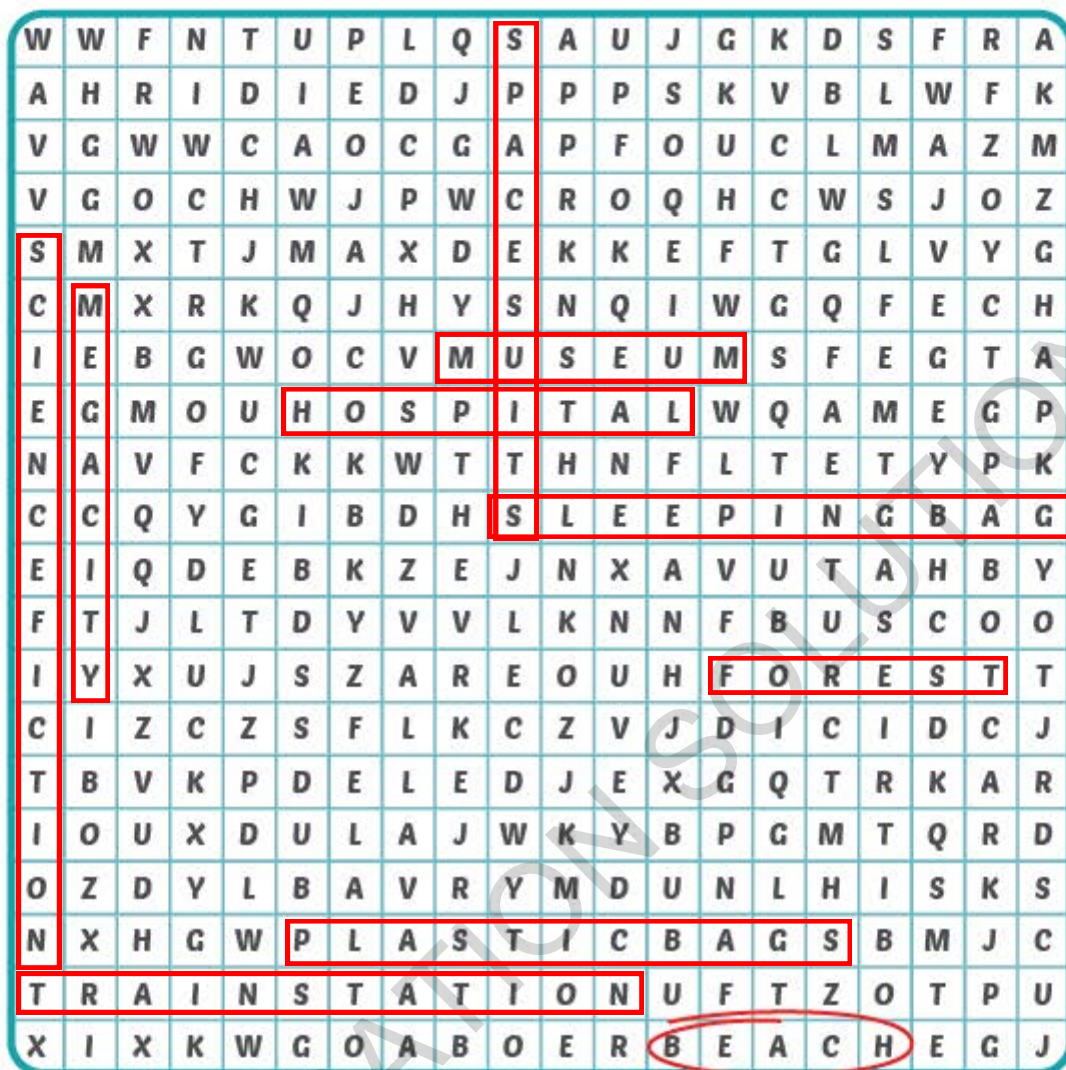
Down ↓

- Toby is an imaginative person, so every night he likes watching a _____ movie about unreal-life situations in science.
- I always bring a _____ when I go camping because it often gets cold at midnight.
- My father wants to see past objects, so he often goes to the _____.
- In summer, we often go camping in the _____ where there are many plants and wild animals.
- She is living in a(an) _____ - a very large city with more than ten million people living there.
- Emma and her sisters are really interested in building sandy castles on the _____ in summer.

Across →

- Astronauts always wear _____ when they are in space.
- Last year, we collected _____ to protect the environment.
- I live near a _____ where trains stop for people to get on or off.
- My mother is a doctor and she works in a _____ near our house.

b. Find the words from exercise a.



c. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Astronauts live and work in the _____ when they are in space.
☒ a. space station b. spacesuit c. the earth d. none is correct
- 2 Some people want to live in _____ which is friendly to the environment.
☒ a. eco-friendly home b. megacity c. police station d. earth-scraper
- 3 The most _____ city in the south of Vietnam is Ho Chi Minh City.
☒ a. populated b. temperature c. capital d. hiking
- 4 She felt scared because she watched a(an) _____ movie last night.
 a. science fiction b. animated ☒ c. horror d. drama
- 5 We do not have water at the campsite, so you should bring _____.
 a. flashlight ☒ b. bottled water c. food d. pillows

SEMESTER 1 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

.....

I. Listen and complete the personal profile below. (1 point)

0. Name: Erica Jones

3. Nationality: American

1. Age: 10/ten years old

4. Favourite sport: tennis

2. From: The USA

II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 points)

5. There are _____ chairs in the room.

A. any

☒ B. some

C. an

D. a

6. We study about plants and animals in _____.

☒ A. biology

B. geography

C. history

D. physics

7. Tom _____ tonight because he has to study.

A. doesn't go out

☒ B. isn't going out

C. goes out

D. is going out

8. How often _____ fish?

A. are you eating

B. you eat

☒ C. do you eat

D. are you eat

9. Do you have _____ jeans in dark blue?

A. this

B. that

C. a

☒ D. these

10. The black pants are so nice. Can I _____?

A. try it

☒ B. try them on

C. try it on

D. try them

11. "Do you want any _____?" - "Can I have the chocolate cake, please?"

A. desert

B. change

☒ C. dessert

D. order

12. Can I have _____ fries and _____ orange juice, please?

A. a/ a glass of

B. a/ an

☒ C. some/ a glass of

D. any/ a glass of

13. Simon doesn't often share things with his friends. He's a little _____.

A. funny

☒ B. selfish

C. lazy

D. boring

14. We're _____ a picnic on the beach this weekend.

A. doing

B. going

C. making

☒ D. having

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. (1 point)

15. I enjoy doing outdoor activities like cycling and fishing. (activity)

16. The main character is kind, friendly and works hard every day for the family. (friend)

17. Lê Lợi was a great leader of Vietnam. He did many good things for the people. (lead)

18. Vietnamese children like wearing new clothes and eating traditional food at Tết. (tradition)

IV. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (1.5 points)

It's Saturday! It's a busy day. Remy is going shopping with his family. First, they go to buy (19) _____.

Remy collects toy trains. Next, (20) _____ go to the music shop. Remy's dad looks at guitars. His mom looks

at the pianos. Remy listens to music. They (21) _____ buy anything. They go to a different store. It has video

games and comics. (22) _____ a video playing on a television at the store. It's Remy's favorite cartoon show!

Remy wants to (23) _____, but Dad says it's time to go to the park. Remy's family always goes to the park

(24) _____ Saturday. Remy's dad usually reads the newspaper at the park. Remy and his mom sometimes

exercise. They play basketball today. It's a good Saturday!

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 19. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. toys | B. shoes | C. clothes | D. food |
| 20. <input type="radio"/> A. he | B. she | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. they | D. it |
| 21. <input type="radio"/> A. aren't | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. don't | C. doesn't | D. isn't |
| 22. <input type="radio"/> A. There are | B. It is | C. That is | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. There is |
| 23. <input type="radio"/> A. look | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. watch | C. looking | D. watching |
| 24. <input type="radio"/> A. in | B. in the | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. on | D. on the |

V. Read the following passage.

Becky wants to be a dancer, so she goes to dance practice every week. Becky is beautiful with blond hair. She usually wears jeans and a T-shirt. It's hot today, so Becky is wearing a pink dress. She isn't wearing her favorite boots. She isn't wearing her favorite sweater. It's also bright today, so Becky is wearing her sunglasses and sandals. It's not wet outside, so Becky doesn't need an umbrella. Becky is wearing her purple dance shoes for dance practice today. Her mom brings her shoes to practice. They are uncomfortable, though! They make Becky's feet hurt. She doesn't like her purple dance shoes.

A. Decide whether the sentences are True or False. (1 point)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 25. Becky loves dancing. | <u> T </u> |
| 26. Becky goes to dance practice every day. | <u> F </u> |
| 27. It's raining today. | <u> F </u> |
| 28. Becky's purple dance shoes aren't her favorite. | <u> T </u> |

B. Write the answer to each of the following questions. (0.5 points)

29. Why is Becky not wearing jeans and a T-shirt today?
→ Becky is not wearing jeans and a T-shirt today because it's hot
30. What does her mom do for her?
→ Her mom/She brings her shoes to practice

VI. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (0.5 points)

31. and/ she's/ fair/ has/ skin/ short/.
→ She's short and has fair skin
32. during Tét/ clothes/ lucky money/ children/ get/ wear/ new/ and/.
→ During Tet, children wear new clothes and get lucky money. / During Tet, children get luckymoney and wear new clothes

VII. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences. (1 point)

33. People visit family and friends during Christmas.
→ What do people do during Christmas ?
34. I rarely play computer games.
→ How often do you play computer games ?

Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first one. (1 point)

35. Our plan is to have a barbecue next Sunday.
→ We are having a barbecue on next Sunday
36. I enjoy studying literature only.
→ My favorite subject is literature

SEMESTER 2 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

I. Listen and choose the correct answer. (1 point)

- 1 Where did Ben go on holiday?
☒ A. The Philippines B. Vietnam C. China
- 2 What was the weather like in the mornings?
A. cool B. rainy ☒ C. sunny
- 3 What did he most enjoy there?
A. going to the beach B. walking around the city ☒ C. going to the zoo
- 4 How did he feel?
☒ A. happy B. bored C. relaxed


II. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence. (2.5 points)

- 5 Do you _____ garbage to protect the environment?
A. turn on ☒ B. pick up C. pick D. reuse
- 6 We _____ lights when we go outside so we can save electricity.
A. turn on B. turn down ☒ C. turn off D. put off
- 7 We will visit Hyde Park this weekend if it _____ (not rain).
☒ A. doesn't rain B. won't rain C. isn't going to rain D. isn't raining
- 8 _____ is a low place between hills or mountains with a river going through it.
A. Cave B. Island C. Campsite ☒ D. Canyon
- 9 In the future, smart technology will be everywhere and it will make our lives _____.
A. more easy ☒ B. easier C. easiest D. the easiest
- 10 In the future, robot drones might _____ all our groceries.
A. do ☒ B. deliver C. make D. cook
- 11 You _____ swim in that water. It's very dangerous.
☒ A. can't B. can C. might not D. might
- 12 _____ is the sport of travelling down a river in a rubber boat.
A. Hiking B. Camping ☒ C. Rafting D. Kayaking
- 13 With robot helpers, we won't need to do _____ anymore.
A. cook ☒ B. chores C. dishes D. washing
- 14 We don't need to take _____ because there is tap water at the campsite.
A. sleeping bags B. flashlights C. batteries ☒ D. bottled water

III. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of words in brackets. (1 point)

- 15 There is always a lot of noise at the amusement park. (noisy)
- 16 Robots are very useful in hospitals and factories. (use)
- 17 The shopping mall is always crowded on Sundays. (crowd)
- 18 With the help of modern technology, today's life is much easier than in the past. (easy)

IV. Read the email and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. (1.5 points)



Compose Inbox Trash Search

Hi Georgia,

How are you? Guess what? I (19) _____ to an island in Hawaii with my cousins last week. It is a beautiful place in the Pacific Ocean with (20) _____ trees, beaches and friendly people. We stayed in the city of Honolulu in a lovely hotel. It was (21) _____ a quiet area with few people. The hotel wasn't very expensive. We only paid about \$80 a night. It was very clean and the rooms (22) _____ big and comfortable. We tried some of the local Hawaiian dishes. (23) _____ delicious. I took lots of pictures. (24) _____ your summer holidays like? Write back soon.

Best wishes,
Nina

Send

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 19 A. go | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. went | C. am going | D. goed |
| 20 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. lots of | B. lots | C. a lot | D. a lots of |
| 21 A. on | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. in | C. at | D. next |
| 22 A. is | B. are | C. was | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. were |
| 23 A. It is | B. It was | C. They are | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. They were |
| 24 A. How was | B. How were | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. What were | D. What was |

V. Read the passage *London Transport Museum*.

A. Decide if the sentences (25-28) are R (right), W (wrong) or DS (doesn't say). (1 point)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 25 Children pay to enter the museum. | <u>W</u> |
| 26 The museum is not open on Fridays. | <u>W</u> |
| 27 The collection of London buses is the best in the UK. | <u>DS</u> |
| 28 Visitors can walk there from a train station. | <u>R</u> |



London Transport Museum

Tel: 020 7379 6344

Entrance: Adults £17.50, children free

Opening hours:

Mon-Thu, Sat-Sun 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.,

Fri 11:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.



London Transport Museum has over 450,000 items from 200 years of London's transport history. There are photographs, posters and films, as well as old buses, taxis, trams and trains. The museum first opened in the 1960s in an old garage. It moved three times before it arrived in Covent Garden in 1980. In 2005, it closed to make it more modern. It opened again two years later. Today, it is an interactive, family-friendly museum with over 300,000 visitors every year. It is just three minutes on foot from Covent Garden tube station and seven minutes from Charing Cross railway station.

B. Write the answer to each of the following questions. (0.5 points)

29 Where did the museum first open?

→ (It first opened) in an old garage.

30 Why did the museum close in 2005?

→ (It closed) to make it more modern.

VI. Put the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. (0.5 points)

31 on/ the movie theater/ night / there's/ on at/ Saturday/ a drama/.

→ There's a drama on at the movie theater on Saturday night.

32 you/ live/ homes/ think/ lots of/ do/ people/ will/ in/ smart/?

→ Do you think lots of people will live in smart homes?

VII. Make questions for the underlined parts in the following sentences. (1 point)

33 The best way to go to Phú Quốc Island is by boat or by plane.

→ What's the best way to go to Phú Quốc Island?

34 If the weather's bad, I'll stay in the hotel.

→ What will you do if the weather is bad?

Complete the second sentence in each pair so that it means the same as the first one. (1 point)

35 I didn't go to school because I had a bad cold.

→ I had a bad cold so I didn't go to school

36 No other cities in Vietnam are as crowded as Ho Chi Minh City.

→ Ho Chi Minh City is the most crowded (city) in Vietnam