

UNIT 6. A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	Mathematics (Maths)	n	/ˌmæθəˈmætɪks (mæθs)/	môn Toán
2	Physics	n	/ˈfɪzɪks/	môn Lý
3	Chemistry	n	/ˈkeməstri/	môn Hóa
4	Biology	n	/baɪˈɒlədʒi/	môn Sinh
5	Geography	n	/dʒɪˈɒɡrəfi/	môn Địa lý
6	Information Technology (IT)	n	/ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn tekˈnɒlədʒi/	môn Công nghệ Thông tin
7	Art	n	/ɑ:t/	môn Mỹ thuật
8	Literature	n	/ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)/	môn Văn học
9	History	n	/ˈhɪstəri/	môn Lịch sử
10	Music	n	/ˈmju:zɪk/	môn Âm nhạc
11	Craft	n	/kræft/	môn Thủ công
12	Economics	n	/i:kəˈnɒmɪks/	môn Kinh tế
13	Social Science	n	/ˈsəʊʃəl ˈsaɪəns/	môn Khoa học xã hội
14	Physical Education (PE)	n	/fɪzɪkl edʒuˈkeɪʃn /	môn Thể dục
15	computer room	n	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə(r) ru:m/	phòng máy tính
16	library	n	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	thư viện
17	schoolyard	n	/ˈsku:ljɑ:d/	sân trường
18	playground	n	/ˈpleɪ.ɡraʊnd/	sân chơi
19	gym	n	/dʒɪm/	phòng thể dục
20	Science lab	n	/ˈsaɪəns læb/	phòng thí nghiệm
21	classroom	n	/ˈkla:sru:m/	phòng học
22	examination	n	/ɪɡ.zæmɪˈneɪʃn/	kỳ thi
23	test	n	/test/	bài kiểm tra

24	midterm	n	/ˈmɪdtɜːm/	giữa kì
25	gifted student	n	/ˈɡɪftəd ˈstudənt/	học sinh giỏi
26	school facilities	n	/skul fəˈsɪlətɪz/	Cơ sở vật chất của trường
27	teacher	n	/ˈtɪtʃər/	giáo viên
28	head teacher	n	/hed ˈtɪtʃər/	giáo viên chủ nhiệm
29	president	n	/ˈprezɪdənt/	hiệu trưởng

II. GRAMMAR

Giới từ chỉ thời gian và địa điểm: in, on, at

1. Cách sử dụng giới từ chỉ thời gian: at, in và on

AT	IN	ON
Thời gian chính xác	Tháng, năm, mùa, thế kỷ & những thời kỳ dài	Thứ, ngày
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30 a.m	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on the 6 th of March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on the 21 st of December, 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Ex: I will go to the cinema at 9 a.m.

My brother was born in 2000.

Her birthday is on the 20th of November.

2. Cách sử dụng giới từ chỉ nơi chốn: at, in và on

GIỚI TỪ	Ý NGHĨA	CÁCH SỬ DỤNG
AT	“At” mang nghĩa là ở, tại. Nó thường được dùng khi muốn nói đến một nơi chốn, một địa điểm cụ thể	Giới từ at dùng để chỉ: - Vị trí tại 1 điểm Ex: at home, at the station/ airport/ door/

		<p>office Ex: at the top/ bottom of, at the beginning/ end of</p> <p>- Dùng để chỉ nơi làm việc, học tập Ex: at work/ school/ university/ college</p> <p>Dùng để chỉ địa chỉ cụ thể Ex: at 55 Tran Phu Street</p>
IN	<p>“In” mang nghĩa là ở bên trong.</p> <p>Nó thường được dùng khi bạn muốn nói đến một không gian rộng và chung nhất.</p>	<p>Giới từ <i>in</i> dùng để chỉ:</p> <p>- Vị trí bên trong, không gian (bao quanh vật)</p> <p>Ex: in the room/ building/ restaurant/ park</p> <p>Ex: in the sea/ in the world/ in the sky</p> <p>Ex: in the line/ queue/ row</p> <p>Ex: in a book/ newspaper/ photo</p> <p>- Đứng trước tên làng, thị trấn, thành phố, quốc gia Ex: in France, in Ha Noi, in Viet Nam</p> <p>- Dùng với phương tiện đi lại bằng taxi hoặc xe hơi Ex: in a car/ taxi</p> <p>- Dùng để chỉ phương hướng hoặc một số cụm từ chỉ nơi chốn</p> <p>Ex: in the south/ east/ west/ north</p> <p>Ex: in the middle/ in the back/ in front of</p>
ON	<p>“On” mang nghĩa là ở bên trên.</p>	<p>Giới từ <i>on</i> dùng để chỉ:</p> <p>- Chỉ số tầng (nhà), nơi chốn</p> <p>Ex: on the ground, on the 1st/ 2nd floor,</p> <p>Ex: on the platform/ railway</p> <p>- Chỉ bề mặt</p> <p>Ex: on the table/ carpet/ wall/ ceiling/ board/ screen/ map/ page</p>

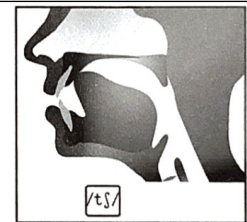
	<p>Nó thường được dùng để chỉ một bề mặt phẳng hoặc tầng/ lầu của một tòa nhà. “On” cũng được dùng trong một số trường hợp khác nữa.</p>	<p>- Dùng trước tên đường Ex: on the street, on Wall Street</p> <p>- Dùng với phương tiện đi lại công cộng hoặc cá nhân (trừ car & taxi) Ex: on a bus/ train/ plane/ ship/ bike/ motorbike/ horse</p> <p>- Dùng trong 1 số trường hợp sau: Ex: on the left/ right, on the front/ back of...</p>
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iii. PHONETICS

Cách phát âm âm /tʃ/ và /dʒ/

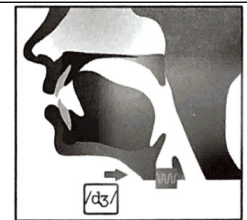
1. Cách phát âm âm /tʃ/

- 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 đầu lưỡi lên chạm phía sau hàm răng trên. Nó phát âm gần như âm “ch” của tiếng Việt nhưng mạnh hơn một chút.
- Vì /tʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh, khi bật hơi thì cổ sẽ không rung, ta có thể kiểm tra bằng cách đặt bàn tay phía trước miệng và thử phát âm, sẽ có hơi bật vào tay bạn.



2. Cách phát âm 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 lên. Khi đó, nếu đặt bàn tay phía trước miệng, sẽ không có hơi bật vào bàn tay.



Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 016

/tʃ/	teach	question	choose	culture
	/ti:tʃ/	/'kwɛstʃn/	/tʃu:z/	/'kʌltʃ(r)/
/dʒ/	job	engineer	just	heritage
	/dʒɒb/	/,ɛndʒɪ'niə(r)/	/dʒʌst/	/'herɪtɪdʒ/

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY





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

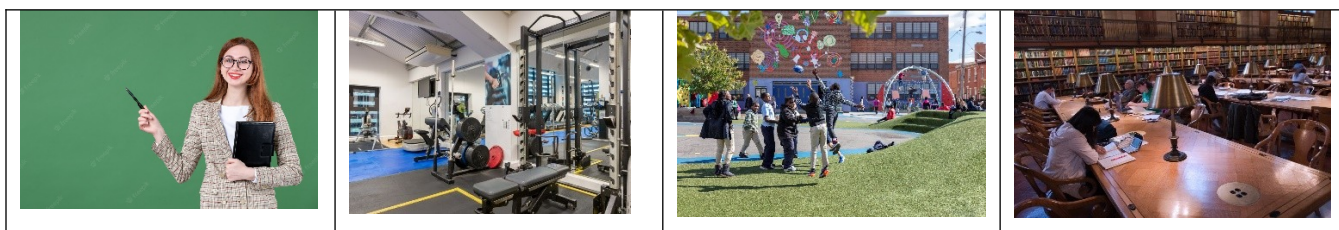
1. A. teacher B. maths C. physics D. geography
2. A. literature B. craft C. economics D. test
3. A. student B. teacher C. classmate D. blackboard
4. A. learn B. project C. listen D. speak
5. A. gym B. library C. classroom D. exam

Exercise 2. Look at the photos and write the names of subjects.

1. _____ 	2. _____ 	3. _____ 	4. _____ 
5. _____ 	6. _____ 	7. _____ 	8. _____ 

Exercise 3. Look at the photo and put the correct word under each photo.

gym	classroom	library	globe
playground	president	teacher	school yard
1. _____ 	2. _____ 	3. _____ 	4. _____ 
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____



Exercise 4. Match the words in column A with the suitable words in column B to correct phrases.

No	Column A	Opt	Column B	Your answer
1.	school	A.	facilities	1. _____
2.	secondary	B.	examination	2. _____
3.	entrance	C.	test	3. _____
4.	gifted	D.	school	4. _____
5.	ourdoor	E.	activities	5. _____
6.	midterm	F.	students	6. _____

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with: 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.
11. Auroras birthday is _____ May, but I don't know which date.
12. She hasn't seen Kate for a few days. She said that she had last seen her _____ Tuesday.
13. Steve is 65. He'll be retiring from his job _____ two years.
14. Same isn't here _____ the moment, but he'll be there this afternoon.
15. I don't like dark. I try to avoid going out _____ night.
16. It rained very hard _____ the night. Did you hear it?

17. My car is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready _____ two hours.
18. The bus station was busy. A lot of buses were leaving _____ the same time.
19. Helen and David always go out for dinner _____ their wedding anniversary.
20. It was a short book and easy to read. I read it _____ a day.

Exercise 2. Choose the best preposition to complete the sentence.

1. My lesson starts _____ five o'clock.
A. on B. at C. in
2. My father usually buys a newspaper _____ the morning.
A. on B. at C. in
3. We wear warm clothes _____ winter.
A. on B. at C. in
4. We get presents _____ Christmas.
A. on B. at C. in
5. I usually visit my grandparents _____ Sunday afternoon.
A. on B. at C. in
6. John's birthday is _____ August 16th.
A. on B. at C. in
7. The film finishes _____ 9:30.
A. on B. at C. in
8. The supermarket is closed _____ Sunday.
A. on B. at C. in

Exercise 3. Fill in the text with 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 4. Complete the sentences with at / in / on.

1. There was a long queue of people _____ the bus stop.
2. Nicola was wearing a silver ring _____ her little finger.
3. There was a security guard standing _____ the entrance to the building.

4. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name _____ the door.
5. There are plenty of shops and restaurants _____ the town centre.
6. You'll find the weather forecast _____ the back page of the newspaper.
7. The headquarters of the company are _____ California.
8. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting _____ a desk.
9. The man the police are looking for has a scar _____ his right cheek.
10. Have you ever been camping? Have you ever slept _____ a tent?
11. Sign your name _____ the top of the page.
12. Is your brother _____ this photo? I don't recognise him.
13. They live in a small house _____ the bottom of the hill.
14. We had to wait _____ a queue for an hour to check in at the airport.
15. There was a list of names, but my name wasn't _____ the list.
16. Is there anything interesting _____ today's newspaper?
17. I love to look up at the stars _____ the sky at night.
18. When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit _____ the front.
19. I live in a very small village. You probably won't find it _____ your map.
20. Joe works _____ the furniture department of a large store.

Exercise 5. Choose the best preposition to complete the sentence.

1. _____ time _____ time I will examine you on the work you have done.
A. From - to B. At - to C. In - to D. With - to
2. Lan will stay there _____ the beginning in September _____ November.
A. from - to B. till - to C. from - in D. till - of
3. I would like to apply _____ the position of sales clerk that you advised in the Sunday newspaper.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
4. Make a comment _____ this sentence!
A. to B. in C. on D. about
5. He's a very wealthy man; a few hundred pounds is nothing _____ him.
A. for B. with C. to D. about
6. Mum is always busy _____ her work in the laboratory.
A. with B. at C. in D. of
7. The clerk _____ that counter said those purses were _____ sale.

A. in/ for B. at/ on C. at/ in D. on/on

8. Don't believe her! She just makes _____ the story.

A. of B. up C. out D. off

9. Old people like to descant _____ past memories.

A. in B. with C. on D. for

10. You should comply _____ the school rules.

A. to B. about C. with D. in

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with a correct preposition.

1. The price of electricity is going up _____ August.

2. They came to visit us _____ my birthday.

3. Did you have a good time _____ Christmas?

4. The children are really excited _____ their summer vacation.

5. We were very disappointed _____ the organization of the festival.

6. John missed a lot of lessons. He was ill _____ January to March.

7. Helen had said goodbye to everybody in the class _____ she left for the hometown.

8. My cat is very fond _____ fish.

9. I waited _____ 10 o'clock and then went home.

10. I can't remember exactly when the accident happened. I think it was _____ nine and half past nine.

III. PHONETICS

Listen and circle the words you hear. * TRACK 17

1. choice/ joy	11. natural/ soldier
2. charge/ judge	12. nurture/schedule
3. chat/ age	13. check/cage
4. charm/ jam	14. cherish/village
5. cheap/jeep	15. picture/ geology
6. choke/ joke	16. chin/ginger
7. watch/ large	17. chocolate/ cottage
8. chest/ hedge	18. chimney/gymnastic
9. change/ danger	19. lecture/ stage

10. church/ June

20. much/lunge

PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed. * Track 18

Exercise 1. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam is also called “the Temple of _____”
2. Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam is the first _____ of Hanoi.
3. Visiting Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam can help you explore the _____ and architecture of this monument.
4. Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam was built in the _____ of King Ly Thanh Tong.
5. King Ly Nhan Tong established Quoc Tu Giam by _____.

Exercise 2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. The Temple of Literature is still training students now. _____
2. The Temple of Literature never trained anyone but princes. _____
3. The Temple of Literature was operating for about 700 years. _____
4. People are allowed to take pictures in Temple of Literature. _____
5. The Temple of Literature opens for nearly 10 hours every day. _____

II. SPEAKING

Exercise 1. Match the questions in column A with the answers in column B.

No	A	Opt	B
1.	What school do you want to visit?	A.	On Sunday.
2.	When do you want to go?	B.	Take part in some outdoor activities.
3.	How do you want to go there?	C.	Thang Long Lower Secondary School.
4.	Who do you want to meet?	D.	My classmates and friends.
5.	What do you want to see?	E.	By bus.
6.	What do you want to do?	E	The school facilities.

Exercise 2. Make questions for the underlined parts.

Mai: (1) _____.

Huan: I last went to the Temple of Literature in 2017.

Mai: (2) _____.

Huan: The Temple of Literature is located on Van Mieu Street.

Mai: (3) _____.

Huan: The Temple was founded by Emperor Ly Thanh Tong.

Mai: (4) _____.

Huan: It was built in 1070.

Mai: (5) _____.

Huan: The Imperial Academy was established in 1076.

Mai: (6) _____.

Huan: Chu Van An was the first principal of the Imperial Academy.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

state	find	go	start	leave
stay	private	take	study	choose

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 of 14 to 18. Some students (3) _____ school when they are 16 and (4) _____ jobs. 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 2. Read the letter and decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).

Thanks for your letter. It's very interesting to know about schools in the USA. I think schools in Viet Nam are a little different. Vietnamese students usually wear uniform. Classes start at 7.00 each morning and end at 11.15 in the afternoon. Students have a 30-minute break after three periods. At break time, many students play games. Some go to the canteen and buy something to eat or drink. Others talk together.

Our school year lasts for 9 months, from September to May. Then we have a 3-month summer vacation. We feel too much long to come back to school to meet friends. I hope to know more about schools in your country.

Your friend,

Hoa

No.	Statements	True (T) or False (F)
1.	Hoa thinks schools in Viet Nam are different from schools in the USA.	
2.	Vietnamese students do not usually wear school uniform.	
3.	Classes start from seven to a quarter past eleven.	
4.	Students have a 30-minute break after two periods.	
5.	Most students go to the canteen at break time.	
6.	The school year begins in September.	
7.	The summer vacation lasts for two months.	
8.	Vietnamese students like a long holiday vacation.	

Exercise 3. Read the following passage and choose the best option.

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" (That Tram So). "Seven Beheaded

Petition” became the symbol of the courageous attitude of the real intellectuals, and of Chu Van Ans spirit.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. like | B. famous | C. Such as | D. Similar |
| 2. A. approximately | B. expressively | C. taking | D. progressively |
| 3. A. like | B. pioneering | C. pioneering | D. pioneers |
| 4. A. custom | B. waiter | C. service | D. home |
| 5. A. tourists | B. study | C. pilot | D. guess |
| 6. A. invited | B. orbiton | C. orbital | D. orbiting |
| 7. A. constructed | B. designed | C. talented | D. painted |
| 8. A. equipment | B. to | C. equivalent | D. furniture |
| 9. A. invitation | B. ticket | C. space | D. However |
| 10. A. called | B. departures | C. islands | D. destinations |

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same. (Use the preposition in the brackets.)

1. My house is behind the hotel. (in front of)
→ The hotel
2. The drug store is to the right of the bakery. (to the left of)
→ The bakery
3. The supermarket is behind the bank. (in front of)
→ The bank
4. The garden is to the left of Nams classroom. (to the right of)
→ Nam’s classroom
5. The bookstore is in front of the restaurant. (behind)
→ The restaurant
6. He walks to school. (on)
→ He goes
7. He goes to work at six forty-five. (to)
→ He
8. Mai gets up at 6.30. (past)
→ Mai gets

9. Tom drives to work every morning. (by)

→ Tom travels

10. Does your father ride the bike to work? (by)

→ Does

Exercise 2. Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It is not easy to learn English well.

→ Learning

2. What is the matter with you?

→ What

3. How high is the Big Ben Clock Tower?

→ What

4. What is your sons weight?

→ How

5. What is the price of this face mask?

→ How much

6. How long is the Mekong River?

→ What

7. How wide is the West Lake?

→ What

8. He lives too far away from the school.

→ He doesn't

9. Long is a good swimmer.

→ Long swims

10. My brother cycles slowly.

→ My brother is