|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 1. MY HOBBIES  I. VOCABULARY | | | | | | |
| Word | Type | | Pronunciation | | Meaning | |
| belong to | (v) | | /bɪˈlɒŋ tə/ | | thuộc về | |
| Ex: Does this house belong to Mr. Winter? (*Ngôi nhà này có phải thuộc về Mr. Winter không?)* | | | | | | |
| benefit | (n, v) | | /ˈbenɪfɪt/ | | lợi ích, được lợi, giúp ích cho | |
| Ex: People would benefit greatly from a pollution-free vehicle. *(Con người sẽ được hưởng rất nhiều lợi ích từ phương tiện không ô nhiễm.)* | | | | | | |
| bug | (n) | | /bʌɡ/ | | con bọ | |
| Ex: I've caught a bug. *(Tôi vừa bắt được một con bọ.)* | | | | | | |
| cardboard | (n) | | /ˈkɑːdbɔːd/ | | bìa các tông | |
| Ex: We can use cardboard to make a cat house. *(Chúng ta có thể dùng bìa các tông để làm một căn nhà cho mèo.)* | | | | | | |
| dollhouse | (n) | | /ˈdɒlhaʊs/ | | nhà búp bê | |
| Ex: She is building a dollhouse. *(Cô ấy đang xây một căn nhà búp bê.)* | | | | | | |
| gardening | (n) | | /ˈɡɑːdnɪŋ/ | | việc làm vườn | |
| Ex: Doing gardening is an interesting hobby. *(Làm vườn là một sở thích thú vị.)* | | | | | | |
| glue | (n) | | /ɡluː/ | | keo dán | |
| Ex: He joined two blocks of wood with glue. *(Anh ta ghép hai khối gỗ bằng keo.)* | | | | | | |
| horse riding | (n) | | /ˈhɔːs raɪdɪŋ/ | | việc cưỡi ngựa | |
| Ex: Her hobbies are people-watching and horse riding. *(Sở thích của cô ây là nhìn dòng người qua lại và cưỡi ngựa.)* | | | | | | |
| insect | (n) | | /ˈɪnsekt/ | | côn trùng | |
| Ex: He has a collection of rare insect specimens. *(Ông ấy có một bộ sưu tập các mẫu côn trùng quý hiếm.)* | | | | | | |
| jogging | (n) | | /ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/ | | việc chạy bộ thư giãn | |
| Ex: She goes jogging every morning. *(Cô ấy chạy bộ mỗi sáng.)* | | | | | | |
| making models | (phr) | | /ˈmeɪkɪŋ ˈmɒdlz/ | | việc tạo mô hình | |
| Ex: Her hobby is making models. *(Sở thích của cô ấy là làm mô hình.)* | | | | | | |
| maturity | (n) | | /məˈtʃʊərəti/ | | sự trưởng thành | |
| Ex: His performance was full of maturity and poise. *(Màn trình diễn của anh ấy đầy trưởng thành và đĩnh đạc.)* | | | | | | |
| patient | (adj) | | /ˈpeɪʃnt/ | | kiên nhẫn | |
| Ex: She is a patient girl. *(Cô ấy là một cô gái kiên nhẫn.)* | | | | | | |
| popular | (adj) | | /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ | | được nhiều người yêu thích, phổ biến | |
| Ex: Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. *(Bóng đá là một trong những môn thể thao phổ biến nhất trên thế giới.)* | | | | | | |
| responsibility | (n) | | /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/ | | sự chịu trách nhiệm | |
| Ex: It’s my responsibility to ensure the project finishes on time. *(Tôi có trách nhiệm đảm bảo công việc hoàn thành đúng thời hạn.)* | | | | | | |
| set | (v) | | /set/ | | (mặt trời) lặn | |
| Ex: The sun is setting. *(Mặt trời đang lặn.)* | | | | | | |
| stress | (n) | | /stres/ | | sự căng thẳng | |
| Ex: She felt stress before the entrance exam. *(Cô ấy cảm thấy căng thẳng trước kì thi.)* | | | | | | |
| take on | (phr) | | /teɪk ɒn/ | | nhận thêm, thuê, mướn | |
| Ex: Our store takes on extra employees during Christmas. *(Cửa hàng của chúng tôi thuê thêm một vài nhân viên trong suốt dịp Giáng Sinh.)* | | | | | | |
| unusual | (adj) | | /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/ | | khác thường, hiếm, lạ | |
| Ex: Carving eggshells is an unusual hobby. *(Khắc vỏ trứng là một sở thích lạ.)* | | | | | | |
| valuable | (adj) | | /ˈvæljuəbl/ | | quý giá | |
| Ex: There are many valuable things in this museum. *(Có rất nhiều thứ quý giá trong bảo tàng này.)* | | | | | | |
| yoga | (n) | | /ˈjəʊɡə/ | | yoga | |
| Ex: Kate is doing yoga. *(Kate đang tập yoga.)* | | | | | | |
| \* Some common hobbies (Tên một vài sở thích phổ biến) | | | | | | |
| Word | | Type | | Pronunciation | | Meaning |
| to collect teddy bear | | v phr | | /kəˈlekt tedi beə(r)/ | | sưu tầm gấu bông |
| to go to the cinema | | v phr | | /gəʊ tuː ðə ˈsɪnəmə/ | | đi xem phim |
| to hang out with friends | | v phr | | /tuː hæŋ aʊt wɪð frɛndz/ | | đi chơi với bạn bè |
| to chat with friends | | v phr | | tuː ʧæt wɪð frɛndz | | nói chuyện với bạn |
| to walk the dog | | v phr | | /tuː wɔːk ðə dɒg/ | | dắt chó đi dạo |
| to collect stamps | | v phr | | /tuː [kəˈlɛkt](https://tophonetics.com/vi/) stæmps/ | | sưu tầm tem |
| to play chess | | v phr | | /tuː pleɪ ʧɛs/ | | chơi cờ vua |
| to do sports | | v phr | | /tuː [duː](https://tophonetics.com/vi/) spɔːts/ | | chơi thể thao |
| to play computer games | | v phr | | /tuː pleɪ kəmˈpjuːtə geɪmz/ | | chơi game |
| to go shopping | | v phr | | /tuː gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ | | đi mua sắm |
| to watch television | | v phr | | /tuː wɒʧ ˈtɛlɪˌvɪʒən/ | | xem tivi |
| to listen to music | | v phr | | /tuː ˈlɪsn tuː ˈmjuːzɪk/ | | nghe nhạc |
| to play the guitar | | v phr | | /tuː pleɪ ðə gɪˈtɑː/ | | chơi ghi-ta |
| to play the violin | | v phr | | /tuː pleɪ ðə ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ | | chơi violin |
| cycling | | n | | /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ | | đạp xe |
| gardening | | n | | /ˈgɑːdnɪŋ/ | | làm vườn |
| painting | | n | | /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ | | vẽ tranh |
| going camping | | v phr | | /ˈgəʊɪŋ ˈkæmpɪŋ/ | | cắm trại |
| skating | | n | | /ˈskeɪtɪŋ/ | | trượt băng/trượt pa-tanh |
| bird-watching | | n | | /bɜːd-ˈwɒʧɪŋ/ | | ngắm chim |
| cooking | | n | | /ˈkʊkɪŋ/ | | nấu ăn |
| arranging flowers | | n | | /əˈreɪnʤɪŋ ˈflaʊəz/ | | cắm hoa |
| walking | | n | | /ˈwɔːkɪŋ/ | | đi bộ |
| dancing | | n | | /ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/ | | khiêu vũ |

II. WORD FORM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
| benefit (n) | lợi ích | beneficial (adj) | beneficially (adv) |
| benefit (v) | beneficiary (n) |
| glue (n) | keo, hồ dán | glue (v) |  |
| insect (nJ | côn trùng | insecticidal (adj) | insecticide (n) |
| jogging (n) | chạy bộ thư giãn | jog (v) | jogger(n) |
| maturity (n) | sự trưởng thành | mature (adj) | maturely (adv) |
| mature (v) | maturational (adj) |
| maturation (n) |  |
| patient (adj) | kiên nhẫn | patient (n) | patiently (adv) |
| patience (n) |  |
| popular (adj) | được nhiều người yêu thích, phổ biến | popularity (n) |  |
| responsibility (n) | sự chịu trách nhiệm | respond (v) | response(n) |
| responsible (adj) | responsibly (adv) |
| responsive (adj) | responsively (adv) |
| stress (n) | sự căng thẳng | stressful (adj) | stress (v) |
| stressed(adj) | unstressed (adj) |
| unusual (adj) | khác thường, lạ, hiếm | unusually (adv) | usual (adj) |
| usually (adv) |  |
| valuable (adj) | quý giá | valuation (n) | value (n) |
| value (v) |  |

III. GRAMMAR

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. Cấu trúc

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Chủ ngữ số ít | Chủ ngữ số nhiều |
| Câu khẳng định | S + Vs/es | S + V |
| Câu phủ định | S +doesn't+ v | S +don't+ V |
| Câu nghi vấn | Does + S + V? | Do + S + V? |

b. Cách sử dụng

**#** Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt một hành động lặp đi lặp lại như một thói quen ở hiện tại.

**Ex.** We often goto New York in summer holiday.

*(Chúng tôi thường tới New York vào kì nghỉ hè.)*

**Ex.** She always has breakfast at 7 a.m.

*(Cô ấy thường xuyên ăn sáng lúc 7 giờ.)*

**#** Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

**Ex.** The Earth goes around the Sun.

*(Trái đất quay quanh Mặt trời.)*

**Ex.** Today is Sunday.

*(Hôm nay là Chủ nhật.)*

**#** Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một lịch trình, thời gian biểu.

**Ex.** The news programme starts at 7 p.m.

*(Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu lúc 7 giờ tối.)*

**Ex.** We have Maths on Mondays.

*(Chúng tôi có tiết Toán vào các ngày thứ Hai.)*

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

**✓** Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: ***always*** (luôn luôn), ***usually*** (thường xuyên), ***often*** (thường xuyên) ***sometimes*** (thỉnh thoảng.), hoặc ***every + day/ week/ month/ year*** (mọi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm), ...

2. VERBS OF LIKING AND DISLIKING (Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích và không thích)

**✠** Một số động từ chỉ sự yêu thích và không thích như: ***like, love, prefer, enjoy, fancy, mind, dislike*** và ***hate.*** Chúng ta thường sử dụng dạng V-ing theo sau các động từ này.

**Ex.** Mark likes collecting stamps.

*(Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)*

**Ex.** David dislikes playing boardgames.

*(David không thích các trò chơi ô chữ.)*

**Ex.** We enjoy playing football after school.

*(Chúng tôi thích chơi bóng đá sau giờ tan học.)*

**Ex.** Do you fancy listening to music?

*(Cậu có thích nghe nhạc không?)*

**✠ Lưu ý:** *một số động từ như:* ***like, love, hate*** *và* ***prefer*** *có thể theo sau bởi cả V-ing hoặc to*

*V*

**Ex.** Mark likes collecting/ to collect stamps.

*(Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)*

**Ex.** We hate doing/ to do homework.

*(Chúng tôi không thích làm bài tập về nhà.)*

✠ Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích

- Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích mà chúng ta có thể vận dụng để biến đổi cấu trúc linh hoạt thay vì lặp đi lặp lại **I like/I love**

➀ I am quite into + V-ing/something: Tôi thích làm gì/ cái gì

**Ex.** I am quite into playing football - I get very excited about it.

*(Tôi rất thích chơi bóng đớ - Tôi rất hào hứng với nó.)*

➁ I am a big fan of + V-ing/something: Tôi là người hâm mộ của ai.

**Ex.** I am a big fan of horror movie - I see all horror movies on the cinema.

*(Tôi là người hâm mộ phim kinh dị - Tôi xem tất cả các bộ phim kinh dị chiếu ở rạp.)*

**Ex.** She is a big fan of pop music.

*(Cô ấy là một người hâm mộ nhạc pop.)*

➂ To be interested in + V-ing: Quan tâm, yêu thích làm gì

**Ex.** I am interested in cooking.

*(Tôi rất yêu thích việc nấu ăn.)*

**Ex.** Are you interested in reading books?

*(Bạn có thích đọc sách không?)*

➃ To be keen on V-ing/something: Say mê, yêu thích điều gì

**Ex.** She is keen on doing DIY.

*(Cô ấy say mê làm các dự án cá nhân.)*

**Ex.** I am really keen on going to eat in Thai restaurants. Thai food is very delicious.

*(Tôi rất thích tới ăn ở nhà hàng Thái. Đồ ăn Thái rất ngon.)*

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**SOUND /ə/ AND /ɜ:/**

1. Cách phát âm âm /ə/ và âm /ɜ:/

✠ Cách phát âm âm /ə/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /ə/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, hãy mở miệng thật nhẹ và đơn giản. Môi và lưỡi được thư giãn và phát âm /ə/. | Bài 12 - Short vowel /ə/ (Nguyên âm ngắn /ə/) » Phát âm tiếng Anh cơ bản -  Phát âm tiếng Anh - Học phát âm tiếng Anh » Phát âm tiếng |

✠ Cách phát âm âm /ɜ:/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /ɜ:/ là một nguyên âm dài. Để phát âm âm này, miệng mởtựnhiên, lưỡi đặttựnhiên, cao vừa phải, nhưng cao hơn khi phát âm /ə/. Âm phát ra dài hơn /ə/. | Cách đọc âm /ə/ và /ɜ:/ trong tiếng Anh – Alibaba English Center |

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

☞ Âm /ə/

**➀** "a" được phát âm là /ə/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| banana | n | /bəˈnɑːnə/ | quả chuối |
| sofa | n | /ˈsəʊfə/ | ghế bành |
| apartment | n | /əˈpɑːtmənt/ | căn hộ |
| separate | adj, v | /ˈseprət/ | riêng lẻ, tách rời |

**➁** "e" được phát âm là /ə/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| answer | n, v | /ˈɑːnsə(r)/ | trả lời |
| mother | n | /ˈmʌðə(r)/ | mẹ |
| open | v | /ˈəʊpən/ | mở ra |

**➂** "o" được phát âm là /ə/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| compare | v | /kəmˈpeə(r)/ | so sánh |
| control | v | /kənˈtrəʊl/ | kiểm soát |
| continue | v | /kənˈtɪnjuː/ | tiếp tục |
| freedom | n | /ˈfriːdəm/ | sự tự do |

**➃** "u"được phát âm là /ə/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| upon | prep | /əˈpɒn/ | bên trên |
| picture | n | /ˈpɪktʃə(r)/ | bức tranh |
| suggest | v | /səˈdʒest/ | gợi ý***,*** đề nghị |
| surprise | v | /səˈpraɪz/ | ngạc nhiên |

**➄** "ou"được phát âm là /ə/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| famous | adj | /ˈfeɪməs/ | nổi tiếng |
| dangerous | adj | /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ | nguy hiểm |
| anxious | adj | /ˈæŋkʃəs/ | lo âu |

☞ Âm /ɜ:/

**➀** "o" thường được phát âm là /ɜ:/ trong một số trường hợp

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| work | n | /wɜːk/ | công việc |
| world | n | /wɜːld/ | thế giới |
| word | n | /wɜːd/ | từ |
| worse | adj | /wɜːs/ | tệ/xấu hơn |

**➁** "u" còn được phát âm là /ɜ:/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| burn | v | /bɜːn/ | đốt cháy |
| burglar | n | /ˈbɜːɡlə(r)/ | kẻ trộm |
| burly | adj | /ˈbɜːli/ | lực lưỡng, vạm vỡ |
| curtain | n | /ˈkɜːtn/ | rèm cửa |

**➂** "i", "e", "ea" và "ou"thỉnh thoảng cũng được phát âm là /ɜ:/ khi trọng âm rơi vào những từ này.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| bird | n | /bɜːd/ | con chim |
| herd | n | /hɜːd/ | bầy, đàn, bọn, bè lũ |
| were | v | /wɜːr/ | thì, là (quá khứ của to be) |
| courtesy | adj | /ˈkɜːtəsi/ | lịch sự, nhã nhặn |
| girl | n | /ɡɜːl/ | cô gái |
| early | adj | /ˈɜːli/ | sớm |
| search | v | /sɜːtʃ/ | tìm kiếm |
| sir | n | /sɜːr/ | ngài (trong xưng hô) |
| circuit | n | /ˈsɜːkɪt/ | chu vi, mạch điện |

**V. PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the** **pronunciation.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **mother** | **work** | **learn** | **sunburn** | **service** |
| **birth** | **early** | **expert** | **collect** | **leisure** |
| **around** | **upon** | **singer** | **shirt** | **pottery** |
| **murderer** | **parent** | **nature** | **world** | **surfing** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/ə/** | **/ɜ:/** |
|  |  |

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

**1.** A. pottery B. flower C. silent D. service

**2.** A. girl B. expert C. open D. burn

**3.** A. sentence B. world C. picture D. dangerous

**4.** A. game B. arrange C. skate D. cake

**5.** A. hobby B. doll C. college D. over

**6.** A. prefer B. better C. teacher D. worker

**7.** A. bear B. hear C. dear D. near

**8.** A. collect B. concern C. concert D. combine

**9.** A. absent B. government C. dependent D. enjoy

**10.** A. future B. return C. picture D. culture

**Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words. The first letter is a hint for you.**

**dancing cooking cycling**

**making pottery taking photos watching TV**

**learning English carving wood surfing the Internet**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pottery - Wikiwand | Love taking pictures? Here's some good news for you - The Economic Times | Home cooking: Good for your health - Harvard Health |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| How to watch Derek and Julianne Hough's movie dance special: Time, channel,  streaming info - pennlive.com | ZORO Figure Wood Carving – One Piece [Limited] – Woodart Vietnam | surf the Internet (【Phrase】) Meaning, Usage, and Readings | Engoo Words |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |
| English class at kindergarten Stock Photo - Alamy | Happy Family Watching Television At Home Stock Photo - Alamy | 26 things to do on a bike before you die | Cycling Weekly |
| 7. | 8. | 9 |

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| gardening | photos | model cars | eggshells |
| painting | fishing | music | swimming |

**1.** She usually goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with her friends in the pool near her school.

**2.** Sarah likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She plants lots of flowers and vegetables in her home garden.

**3.** Every weekend, I go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my uncle's boat, or just off the shoreline.

**4.** In later years, he took up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a hobby. He drew water colour landscapes.

**5.** My hobby is listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It can help relax my mind.

**6.** I have recently started a new hobby – collecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Most people take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and post them on their social networking accounts.

**8.** Carving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a great hobby that can make you happier.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| films | dub | music | books | photography |
| swimming | basketball | zoo | skating | chess |

**1.** I really like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - especially in the sea.

**2.** I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My favourite band is T-ara from Korea.

**3.** I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I go to the cinema every weekend.

**4.** I really like I don't play it, but I watch matches on TV.

**5.** My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have a new camera.

**6.** I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My favourite writer is To Hoai.

**7.** I really love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the park with my friends.

**8.** I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I play against my dad. I also play against other people on the Internet.

**9.** I've just joined the local tennis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** We could hear the lions roaring at the end of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.**

**1.** The most popular after-school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam are football and badminton. (act)

**2.** The city library has over 60 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (employ)

**3.** English is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and important subject. (interest)

**4.** Science books are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for our study of the world. (use)

**5.** Ba is a famous stamp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (collect)

**6.** They learn to play a instrument \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (music)

**7.** The team has many talented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (play)

**8.** We sat on the beach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a spectacular sunset. (watch)

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of present simple tense.

**1.** Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that guy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from? (come)

**2.** Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (work)

**3.** James \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the trees. (not water)

**4.** Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the washing in your house? (do)

**5.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out once a week. (eat)

**6.** My father always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious meals. (make)

**7.** Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. (not eat)

**8.** Rosie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping every week. (go)

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Miley and David \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus every day? (go)

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with your decision? (agree)

**11.** It (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fact that smart phone (help) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us a lot in our life.

**12.** I often (travel) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to some of my favorite destinations every summer.

**13.** Our Math lesson usually (finish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 4.00 p.m.

**14.** The reason why Susan (not eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meat is that she (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vegetarian.

**15.** People in Ho Chi Minh City (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very friendly and they (smile) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

**16.** The flight (start) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m every Thursday.

**17.** Peter (not study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard. He never gets high scores.

**18.** I like oranges and she (like) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples.

**19.** My mom and my sister (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch every day.

**20.** They (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast together every morning.

Exercise 8. Underline the mistake and correct it.

**1.** I often gets up early to catch the bus to go to school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** She teach students in a local high school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** They doesn't own a house. They still have to rent one to live.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Dang Van Lam am a famous goalkeeper in the National Football Team.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** What do your brother do?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Bruce and Tim doesn't go swimming in the lake.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Hannah speak Chinese very well.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** How often does she goes shopping in the supermarket?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** Our dogs aren't eat bones.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** Mary's parents is very friendly and helpful.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

**1.** I enjoy (play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football with my friends.

**2.** I like (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming with you.

**3.** They hate (paint) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but they like (swim)

**4.** Tom doesn’t want (move) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the city.

**5.** My sister is interested in (cook) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good very much. She can cook many foods.

**6.** Every year, my mother (give) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a nice doll on my birthday.

**7.** She loves (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the gardening.

**8.** (You/think) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he can do this job?

**9.** We (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema three times a month.

**10.** My hobby is (collect) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stamps.

**11.** What (you/do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your free time?

**12.** Hoa spends lots of time (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books.

**13.** I don't think we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much free time.

**14.** My brother (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music every day.

**15.** James never (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV at night.

Exercise 10 a. Complete the paragraph with the words in the box and give the correct form of verbs if necessary.

go - play - watch - listen

John has a lot of hobbies. He (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chess at school and he also (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skating. After dinner, he (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a walk and he (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music every evening in his room. John loves sports. He (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football afterschool.

On Saturdays, John and his friends (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming. On Sundays, they (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball in the part. On Sunday evenings, they sometimes (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a film.

**Exercise 10 b. Circle the mistakes in each sentence.**

**1.** I find carve (A) eggshells boring (B) because it takes (C) a lot of time to (D) complete one shell.

**2.** My brother not goes (A) to class to (C) learn how to paint.

**3.** I take (A) up my hobby (B) when I came back (C) home from (D) the Art Gallery.

**4.** I think playing (A) volleyball interest (B) because it is (C) a team (D) game.

**5.** In (A) my opinion, more (B) people play (C) monopoly in (D) the future.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

**1.** Would you mind (watch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bag for a few minutes?

**2.** I enjoy (listen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to music while I'm doing the cooking.

**3.** He wants (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new computer game.

**4.** I'd like (speak) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. Davis, please. Is he there?

**5.** Please avoid (make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ silly mistakes in this exercise.

**6.** The children would love (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French fries.

**7.** She really loves (work) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with children.

**8.** We tried (call) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you but your mobile was off.

**9.** They intend (build) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ houses on the school playing fields.

**10.** I can't stand (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the washing up.

Exercise 12. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Nowadays people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours sitting in front of computers.

A. take B. last C. set D. spend

2. I think you should take up swimming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is suitable for your health condition.

A. so B. because C. although D. but

**3.** My family enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because we can sell vegetables and flowers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. garden-to B. gardening-for C. gardening-with D. garden-of

**4.** If your hobby is greeting card making, you can give your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your friends as presents.

A. hobby B. money C. greetings D. products

**5.** My sister's hobby is sewing, and she can get the sewing patterns from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ magazines.

A. fashion B. cooking C. sports D. science

**6.** There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why it is important to have a hobby.

A. answers B. reasons C. details D. facts

**7.** Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making models in the future?

A. pickup B. look for C. take up D. find

**8.** Do you think that hobby is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and boring?

A. easy B. difficult C. danger D. interesting

**9.** I love my sister's paintings because she is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in using colours.

A. careless B. care C. creative D. imagine

**10.** A hobby helps you to connect with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

A. other B. others C. another D. the other

**11.** I join a photography club, and all the members love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of beautiful photos.

A. take B. taking C. make D. making

**12.** What does your father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do his free time?

A. in B. at C. on D. while

**13.** I think a hobby will always give you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and help you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pleased – relax B. pleasure – relaxed

C. pleased – relaxing D. pleasure – relax

**14.** You can share your stamps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other collectors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a stamp club.

A. with-at B. to-at C. with-in D.to-in

**15.** I think this hobby does not cost you much, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you need is time.

A. most B. all C. some D. all of

Exercise 13. Read the text carefully, then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. And people have many different ideas of how to spend their free time. If you enjoy doing a thing or an activity in your free time, then you have a hobby. A hobby is an activity, interest, enthusiasm or pastime that is undertaken for pleasure or relaxation, done during one's own time. A person's hobbies depend on his age, character and personal interests. An interesting thing to one person can be boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, photography or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Statements** | **T or F** |
| **1.** | A hobby is anything that you enjoy doing in your free time. |  |
| **2.** | Different people have the same hobbies. |  |
| **3.** | A hobby can provide US with relaxation. |  |
| **4.** | Your hobby may be changed as you get older. |  |
| **5.** | One person's hobby may be a boring thing to another person. |  |
| **6.** | Playing sports is not a hobby. |  |

Exercise 14. Read the passage, and then choose the correct answer.

Stamp collecting is an interesting hobby. You can learn many things, such as the geography of a country from stamps. Postal stamps are a source of interesting facts and important dates about every country in the world. It makes stamp collecting become very popular.

As you look at the pages of a stamp album, you can learn interesting details of foreign customs, arts, literature, history and culture. Their colours can make you feel relaxed and happy.

Collecting stamps can become a **business.** If you are lucky in finding a special stamp, it will bring you some money besides knowledge and pleasure.

**1.** Stamp collecting is an interesting hobby because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you can learn many things such as the geography of a country from stamps

B. stamps give you interesting facts and important dates about a country

C. it is very important to collect stamps

D. A and B are correct

**2.** All of the following are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stamps can make you relaxed and happy

B. stamps can make you know more

C. stamp collecting can make you famous

D. you can earn money from your collection if you are lucky

**3.** According to the passage, it infers that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stamp collecting helps you become rich and famous

B. stamp collecting is a very popular hobby

C. stamp collectors can earn a lot of money from stamp collecting

D. stamp collecting is a hobby that costs you a lot of money

**4.** The word "**business**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the activity of collecting stamps

B. the activity of selling stamps from other countries

C. the activity of buying stamps from other countries

D. the activity of buying or selling something

**5.** The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the history of stamp collecting

B. good things from stamp collecting

C. the ways of stamp collecting

D. famous stamp collectors

**Exercise 15 a. Make correct sentences from the words and phrases given.**

**1.** We/ enjoy/ play/ chess/ free time.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** She/ interested / arranging flowers?

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Alex/ keen/ photos. He/ photos/ every day.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** My mom/ not/ love/ bird watching. She/ like/ shopping

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Your brothers/ hate/ playing / drums?

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 15 b. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

**1.** I find collecting glass bottles interesting.

🡪 My hobby is

**2.** Van's brother usually goes to work by motorbike.

🡪 Van's brother usually rides

**3.** Linh finds playing boarding games boring.

🡪 Linh doesn't like

**4.** My sister enjoys arranging flowers.

🡪 My sister finds

**5.** My father likes doing gardening at the weekend.

🡪 My father enjoys

Exercise 16. Make questions for the underlined parts.

**1.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: My hobby is playing badminton.

**2.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: I started my hobby three years ago.

**3.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: I enjoy my hobby because I think it's funny.

**4.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: I spend three hours a day on my hobby.

**5.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: Tony usually plays volleyball in his free time.

**6.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: He plays volleyball twice a week.

**7.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: He often plays volleyball in the stadium near his school.

**8.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: He likes to play table tennis with his friends.

**9.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: Tom often plays football in his free time.

**10.** A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B: Linda is playing chess with her mother in the room.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 2. HEALTHY LIVING  I. VOCABULARY | | | | | | |
| Word | Type | | Pronunciation | | Meaning | |
| acne | (n) | | /ˈækni/ | | mụn trứng cá | |
| Ex: Acne is very common among teenagers. *(Mụn trứng cá rất phổ biến ở thanh thiếu niên.)* | | | | | | |
| affect | (v) | | /əˈfekt/ | | ảnh hưởng, tác động | |
| Ex: How will these changes affect us? *(Những thay đổi này sẽ ảnh hưởng đến chúng ta như thế nào?)* | | | | | | |
| avoid | (v) | | /əˈvɔɪd/ | | tránh | |
| Ex: We must find a way to avoid similar problems in future. *(Chúng ta phải tìm cách tránh những vấn đề tương tự trong tương lai.)* | | | | | | |
| chapped | (adj) | | /tʃæpt/ | | bị nứt nẻ (trên da) | |
| Ex: The girl's hands were chapped by the cold. *(Đôi tay của cô gái bị nứt nẻ vì lạnh.)* | | | | | | |
| dim | (adj) | | /dɪm/ | | lờ mờ, không đủ sáng | |
| Ex: This light is too dim to read by. *(Đèn này quá mờ để có thể đọc được.)* | | | | | | |
| disease | (n) | | /dɪˈziːz/ | | bệnh tật | |
| Ex: The government has issued a number of health measures to prevent the spread of the disease. *(Chính phủ đã ban hành một số biện pháp y tế để ngăn chặn sự lây lan của dịch bệnh.)* | | | | | | |
| eyedrops | (n) | | /aɪ drɒps/ | | thuốc nhỏ mắt | |
| Ex: These eyedrops are very effective in treating conjunctivitis.(Những loại thuốc nhỏ mắt này rất hiệu quả trong việc điều trị viêm kết mạc.) | | | | | | |
| fat | (n) | | /fæt/ | | mỡ | |
| Ex: This ham has too much fat on it. *(Món thịt nguội này có quá nhiều mỡ.)* | | | | | | |
| fit | (adj) | | /fɪt/ | | vừa vặn, cân đối | |
| Ex: She tries to keep fit by jogging every day. *(Cô ấy cố gắng giữ dáng bằng cách chạy bộ mỗi ngày.)* | | | | | | |
| health | (n) | | /helθ/ | | sức khỏe | |
| Ex: We are both in excellent health.(Cả hai chúng tôi đều có sức khỏe tuyệt vời.) | | | | | | |
| healthy | (adj) | | /ˈhelθi/ | | khỏe mạnh, lành mạnh | |
| Ex: Stay healthy by eating well and exercising regularly. *(Giữ sức khỏe bằng cách ăn uống đầy đủ và tập thể dục thường xuyên.)* | | | | | | |
| indoor | (adj | | /ˈɪndɔː(r)/ | | trong nhà | |
| Ex: There is an indoor swimming pool on the first floor. *(Có bể bơi trong nhà ở tầng 1.)* | | | | | | |
| lip balm | (n) | | /lɪp bɑːm/ | | son dưỡng môi (chống nẻ) | |
| Ex: She uses lip balm every day.(Cô ấy sử dụng son dưỡng môi hàng ngày.) | | | | | | |
| pimple | (n) | | /ˈpɪmpl/ | | mụn | |
| Ex: She has a pimple on her chin. *(Cô ấy có một cái mụn ở cằm.)* | | | | | | |
| pop | (v) | | /pɒp/ | | nặn (mụn) | |
| Ex: You should avoid popping the pimple. *(Bạn nên tránh nặn mụn.)* | | | | | | |
| protein | (n) | | /ˈprəʊtiːn/ | | chất đạm | |
| Ex: Gluten is a protein found in wheat and other grains.(Gluten là một loại chất đạm được tìm thấy trong lúa mì và các loại ngũ cốc khác.) | | | | | | |
| skin condition | (n) | | /skɪn kənˈdɪʃən/ | | trình trạng da | |
| Ex: He has a rare skin condition. *(Anh ấy có tình trạng rất hiếm gặp.)* | | | | | | |
| soybean | (n) | | /ˈsɔɪbiːn/ | | đậu nàn, đậu tương | |
| Ex: Turkey are fed mainly corn and soybean meal. *(Gà tây được nuôi chủ yếu bằng bữa ăn có ngô và đậu tương.)* | | | | | | |
| sunburn | (n) | | /ˈsʌnbɜːn/ | | sự cháy nắng | |
| Ex: He was taken to hospital suffering from severe sunburn. *(Anh ấy được đưa đến bệnh viện vì bị cháy nắng nghiêm trọng.)* | | | | | | |
| tofu | (n) | | /ˈtəʊfuː/ | | đậu phụ | |
| Ex: Tofu is a bland food made from soy beans. *(Đậu phụ là một món ăn chay được làm từ hạt đậu nành.)* | | | | | | |
| virus | (n) | | /ˈvaɪrəs/ | | vi rút | |
| Ex: An infected person can pass the virus to others. *(Người bị nhiễm bệnh có thể truyền vi rút cho người khác.)* | | | | | | |
| vitamin | (n) | | /ˈvɪtəmɪn/ | | vi ta min | |
| Ex: She tried changing her diet and taking vitamins. *(Cô ấy đã thử thay đổi chế độ ăn và uống vitamin.)* | | | | | | |
| \* Some common diseases (Tên một vài căn bệnh phổ biến) | | | | | | |
| Word | | Type | | Pronunciation | | Meaning |
| allergy | | n | | /ˈælədʒi/ | | dị ứng |
| backache | | n | | /ˈbækeɪk/ | | bệnh đau lưng |
| bruise | | n | | /bruːz/ | | vết thâm tím |
| cold | | adj, n | | /kəʊld/ | | bị lạnh, cảm lạnh |
| cough | | v | | /kɒf/ | | ho |
| cut | | v, n | | /kʌt/ | | cắt, vết đứt |
| dizziness | | n | | /ˈdɪzinəs/ | | cơn chóng mặt |
| fever | | n | | /ˈfiːvə(r)/ | | sốt |
| flu | | n | | /fluː/ | | cúm |
| headache | | n | | /ˈhedeɪk/ | | đau đầu |
| obesity | | n | | /əʊˈbiːsəti/ | | bệnh béo phì |
| sore throat | | n | | /sɔː θrəʊt/ | | đau họng |
| medicine | | n | | /ˈmedsn/ | | thuốc |
| bleed | | v | | /bliːd/ | | chảy máu |
| spot | | n | | /spɒt/ | | vết, đốm |
| sunburn | | n | | /ˈsʌnbɜːn/ | | cháy nắng |
| sick | | adj | | /sɪk/ | | ốm, bệnh |
| sickness | | n | | /ˈsɪknəs/ | | sự ốm, sự đau yếu |
| ill | | adj | | /ɪl/ | | ốm |
| illness | | n | | /ˈɪlnəs/ | | sự ốm |
| toothache | | n | | /ˈtuːθeɪk/ | | đau răng |
| temperature | | n | | /ˈtemprətʃə(r)/ | | sốt |
| earache | | n | | /ˈɪəreɪk/ | | đau tai |
| tired | | adj | | /ˈtaɪəd/ | | mệt mỏi |

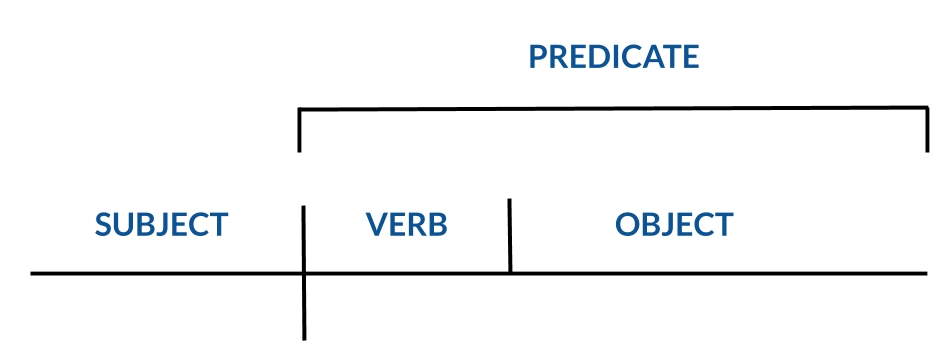
II. WORD FORM

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | | | |
| affect (v) | sự ảnh hưởng | affected (adj) | | affectation (n) | |
| affectedly (adv) | | | |
| avoid (v) | tránh | avoidable (adj) | | avoidance (n) | |
| fat (n) | mỡ, chất béo | fat (adj) | | fatty (adj) | |
| fatten (v) | | fattening (adj) | |
| fit (adj) | vừa vặn, cân đối | fit (n) | fit (v) | | fitness (n) |
| health (n) | sức khoẻ | healthy (adj) | | | |
| indoor (adj) | trong nhà | indoors (adv) | | | |

III. GRAMMAR

1. Simple sentence (Câu đơn)

❄ Câu đơn là câu chỉ chứa một mệnh đề, hay cụ thể hơn là một mệnh đề độc lập, có **chủ ngữ (subject)** và **vị ngữ (predicate).**



❄ Chúng ta có thể gặp các kiểu câu đơn sau:

- Câu đơn gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ (S + V).

**Ex.**

🗶 The price **rises.** *(Giá tăng)*

S V

🗶 Jessie **is crying.** *(Jessie đang khóc.)*

S V

- Một số câu đơn có thêm tân ngữ (S + V + O).

**Ex.**

🗶 Jessie ate **dinner.** *(Jessie ăn tối.)*

S V O

🗶 She buys **some books.** *(Cô ấy mua vài cuốn sách.)*

S V O

- Một số câu đơn có thêm trạng ngữ (S + V + O + A hoặc S + V + A).

**Ex.**

🗶 Jessie ate a very large dinner **at Sushi restaurant.**

S V O A

*(Jessie ăn một bữa tối thịnh soạn ở nhà hàng Sushi.)*

🗶 She lives **in a house on the top of the mountain**.

S V A

*(Cô ấy sống trong một căn nhà trên đỉnh núi.)*

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

SOUND /f/ AND /v/

1. Cách phát âm âm /f/ và /v/

- Cách phát âm âm /f/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /f/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, hãy để răng chạm vào môi dưới của bạn. Sau đó thổi hơi ra qua răng và môi. Dây thanh không rung. | 3 CÁCH PHÁT ÂM / F / ĐƠN GIẢN TRONG TIẾNG ANH |

- Cách phát âm âm /v/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /v/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Để phát âm âm này, hãy để răng chạm vào môi dưới của bạn. Sau đó thổi hơi ra qua răng và môi, đẩy luồng hơi ra, rung nhẹ dây thanh quản. | Bài 34 - Consonant /v/ (Phụ âm /v/) » Phát âm tiếng Anh cơ bản - Phát âm  tiếng Anh - Học phát âm tiếng Anh » Phát âm tiếng Anh - |

**- Phân biệt âm /f/ và âm /v/:** đặt một mảnh giấy trước miệng khi phát âm. Khi phát âm âm /f/, tờ giấy sẽ di chuyển còn khi phát âm âm /v/ thì không. Cũng có thể đặt tay lên cổ họng để cảm nhận độ rung của dây thanh. Âm /f/ không làm rung dây thanh còn âm /v/ thì có.

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

\* Âm /f/

***a*.**"f"thường được phát âm là /f/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| fan | n | /fæn/ | cái quạt |
| fat | adj | /fæt/ | béo |
| coffee | n | /ˈkɒfi/ | cà phê |
| fin | n | /fɪn/ | vây cá |

***b*.**"ph"và"gh"được phát âm là /f/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| phonetic | adj | /fəˈnetɪk/ | thuộc ngữ âm học |
| photo | n | /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ | bức ảnh |
| phrase | n | /freɪz/ | cụm từ |
| laugh | v | /lɑːf/ | cười lớn |
| cough | v | /kɒf/ | ho |
| orphan | n | /ˈɔːfn/ | trẻ mồ côi |
| rough | adj | /rʌf/ | xù xì, gồ ghề |

\* Âm /v/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| favour | n | /ˈfeɪvə(r) | thiện ý, sự quý mến |
| oven | n | /ˈʌvn/ | lò (để nướng bánh) |
| view | v | /vjuː/ | nhìn, quan sát |
| heavy | adj | /ˈhevi/ | nặng |
| move | v | /muːv/ | chuyển động |
| veal | n | /viːl/ | thịt bê |
| vine | n | /vaɪn/ | cây nho |
| veil | n | /veɪl/ | mạng che mặt |
| leave | v | /liːv/ | rời khỏi |
| halve | v | /hɑːv/ | chia đôi |
| vest | n | /vest/ | áo gi lê |

**V. PRACTICE**

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| veil | rough | fat | phrase | heavy |
| leave | oven | coffee | laugh | move |
| halve | view | fin | cough | veal |
| orphan | fan | photo | vine | vest |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /f/ | /v/ |
|  |  |

**Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. of B. coffee C. leaf D. fault

**2.** A. cough B. laugh C. enough D. through

**3.** A. knee B. knife C. king D. knitting

**4.** A. daughter B. weigh C. rough D. thought

**5.** A. allergy B. calorie C. coordinate D. triathlon

**6.** A. essential B. attention C. vegetarian D. Depression

**7.** A. sick B. swimming C. itchy D. riding

**8.** A. really B. healthy C. regularly D. identify

**9.** A. eat B. head C. dead D. bread

**10.** A. kind B. ride C. knife D. kid

**Exercise 3: Look at the photos and write the correct words under each photo. The first letter is a hint for you.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| What You Need To Know About Flu Season - clemsonapothecare.com | Why do we shiver when we're cold? | Live Science | Obesity: An Emerging Health Crisis In India | Fever in Adults: High & Low Grade Fever and How to Reduce a Fever |
| **1. f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **2. c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **3. o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **4. f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| How Do You Get Rid of an Allergic Reaction Rash? - Oak Brook Allergists | Sunburn - Wikipedia | Earache stock image. Image of fingers, caucasian, fatigue - 40478195 | Premium Photo | Close-up of a man suffering from toothache |
| **5. a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **6. s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **7. e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **8. t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with the health problems in exercise 3.**

**1.** She's very hot and shivery, so I think she must have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**2.** She eats lots of junk food and be overweight. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is her problem.

**3.** He went outside all day long without wearing a hat. Now his skin turns red and hurts. He has got **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**4.** I think I'm getting a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** I've got a sore throat and a runny nose.

**5.** Tony had lobster for dinner, and now his skin becomes covered with red marks. He says he has a shellfish **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**6.** If you've got **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** you should go and see a dentist.

**7.** His body is too hot and soaked in sweat, but he feels very cold. I think he has a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**8.** My brother feels pain in his ear. He has **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Exercise 5. Put the words into the correct column.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **flu** | **exercising** | **fever** | **sore throat** |
| **playing sports** | **sneezing** | **gardening** | **watching TV** |
| **cough** | **cycling** | **allergy** | **runny nose** |
| **walking** | **red skin** | **swimming** | **doing aerobics** |
| **headache** | **stomachache** | **sleeping** | **relaxing** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Illnesses and symptoms** | **Activities** |
|  |  |

Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| health | dry | flu | provide | getting |
| physical | exercise | stay | weight | swimming |

**1.** Do you want to know how you can **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** healthy?

**2.** They go **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** outside even when it's cold.

**3.** In order to have good **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** you should eat lightly and laugh cheerfully.

**4.** My father does morning **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** every day.

**5.** He eats a lot of burgers and chips so he's putting on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**6.** You should eat a lot of fruits and vegetables because they **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**vitamin A, which is good for the eyes.

**7.** If you want to be fit, stay outdoors more and do more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**activities.

**8.** To prevent **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** you should eat a lot of garlic and keep your body warm.

**9.** He plays computer games and watches TV a lot so his eyes are often **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**10.** Eat less junk high-fat food to keep you from **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** fat.

Exercise 7. Match the health problems with the correct advice.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. I have spots on my face. | a. You should go to your dentist. |
| 2. I get sunburnt. | b. Eat less junk food and do more exercise. |
| 3. I've got flu. | c. You shouldn't drink cold drinks. |
| 4. I'm putting on weight. | d. Apply an aloe vera lotion and drink lots of water. |
| 5. I have a toothache. My tooth hurts. | e. Spend less time in front of screens. |
| 6. I have a sore throat. | f. Stay at home and have a rest. |
| 7. My eyes are sore and tired. | g. Wash your face regularly. |

*Your answer:*

Exercise 8. Fill in each blank with the correct conjunction: *and, or, but, so.*

**1.** Get up early **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** do more exercise.

**2.** Eat less junk food **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** eat more fruit and vegetables.

**3.** The weather is very cold today **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I should put on a coat.

**4.** Watch less television **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you can protect your eyes.

**5.** If you spend less time on computer games **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** television programmes, you will have more time for outdoor activities.

**6.** I have a lot of homework to do this evening **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I don't have time to watch the football match.

**7.** Take up a new hobby **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you'll have some new friends.

**8.** He has toothache **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** he still eats a lot of sweets and cakes.

**9.** She's very hard-working **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** not very imaginative.

**10.** I was lost **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I bought a street map.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense and form.

**1.** Nam looks brown. He was on holiday last week. He (get) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sunburn.

**2.** Getting plenty of rest is very good. It (help) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you to avoid depression.

**3.** The Japanese (eat) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a lot of fish so they are very intelligent.

**4.** If you wash your hands more, you (have) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** less chance of catching flu.

**5.** Eating carrots regularly (help) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you see better.

**6.** It is very hot outside. Please (wear) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a sun hat when you go out.

**7.** Do more exercise and you (feel) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** healthier.

**8.** I don't want (be) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tired tomorrow so I go to bed early.

**9.** Nowadays, I don't feel well. I often (feel) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sick and weak.

**10.** People who (smile) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** more are happier and they live longer.

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with *"and, so, but, or".*

**1.** We stayed at home **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** watched a film.

**2.** I want to buy a new car, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I don't have enough money.

**3.** She had a terrible headache last night, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** she couldn't go out.

**4.** I eat cakes, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.

**5.** Would you like cakes **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** biscuits with your coffee?

**6.** My job is very interesting, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it doesn't pay very well.

**7.** We can go by bus, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** we can walk.

**8.** My classmate studies very hard, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** she always gets good marks.

**9.** You had better hurry up, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you'll be late for work.

**10.** The Japanese eat healthily, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** they have high life expectancy.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

**1.** It (be) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 10.00. We (learn) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** our lesson.

**2.** What you (do) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** now?

**3.** your mother (walk) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to work every day?

**4.** They (not play) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** soccer in the morning.

**5.** Hai (work) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the garden at the moment?

**6.** My brother (do) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** his homework in his room now. He does it every day.

**7.** James and his brother (play) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** soccer at the moment. They (play) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it every afternoon.

**8.** Where the old man (live) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** now?

**9.** Mr. Smith often (teach) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** class 4A, but this morning he (teach) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** class 4B.

**10.** It's 7.30 now. She (study) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Science in the classroom.

**11.** On Friday, I (have) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** English.

**12.** At the moment, I (eat) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** an orange and my sister (play) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** tennis.

**13.** Now, he (look) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** at his cat. It (eat) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a mouse in the garden.

**14.** Phong, An, Ha, and Lan (be) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** close friends.

**15.** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (your mother/walk) to market?

**Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

**1.** We should play sports or do exercise in order to stay in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. look B. shape C. fit D. health

**2.** Don't eat that type of fish: you may have a/an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. sick B. sore C. energy D. allergy

**3.** Do you believe that eating **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** carrots helps you see at night?

A. much more B. less C. most D. the most

**4.** We should try to keep everything around US clean and then flu will find it **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to spread.

A. difficult B. difficulty C. difficultly D. difficulties

**5.** Be careful with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you eat and drink.

A. what B. that C. who D. this

**6.** Eating a lot of junk food may lead to your **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. obesity B. fitness C. pain D. stomachache

**7.** We should follow the advice from doctors and health **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in order to keep fit.

A. people B. workers C. managers D. experts

**8.** Have a healthy **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and you can enjoy your life.

A. lives B. lifestyle C. lifeline D. lively

**9.** The health **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from that diet expert is that you should eat less junk food and count your calories if you are becoming fat.

A. tip B. tips C. advices D. ideas

**10.** The seafood I ate this morning makes me feel **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** all over.

A. running B. well C. itchy D. weak

**11.** You can avoid some diseases by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** yourself clean.

A. keeping B. taking C. looking D. bringing

**12.** The Japanese eat a lot of fish instead of meat **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** they stay more healthy.

A. but B. because C. although D. so

**13.** Rob eats a lot of fast food and he **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on a lot of weight.

A. takes B. puts C. spends D. brings

**14.** We need to spend less time **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** computer games.

A. play B. to play C. playing D. to playing

**15.** Do more exercise **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. but B. or C. and D. so

Exercise 13. Read the conservation and answer the questions.

Thang: What time do you usually come home from school?

Tony: I usually come home at 11.30.

Thang: When do you often have lunch?

Tony: I often have lunch at 12 o'clock.

Thang: What do you usually have for lunch?

Tony: I often have fish and eggs.

Thang: What do you do after dinner?

Tony: I sometimes go to the cinema, but I usually stay at home, watch TV and do my homework.

Thang: Do you often watch TV?

Tony: Yes, I do. I like watching sports very much.

Thang: When do you go to bed?

Tony: I always go to bed at 9.30.1 never stay up late.

**1.** What time does Tony usually come home from school?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** When does he often have lunch?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** What does he usually have for lunch?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** What does he often do after dinner?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** What TV programme does he like watching?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 14. Choose the correct word A, B, or C for each gap to complete the following passage.**

We need calories or (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do the things every day. For example, when we walk to school or (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bike to school we spend a certain amount of (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even when we sleep, we also use them. But how many calorie should we (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a day to stay in shape? It's difficult (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to calculate. If people want to keep (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they should remember that everyone should have between 1600 and 2500 calories a day.

We get calories (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the food we eat. If we get too much food and don't take part (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any activities, we can get fat quickly. So besides studying, we should do some (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play sports or do the housework, such as cleaning the floor, cooking, etc. otherwise, we don't eat enough, we will be (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and weak.

1. A. food B. energy C. Drink

2. A. ride B. come C. drive

3. A. things B. food C. calories

4. A. do B. spend C. have

5. A. for B. with C.in

6. A. health B. fit C. active

7. A. in B. of C. from

8. A. with B. in C. on

9. A. exercises B. activities C. healthy

10. A. good B. tired C. thirsty

**Exercise 15 a. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.**

**1.** you/ some/ clean/ yourself/ avoid/ diseases/ by/ can/ keeping/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Jim/ overweight/ so/ eats/ is/ fast food/ too much/ he/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** too much/ bad/ television/ watching/ for/ health/ your/ is/?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** the flu/ should/ you/ a cold,/ if/ have/ or/ you/ home/ stay/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Alex/ usually/ fishing,/ so/ loves/ goes/ in/ near/ he/ his house/ fishing/ the lake/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 15 b. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

**1.** It's a good idea to do exercise regularly.

🡪 You

**2.** Judy stayed home from school yesterday because she had a high fever.

🡪 Judy had a high fever,

**3.** She eats fruits and veggies every day, but she keeps gaining weight.

🡪 Although

**4.** Tom's gained 5 kilos since he quit smoking.

🡪 Tom's put

**5.** Jenny doesn't eat much in order not to be overweight.

🡪 Jenny doesn't eat much because

Exercise 16. Combine the sentences using an appropriate coordination conjunction *and, or, but, so.*

**1.** To stay healthy, you eat more vegetable. You eat less high-fat food.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** To prevent flu, we eat a lot of garlic. We keep our bodies especially feet warm.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** It began to rain. I opened my umbrella.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** You should eat less junk food. You will put on weight.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** He worked hard. He could earn much money.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Study hard. You will fail the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Dan didn't study for the exam. Lan did.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** He is a vegetarian. He doesn't eat any meat.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** Junk food tastes so good. It is bad for your health.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** It began to get dark. I turned on the light.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE  I. VOCABULARY | | | |
| Word | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| board game | (n) | /ˈbɔːd ɡeɪm/ | trò chơi trên bàn cờ, trò chơi ô chữ |
| Ex: Kenny is interested in playing board games. *(Kenny rất thích chơi các trò chơi ô chữ.)* | | | |
| clean-up activity | (n) | /ˈkliːn ʌp ækˈtɪvəti/ | hoạt động dọn rửa |
| Ex: She hates doing clean-up activities. *(Cô ấy ghét các công việc dọn rửa.)* | | | |
| collect | (v0 | /kəˈlekt/ | thu thập, sưu tập |
| Ex: Her hobby is collecting dolls. *(Sở thích của cô ấy là sưu tập búp bê.)* | | | |
| community | (n) | /kəˈmjuːnəti/ | cộng đồng, khu phố |
| Ex: There’s a real sense of community in this neighbourhood. *(Người dân trong khu phố này rất có ý thức cộng đồng.)* | | | |
| community service | (n) | / kəˈmjuːnəti ˈsɜːvɪs/ | phục vụ cộng đồng |
| Ex: He was sentenced to 140 hours community service. *(Anh ta bị phạt làm việc 140 giờ phục vụ cộng đồng.)* | | | |
| develop | (v) | /dɪˈveləp/ | phát triển |
| Ex: I'm looking for a job which will enable me to develop my skills. *(Tôi đang tìm kiếm một công việc có thể giúp tôi phát triển các kỹ năng của mình.)* | | | |
| donate | (v) | /dəʊˈneɪt/ | hiến, cho, tặng |
| Ex: He donated thousands of Pounds to charity. *(Anh đã quyên góp hàng nghìn bảng Anh cho tổ chức từ thiện.)* | | | |
| elderly | (adj) | /ˈeldəli/ | lớn tuổi, cao tuổi |
| Ex: We should help the elderly people. *(Chúng ta nên giúp đỡ những người già.)* | | | |
| exchange | (v, n) | /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ | trao đổi |
| Ex: He exchanges the blue jumper for a red one. Anh ấy đổi cái áo màu xanh lấy cái màu đỏ. | | | |
| flooded | (adj) | /ˈflʌdɪd/ | bị lũ lụt |
| Ex: Help the people in flooded area! *(Hãy giúp đỡ những người ở vùng bị lũ lụt)* | | | |
| homeless | (adj) | /ˈhəʊmləs/ | vô gia cư, mất nhà cửa |
| Ex: Three hundred people were left homeless by the flood.) *(Ba trăm người mất nhà cửa do trận lũ lụt.)* | | | |
| mountainous | (adj) | /ˈmaʊntənəs/ | thuộc vùng núi |
| Ex: There were still a lot of poor people living in the mountainous districts. *(Vẫn còn rất nhiều người nghèo sống ở các huyện miền núi.)* | | | |
| nursing | (n) | /ˈnɜːsɪŋ/ | chăm sóc, điều dưỡng |
| Ex. She studied nursing at Garfield Hospital. *(Cô học điều dưỡng tại bệnh viện Garfield.)* | | | |
| nursing home | (n) | /ˈnɜːsɪŋ həʊm/ | viện dưỡng lão |
| Ex: In the nursing home, she has to pay for room and board. *(Trong viện dưỡng lão, bà ấy phải trả tiền ăn và ở.)* | | | |
| orphanage | (n) | /ˈɔːfənɪdʒ/ | trại trẻ mồ côi |
| Ex: He spent most of his childhood in an orphanage. *(Anh ấy đã dành phần lớn thời thơ ấu của mình trong trại trẻ mồ côi.)* | | | |
| plant | (v) | /plɑːnt/ | trồng cây |
| Ex: My father usually plants trees on the first day of Tet. *(Bố tôi thường trồng cây vào ngày mùng 1 Tết.)* | | | |
| protect | (v) | /prəˈtekt/ | bảo vệ |
| Ex: We have to protect the environment by any ways. *(Chúng ta phải bảo vệ môi trường bằng mọi cách.)* | | | |
| proud | (adj) | /praʊd/ | tự hào |
| Ex: My daughter has made me extremely proud. *(Con gái tôi đã làm cho tôi vô cùng tự hào.)* | | | |
| provide | (v) | /prəˈvaɪd/ | cung cấp |
| Ex. We are here to provide a service for the public. *(Chúng tôi ở đây để cung cấp dịch vụ cho công chúng.)* | | | |
| rural area | (n) | /ˈrʊərəl ˈeəriə/ | vùng nông thôn |
| Ex. We live in a rural area of the San Francisco Bay Area. *(Chúng tôi sống ở một vùng nông thôn của vùng vịnh San Francisco.)* | | | |
| skill | (n) | /skɪl/ | kỹ năng |
| Ex. The children need to improve communicative skill. *(Những đứa trẻ cần phát triển kĩ năng giao tiếp.)* | | | |
| teenager | (n) | /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/ | thanh thiếu niên |
| Ex. Now she's a teenager, she's starting to be interested in boys. *(Bây giờ cô ấy là một thiếu niên, cô ấy bắt đầu quan tâm đến các chàng trai.)* | | | |
| tutor | (v, n) | /ˈtjuːtə(r)/ | dạy phụ đạo, gia sư |
| Ex. He was my personal tutor at university. *(Anh ấy là gia sư riêng của tôi ở trường đại học.)* | | | |
| volunteer | (v, n) |  | tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên |
| Ex: She does volunteer work at an orphanage. *(Cô ấy làm công việc tình nguyện tại một trại trẻ mồ côi.)* | | | |

**\* Some common community service activities**

**(Tên một vài hoạt động phục vụ cộng đồng phổ biến)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **do charity work** | Vphr | /duː ˈtʃærəti wɜːk/ | làm việc từ thiện |
| **help elderly people** | Vphr | /help eldəli ˈpiːpl/ | giúp đỡ người già |
| **help homeless people** | Vphr | /help eldəli ˈpiːpl/ | giúp người vô gia cư |
| **help the poor** | Vphr | /help ðə pʊə(r)/ | giúp người nghèo |
| **pick up litter** | Vphr | /pɪk ʌp ˈlɪtə(r)/ | nhặt rác |
| **donate books** | Vphr | /dəʊˈneɪt/ | quyên góp sách |
| **donate blood** | Vphr | /dəʊˈneɪt blʌd/ | hiến máu |
| **donate money** | Vphr | /dəʊˈneɪt ˈmʌni/ | quyên góp tiền |
| **donate clothes** | Vphr | /dəʊˈneɪt kləʊðz/ | quyên góp quần áo |
| **plant trees in the park** | Vphr | /plɑːnt triːz ɪn ðə pɑːk/ | trồng cây trong công viên |
| **clean the street** | Vphr | /kliːn ðə striːt/ | dọn đường phổ |
| **provide food for the poor** | Vphr | /prəˈvaɪd fuːd fɔː ðə pʊə/ | cung cấp thức ăn cho người nghèo |
| **provide education for homeless children** | Vphr | /prəˈvaɪd ˌedjuːˈkeɪʃən  fɔː ˈhəʊmlɪs ˈʧɪldrə/ | cung cấp giáo dục cho trẻ vô gia cư |
| **provide accommodation for homeless children** | Vphr | /prəˈvaɪd əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn  fɔː ˈhəʊmlɪs ˈʧɪldrə/ | cung cấp chỗ ở cho trẻ vô gia cư |
| **recycle plastic bottles** | Vphr | riːˈsaɪkl ˈplæstɪk ˈbɒtlz | tái chế vỏ chai nhựa |
| **reuse things** | Vphr | [riːˈjuːz](https://tophonetics.com/vi/) θɪŋz | tái sử dụng đồ |

II. WORD FORM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
| collect (v) | thu thập, sưu tập | collectable (adj) | collection (n) |
| collector (n) |  |
| community (n) | cộng đồng | commune (n) | communalism (n) |
| commune (v) | communally (adv) |
| communal (adj) |  |
| develop (v) | phát triển | developer (n) | development (n) |
| developing (adj) | developmental (adj) |
| developmentally (adv) |  |
| donate (v) | hiến, cho, tặng | donation (n) |  |
| exchange (v) | trao đổi | exchange(n) | exchangeable (adj) |
| mountainous (adj) | vùng núi | mountain (n) |  |
| orphanage (n) | trại trẻ mô côi | orphan (n) | orphan (v) |
| protect (v) | bảo vệ | protection (n) | protectionism (n) |
| protective (adj) | protectionist (n) |
| skill (n) | kỹ năng | skilful (adj) | skilfully (adv) |

III. GRAMMAR

**❄ THE PAST SIMPLE (Thì quá khứ đơn)**

**a. Cấu trúc**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Normal Verb** | **To be** |
| **Câu khẳng định** | S + V2/ed | S + was/ were ... |
| **Câu phủ định** | S + did + not + V | S + was/ were + not... |
| **Câu hỏi** | Did + S + V? | Was/ Were + S ...? |

b. Cách sử dụng

**☞** Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

**E.g.**

• I went shopping yesterday morning. *(Tôi đi mua sắm vào sáng hôm qua.)*

• She wasn't at home last night. *(Cô ấy không có ở nhà vào tối qua.)*

**c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:**

*- yesterday (ngày hôm qua)*

*-**ago (trước đó)*

*- last week (tuần trước)*

*- last month/ year/ decade/ century... (tháng trước, năm ngoái, thập kỉ trước, thế kỉ trước, ...)*

*- in the past (trong quá khứ)*

*- in 1990 (vào năm 1990)*

**d. Quy tắc thêm đuôi "ed" khi chia động từ thường ở thì quá khứ**

**➀** Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

**E.g.**

live 🡪 lived

love 🡪 loved

agree 🡪 agreed

**➁** Đối với các động từ một vần, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x), chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

**E.g.**

fit 🡪 fitted

stop 🡪 stopped

fix 🡪 fixed

**➂** Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

- trước *y* là một phụ âm, ta chuyển y thành / sau đó thêm *-ed:* study 🡪 studied

- trước *y* là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play 🡪 played

**➃** Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed vào cuối mỗi từ.

**E.g.**

work 🡪 worked

learn 🡪 learned

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

\* Cách phát âm đuôi /t/, /d/ và /id/

☞ Các động từ theo qui tắc khi chuyển sang quá khứ ta thêm -ed, đuôi này sẽ được phát âm theo 3 cách là /t/, /d/ và /id/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cách phát âm** | **Quy tắc** |
| **/**i**d/** | 🗶 "ed" được phát âm là /id/ với các động từ tận cùng bằng **t** hoặc **d**.  *E.g. wanted, invited, needed, decided, ...*  🗶 Tính từ tận cùng bằng '**ed**'.  *E.g. interested, bored, naked, ...* |
| **/t/** | 🗶  *"ed”* được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có âm cuối là các âm vô thanh sau: **ch, f (gh, ph), p, k, th, x, s (ce), sh.**  *E.g. helped, looked, washed, watched, laughed, breathed, kissed,* danced, fixed, *...* |
| **/d/** | 🗶 "ed” được phát âm là /d/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng **các âm còn lại.**  *E.g. called, cleaned, damaged, amazed, used, ...* |

**V. PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **laughed** | **showed** | **wondered** | | **breathed** | **needed** | **kissed** | | **decided** | **danced** |
| **interested** | **bored** | **fixed** | | **called** | **cleaned** | **helped** | | **naked** | **damaged** |
| **amazed** | **looked** | **wanted** | | **used** | **washed** | **invited** | | **ended** | **studied** |
| **started** | **loved** | **watched** | | **played** | **filled** | **walked** | |  |  |
| **/t/** | | | **/d/** | | | | **/id/** | | |
|  | | |  | | | |  | | |

**Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. stopped B. lived C. played D. arrived

**2.** A. invited B. wanted C. ended D. liked

**3.** A. stopped B. agreed C. listened D. cleaned

**4.** A. worked B. wanted C. stopped D. asked

**5.** A. rested B. hiked C. dressed D. advanced

**6.** A. devoted B. suggested C. provided D. wished

**7.** A. looked B. watched C. stopped D. carried

**8.** A. worked B. lived C. enjoyed D. listened

**9.** A. stopped B. wanted C. needed D. fitted

**10.** A. decorated B. forced C. asked D. liked

**Exercise 3. Choose the odd one out.**

**1.** A. donate B. provide C. food D. encourage

**2.** A. clean B. street C.house D. wall

**3.** A. clothes B. educate C. blood D. money

**4.** A. money B. blood C. donate D. waste

**5.** A. homeless B. disabled C. people D. poor

**6.** A. volunteer B. clothes C. books D. food

**7.** A. help B. draw C. paint D. school

**8.** A. individual B. essential C. environmental D. service

**9.** A. blood B. homework C. students D. tutors

**10.** A. elderly B. grandparents C. nursing home D. orphan

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **volunteer** | **mountainous** | **helped** | **patients** | **English classes** |
| **save** | **gone** | **donated** | **clean** | **homeless** |

**1.** It is the first time I have done the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

**2.** We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this village to do volunteer work several times.

**3.** On the way home I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an old lady go across the road.

**4.** We provided foods for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital last week.

**5.** Up to now, my class has collected hundreds of old books and clothes for the poor children in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.

**6.** My friend opened the evening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the poor children.

**7.** Youth volunteers regularly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the streets and plant more trees.

**8.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood for the first time almost a year ago.

**9.** The storm was terrible. Many homes were destroyed and many people became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** It's good to donate blood because you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people's lives.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **elderly people** | **street children** | **sick children** | **evening classes** |
| **donors** | **disabled people** | **homeless people** | **volunteers** |

**1.** We provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the children from poor families.

**2.** Linda often spends her free time helping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital.

**3.** We provide housing and other services to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Street Child works to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the streets and into school.

**5.** Most blood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply.

**6.** Schools need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help children to read.

**7.** They help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with housework and gardening.

**8.** The local authority built a new home for severely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

**1.** After the party, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twenty bottles from various parts of the house yesterday. (collect)

**2.** He's well-known in the local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (community)

**3.** All our profits are re-invested in research and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (develop)

**4.** Even a small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can do a lot of good. (donate)

**5.** They were given food and shelter in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for work. (exchange)

**6.** The people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area are very poor. (mountain)

**7.** It's important to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your skin from the harmful effects of the sun. (protection)

**8.** The craft villagers are so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (skill)

**9.** Community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a lot of positive effects on students. (serve)

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people find it difficult to have a job. (disable)

**11.** I'd like to work as a volunteer for a charity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (organise)

**12.** He made a £5000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to charity. (donate)

**13.** The Soup Kitchen is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organization that provides free meals for needy people. (profit)

**14.** The homeless shelters are entirely staffed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worker. (volunteer)

**15.** The organization is funded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ donations. (charity)

**16.** We help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with housework and gardening. (old)

Exercise 7. Turn the sentences into the negative and interrogative form.

**1.** Nam wrote an essay in Literature class this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** I watched TV yesterday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Nam and you were in the English club last Tuesday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** They ate noodles two hours ago.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** We always had a nice time on Christmas holiday in the past.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** My father decorated the Christmas tree.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** She bought a new dress yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8.** They were late for school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**9.** Mr. Tam took his children to the museum last Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**10.** Hoa made a cushion for her armchair.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 8 a. Put the verbs In brackets in the past simple form.

**1.** I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.

**2.** A: (Helen/ drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work? - B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** My neighbor (buy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new car last week.

**4.** They (go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Italy on their last summer holiday.

**5.** (they/ swim) i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n the sea? - B: No, they.

**6.** My family and I (see) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a comedy movie last night.

**7.** First, we (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercise, and then we (drink) some water.

**8.** Suddenly, the animal jumped and (bite) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my hand.

**9.** What time (you/ get up) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this morning?

**10.** The Wright brothers (fly) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first airplane in 1903.

**11.** I think I (hear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a strange sound outside the door one minute ago.

**12.** When I was ten years old, I (break) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my arm. It really (hurt) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**13.** The police (catch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all three of the bank robbers last week.

**14.** When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that book?

**15.** Unfortunately, I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to (bring) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my money.

Exercise 8 b. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

On Friday, the children (1. talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2. go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the country with their two dogs and (3. play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together. Ben and Dave (4. have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some kites. Some time later the dogs (5. be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not there. So they (6. call) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them and (7. look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them in the forest. After half an hour the children (8. find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them and (9. take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them back. Charlie (10. be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick (11. go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bikes and (12. fetch) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they (13. play) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football. Nick and Dave (14. win) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the evening they (15. ride) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.

Exercise 9. Write complete sentences basing on the given words (Use the past simple form).

**1.** It/ be/ cloudy/ yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** In 1990/we/move/to another city.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** When/ you/ get/ the first gift?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** She/ not/ go/ to the church/ five days ago.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** How/ be/ he/ yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Mr. and Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ lunch/ late/ last night?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** They/ happy/ last holiday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** How/you/get there?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** I/play/football/last/Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** My/ mother/ make/ two/ cake/ four/ days/ ago.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 10. Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box. Remember to put them in the past simple form.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **want** | **be** | **write** | **study** | **cook** |
| **ring** | **teach** | **spend** | **go** | **sleep** |

**1.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out with her boyfriend last night.

**2.** Laura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a meal yesterday afternoon.

**3.** Mozart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than 600 pieces of music.

**4.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired when I came home.

**5.** The bed was very comfortable so they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very well.

**6.** Jamie passed the exam because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very hard.

**7.** My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teenagers to drive when he was alive.

**8.** Dave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make a fire but there was no wood.

**9.** The little boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours in his room making his toys.

**10.** The telephone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

**Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

**Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs**

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (**1.** be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young. Her father (**2.** marry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again, but the girl's stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful.

The evil queen (**3.** order) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn’t do it because she was so lovely. He (**4.** chase) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her away instead, and she (**5.** take) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (**6.** live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the dwarfs and take care of them and they (**7.** love) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her dearly.

Then one day the talking mirror (**8.** tell) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (**9.** change) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ herself into a witch and (**10.** make) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a poisoned apple. She (**11.** go) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the dwarfs' house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (**12.** put) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her into an everlasting sleep.

Finally, a prince (**13.** find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (**14.** be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married and lived happily ever after.

Exercise 12. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

**1.** Tom Holden worked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a volunteer at a charity in 2010.

**2.** They provided housing and other supports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homeless people.

**3.** Some volunteers enjoy helping elderly people living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nursing homes.

**4.** She donated thousands of pounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children's charities.

**5.** The benefits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ volunteering are enormous to you, and your community.

**6.** You can volunteer to help cook and serve a meal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a homeless shelter.

**7.** UNICEF has launched a campaign to help children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ need.

**8.** They provided street children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and books.

**9.** We often help them do housework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our free time.

**10.** The volunteers are so enthusiastic. They take part \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the activities in this area.

Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

**1.** We came to the remote village and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meals for homeless children.

A. cooked B. offered C. do D. made

**2.** You should think of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the volunteer activities in your community.

A. taking in B. taking part in C. participating D. making

**3.** Traditional volunteer activities include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money for people in need, cooking and giving food.

A. rising B. raising C. getting D. taking

**4.** You can help young children by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to do homework before or after school.

A. doing B. offering C. teaching D. helping

**5.** Let's collect and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm clothes to homeless children in our city.

A. giveaway B. give back C. takeoff D. put on

**6.** To help people in remote areas, we can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transportation, such as giving rides to the elderly.

A. give B. bring C. provide D. donate

**7.** Let's help the sweet children because they have bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. live B. living conditions C. ways of life D. earnings

**8.** They have decided to ride to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is good for their health and the environment.

A. so B. but C. although D. because

**9.** Our school has a programme to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children from poor families in Ho Chi Minh City.

A. ask B. offer C. tutor D. volunteer

**10.** Volunteers can do general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as clean-up projects or home repair.

A. activities B. things C. labour D.jobs

**11.** Volunteering is special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me because I can help others.

A. at B. for C. with D. to

**12.** They have decided to clean up the neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is full of rubbish.

A. so B. but C. although D. because

**Exercise 14. Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).**

**Volunteer Work among Vietnamese Students**

*Hue, 17 years old:* Being able to make a difference in the lives of people is a wonderful thing to me.That's why I take part in volunteer work. I've been a volunteer for over three years. Once or twice a week, usually on weekends, I teach English and Math to poor children in Long Bien district. My friends and I also encourage other people to donate books to them. We also tutor some young children who can't go to school.

*Ngan, 13 years old:* My family spends one Saturday morning a month collecting rubbish or planting trees in our neighbourhood. We are not forced or paid to do it, but we enjoy it. In our village, most families volunteer to do this once a month. We cook and give food to patients in some hospitals. My parents also donate their blood once or twice a year to help sick people. At the end of each year, people in my village raise money for poor and homeless people. We love helping others.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Statements** | **T or F** |
| **1.** Hue loves to make a difference in the lives of people. |  |
| **2.** Hue started volunteering when she was 14 years old. |  |
| **3.** Ngan collects rubbish in the neighbourhood with her family on Saturday mornings. |  |
| **4.** Ngan's family doesn't like volunteering. |  |
| **5.** Many families in Ngan's village do volunteer work. |  |
| **6.** Ngan's parents encourage people to donate blood to help sick people. |  |

Exercise 15. Read the passage, and then choose the best answers.

Each country has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the elderly. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean up, or repair their houses, do the shopping. For boys who don't have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to basketball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things those boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games. Some of these clubs show movies or hold short trip to the mountains, the beaches, museums, or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

**1.** What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?

A. They do the shopping, and repair or clean up their house.

B. They tell them stories and sing dance for them.

C. They cool, sew, and wash their clothes.

D. They take them to basketball games.

**2.** What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?

A. To learn things about their fathers.

B. To get to know thing about their fathers.

C. To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.

D. To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

**3.** Which activities are NOT available for the students at the clubs?

A. playing games

B. learning photography

C. going to interest places

D. watching films

**4.** Why do they use many students as volunteers? – Because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. they can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

B. they have a lot of free time.

C. they know how to do the work.

D. they are good at playing games and learning new things.

**5.** Where don't students often do volunteer work?

A. hospitals B. orphanages C. clubs D. homes for the elderly

Exercise 16. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.

**1.** The lakes/ are full/ rubbish. We should/ ask our friends/ clean them this Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** The hurricane/was terrible. Many houses/are destroyed/ many people became homeless.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** They are cold/ hungry. They have/ live/ the street this winter. We should ask people/help them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** We/ can cook meals/ bring them/ homeless people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** We can ask people/ donate warm clothes/ help them/ rebuild their houses,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Yesterday I/ go to school late because I/ miss the bus.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Do you like/ work with children/ or with elderly people?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** It's good/ donate blood because you/ can save people's lives.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** volunteers/ take/ responsibility/ make/ better/ world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** you/ think/ how/ can/ we/ help/ elderly

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.

**1.** volunteer/in/community/make/difference.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** I /like/take/ part /volunteer/ work /because/1 /think/it /useful /meaningful *I* society.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** We / should / help / homeless / elderly / abandoned / children.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** I/volunteer/for/five/years.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Last week / my class / volunteer / clean / streets.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** I / feel / more / confident / after / participate / volunteer / work.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** My brother / ever / donate / blood / three times / before.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** Every year / we / collect / old *I* books / clothes *I* help / poor / children / mountainous areas.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** We/ raise/ fund/ homeless/ poor children/ Ha Noi.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** They/ provide/ evening/ class/ disable/ children.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS  I. VOCABULARY | | | |
| Word | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| anthem | n | /ˈænθəm/ | Quốc ca |
| Ex: The Vietnamese anthem was played at the opening and closing ceremonies. *(Quốc ca Việt Nam đã được vang lên trong lễ khai mạc và bế mạc.)* | | | |
| character | n | /ˈkærəktə(r)/ | nhân vật |
| Ex: The main character in the film is a Hollywood star. *(Nhân vật chính trong phim là một ngôi sao Hollywood.)* | | | |
| compose | v | /kəmˈpəʊz/ | soạn, sáng tác, biên soạn |
| Ex: She began to compose at an early age. *(Cô ấy bắt đầu sáng tác từ khi còn nhỏ.)* | | | |
| composer | n | /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ | nhạc sỹ, nhà soạn nhạc |
| Ex: The composer expresses his sorrow in his music. *(Nhạc sĩ thể hiện nỗi buồn của mình trong bản nhạc của anh ấy.)* | | | |
| concert | n | /ˈkɒnsət/ | buổi hòa nhạc |
| Ex: Tickets for this concert have been over-subscribed. *(Vé cho buổi hòa nhạc này đã được đăng ký vượt mức giới hạn.)* | | | |
| control | v | /kənˈtrəʊl/ | điều khiển, kiểm soát |
| Ex: You must learn to control your temper. *(Bạn phải học cách kiểm soát tính khí nóng nảy của mình.)* | | | |
| country music | n | /ˈkʌntri mjuːzɪk/ | nhạc đồng quê |
| Ex: My father enjoys listening country music. *(Bố của tôi thích nghe nhạc đồng quê.)* | | | |
| exhibition | n | /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/ | buổi triển lãm |
| Ex: Have you seen the Picasso exhibition? *(Bạn đã xem triển lãm Picasso chưa?)* | | | |
| folk music | n | /ˈfəʊk mjuːzɪk/ | nhạc dân gian, nhạc truyền thống |
| Ex: I'm really into folk music. *(Tôi thực sự thích âm nhạc dân gian.)* | | | |
| gallery | n | /ˈɡæləri/ | phòng trưng bày tranh |
| Ex: Her pictures are disposed around the gallery. *(Những bức tranh của cô ấy được bày biện xung quanh phòng trưng bày tranh.)* | | | |
| musical instrument | n | /ˌmjuːzɪkl ˈɪnstrəmənt/ | nhạc cụ |
| Ex: You should learn to play a musical instrument. *(Bạn nên học chơi một loại nhạc cụ.)* | | | |
| originate | v | /əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/ | bắt nguồn từ, xuất phát từ |
| Ex: A lot of medicines originate from tropical plants. *(Rất nhiều loại thuốc có nguồn gốc từ thực vật nhiệt đới.)* | | | |
| perform | v | /pəˈfɔːm/ | biểu diễn, trình diễn |
| Ex: I'm looking forward to seeing you perform. *(Tôi rất mong được xem bạn biểu diễn.)* | | | |
| photography | n | /fəˈtɒɡrəfi/ | nhiếp ảnh |
| Ex: Her hobbies include hiking and photography. *(Sở thích của cô bao gồm đi bộ đường dài và nhiếp ảnh.)* | | | |
| portrait | n | ˈpɔːtreɪt/ | chân dung |
| Ex: He had his portrait painted in uniform. *(Anh ấy đã vẽ chân dung của mình trong bộ đồng phục.)* | | | |
| prefer | v | /prɪˈfɜː(r)/ | thích hơn |
| Ex: I much prefer jazz to rock music. *(Tôi thích nhạc jazz hơn nhạc rock.)* | | | |
| puppet | n | /ˈpʌpɪt/ | con rối |
| Ex: We took the children to a puppet show. *(Chúng tôi đưa bọn trẻ đến xem một buổi biểu diễn múa rối.)* | | | |
| sculpture | n | /ˈskʌlptʃə(r)/ | điêu khắc, tác phẩm điêu khắc |
| Ex. Sculpture is a tangible art form. *(Điêu khắc là một loại hình nghệ thuật hữu hình.)* | | | |
| water puppetry | n | /ˈwɔːtə(r) ˈpʌpɪtri/ | múa rối nước |
| Ex: Water Puppetry originated from the Red River Delta of Viet Nam in the tenth century. *(Múa rối nước có nguồn gốc từ đồng bằng sông Hồng Việt Nam từ thế kỷ thứ X.)* | | | |

\* Some common musical instruments (Tên một số loại nhạc cụ phổ biến)

Piano n /piˈænəʊ/ dương cầm

Saxophone n /ˈsæksəfəʊn/ kèn sắc-xô-phôn

Trombone n /trɒmˈbəʊn/ kèn trôm-bôn

Trumpet n ˈtrʌmpɪt/ kèm trum-pet

Violin n /ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/ vĩ cầm

Drum n /drʌm/ trống

Guitar n /ɡɪˈtɑː(r)/ đàn ghi ta

Gong n /ɡɒŋ/ cồng, chiêng

Flute n /fluːt/ sáo

Organ n /ˈɔːɡən/ đàn organ

Harmonica n /hɑːˈmɒnɪkə/ kèn ác-mô-cica

Harp n /hɑːp/ đàn hạc

II. WORD FORM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
| character (n) | nhân vật | characteristic (adj) | characteristically (adv) |
| characterful (adj) | characterize (v) |
| characterless (adj) |  |
| control (v) | kiểm soát, điều khiển | controllable (adj) | controlled (adj) |
| exhibition (n) | cuộc triển lãm | exhibitionist (n) | exhibitionism (n) |
| originate (v) | bắt nguồn, xuất phát từ | origination (n) | original (adj) |
| originator (n) | originally (adv) |
| perform (v) | biểu diễn, trình diễn | performance (n) | performer (n) |
| **photography (n)** | nhiếp ảnh | photographic (adj) | photographically (adv) |
| photograph (n, v) | photographer (n) |
| puppet (n) | con rối | puppeteer (n) | puppetry (n) |

III. GRAMMAR

❄ COMPARISONS (CẤU TRÚC SO SÁNH)

1. So sánh giống nhau: (NOT) AS ... AS, THE SAME AS, LIKE

✓ as ... as: bằng

S + be/V + as + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... có tính chất gì đó tương đương nhau

E.g

• She is as tall as me.

*(Cô ấy cao bằng tôi)*

• He is as intelligent as his brother.

*(Anh ấy thông minh như anh trai anh ấy)*

✓ not as ... as/ not so ... as: không bằng

S + be/V + not as/so + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

E.g

• She isn't as tall as me.

(Cô *ấy không cao bằng tôi.)*

• She isn't as careful as her sister.

*(Cô ấy không cẩn thận bồng chị gái của cô ấy.)*

• Lan doesn't work so hard as me.

*(Lan không làm việc chăm chỉ bằng tôi.)*

• My mother is not so strong as my father.

*(Mẹ tôi không khỏe mạnh bằng bố tôi.)*

✓ the same... as: giống với

S + V + the same + N + as + O

- Được dùng nói về 2 vật, việc giống hệt nhau.

E.g

• She is the same height as me.

*(Cô ấy có chiều cao như tôi.)*

• My son is the same age as yours.

*(Con trai tôi cùng tuổi với con cậu.)*

✓ like: giống với

S + V + like + N/O

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người hoặc vật hao hao giống nhau.

E.g

• She looks like her mother.

*(Cô ấy trông giống với mẹ của cô ấy.)*

• Like my mother, I'm good at cooking.

*(Giống với mẹ của tôi, tôi nấu ăn rất ngon.)*

✓ So sánh khác nhau: DIFFERENT FROM

S1 + to be + different from + S2

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... khác nhau ở một mặt nào đó.

E.g

• Schools in a big city are different from schools in the countryside.

*(Các trường học ở thành phố lớn khác với các trường học ở nông thôn.)*

• His house is different from mine.

*(Ngôi nhà của anh ấy khác ngôi nhà của tôi.)*

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

## 1. Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/ và âm /ʒ/

\* Âm /ʃ/

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/ʃ/** là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng ***không rung.*** Âm này được sử dụng như khi bạn bảo người khác yên lặng (Sh!)  E.g. show, sugar, push, ... | Pronunciation | Consonant sound - Phụ âm /ʃ/ - Tieng Anh AZ |

**\* Âm /ʒ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /ʒ/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Cách đọc âm này như âm /ʃ**/** tuy nhiên ta đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng ***rung.*** | Bài 30 - Consonant /ʒ/ (Phụ âm /ʒ/) » Phát âm tiếng Anh cơ bản - Phát âm  tiếng Anh - Học phát âm tiếng Anh » Phát âm tiếng Anh - |

**2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

**\* Âm /ʃ/**

🗶 "c" được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| special | adj | /ˈspeʃl/ | đặc biệt |
| ancient | adj | /ˈeɪnʃənt/ | cổ xưa |
| ocean | n | /ˈəʊʃn/ | đại dương |

🗶 "s" phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| ensure | v | /ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/ | đảm bảo |
| insure | v | /ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/ | bảo hiểm |
| pressure | n | /ˈpreʃə(r)/ | áp lực, sức ép |
| insurance | n | /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ | sự bảo hiểm |

🗶 "t" phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| nation | n | /ˈneɪʃn/ | quốc gia |
| intention | n | /ɪnˈtenʃn/ | ý định |
| ambitious | adj | /æmˈbɪʃəs/ | tham vọng |
| potential | adj | /pa’tenjl/ | tiềm năng |

🗶 Lưu ý: "x"có thể được phát âm là /kʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| anxious | adj | /ˈæŋkʃəs/ | lo âu |
| luxury | n | /ˈlʌkʃəri/ | sự sang trọng |

🗶 "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| machine | n | /məˈʃiːn/ | máy móc |
| chemise | n | /ʃəˈmiːz/ | áo lót |
| chassis | n | /ˈʃæsi/ | khung, gầm xe |
| chagrin | n | /ˈʃæɡrɪn/ | chán nản, thất vọng |

🗶 "sh'' luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| shake | v | /ʃeɪk/ | lắc, rũ |
| shall | v | /ʃəl/ | sẽ, phải |
| sharp | adj | /ʃɑːp/ | nhọn, sắc |
| shear | v | /ʃɪə(r)/ | xén, tỉa |

\* Âm /ʒ/

🗶 "g" được phát âm là /ʒ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| massage | n | /ˈmæsɑːʒ/ | xoa bóp |
| mirage | n | /ˈmɪrɑːʒ/ | ảo vọng |

🗶 "s"được phát âm là /ʒ/ khi đi sau nó là nguyên âm và đứng trước *u, ia, io*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| usual | adj | /ˈjuːʒuəl/ | thông thường |
| pleasure | n | /ˈpleʒə(r)/ | thú vui |
| measure | n | /ˈmeʒə(r)/ | đo lường, thước đo |
| erasure | n | /ɪˈreɪʒə(r)/ | sự xóa bỏ |
| division | n | /dɪˈvɪʒn/ | sự phân chia |
| conclusion | n | /kənˈkluːʒn/ | sự tóm lại, tổng kết |
| erosion | n | /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ | sự xói mòn |
| explosion | n | /ɪkˈspləʊʒn/ | tiếng nổ, sự nổ |

🗶 "t" được phát âm là /ʒ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| equation | n | /ɪˈkweɪʒn/ | phương trình |

**V. PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. collection B. tradition C. exhibition D. question

**2.** A. version B. pleasure C. usual D. design

**3.** A. closure B. sure C. pleasure D. leisure

**4.** A. ocean B. concert C. musician D. official

**5.** A. so B. expensive C. saxophone D. music

**6.** A. treasure B. closure C. exposure D. ensure

**7.** A. happy B. hard C. similarity D. talent

**8.** A. chorus B. brochure C. machine D. chef

**9.** A. treasure B. vision C. discussion D. decision

**10.** A. exhibition B. action C. question D. tradition

**Exercise 2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.**

**1.** A. gallery B. musician C. recently D. excellent

**2.** A. fantastic B. museum C. colourful D. melodic

**3.** A. necessity B. definitely C. traditional D. curriculum

**4.** A. perform B. painting C. concert D. cello

**5.** A. national B. festival C. saxophone D. violin

**6.** A. industry B. tornado C. natural D. injury

**7.** A. geography B. electronic C. scientific D. preparation

**8.** A. patient B. humour C. deny D. friendly

**9.** A. worried B. reserved C. polite D. arrive

**10.** A. mathematics B. economics C. politics D. automatics

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **comedian** | **pianist** | **actress** | **drum** | **composer** |
| **singer** | **musician** | **poet** | **clown** | **artist** |

**1.** They danced to the beat of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** *Truyen Kieu* is written by the great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nguyen Du.

**3.** Celine Dion is a Canadian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She sang the song *My heart will go on.*

**4.** Mozart was an Austrian classical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He wrote over 600 pieces of music.

**5.** Every joke the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made was greeted with gales of laughter.

**6.** Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dang Thai Son studied piano in Moscow.

**7.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is playing some sad tune on his saxophone.

**8.** This young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is currently exhibiting his work at the gallery.

**9.** American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Selena Gomez starred in the film *Another Cinderella Story.*

**10.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wears funny clothes, has a painted face, and makes people laugh by performing tricks.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| play | dance | exhibit | sing | draw |
| perform | take | paint | act | compose |

**1.** Who was she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with at the party last night?

**2.** Mozart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his first piece of music when he was five years old.

**3.** She usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in water colour.

**4.** We all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 'Happy Birthday' to her.

**5.** Most pupils learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a musical instrument.

**6.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many of his works at our gallery so far.

**7.** Rosie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an elephant and coloured it in.

**8.** My brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photos of the nature and landscape.

**9.** The band \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live at the Central Park tomorrow.

**10.** Ellis Pike was chosen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the part of the lawyer in the film.

Exercise 5. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| exhibition | popular | instruments | singer | theatre |
| classic | pleasure | dancer | language | artists |

**1.** Kiri Te Kanawa is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from New Zealand.

**2.** William Shakespeare was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Picasso was one of the greatest and most influential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 20thcentury.

**4.** I'd far rather go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than watch a video.

**5.** My brother can play a variety of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Last week I came to see a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the farmer's lives.

**7.** Piano is more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than viola.

**8.** Titanic is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movie by James Cameron.

**9.** It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his to become a musician.

**10.** He's a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Royal Ballet.

Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this film are very famous. (character)

**2.** The government is trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spending. (control)

**3.** The photographs will be on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the end of the month. (exhibit)

**4.** The gardens have recently been restored to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glory. (originate)

**5.** This was a very impressive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the young player. (perform)

**6.** She's a professional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (photograph)

**7.** We took the children to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ show. (puppetry)

**8.** "What's your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colour?" - "Green." (favour)

**9.** He is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I usually hear some of his wonderful songs when I relax. (music)

**10.** English is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects for students to learn. (compel)

**11.** The school was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very small. (originate)

**12.** She played the piano and sang this song\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I couldn't stop watching her performance. (art)

**13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the art of taking and processing photographs. (photograph)

**14.** Avatar is probably the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen! (bad)

**15.** The DAN BAU is a Vietnamese traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instrument. (music)

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentence using the structure "as ... as" and start by the given words.

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

🡪 I'm not

**2.** My salary is high, but yours is higher.

🡪 My salary isn't

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

🡪 You don't know

**4.** It's still cold, but it was colder yesterday.

🡪 It isn't

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

🡪 I don't

**6.** Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.

🡪 Our neighbours haven't

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

🡪 I wasn't

**8.** I know them better than you do.

🡪 You don't

**9.** There are fewer people at this meeting than at the last one.

🡪 There aren't

**10.** I go out less than I used to.

🡪 I don't

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using the structure "the same ... as" and the noun in the brackets.

**1.** My sister has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (height)

**2.** Jim pursues \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane. (hobby)

**3.** My best friend is at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (age)

**4.** My friends went to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (movie)

**5.** This musician plays \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (musical instrument)

**6.** Critics say that this painter has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that one. (style)

**7.** My brother is interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (subject)

**8.** This class has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that one. (number of students)

**9.** Anne bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday. (dress)

**10.** She cut her hair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine. (length)

**11.** My best friend likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my brother. (books)

**12.** I bought my car at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hers. (price)

**13.** My mother likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. (TV programs)

**14.** He had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a famous actor. (appearance)

**15.** He puts on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usual. (old coat).

Exercise 9. Complete the second sentence using the word in brackets.

**1.** Cycling is faster than walking. (as)

🡪 Walking

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

🡪 This tea

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

🡪 Health

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

🡪 His new guitar

**5.** Everest is higher than K2. (as)

🡪 K2

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

🡪 Oil painting

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

🡪 Today's exam

**8.** Your idea is different from mine. (as)

🡪 Your idea

Exercise 10. Rewrite each of the following sentences using *"different from"* or *“the same as".*

**1.** Their results and our results are different.

*Their results are different from our results.*

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

*The price ofthe scarfjs the same Qi the price ofthe gloves.*

**3.** This house and your last house are different.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Jane and her sister are very different.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** This cake and that cake taste the same.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Food in San Francisco and food in New Orleans are different.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** His shoes and my shoes are the same.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** American English and British English are slightly different.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** People say I and my mother look just the same.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

**1.** He is very good at drawing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He often draws his parents and friends.

A. crayons B. landmarks C. galleries D. portraits

**2.** She can play some musical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as guitar, piano and cello.

A. instruments B. paintbrushes C. opera D. microphones

**3.** He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a photographer. He likes photos very much.

A. plays/drawing B. writes/taking C. works/taking D. works/drawing

**4.** Physical education, music and art are the subjects in the secondary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam.

A. curriculum B. necessity C. consideration D. importance

**5.** Do you know the national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Viet Nam? -Yes. It's Tien Quan Ca.

A. composer B. anthem C. academic D. music

**6.** Some people should take notice of the main content in the discussion. They just talk about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things.

A. suitable B. central C. unimportant D. necessary

**7.** The puppeteers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the puppets by their strings.

A. controlling B. visiting C. appearing D. enjoying

**8.** She's looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to receiving the letter from her mother.

A. on B. forward C. up D. for

**9.** Your paintings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his.

A. as beautiful so B. as beautiful as C. more beautiful as D. so beautiful than

10. Her paintbrushes are so old. Hers are yours.

A. as not new as B. not as new like C. not as new as D. not as new than

**11.** His knowledge of history of art is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ours.

A. the same as B. very same as C. like same as D. more same as

**12.** Their kind of music is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. different with B. so different to C. as different than D. different from

**13.** Some people think the band's rock and roll songs are very lively. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of their gentle old songs.

A. the same as B. different from C. not as far as D. as much as

**14.** I love dancing, and my sister loves it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. so B. too C. neither D. either

**15.** No one else in the class plays the guitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John.

A. as well B. as far as C. so well as D. as soon as

**Exercise 12*.* Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.**

**1.** She's interested (A) in photographer (B) because she wants to take (C) a lot of beautiful photos (D) of life.

**2.** The band would like to (A) share their interest (B) in music to (C) their fans by singing (D) good songs in their concert.

**3.** Water puppetry (A) is one (B) of the most unigue (C) and traditional artist (D) forms in Viet Nam.

**4.** She thinks (A) her younger (B) brother plays (C) the piano as good (D) as she does.

**5.** Some people say (A) that the melody (B) of classical (C) music isn't more (D) quick as hip-hop.

**6.** My hobby isn't quite different with (A) your hobby (B), so I think we can (C) become close (D) friends.

**7.** She doesn't (A) like going (B) to cinema, and (C) her sister doesn't, too (D).

**8.** I think (A) your idea is (B) quite (C) different as (D) mine.

**9.** Uncle Jimmy came to (A) stay with us (B) last month; it is (C) very nice (D).

**10.** I have travelled (A) a lot, but (B) I have never been (C) in (D) the USA.

**Exercise 13. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **leaving** | **however** | **most** | **was** | **lived** |
| **made** | **the** | **in** | **much** | **wrote** |

One of the first novels in the history of literature (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ written in England in 1719. It was Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London in the family of a rich man. When Daniel was a schoolboy, be began to write stories. After (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school, he worked in his father's shop and (**4**) articles for newspapers. Defoe visited many countries and met many people. That helped him (**5**) in his writings.

In 1719, when Defoe was sixty years old, he wrote the novel Robinson Crusoe which (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him famous. Defoe used in his book a true story about a sailor who (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on an island for four years. Robinson Crusoe in Defoes novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. People liked (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ novel in England and in many other countries, Daniel Defoe wrote other books. (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his novel Robison Crusoe was the (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ famous. Defoe was not a rich man when he died in 1731.

Exercise 14. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

Have you ever seen the film *School of Rock?* It's about a rock musician who became a teacher. The film is based on a real music school which is run by Paul Green. Paul Green started the first *School of Rock* in 1998 in Philadelphia in the USA. He gave students rock music lessons after school, but he wanted to do more. Now he gives them the chance to play in rock concerts. "Some of our students have never played in front of a real audience before. We teach them how to do it." he says. He has already taught hundreds of young people to be rock performers, and now there are 30 schools of rock in different towns in the USA.

**1.** How many students has Paul Green taught?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** How many schools of rock are there in the USA?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** When did Paul Green start his first rock school?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** What is the film *School of Rock* about?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** What does he teach his students to do?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 15. Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the sentence above.

**1.** This room is larger than the one at the end of the corridor of the art gallery.

🡪 The room at the end of the corridor of the art gallery is not

**2.** I think action films are more exciting than romance films.

🡪 In my opinion, romance films are not

**3.** Salvador Dali's paintings are different from Picasso's paintings.

🡪 Picasso's paintings are not

**4.** I am interested in comic books, and my brother is also interested in comic books.

🡪 I am interested in comic books, and my brother is

**5.** My mother doesn't like thrillers. I don't like them.

🡪 My mother doesn't like thrillers, and I don't

**6.** She takes photographs and collects coins as hobbies.

🡪 Her hobbies are

**7.** "Chèo" or "Cải lương" are considered some kinds of traditional opera in Viet Nam.

🡪 Viet Nam has some kinds of

**8.** My sister sings better than me.

🡪 I don't sing

**9.** Ballets and modern dance are quite different.

🡪 Ballets and modern dance are not

**10.** The project was shorter than we thought at first.

🡪 The project was not as

Exercise 16. Write complete sentences basing on the given words.

**1.** This/ painting/ is/ made/ traditional paper/ with/ natural colours.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** I / see/ interesting/ portraits/ art gallery/ last week.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Piano/ be / much/ heavy / than /other / instruments.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Which/ musical/ instrument/ you / have?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Who/ compose/ this/ song?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** villagers/ not be/ friendly/ they /be/ years/ ago.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** This/film/ not/ long / film/1 /watch/yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** Classical/ music/ not/ interesting / rock music.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** I/ never/watch/dramas/theatre.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 5. FOOD AND DRINK  I. VOCABULARY | | | |
| Word | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| beef | n | /biːf/ | thịt bò |
| Ex: I have beef steak for dinner. *(Tôi ăn món bò bít tết cho bữa tối.)* | | | |
| butter | n | /ˈbʌtə(r)/ | bơ |
| Ex: Fry the onions and beef in butter. *(Chiên hành tây và thịt bò trong bơ.)* | | | |
| dish | n | /dɪʃ/ | món ăn, cái đĩa |
| Ex: The meat should be finely diced for this dish. *(Thịt nên được thái hạt lựu cho món ăn này.)* | | | |
| eel | n | /iːl/ | con lươn |
| Ex: Eel soup is my favorite food. (Xúp lươn là món ăn yêu thích của tôi.) | | | |
| flour | n | /ˈflaʊə(r)/ | bột mì |
| Ex: Blend together the eggs, sugar and flour. *(Trộn trứng, đường và bột mì với nhau.)* | | | |
| fried | adj | /fraɪd/ | được chiên, được rán |
| Ex: There is a smell of fried chicken in this room. *(Có mùi gà rán trong phòng này.)* | | | |
| green tea | n | /ˌɡriːn ˈtiː/ | trà xanh |
| Ex: I feel like a cup of the green tea. *(Tôi muốn uống một tách trà xanh.)* | | | |
| ingredient | n | /ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/ | thành phần (nguyên liệu để nấu ăn) |
| Ex: Mix all the ingredients in a bowl. *(Trộn tất cả các thành phần trong một cái bát.)* | | | |
| juice | n | /dʒuːs/ | nước ép (rau, củ, quả) |
| Ex: Would you like a drink of juice? *(Bạn có muốn uống nước trái cây không?)* | | | |
| lemondade | n | /ˌleməˈneɪd/ | nước chanh |
| Ex: She tasted her lemonade, then added more sugar. *(Cô ấy nếm thử nước chanh của mình, sau đó cho thêm đường.)* | | | |
| mineral water | n | /ˈmɪnərəl wɔːtə(r)/ | nước khoáng |
| Ex: You should drink at least 2 litres of mineral water a day. *(Bạn nên uống ít nhất 2 lít nước khoáng mỗi ngày.)* | | | |
| noodle | n | /ˈnuːdl/ | mì, bún, miến, phở, bánh đá |
| Ex: Would you like a chicken noodle soup? *(Bạn có muốn ăn một bát mì gà không?)* | | | |
| omelette | n | /ˈɒmlət/ | trứng tráng |
| Ex: Making an omelette is easy. *(Làm một món trứng tráng rất dễ dàng.)* | | | |
| onion | n | /ˈʌnjən/ | hành |
| Ex: The soup has a savor of onion. *(Món súp có vị thơm của hành.)* | | | |
| pancake | n | /ˈpænkeɪk/ | bán kếp |
| Ex: Can you teach me how to make a pancake? *(Cậu có thể dạy tớ cách làm bánh kếp được không?)* | | | |
| pepper | n | /ˈpepə(r)/ | hạt tiêu |
| Ex: He put some pepper on his steak. *(Anh ấy cho một ít hạt tiêu vào miếng bít tết của mình.)* | | | |
| pie | n | /paɪ/ | bánh nướng, bánh hấp |
| Ex: Would you like another piece of apple pie? *(Bạn có muốn một miếng bánh táo khác không?)* | | | |
| pork | n | /pɔːk/ | thịt lợn |
| Ex: We dined on a chicken, pork and fresh vegetables. *(Chúng tôi ăn tối với thịt gà, thịt lợn và rau tươi.)* | | | |
| recipe | n | ˈresəpi/ | công thức làm món ăn |
| Ex: I tried some recipes from this book. *(Tôi đã thử một số công thức nấu ăn từ cuốn sách này.)* | | | |
| roast | adj | /rəʊst/ | được quay, nướng |
| Ex: The smell of roast meat came from the kitchen. *(Mùi thịt nướng tỏa ra từ bếp.)* | | | |
| salt | n | /sɔːlt/ | muối |
| Ex: Add some salt to the soup. *(Thêm chút muối vào món xúp.)* | | | |
| sauce | n | /sɔːs/ | nước chấm, nước sốt |
| Ex: Pour the sauce over the pasta and serve immediately. *(Đổ nước sốt lên mì và phục vụ ngay.)* | | | |
| shrimp | n | /ʃrɪmp/ | con tôm |
| Ex: Grilled shrimp is my favorite food. *(Tôm nướng là món ăn yêu thích của tôi.)* | | | |
| soup | n | /suːp/ | xúp, canh, cháo |
| Ex: She ordered a chicken soup. *(Cô ấy gọi một bát cháo gà.)* | | | |
| spring roll | n | /ˌsprɪŋ ˈrəʊl/ | nem rán |
| Ex: Spring roll is a speciality in Vietnam. *(Nem rán là một đặc sản của Việt Nam.)* | | | |
| tablespoon | n | /ˈteɪblspuːn/ | muỗng/thìa canh |
| Ex: Heat one tablespoon of oil in a saucepan. *(Đun nóng một thìa canh dầu trong chảo.)* | | | |
| teaspoon | n | /ˈtiːspuːn/ | muỗng/thìa cà phê |
| Ex: Add two teaspoons of salt. *(Thêm hai thìa muối.)* | | | |
| toast | n | /təʊst/ | bánh mì nướng |
| Ex: I ate two slices of toast. *(Tôi đã ăn hai lát bánh mì nướng.)* | | | |

**\* Some common dishes and adjectives to describe food (Một vài món ăn phổ biến và các tính từ miêu tả món ăn)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| round glutinous rice cake | n | /raʊnd ˈgluːtɪnəs raɪs keɪk/ | bánh dầy |
| shrimp in batter | n | /ʃrɪmp ɪn ˈbætə/ | bánh tôm |
| young rice cake | n | /jʌŋ raɪs keɪk/ | bánh cốm |
| stuffed sticky rice ball | n | /stʌft ˈstɪki raɪs bɔːl/ | bánh trôi |
| steamed wheat flour cake | n | /stiːmd wiːt ˈflaʊə keɪk/ | bánh bao |
| rice noodles | n | /raɪs ˈnuːdlz/ | bún |
| beef rice noodles | n | /biːf raɪs ˈnuːdlz/ | bún bò |
| grilled meat rice noodles | n | /grɪld miːt raɪs ˈnuːdlz/ | bún chả |
| crab rice noodles | n | /kræb raɪs ˈnuːdlz/ | bún riêu cua |
| steamed sticky rice | n | /stiːmd ˈstɪki raɪs/ | xôi |
| tofu | n | /ˈtəʊfuː/ | đậu phụ |
| delicious | adj | /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ | ngon |
| fragrant | adj | /ˈfreɪɡrənt/ | thơm |
| sweet | adj | /swiːt/ | ngọt |
| sour | adj | /ˈsaʊə(r)/ | chua |
| spicy | adj | /ˈspaɪsi/ | cay |
| bitter | adj | /ˈbɪtə(r)/ | đắng |
| salty | adj | /ˈsɔːlti/ | mặn |
| tasty | adj | /ˈteɪsti/ | ngon, có hương vị |

II. WORD FORM

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
| beef (n) | thịt bò | beef (v) | |
| butter (n) | bơ | butter (v) | |
| dish (n) | món ăn, cái đĩa | dish (v) | |
| lemonade (n) | nước chanh | lemon (n) | lemon (adj) |
| roast (adj) | được quay, nướng | roast (v) | roast (n) |
| salt (n) | muối | salty (adj) | salt (adj) |
| saltwater (n) | |
| sweet (adj) | ngọt | sweet (n) | sweetly (adv) |
| sweeten (v) | |
| spicy (adj) | cay | spice (v) | spiciness (n) |
| bitter (adj) | đắng | bitterly (adv) | bitterness (n) |
| juice (n) | nước ép (rau, củ, quả) | juicy (adj) | juicer (n) |

III. GRAMMAR

**I. SOME, A LOT OF, LOTS OF**

**☞** *Some* (một vài), *a lot of* (nhiều), *lots* of (nhiều) được dùng trước cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được đề chỉ số lượng.

**a. Some**

***- Some*** được dùng **trước** các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều trong câu khẳng định.

**E.g**

**•** There is some water in the bottle.

*(Có một ít nước trong lọ.)*

**•** There are some books on the desk.

*(Có một số sách trên bàn.)*

**b. A lot of, lots of**

***- A lot of*** thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định. ***Lots of*** là cách nói khác của *a lot of.*

***- A lot of và lots* of** thường đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

**E.g**

**•** There's a lot of rain today.

*(Hôm nay mưa nhiều.)*

**•** A lot of students are studying in the library.

*(Nhiều học sinh đang học bài trong thư viện.)*

**•** There are lots of people here.

*(Có nhiều người ở đây.)*

**2. COUNTABLE NOUNS AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)**

**a. Countable noun (Danh từ đếm được)**

- Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc độc lập, riêng lẻ, tách rời có thể đếm được như một cái, một con, một vật...

- Có thể theo sau một số đếm (one, *two, three, ...) a/an* hoặc *some.*

- Danh từ đếm được có 2 dạng: số ít và số nhiều.

**E.g.** a friend (1 người bạn), two dogs (2 con chó), three sandwiches (3 cái bánh sandwich)

**🗹  *Cách chuyển một danh từ đếm được từ số ít sang số nhiều***

- Danh từ đếm được số ít thường được chuyển sang dạng số nhiều bằng cách thêm "s" hoặc"es" vào tận cùng của danh từ.

**E.g.** a pen 🡪 pens, a book 🡪 books, a tomato 🡪 tomatoes, a glass 🡪 glasses

☞ ***Lưu ý:***

Hầu hết cá danh từ khi chuyển sang số nhiều ta thêm "s" trừ một số trường hợp sau:

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -ch, -h, -s, -x, -o thì thêm "-es" vào cuối.

**E.g.** a class 🡪 classes, a box 🡪 boxes

- Danh từ co tận cùng là -y, khi sang số nhiều thì đổi "-y" thành "-i" và thêm"-es":

**E.g.** a candy 🡪 candies, one family 🡪 two families

- Nếu trước -y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -s bình thường:

**E.g.** a boy 🡪 boys, a key 🡪 keys, a toy 🡪 toys

- Danh từcó tận cùng là -f-fe, -ff thì bỏ đi và thêm "-ves" vào cuối.

**E.g.** a knife 🡪 knives, a half 🡪 halves, a shelf 🡪 shelves

**🗹 *Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:***

**E.g.** a chef 🡪 chefs, a chief 🡪 chiefs, a roof 🡪 roofs

- Và một số danh từ đặc biệt bất quy tắc

***Bảng danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Danh từ số ít** | **Danh từ số nhiều** | **Nghĩa của từ** |
| man | men | đàn ông |
| woman | women | phụ nữ |
| child | children | đứa trẻ |
| sheep | sheep | cừu |
| tooth | teeth | răng |
| foot | feet | bàn chân |
| bacterium | bacteria | vi khuẩn |
| fish | fish | cá |
| person | people | người |
| mouse | mice | chuột |

**b. Uncountable noun (Danh từ không đếm được)**

- Danh từ không đếm được là những từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc không thể đếm được như chất liệu, chất lỏng, danh từ trừu tượng.

**E.g.** water (nước), sugar (đường), nature (thiên nhiên), weather (thời tiết), money (tiền)...

- Danh từ không đếm được không có dạng số nhiều.

- Có thể theo sau *some,* tuy nhiên không thể theo sau *a/an* hoặc một số đếm.

☞ Danh từ không đếm được được chia làm 5 nhóm điển hình như sau:

*- Danh từ chỉ đồ ăn:*

**E.g.** food (đổ ăn), meat (thịt), water (nước), rice (gạo), sugar (đường), …

*- Danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng:*

**E.g.** help (sựgiúp đỡ),fun (niềm vui), information (thông tin), knowledge (kiến thức), patience (sự kiên trì),...

*- Danh từ chỉ lĩnh vực, môn học:*

**E.g.** Mathematics (mônToán), Ethics (Đạođức học), Music (Âm nhạc), History (Lịch sử), Grammar (Ngữ pháp),...

*- Danh từ chỉ hiện tượng tự nhiên:*

**E.g.** thunder (sấm), snow (tuyết), heat (nhiệt độ), wind (gió), light (ánh sáng), ...

*- Danh từ chỉ hoạt động:*

**E.g.** swimming (bơi), walking (đi bộ), reading (đọc), cooking (nấu ăn), sleeping (ngủ), ...

***\* Một số danh từ không đếm được thường gặp***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bread: bánh mì | beer: bia | soap: xà phòng | stone: đá |
| cream: kem | dust: bụi | wine: rượu vang | wood: gỗ |
| gold: vàng | ice: đá | coffee: cà phê | luggage: hành lí |
| paper: giấy | sand: cát | glass: thủy tinh | furniture: đổ nội thất |
| tea: trà xanh | water: nước | oil: dầu ăn | weather: thời tiết |

**3. "HOW MUCH" AND "HOW MANY"**

**☞** Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng HOW MUCH và HOW MANY

***a. How many***

**Cách dùng:** Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

**Cấu trúc cơ bản**

Câu hỏi: How many + noun-s/es + are there?

Trả lời: There is a/an/one + noun.

There are + số lượng + noun-s/es.

**E.g**

**•** How many eggs are there in the fridge? *(Có bao nhiêu quả trứng trong tủ lạnh?)*

There are five. *(Có 5 quả.)*

**•** How many books are there on the table? *(Có bao nhiêu cuốn sách ở trên bàn?)*

There are 50 books. *(Có 50 cuốn.)*

***b. How much***

**Cách dùng:** Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

**Cấu trúc cơ bản**

How much + uncountable N+ ...?

**E.g**

**•** How much water do you drink every day? *(Bạn uống bao nhiêu nước mỗi ngày?)*

Two litres. *(2 lít)*

**•** How much cheese would you like to buy? *(Bạn cân mua bao nhiêu phô mai?)*

500 grams. *(500 gram nhé.)*

\* Ngoài ra, *how much* còn thường được dùng khi hỏi giá cả

**E.g.**

**•** How much is that shirt? *(Cái áo đó giá bao nhiêu tiền?)*

It's 100.000 dong. *(Nó có giá 100.000 đồng)*

**•** How much does this book cost? *(Cuốn sách này giá bao nhiêu tiền?)*

It's 50.000 dong. *(Nó có giá 50.000 đồng)*

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**1. Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/ và /ɔ:/**

**\* Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /ɒ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âmnày, mở rộng miệng, tròn môi. Mặt trước lưỡi của bạn hạ thấp xuống và phát âm ngắn. |  |

**\*Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /ɔ:/ là một nguyên âm dài. Nguyên âm này ở giữa âm nửa mở và âm mở đối với vị trí của lưỡi. Để phát âm âm này, ta tròn môi, đầu lưỡi hạ tháp và phát âm /ɔ:/. |  |

**2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

**\* Âm /ɒ/**

**🗶** "o" thường được phát âm là /ɒ/ trong một số trường hợp

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| dog | n | /dɒɡ/ | con chó |
| bottle | n | /ˈbɒtl/ | cái chai |
| bother | v | /ˈbɒðə(r)/ | làm phiền, quấy rầy |
| shot | n | /ʃɒt/ | đạn, viên đạn |
| lock | n | /lɒk/ | khóa |
| cot | n | /kɒt/ | cái lán, nhà tranh |
| pot | n | /pɒt/ | cái bình, lọ |
| shock | n | /ʃɒk/ | sự chấn động, sốc |
| top | n | /tɒp/ | đỉnh cao |
| box | n | /bɒks/ | cái hộp |
| block | n | /blɒk/ | khối, tảng |
| body | n | /ˈbɒdi/ | thân thể, thể xác |
| lot | n | /lɒt/ | nhiều |
| odd | adj | /ɒd/ | lặt vặt, linh tinh, lạ |
| hop | v | /hɒp/ | nhảy lò cò |
| comma | n | /'kɒmə/ | dấu phẩy |
| rob | v | /rɒb/ | ăn cướp, cướp đoạt |
| robbery | n | /ˈrɒbəri/ | vụ cướp |
| stop | v | /stɒp/ | dừng lại |

**\* Âm /ɔ:/**

**🗶** "a" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "ll".

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| tall | adj | /tɔːl/ | cao |
| call | n, v | /cɔːl/ | gọi, cuộc gọi |
| small | adj | /smɔːl/ | nhỏ, bé |
| fall | v | /fɔːl/ | rơi, ngã |

**🗶** "o" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có nhóm or + phụ âm:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| born | v | /bɔːn/ | sinh ra |
| fort | n | /fɔːt/ | pháo đài |
| horn | n | /hɔːn/ | còi xe |
| lord | n | /lɔːd/ | lãnh chúa |

**🗶** "au" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong một số trường hợp như:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| fault | n | /fɔːlt/ | lỗi lầm, điều sai lầm |
| launch | v | /lɔːntʃ/ | hạ thủy (một chiếc tàu) |
| audience | n | /ˈɔːdiəns/ | khán giả, người xem |
| daughter | n | /ˈdɔːtə(r)/ | con gái (trong gia đình) |

**🗶** "aw" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong từ có tận cùng là aw hay aw + phụ âm.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| law | n | /lɔː/ | luật pháp |
| bawl | v | /bɔːl/ | nói oang oang |
| dawn | n | /dɔːn/ | bình minh |
| crawl | v | /crɔːl/ | bò, bò lê |

**🗶** "oa"được phát âm là /ɔ:/ khi đứng trước "r":

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| board | n | /bɔːd/ | tấm ván, tấm bảng |
| soar | v | /sɔː/ | bay vút lên |
| oar | n | /ɔː(r)/ | mái chèo |
| roar | v | /rɔː(r)/ | gầm, rống |

**V. PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

**1.** A. wash B. warm C. wall D. walk

**2.** A. pan B. bag C. water D. add

**3.** A. sauce B. aunt C. caught D. daughter

**4.** A. document B. naughty C. audience D. water

**5.** A. one B. bottle C. coffee D. pot

**6.** A. morning B. what C. problem D. yogurt

**7.** A. talk B. salt C. sausage D. cause

**8.** A. pork B. flower C. cow D. flour

**9.** A. noodle B. food C. soon D. cook

**10.** A. apple B. fragrant C. fragile D. traffic

**Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **bottle** | **pot** | **shot** | **fault** | **launch** | **body** | **small** |
| **corpse** | **shock** | **law** | **call** | **tall** | **lot** | **oar** |
| **daughter** | **dawn** | **bawl** | **cot** | **robbery** | **roar** | **pond** |
| **bother** | **crawl** | **lock** | **box** | **stop** | **horn** | **dog** |
| **odd** | **born** | **soar** | **fall** | **lord** | **hop** | **board** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/ɒ/** | **/ɔ:/** |
|  |  |

**Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words/ phrases in the box under each photo.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **hamburger** | **round sticky rice cake** | **pizza** | **donut** |
| **steamed sticky rice** | **young rice cake** | **stuffed sticky rice balls** | **beef rice noodle** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 cách làm pizza hải sản phô mai bằng lò nướng và nồi chiên không dầu | ENG SUB] Cách nấu PHỞ BÒ thơm ngon chuẩn vị nhờ BÍ QUYẾT nước dùng |  Perfect Vietnamese Beef PHO - YouTube | Bánh hamburger rất ngon nhưng không tốt cho sức khỏe? Thử ngay 12 bí quyết  cực hay này nhé! - BlogAnChoi | Vietnamese glutinous rice ball recipe - How to make banh troi nuoc recipe -  YummY Vietnam |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** |
| The Legend of the Rice Cake | Banh Chung and Banh Giay - Lion Brand | Xoi Vietnam (Steamed Glutinous Rice) | Banh com – Young rice cake - Hanoi Tourism Department | 2 Cách làm bánh donut nướng và chiên ngon, đơn giản tại nhà |
| **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8.** |

**Exercise 4. Circle the correct words.**

**1.** She bought a *loaf/bowl/bar* of bread so we can make sandwiches.

**2.** We've already eaten a *tube/packet/slice* of biscuits!

**3.** Would you like a *bowl/piece/glass* of lemonade?

**4.** There is a *piece/carton/kilo* of milk in the fridge.

**5.** Could you cut me a smaller *slice/spoon/bunch* of ham?

**6.** You can have a *loaf/piece/pot* of cake after you've eaten your vegetables!

**7.** See round the grocer's for a *bottle/tin/tube* of sardines.

**8.** She ate a *glass/slice/bowl* of noodles yesterday morning.

**9.** Anna always eats a *slice/ bar/ loaf* of chocolate on her way to school.

**10.** He got a *can/piece/carton* of Coke from the fridge because he was thirsty.

**Exercise 5. Complete the instructions to make a basic French omelette with the verbs in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **beat** | **heat** | **server** | **place** | **pour** | **fold** |

(**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs, water, salt and pepper in a small bowl until blended. (**2**) butter in nonstick omelet pan. (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in egg mixture. Mixture should set immediately at edges. When top surface of eggs is thickened and no visible liquid egg remains, (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ filling, such as shredded cheese, finely chopped ham on one side of the omelet. (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ omelet in half with turner. With a quick flip of the wrist, turn pan and invert omelet onto plate. (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

**Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

**1.** There aren't any vegetables and fruits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We should go to the supermarket and buy them. (leave)

**2.** It was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I tried eating sticky rice at the first time. (taste)

**3.** My Grandma is cooking sweet soup \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I can't wait to enjoy it. (fragrant)

**4.** Viet Nam cuisine has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of unique foods from different areas. (variable)

**5.** I like Pho very much. Its broth is made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken bones or bones of cows. (stew)

**6.** The soup had a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taste . (salt)

**7.** She covered the cake with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sugar and whites of eggs. (mix)

**8.** Most children enjoy eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken and French fries. (fry)

**9.** The pineapple was sweet and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (juice)

**10.** Meats and fish are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used in all Vietnamese cooking. (common)

**Exercise 7. Fill in each blank with the correct word: *a /an /some/any.***

**1.** There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plum jam.

**2.** She'd like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apple.

**3.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas.

**4.** Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pork?

**5.** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beef noodles.

**6.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches for lunch.

**7.** Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water in fridge?

**8.** I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread for you.

**9.** He eats \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banana after his dinner.

**10.** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orange juice, please?

**11.** She wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples for her mother.

**12.** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast?

**13.** Can you bring me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water, please?

**14.** I don't want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the tea.

**15.** She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread for breakfast.

**Exercise 8. Fill in each blank with the correct word: *a /an /some/any.***

**1.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goldfish in the tank.

**2.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money in the pocket.

**3.** There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk left in the fridge.

**4.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plums in the basket.

**5.** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pears in the tree.

**6.** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the room.

**7.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room in the museum.

**8.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meat in the sandwich.

**9.** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buses at this time of the day.

**10.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures on the wall.

**11.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ egg in the frying pan.

**12.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snake in the forest.

**13.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cards in the box.

**14.** There is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheese in my house.

**15.** There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potato in the garden.

**Exercise 9. Fill in each blank with the correct word: *How much* or *How many.***

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beer is there in the fridge?

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Eggs do you want?

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages do you speak?

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are there in the class?

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days are there in a week?

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk do you drink every day?

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kilos of rice do you want?

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soda does she want?

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup is there in the fridge?

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes do you want?

**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages does your sister speak?

**12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys are there in her class?

**13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days are there in a month?

**14.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee do you drink every day?

**Exercise 10. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beef does she want?

A. How much B. how many C. how D. how long

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples do you want?

A. How often B. How many C. How much D. How

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges do you want? - A dozen.

A. How much B. How many C. How D. What

**4.** There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things to do here.

A. many B. much C. a lot D. little

**5.** We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

A. much B. alot C. many D. some

**6.** How much rice does she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. want B. wants C. wanting D. to want

**7.** How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples are there on the table?

A. many B. much C. some D. any

**8.** How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does the T-shirt cost?

A. many B. much’ C. some D. any

**9.** How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shoes?

A. do B. does C. are D. is

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much is a loaf of bread?

A. What B. Where C. When D. How

**11.** How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glasses of water do you drink in the morning?

A. many B. much C. some D. any

**12.** This dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 90,000 dong.

A. cost B. costs C. is costing D. costing

**13.** How much water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there in the glass?

A. be B. am C. is D. are

**14.** How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a kilo of rice?

A. be B.am C. is D. are

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books are there on the shelf?

A. Where B. What C. How much D. How many

**Exercise 11. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box. Add a, an before these noun in case of necessary.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **blood** | **key** | **decision** | **letter** | **question** | **music** |
| **electricity** | **accident** | **sugar** | **coat** | **biscuit** | **moment** |

**1.** It wasn't your fault. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Listen! Can you hear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**3.** I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** It's very warm today. Why are you wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**5.** Do you take in your coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**6.** Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**7.** Our lives would be very difficult without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** I didn't phone them. I wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead.

**9.** The heart pumps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the body.

**10.** Excuse me, but can I ask you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**11.** I'm not ready yet. Can you wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ please?

**12.** We can't delay much longer. We have to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

**Exercise 12. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

**1.** Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this dish?

A. to cook B. how to cook

C. cooking D. how to cooking

**2.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do I need to cook an omelette?

A. food B. material C. menu D. ingredients

**3.** In Viet Nam, spring rolls are served \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a family gathering or anniversary dinner.

A. most B. almost C. mostly D. most of

**4.** "What is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dish for breakfast?" - "lt's beef noodle soup."

A. favourite B. most C. best D. liking

**5.** How many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you eat every day?

A. orange B. milk C. apple D. apples

**6.** Cakes in Viet Nam are made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter, eggs, and flour.

A. in B. from C. of D. by

**7.** Lan's brother is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working at the Metropolitan Restaurant.

A. cooker B. cooking C. chief D. chef

**8.** What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink do you like most?

A. nation B. foreign C. foreigner D. favourite

**9.** "Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this new dish of noodle I have just cooked?"

A. like B. try C. drink D. make

**10.** The eel soup that your father has just cooked tastes very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. well B. best C. healthy D. delicious

**11.** There isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for dinner, so I have to go to the market.

A. some left B. any leaning

C. some leaving D. any left

**12.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.

A. snack B. fast food C. breakfast D. lunch

**13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is hot food that is quick to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant.

A. Hot food B. Fast food

C. Sandwiches D. Hamburgers

**14.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water should I put into the glass?

A. How B. How much

C. How many D.what

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes do you need to make the sauce?

A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How often

**Exercise 13. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.**

**1.** She added some cooking oil (A) into the frying (B) pan, and then put (C) the mixtures (D) of eggs into it.

**2.** The noodles (A) in a bowl of bun bo (B) are done (C) from the most delicious (D) rice.

**3.** They shouldn't (A) put a pinch and (B) sugar more because (C) the mixture of cakes is so sweet (D) now.

**4.** There are (A) some potato (B) and beef in the kitchen now, so we can cook (C) soup from (D) them.

**5.** There isn't some (A) fresh milk in the glass (B) bottle, so she thinks (C) someone has drunk (D) it all.

**6.** How (A) many banana (B) did you buy (C). Mom? - Three, my dear.

**7.** How many (A) pork does (B) your mother decide to cook (C) this food? - A (D) kilo.

**8.** The chef always cooks (A) eel soup very well (B), and we can't forget (C) its specially (D) taste.

**9.** He likes taking (A) photos and singing (B) very much, and (C) his brother doesn't like (D) them

**10.** The gardens (A) are looking (B) after the trees (C) and flowers very carefully (D).

**Exercise 14. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.**

The 25th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) that will take place in February 2003 comes at a (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time in the quest for sustainable fisheries. Meeting in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, world leaders (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vital role of marine fisheries to economic and food security and to biodiversity in general. Leaders established a number of fisheries commitments for the world community, (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a call "to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015."

The mission of FAO in the field of fisheries is to (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the worlds fisheries and aquaculture. Many of the issues (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the agenda for the 2003 COFI meeting will contribute directly to the goal of restoring depleted fish stocks and to (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other commitments.

If we are to fulfill these commitments, we must take (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ actions and set clear priorities. The most recent FAO statistics indicate that over 70 percent of fisheries are (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ overfished or are fished at their maximum capacity. In coming years, production from many key fisheries will likely decline. Demand for fisheries products, (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, will continue to increase. The prospect of this growing shortfall poses our greatest fisheries challenge today.

**1.** A. busy B. critical C. serious D. fine

**2.** A. declared B. claimed C. accepted D. acknowledged

**3.** A. giving B. making C. including D. containing

**4.** A. volume B. quantity C. amount D. yield

**5.** A. aid B. meet C. provide D. facilitate

**6.** A. on B. with C. in D. for

**7.** A. advancement B. advancing C. advanced D. advance

**8.** A. determined B. concentrated C. concerted D. focused

**9.** A. both B. or C. either D. neither

**10.** A. however B. consequently C. so D. therefore

**Exercise 15. Read the passage carefully, and then do the following tasks.**

**The Healthy Eating Diet**

Healthy eating is about feeling great and having more energy. If you choose the right foods, your healthy diet will be a tasty diet, too. You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods, but too much sugar and salt is bad for your body.

Dairy products like milk, cheese, and yoghurt are great because they contain calcium and keep your teeth and bones healthy. You should choose low-fat dairy products.

Meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts are important, too. They keep our bodies healthy and they give US energy to work and play.

Whole grains are an important part of every meal. If you eat lots of whole grains, you will have a healthy heart. Whole grains are in bread, cereal, pasta, and rice. Dark bread and brown rice are great sources of whole grains.

Fruit and vegetables are the most important part of a healthy diet. They are low in calories and full of vitamins. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables with every meal, and as snacks during the day. Fruit and vegetables with darker colours have more vitamins.

**1.** What does the healthy eating diet help you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** What can you also enjoy when you have a healthy eating diet?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Why are dairy products good for your health?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** What is the function of meat, fish, eggs, beans and nuts?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Why are whole grains an important part of every meal?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** What types of foods can we get whole grains from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Why are fruit and vegetables the most important part of a healthy diet?

**8.** What types of fruit and vegetables have more vitamins?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.**

**1.** There is beef and chicken in the menu.

🡪 The menu

**2.** I like salad best.

🡪 Salad is

**3.** The market does not have any carrots.

🡪 There

**4.** I want some iced tea because I am hot.

🡪 I am hot

**5.** Linh prefers beef noodles to chicken noodles.

🡪 Linh likes

**6.** Mr Long wants a cold drink.

🡪 Mr Long would like

**7.** How much is a bowl of noodles?

🡪 How much does

**8.** How many kilos of rice would you like?

🡪 How many kilos of rice do

**Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.**

**1.** Snack/ be/ small/ meal/ you/ eat/ when/ hungry.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** How much/ water/ should/I/ pour/ pot?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** I/ be/ afraid/ there/ not/ sugar/ left/ refrigerator.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** main/ ingredient/ use/Vietnamese food/ be/ rice/fish sauce/vegetables.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Many /main/ dish/ and/ snacks/Vietnam/ be/ made/ from/ rice.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Banh Chung/ be/Vietnamese/ traditional/ dish/ that /must/ part /Tet meals.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Can/ you/ tell/ me / how/ cook/ beef/ noodle?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** What/ your/ favorite/ dish/ breakfast?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** Do/ you/ want/ try/ chicken soup/I/ cook.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** There/ not/ something/ left/ dinner/ so/I/ have to/ eat/ restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UNIT 6. A VISIT TO A SCHOOL  I. VOCABULARY | | | |
| Word | Type | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| celebrate | v | /ˈselɪbreɪt/ | làm lễ kỷ niệm, chào đón |
| Ex: How do people celebrate New Year in your country? *(Mọi người đón năm mới ở nước bạn như thế nào?)* | | | |
| entrance exam | v | /ˈentrəns ɪɡˈzæm/ | kì thi đầu vào |
| Ex: The entrance exam of this school is very dificult. *(Kì thi đầu vào của trường này rất khó.)* | | | |
| equipment | n | /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ | đồ dùng, thiết bị |
| Ex: Everyone should bring the necessary equipment for camping in the mountains. *(Mọi người nên mang theo những dụng cụ cần thiết cho việc cắm trại trên núi.)* | | | |
| extra | adj | /ˈekstrə/ | thêm |
| Ex: We didn't have extra classes in the past. *(Trước đây chúng tôi không có các lớp học thêm.)* | | | |
| facility | n | /fəˈsɪləti/ | thiết bị, tiện nghi |
| Ex: All class rooms have private facilities. *(Tất cả các phòng học đều có tiện nghi riêng.)* | | | |
| gifted | adj | /ˈɡɪftɪd/ | có năng khiếu |
| Ex: He was a uniquely gifted teacher. *(Anh ấy là một giáo viên có năng khiếu đặc biệt.)* | | | |
| laboratory | n | /ˈlæbrətɔːri/ | phòng thí nghiệm |
| Ex: He is now in the laboratory. *(Bây giờ anh ấy đang ở trong phòng thí nghiệm.)* | | | |
| lower secondary school | n | /[ˈləʊə](https://tophonetics.com/vi/) ˈsekəndəri skuːl/ | trường THCS, trường cấp 2 |
| Ex: My brother and I went to the same lower secondary school. *(Tôi và anh trai học cùng trường cấp 2.)* | | | |
| midterm | n, adj | /ˌmɪdˈtɜːm/ | giữa học kỳ |
| Ex: Alison has a history midterm test next week. *(Alison có một bài kiểm tra lịch sử giữa kỳ vào tuần tới.)* | | | |
| opportunity | n | /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnəti/ | cơ hội |
| Ex: Don’t miss this opportunity! *(Đừng bỏ lỡ cơ hội này!)* | | | |
| outdoor | adj | /ˈaʊtdɔː(r)/ | ngoài trời |
| Ex: Football and cricket are outdoor games. *(Bóng đá và cricket là những trò chơi ngoài trời.)* | | | |
| private | adj | /ˈpraɪvət/ | riêng tư, các nhân |
| Ex: The hotel has 100 bedrooms, all with private bathrooms. *(Khách sạn có 100 phòng ngủ, tất cả đều có phòng tắm riêng.)* | | | |
| projector | n | /prəˈdʒektə(r)/ | máy chiếu |
| Ex: There is a new projector in my office. *(Có một máy chiếu mới trong văn phòng của tôi.)* | | | |
| resource | n | /rɪˈsɔːs/ | tài nguyên |
| Ex: Water is becoming an increasingly precious resource. *(Nước ngày càng trở thành một tài nguyên quý giá.)* | | | |
| royal | adj | /ˈrɔɪəl/ | thuộc hoàng gia |
| Ex: She studied at the Royal School of Ballet. *(Cô đã học tại trường Ba lê Hoàng gia.)* | | | |
| service | n | /ˈsɜːvɪs/ | dịch vụ |
| Ex: The charity provides a vital service to the local community. *(Tố chức từ thiện cung cấp* *một dịch vụ thiết yếu cho cộng đồng địa phương.)* | | | |
| share | v | /ʃeə(r)/ | chia sẻ |
| Ex: She shares her interest in computers to me. *(Cô ấy chia sẻ sở thích về máy tính với tôi.)* | | | |
| talented | adj | /ˈtæləntɪd/ | tài năng |
| Ex. Mozart was a talented musician. *(Mozart là một nhạc sĩ tài năng.)* | | | |
| well-known | adj | /ˌwel ˈnəʊn/ | nổi tiếng |
| Ex: She is a well-known novelist. *(Cô ấy là một tiểu thuyết gia nổi tiếng.)* | | | |

II. WORD FORMATION

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning | Related words | |
| celebrate (v) | làm lễ kỉ niệm | celebration (n) | celebrant (n) |
| celebrated (adj) |  |
| equipment (n) | đồ dùng, thiết bị | equip (v) | equiptable (adj) |
| facility (n) | thiết bị, tiện nghi | facilitator (n) | facilitation (n) |
| gifted (adj) | năng khiếu | gift (n) |  |
| opportunity (n) | thời điểm, cơ hội | opportunist (n) | opportunism (n) |
| opportunistic (adj) |  |
| private (adj) | riêng tư, cá nhân | private (n) | privacy (n) |
| resource (n,v) | tài nguyên | resourceful (adj) | resourcefully (adv) |
| service (n) | dịch vụ | serve (v) | service (v) |
| serviceable (adj) |  |
| talented (adj) | tài năng | talent (n) |  |

III. GRAMMAR

**❄ Preposition of time and place (Giới từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn).**

1. Preposition of time - Giới từ chỉ thời gian

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Preposition | Use | Example |
| **In**  (vào thời điểm) | - Trước tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thập kỉ. Trước các buổi trong ngày (trừ **at night).**  - Trước cụm từ cố định. | • in January: vào tháng 1  • in 2020: vào năm 2020  • in summer: vào mùa hè  • in the 1990s: vào những năm 1990  • in the morning/ afternoon/ evening: vào buổi sáng/chiều/tối  • in time: đúng lúc, kịp lúc  • in the end: cuối cùng |
| **On**  (vào ngày,  thời gian) | - Trước các ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm.  - Trước các ngày lễ.  - Trong các cụm từ cố định. | • on Monday: vào ngày thứ 2  • on 15th March: vào ngày 15 tháng 3  • on 15th March 2020: vào ngày 15 tháng 3 năm 2020  • on Christmas Day: vào ngày lễ Giáng sinh  • on time: đúng giờ, chính xác |
| **At**  (vào dịp,  vào thời điểm) | -Trước thời gian trong  ngày.  - Trước các dịp lễ.  - Trong một số cụm từ cố định. | • at 9 o'clock: lúc 9 giờ đúng  • at midnight: vào giữa đêm  • at Christmas: vào dịp Giáng sinh  • at the same time: cùng lúc  • at the end of this year: cuối năm nay  • at the beginning of this year: đầu năm nay  • at the moment/ at the present: ngay bây giờ |
| **Before**  (trước khi) | - Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. | • before 10 am: trước 10 giờ sáng  • before 2015: trước năm 2015  • before Christmas: trước Giáng sinh |
| **After**  (sau khi) | - Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. | • after breakfast: sau bữa sáng  • after school: sau giờ học |

**2. Preposition of place - Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Preposition | Use | Example |
| **In**  (ở trong) | - Khoảng không gian lớn như vũ trụ, thành phố, thị trấn, quốc gia.  - Khoảng không gian khép kín như phòng, tòa nhà, cái hộp. | • in space: trong vũ trụ  • in Hanoi city: ở Hà Nội  • in Vietnam: ở Việt Nam  • in the ocean: trong đại dương  • in the room: trong phòng  • in the box: trong hộp |
| **On**  (ở trên) | - Vị trí trên bế mặt có tiếp  xúc.  - Trước tên đường.  - Phương tiện đi lại (trừ car, taxi). | • on the floor: trên sàn  • on the chair: trên ghế  • on Le Loi Street: trên đường Lê Lợi  • on the train: trên tàu  • on the bus: trên xe buýt  • on the left/ right: bên trái/ phải  • on the top of: trên đỉnh của |
| **At**  (ở tại) | - Địa điểm cụ thể không  gian nhỏ hơn giới từ"in".  - Trước số nhà.  - Chỉ nơi làm việc, học  tập.  - Chỉ những sự kiện,  những bữa tiệc. | • at the airport: ở sân bay  • at the shop: ở shop  • at 50Tran Hung Dao Street: ở số 50 đường Trần Hưng Đạo  • at work/ school/ college/ university: Ở chỗ làm/trường/cao đẳng/đại học  • at the party: tại buổi tiệc  • at the concert: tại buổi hòa nhạc |
| **In front of**  (phía trước) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • I am standing in front of your house.  (Tôi đang đứng trước nhà bạn.) |
| **Behind**  (đằng sau) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • The cat is behind the table.  (Con mèo ở đằng sau cái bàn.) |
| **Between**  (ở giữa) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • The clock is between the picture and the calendar.  (Đồng hồ nằm giữa bức tranh và lịch.) |
| **Next to/ beside**  (bên cạnh) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • My house is next to Lan's house.  (Nhà tôi bên cạnh nhà Lan.) |
| **Near/close to**  (gần đó) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • I live near my school.  (Tôi sống gần trường.) |
| **Across from/ opposite**  (đối diện với) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • The restaurant is opposite the park.  (Nhà hàng đối diện với công viên.) |
| **Above/ over**  (ở trên, cao hơn) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • There is a ceiling above my head.  (Có cái quạt trần trên đầu tôi.) |
| **Under/below**  (ở dưới, thấp hơn) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • The dog is under the table.  (Con chó nằm dưới bàn.) |
| **Inside**  (bên trong) | - Trước các từ chỉ nơi  chốn. | • Please put the trash into the bin.  (Làm ơn bỏ rác vào trong thùng.) |

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

**❄ SOUND /tʃ/ AND /dʒ/**

**1. Cách phát âm /tʃ/ và /dʒ/**

**✓ Âm /tʃ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Âm /tʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm này bạn đưa môi về phía trước và căng ra để tạo âm, khép hai răng, nâng đẩu lưỡi lên chạm phía sau hàm răng trên, bật hơi nhẹ nhàng âm "ch" của tiếng Việt.  - Vì /tʃ/ là âm vô thanh, khi bật hơi thì cổ sẽ không rung, bạn có thể kiểm tra bằng cách đặt bàn tay phía trước miệng và thử phát âm, sẽ có hơi bật vào tay bạn. |  |

**✓ Âm /dʒ/**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Âm /dʒ/ là phụ âm hữu thanh. Các bước phát âm của /dʒ/ tương tự như cách phát âm /tʃ/, điểm khác là khi bật hơi thì cổ chúng ta rung tạo âm. Khi đó, nếu để bàn tay phía trước miệng, sẽ không có hơi bật vào bàn tay. |  |

**2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết**

**✓ Âm /tf/**

🗶 "c" được phát âm là /tʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| cello | n | /ˈtʃeləʊ/ | đàn xen-lô |
| concerto | n | /kənˈtʃeətəʊ/ | bản hòa tấu |

🗶 "t" được phát âm là /tʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| century | n | /ˈsentʃəri/ | thế kỷ |
| natural | adj | /ˈnætʃrəl/ | thuộc tự nhiên |
| culture | n | /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/ | văn hóa |
| future | n | /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ | tương lai |

🗶 "ch" được phát âm là /tʃ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| cheap | adj | /tʃiːp/ | rẻ |
| chicken | n | /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ | congà |
| child | n | /tʃaɪld/ | đứa trẻ |
| Chinese | n | /ˌtʃaɪˈniːz/ | người Trung Quốc |

**✓ Âm /dʒ/**

🗶 "d" được phát âm là /dʒ/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| soldier | n | /ˈsəʊldʒə(r)/ | binh lính |
| verdure | n | /ˈvɜːdʒə(r)/ | sự tươi tốt |
| schedule | n | /ˈskedʒuːl/ | lịch trình |

🗶 "g" được phát âm là /dʒ/ khi đứng trước e, i, ỵ và nếu một từ có dạng tận cùng là "ge"

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| cage | n | /keɪdʒ/ | lồng, chuồng |
| stage | n | /steɪdʒ/ | sân khấu |
| village | n | /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ | làng |
| cottage | n | /ˈkɑːtɪdʒ/ | nhà tranh |
| gem | n | /dʒem/ | viên ngọc |
| gentle | adj | /ˈdʒentl/ | dịu dàng |
| gin | n | /dʒin/ | cạm bẫy |
| ginger | n | /ˈdʒɪndʒər/ | gừng |
| ginseng | n | /ˈdʒɪnseŋ/ | nhân sâm |
| gigantic | adj | /dʒaɪˈɡæntɪk/ | khổng lồ |
| gymnastic | n/ adj | /dʒɪmˈnæstɪk/ | thuộc thể dục |

🗶 Ngoại lệ:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words** | **Type** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| get | v | /get/ | đạt được |
| gear | n | /ɡɪə(r)/ | cơ cấu, thiết bị |
| geese | n | /ɡiːs/ | những con ngỗng |
| girl | n | /ɡɜːl/ | cô gái |
| giggle | n | /ˈɡɪɡl/ | tiếng cười khúc khích |
| gizzard | n | /ˈɡɪzəd/ | mề (gà, chim) |

**V. PRACTICE**

**Exercise 1. Put the words into the correct column according to the underlined part.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **soldier** | **chicken** | **schedule** | | **question** | **future** | **cage** | |
| **culture** | **stage** | **cheap** | | **village** | **cottage** | **Chinese** | |
| **gem** | **natural** | **gentle** | | **child** | **ginger** | **ginseng** | |
| **cello** | **gigantic** | **furniture** | | **gymnastic** | **century** | **watch** | |
| **/tf/** | | | **/dʒ/** | | | |
|  | | |  | | | |

**Exercise 2. Underline the words with the sound /tf/. Double underline the words with the sound /dʒ/. Then say the sentences aloud.**

**1.** My teacher told a joke about his natural village.

**2.** Soldiers are marching on the streets.

**3.** Enjoy your lunch!

**4.** There's some orange juice in the fridge.

**5.** I have a sandwich, a chocolate bar and some jam. Which one do you choose?

**6.** Can I have a chicken sandwich and an apple juice, please?

**7.** John was wearing a jacket and jeans.

**8.** I went by coach to Ha Noi and then had lunch.

**9.** Jump out of the car! Now jog three times round the park!

**10.** James has a lot of antique furniture.

Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words. The first letter is a hint for you.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Intelligent Laboratories | Johnson Controls | Sách Giáo Khoa Lịch Sử 7 | Inslee signs order to get students back in classrooms | Vashon-Maury Island  Beachcomber |
| **1. L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **2. H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **3. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Nhân ngày Nhà giáo Việt Nam, cùng ngắm lại 9 thầy cô giáo trẻ đang hot trên  MXH bởi vẻ ngoài hút hồn và tính tình gần gũi | Hệ thống trường học cấp 1, cấp 2, cấp 3 gần Eco Green Sài Gòn Quận 7 | DANH SÁCH CÁC TRƯỜNG CẤP 3 DẠY TIẾNG NHẬT Ở HÀ NỘI - |
| **4. T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **5. P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **6. H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| Hội Liên hiệp Sinh viên Việt Nam ra tuyên bố phản đối Trung Quốc | VTV.VN | Mua Mini Projector,HOMPOW Portable Projector 1080P Supported 2022 Upgraded  Movie Projector and 176" Display, Compatible with TV Stick/HDMI/VGA/USB/TV  Box/Laptop/DVD/PS4 for Home trên Amazon Mỹ chính hãng 2022 | Fado | PC (Personal Computer) là gì? PC có phải là máy tính để bàn không? -  Thegioididong.com |
| **7. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **8. P\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **9. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **facilities** | **midterm** | **experiments** | **outdoor** | **projector** |
| **teacher** | **entrance** | **school** | **classes** | **mountains** |

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exam of this school is very difficult.

**2.** Everyone should bring the necessary equipment for camping in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** We didn't have extra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week.

**4.** All classrooms have private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** He was a uniquely gifted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** They are doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory.

**7.** My brother and I go to the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** Alison has a Maths \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ test next week.

**9.** Football and cricket are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ games.

**10.** There is a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my office.

**Exercise 5. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

**1.** Chu Van An was one of the most brilliant and famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Viet Nam's history. (scholar)

**2.** The school is quite normal, but its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are really beautiful. (surround)

**3.** The students were carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the final exam. (prepare)

**4.** He completed his exams \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and won a scholarship to study abroad. (succeed)

**5.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 's pictures are very beautiful. They are shown in a national exhibition. (paint)

**6.** He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about his sister's performance because she was sick yesterday. (anxiety)

**7.** She is cooking the food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's interesting to see it. (special)

**8.** He took an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week. His result was very good. (exam)

**9.** He received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a good teacher after working hard for a long time. (recognize)

**10.** Thong Nhat Palace is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attraction in Ho Chi Minh city. (tour)

**Exercise 6. Fill in the black with prepositions of time "at / in / on".**

**1.** We always go on holiday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ summer.

**2.** My mother usually goes shopping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.

**3.** I always do my homework the evening.

**4.** The circus usually comes to our town \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spring.

**5.** Sophia's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ May 16th.

**6.** I usually get up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seven o'clock.

**7.** My favorite television programme begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6:30 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

**8.** Sometimes it snows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winter.

**9.** My friend's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ June.

**10.** Some birds and animals come out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night.

**Exercise 7 a. Fill in the text with prepositions of time "at / in / on".**

My birthday is (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 30th of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning and tidied the house. Then (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon I went into town with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening and didn't stop until very late (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night! (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 31st of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

**Exercise 7 b. Fill in the text with prepositions of time "at / in / on".**

I'm going to have a party! I hope you can come!!

It's going to start (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the second Saturday (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ August. We're going to have it in Tom's house on Wilton Avenue. There's a big garden and we're going to have the party in the garden.

Did you know that my birthday is (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the eighth? But as you can see, the party is going to be (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tenth. Why? Parties are better (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekend!

**Exercise 8. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition.**

**1.** I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the top shelf.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sunny days we usually go on a picnic.

**3.** I usually listen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pop music, because I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**4.** Mary was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20th March \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1982.

**5.** We had to work every day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last summer.

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas I'd like to visit my relatives.

**7.** I last saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last March.

**8.** Section 5 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first floor of the Prep School.

**9.** You mustn't smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bus.

**10.** Ahmet's grandmother died 1990 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the age of 81.

**11.** Were there many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the concert?

**12.** He speaks quite good French. He studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Paris for a year.

**Exercise 9. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

**1.** There are two students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the class.

A. next B. in C. on D. front

**2.** The oranges are not in the basket. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table.

A. in B. between C. next D. on

**3.** My pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the books and the notebooks.

A. between B. in C. on D. next

**4.** The red car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the house.

A. behind B. in front C. next to D. under

**5.** There isn't anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pocket.

A. between B. next to C.in D. near

**6.** Some students are waiting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.

A. next to B. front of C. between D. under

**7.** Our house is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.

A. in B. on C. behind D. next

**8.** Oh my God! I saw a mouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

A. behind B. in C. next D. between

**9.** There is a big supermarket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the park.

A. on B. near C. in front D. next

**10.** The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the garden.

A. on B. between C. in D.to

**11.** I have photographs of my family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wall of my office.

A. on B. next to C. at D. in

**12.** Mr. Smith's jacket is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the closet.

A. under B. in C. at D. from

**13.** Where's John? He's over there. He's standing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ellen.

A. on B. under C. next to D. between

**14.** It arrives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chicago at ten o'clock.

A. at B.in C. near D. from

**15.** The teacher stands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the class.

A. from B. at C. in front of D. by

**16.** There is a map on the wall just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's desk.

A. from B. above C. before D. in front of

**Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions.**

**1.** Tony lives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 810 Orange Street.

**2.** The course begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8th June and ends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ October.

**3.** Peter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class 2B.

**4.** Peter goes to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

**5.** Students haven't got any lessons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekends.

**6.** Sheila gets up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.30 every morning.

**7.** Mike and his family go for a walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evenings.

**8.** Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his room.

**9.** I go to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bus, not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foot.

**10.** I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ midnight and got up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.00 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

**11.** Mozart was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Salzburg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1756.

**12.** There is a car in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our house.

**13.** Who is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to you?

**14.** There is a light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table.

**15.** Hurry up! We are going to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.

**16.** I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.

**17.** Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the moment.

**18.** How far is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the post office the bank?

**Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with a correct wh-question.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to eat? Pizza and cheese.

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does John go to the beach? By car.

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floors does your school have? Nine.

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do we get up? Early in the morning.

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did your family go swimming yesterday? At the swimming club.

**6.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually eat for breakfast? - Toast and eggs.

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Peter come from? - Paris.

**8.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually have lunch with? - My family members.

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school? - In the morning.

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Mary come to class? - By bus.

**11.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do your sister and you usually go to bed? -Ten o'clock.

**12.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ice cream does Johnny like? - Chocolate.

**13.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cap do you often borrow? - It's my brother's (cap).

**14.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does she sometimes come to work late? - Because she misses the train.

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you go shopping? - Once a week.

**Exercise 12. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.**

**1.** She hopes (A) she will have (B) a greatly (C) success in (D) her study at university.

**2.** They should book (A) tickets of (B) this train to (C) Hue on (D) advance.

**3.** He decided visiting (A) some places (B) of interest in (C) Can Tho at the weekend.

**4.** This area is contained (A) some souvenir (B) shops, a small restaurant (C) and a clean (D) park.

**5.** The historical (A) and precious (B) relics protect (C) carefully in (D) the museum.

**6.** Many good (A) students are educated (B) in this school by (C) the old teacher many years (D) ago.

**7.** She was given (A) a present to (B) her friends yesterday because (C) she couldn't come to (D) their party.

**8.** At (A) the age of (B) seven, Picasso received (C) artistic training by (D) his father.

**9.** My mother doesn't (A) enjoy country music (B), and I don't like (C) it too (D).

**10.** Jason hasn't (A) telephoned (B) me since (C) two weeks (D).

**Exercise 13. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **study** | **go** | **state** | **choose** | **take** |
| **find** | **leave** | **start** | **stay** | **private** |

**Secondary Education in the USA**

In the USA students (**1**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their secondary education at the age of 11. First, they (**2**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Middle School for three years. Then they go for High School for four years, from the age 14 to 18. Some students (**3**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school when they are 16 and (**4**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ job. But most students (**5**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at High School still they are 18. Then they (**6**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exams and they get "High School Diploma". There aren't any national exams.

All students at secondary school in the USA (**7**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English, Maths, Science, and P.E, but students (**8**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other subjects, so they don't all study the same subjects.

About 90% of students in the USA go to (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools. About 10% go to (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

**Exercise 14. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered bank.**

Chu Van An was born in 1292 and died in 1370. From his childhood, he was (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for his intelligence. He did not have the dream of (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part in exams to become mandarins (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other students. Chu Van An stayed at (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and taught himself by reading books, and opened schools. His school quickly became famous in the region and many students from other places went there to (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Emperor Tran Minh Tong (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chu Van An to be the principal of the Imperial Academy to teach his crown prince and other students to become (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people for the country. In 1359, Emperor Tran Minh Tong gave his crown (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his son, Tran Hien Tong, who was also a student of Chu Van An. Under the regime of Emperor Tran Hien Tong, the court and the country were peaceful. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this period lasted only for 12 years. Then Emperor Tran Hien Tong died, and Tran Du Tong inherited the crown. The social situation became complicated, the people were very poor and many good people were killed.

Chu Van An bravely submitted a petition which requested the Emperor to behead 7 perfidious mandarins, so it was (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "Seven Beheaded Petition" (Thất Trảm Sớ). "Seven Beheaded Petition" became the symbol of the courageous attitude of the real intellectuals, and of Chu Van An's spirit.

**1.** A. like B. famous C. interest D. similar

**2.** A. take B. took C. taking D. takes

**3.** A. like B. to C. by D. in

**4.** A. custom B. school C. service D. home

**5.** A. tourists B. study C. pilot D. guess

**6.** A. invited B. orbition C. orbital D. orbiting

**7.** A. constructed B. designed C. talented D. painted

**8.** A. for B.to C. as D. in

**9.** A. And B. So C. This D. However

**10.** A. called B. named C. told D. spoke

**Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Remember to use the word in brackets.**

**1.** It is a lovely dinner. (What)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** He lives too far away from the school. (near)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Long is a very good swimmer. (well)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** My brother cycles slowly. (cyclist)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Mr. Cuong plays tennis very well. (good)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Mrs. Chi is a quick typist. (quickly)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** Thoa sings smoothly. (smooth)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** Miss. An is a fast runner. (fast)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** Mr. Hung is a safe driver. (safely)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** Minh's sister dances marvelously. (marvelous)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 16. Combine the two sentences using the words in brackets.**

**1.** Classical music is interesting. Folk music is interesting. (as ...as)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** This picture is 800,000 VND.That picture is 600,000 VND. (price ... different)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Mr. Brown speaks English. Mrs. Kent speaks English. (same language)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** John didn't go to the concert show last night. Nam didn't go to the concert show last night. (either)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Mr. Phong teaches history of arts. Mrs. Ha teaches history of music. (same subject)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** I like pop music. My brother likes pop music. (too)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** This painting is green. That painting is green. (colour ... different)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8.** The new sculpture is 4 meters high.The old sculpture is 4.2 meters high. (as ... as)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** Van Gogh is Dutch. Picasso is Spanish. (nationality ... different)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**10.** Hoa sings beautifully. Hoa's sister sings more beautifully than her. (as ... as)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.