


UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF VIET NAM

A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

I. Từ vựng

Nature Wonders		Travel	
Wonderful - scenic - amazing - diverse - incredible - unforgettable - spectacular - picturesque	Nature - island - waterfall - cave - mountain - desert - rainforest - coast	Activities - exploration - expedition - experience	Travel gears - plaster - sleeping bag - compass - backpack - suncream
			

II. Ngữ âm

1. Ôn tập cách phát âm đuôi -s/-es và đuôi -ed

a. Phát âm: /iz/, /s/, vs. /z/ (Cách phát âm đuôi -s / -es)

Có 3 cách phát âm đuôi -s/-es, phụ thuộc vào âm tận cùng của từ như sau:

/s/						
Các âm tận cùng					Ví dụ	
/t/	/k/	/f/	/p/	/θ/	• wants • attacks • stops • baths • laughs	
t, k, f, gh, p, th						
/iz/						
Các âm tận cùng					Ví dụ	
/s/	/z/	/ʃ/	/tʃ/	/dʒ/	/ʒ/	• dances • watches

ce, ss, x, se, sh, ch, ge	
/z/	
Các âm còn lại	Ví dụ
	• plays • allows • features

b. Phát âm: /id/, /t/, vs. /d/ (Cách phát âm đuôi -ed)

Có 3 cách phát âm đuôi -ed, phụ thuộc vào âm tận cùng của từ như sau:

/id/						
Các âm tận cùng						Ví dụ
/t/ và /d/						• needed • wanted • decided
t, d						
/t/						
Các âm tận cùng						Ví dụ
/s/	/ʃ/	/tʃ/	/k/	/p/	/f/	• danced • kissed • fixed • washed • watched • marked • helped • coughed • sniffed
ce, ss, x, sh, ch, k, p, f, gh						
/z/						
Các âm còn lại						Ví dụ
						• played • allowed • travelled

2. Trọng âm của từ với đuôi -al, -ial, -ual

Trọng âm của từ thường rơi vào âm tiết đứng trước hậu tố -al, -ial, -ual.

normal	/ˈnɔːml/	colossal	/kəˈlɒsl/
essential	/ɪˈsenʃl/	industrial	/ɪnˈdʌstriəl/
individual	/ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/	casual	/ˈkæʒuəl/

III. Ngữ pháp

1. Cấu trúc so sánh nhất (Superlatives)

- So sánh nhất được sử dụng để so sánh người (hoặc vật) với tất cả người (hoặc vật) trong nhóm.
- Trong câu so sánh nhất, tính từ sẽ được chia làm hai loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đó:
 - Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ có 1 âm tiết. Ví dụ: tall, high, big,...
 - Tính từ dài là những tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên. Ví dụ: expensive, intelligent,...

Cấu trúc câu so sánh nhất đối với tính từ ngắn

Cấu trúc	S + V + the + adj + -est + (danh từ).
Ví dụ	Russia is the biggest country in the world. Quang is the tallest in his class.

Cấu trúc câu so sánh nhất đối với tính từ dài

Cấu trúc	S + V + the + most + adj + (danh từ).
Ví dụ	My mom must be the most patient person I've ever met. This is the most spectacular scene I've ever seen.

• Cách thêm đuôi -est vào tính từ ngắn

Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm, thêm đuôi -est	old – oldest tall - tallest
Tính từ kết thúc bởi nguyên âm -e, chỉ cần thêm đuôi -st	nice – nicest cute - cutest
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + 1 phụ âm, gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -est	big - biggest fat - fattest
Tính từ kết thúc bởi -y, dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn, bỏ -y và thêm đuôi -iest	-happy - happiest early - earliest
Lưu ý: Một số tính từ có 2 âm tiết nhưng có tận cùng là -y, -le, -ow, -er thì áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi -est của tính từ ngắn.	simple – simplest narrow – narrowest clever - cleverest

• Một vài tính từ bất quy tắc

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh nhất của chúng khác với các tính từ khác.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh nhất
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest/furthest
much/ many	the most
little	the least
old	the oldest/ eldest

• Superlatives with S + have/has + P_{II}

Sau nội dung mang tính so sánh hơn nhất, cấu trúc *(that) S + have/has + (ever) + P_{II}* thường được sử dụng.

What's the most important decision (that) you have ever made?

That was the best holiday (that) I have had for a long time.

2. Modal verbs

Các động từ khuyết thiếu có thể được sử dụng để mô tả khả năng thực hiện hành động của một đối tượng, hoặc khả năng xảy ra của một tình huống với những mức độ chắc chắn khác nhau. Ngoài ra, động từ khuyết thiếu cũng có thể được sử dụng để đưa ra các dự đoán hoặc đề nghị của người nói dựa vào gợi ý có sẵn.

Modals	used to describe possibility (mô tả khả năng)	used to guess or give suggestion (đưa ra suy đoán)
may (more formal)	I haven't decided where to go on holiday. I may go to London.	Mark is absent from today class. He may be ill.
might (less formal)	Take an umbrella with you. It might rain later.	She is not answering her phone. She might be sleeping .
can	I can come and see you tomorrow if you like.	They haven't lived here for very long. They can't know many people.
must	You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anyone.	Louise must get very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.
needn't	<i>You needn't do something = it's not necessary to do it.</i> We have plenty of time. We needn't hurry .	X

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Từ vựng

Exercise 1: Match the word in column A with its antonym in column B.

Column A		Column B
1. valley	_____	a. a small light that is held in the hand and usually gets its power from batteries
2. cave	_____	b. a large hole in the side of a hill, cliff, or mountain, or one that is underground

3. island	_____	c. a drug that is used to reduce or remove physical pain
4. waterfall	_____	d. a piece of land completely surrounded by water
5. painkillers	_____	e. an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants
6. plaster	_____	f. a small piece of sticky cloth or plastic that you use to cover and protect a cut in the skin
7. torch	_____	g. an area of low land between hills or mountains, often with a river running through it
8. desert	_____	h. water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point, sometimes from a great height

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given in each bracket.

1. A powerful earthquake struck a rural, _____ region of eastern Afghanistan. MOUNTAIN
2. I travel to _____ new places and cultures. EXPLORATION
3. Once a volcano _____, it may damage many buildings and kill many lives. ERUPTION
4. The _____ town of Mystic is among the most exciting culinary destinations on US East Coast. PICTURE
5. Serious pollution and environmental incidents have been reported in some _____ areas. COAST
6. More efforts must be devoted to the preservation of the biological _____ of the rainforests. DIVERSE
7. The travel agent promised to give me an _____ experience. FORGET
8. The government wanted to attract tourists to its _____ places with an aim to spur the economic growth. SCENERY
9. It's no secret that Kent is absolutely full of _____ places to live. CREDIBLE
10. What makes a _____ trip for me is scenic oceanfront view and delicious food. WONDER

II. Ngữ âm

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

1. A. freez <u>e</u> s	B. boat <u>s</u>	C. siz <u>e</u> s	D. villag <u>e</u> s
2. A. lov <u>e</u> s	B. jok <u>e</u> s	C. grap <u>e</u> s	D. cliff <u>s</u>
3. A. prom <u>i</u> sed	B. compl <u>a</u> ined	C. call <u>e</u> d	D. repl <u>i</u> ed
4. A. bird <u>s</u>	B. leg <u>s</u>	C. men <u>u</u> s	D. cag <u>e</u> s

5. A. brushes <u>s</u>	B. catches <u>s</u>	C. breathes <u>s</u>	D. addresses <u>s</u>
6. A. paths <u>s</u>	B. stops <u>s</u>	C. boats <u>s</u>	D. things <u>s</u>
7. A. added <u>d</u>	B. demanded <u>d</u>	C. admitted <u>d</u>	D. replied <u>d</u>
8. A. baths <u>s</u>	B. bananas <u>s</u>	C. coughs <u>s</u>	D. cliffs <u>s</u>
9. A. insisted <u>d</u>	B. whispered <u>d</u>	C. called <u>d</u>	D. explained <u>d</u>
10. A. attacks <u>s</u>	B. calls <u>s</u>	C. whispers <u>s</u>	D. offers <u>s</u>
11. A. watched <u>d</u>	B. installed <u>d</u>	C. described <u>d</u>	D. covered <u>d</u>
12. A. decorated <u>d</u>	B. warned <u>d</u>	C. wanted <u>d</u>	D. waited <u>d</u>
13. A. lives <u>s</u>	B. labs <u>s</u>	C. dances <u>s</u>	D. tables <u>s</u>
14. A. pleased <u>d</u>	B. erased <u>d</u>	C. objected <u>d</u>	D. increased <u>d</u>
15. A. deserts <u>s</u>	B. values <u>s</u>	C. phones <u>s</u>	D. pens <u>s</u>

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. trial	B. natural	C. arrival	D. physical
2. A. refusal	B. professional	C. occasional	D. agricultural
3. A. usual	B. racial	C. annual	D. celestial
4. A. financial	B. commercial	C. intellectual	D. essential
5. A. dismissal	B. individual	C. official	D. eventual
6. A. survival	B. principal	C. local	D. general
7. A. national	B. political	C. personal	D. central
8. A. virtual	B. sensual	C. material	D. crucial
9. A. initial	B. special	C. partial	D. social
10. A. gradual	B. unequal	C. industrial	D. traditional
11. A. dial	B. total	C. annual	D. unusual
12. A. emotional	B. conventional	C. memorial	D. factual
13. A. bilingual	B. admirable	C. mutual	D. spiritual
14. A. racial	B. denial	C. facial	D. visual
15. A. clinical	B. classical	C. chemical	D. bicarbonate

III. Ngữ pháp

Exercise 1: Complete the sentence using the superlative form of the given adjective.

1. Who is the (famous) _____ actor in your country?

2. Daniel is the (happy) _____ person that we know.
3. November is the (cold) _____ month of the year in Viet Nam.
4. I think my dad is the (good) _____ cook in the world.
5. What is the (fast) _____ animal in the world?
6. Who is the (tall) _____ person in your class?
7. Sarah bought the (expensive) _____ cake in the bakery.
8. This is the (big) _____ cake in the world.
9. What is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
10. Where is the (nice) _____ beach in your country?

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences using superlatives.

1. Which is (easy) _____ language to learn?
2. This is (short) _____ road in Ha Noi.
3. I think that one over there is (strong) _____ buffalo.
4. Jimmy is (smart) _____ student in my class.
5. This book is (scary) _____ one that I have ever known.
6. This skirt was (cheap) _____.
7. Everest is (high) _____ mountain in the world.
8. _____ (interesting) book ever in my opinion is *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*.
9. Peter's room is (clean) _____ of all.
10. That was (stupid) _____ mistake ever.
11. Who is (old) _____ person in your family?
12. China is (big) _____ country in the world.
13. For many years, Michael Jackson was (popular) _____ artist.
14. She is (fast) _____ swimmer in the competition. She won 2 gold medals.
15. I think Cambridge is (historical) _____ city in the world.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentence using superlatives and the structure "S + have/has + ever + P_{II}"

1. She is (beautiful) _____ person that I (see) _____.
2. This is (boring) _____ film that we (watch) _____.
3. Sarah is (lazy) _____ person that I (meet) _____.
4. Han is (kind) _____ girl that I (know) _____.
5. This is (interesting) _____ film that Sarah (watch) _____.

6. This is (challenging) _____ competition that I (join) _____.
7. That was (crowded) _____ exhibition that we (attend) _____.
8. This is (delicious) _____ cake that I (taste) _____.
9. Anna is (generous) _____ friend that we (have) _____.
10. That was (good) _____ birthday that he (have) _____.

Exercise 4: What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + ever.

1. You've just read a book. The book was extremely boring. You tell your friend:
(boring/book/ever/read) _____.
2. Someone has just told you a joke which you think is very offensive. You say:
(offensive/joke/ever/hear) _____.
3. You're drinking latte with a friend. It's really good latte. You say:
(good/latte/ever/taste) This _____.
4. You have just run ten kilometres. You've never run further than this. You say:
(far/ever/run) That _____.
5. You dropped out of college. Now you think this was a very bad mistake. You say:
(bad/mistake/ever/make) It _____.
6. Your friend meets a lot of people, some of them famous. You ask your friend:
(famous/person/ever/meet?) Who _____?
7. They have travelled many places. You ask them:
(beautiful/place/travel?) What _____?
8. You have listened to many albums. You like *New Kids: Return* the best. You say:
(have/good/songs/listen to) That _____.
9. Your friend goes shopping a lot. You ask her:
(valuable/item/purchase?) What _____?
10. You have had so many beautiful moments in life. You cannot decide which one you like best. You say:
(beautiful/moment/experience) It's difficult _____.

Exercise 5: Choose the suitable modal verb to fill in the blank.

1. You *must / can / need* listen to the teacher.
2. People *must / must not / would not* waste food.
3. You *need/can't /have to* do more exercises in order to be healthier.

4. You *needn't /shall not /must not* drink alcohol. It is harmful to your health.
5. *Shall / Can/ Must* you play the piano, John?
6. Look at the sign! You *can't / wouldn't /shall not* park here.
7. *May / Must / Might* I go to the bathroom, Professor?
8. It *can / shall / may* snow tomorrow.
9. *Could/ Would/Must* you like to go by train?
10. *Should/Must /Might* I go and buy some food? Give me some advice!

Exercise 6: Fill in the blank with *must/mustn't/don't have to/doesn't have to*.

1. Hang _____ be the one who talks to our teacher. She is the most confident person.
2. We have a lot of important meetings tomorrow, so you _____ be late.
3. The exhibition is free. You _____ pay to get in.
4. My mom is a housewife. She _____ go to work.
5. You _____ smoke inside the school.
6. You _____ listen to me. I am telling the truth.
7. I _____ clean my room today because it is still clean.
8. We _____ be on time for the exam tomorrow. It is the most important one in the whole semester.
9. It's Sunday, so I _____ to wake up early.
10. We _____ forget to lock the doors before we leave.

Exercise 7: Decide whether each pair of sentences have a similar meaning, or whether they are different. Write S for same or D for different.

1. You'd better go to bed earlier.	You should go to bed earlier.	_____
2. You should have a rest.	You ought to have a rest.	_____
3. Students don't have to go to school on Sunday.	Students mustn't go to school on Sunday.	_____
4. You must be crazy to be driving this fast.	You should be crazy to be driving this fast.	_____
5. Candidates must be here before 8.	Candidates have to be here before 8.	_____
6. You can't park here.	You needn't park here.	_____
7. They have to study harder to get good marks.	They must work harder to get good marks.	_____

8. It must be my best friend ringing the doorbell.	It has to be my best friend ringing the doorbell.	_____
9. You can't be sleepy. You woke up at 10 this morning.	You aren't able to be sleepy. You woke up at 10 this morning.	_____
10. You needn't finish the assignment until next week.	You don't need to finish the assignment until next week.	_____

Exercise 8: Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word in capital.

1. It would be a good idea for you to see a debt counsellor. OUGHT

→ _____

2. It's not necessary for them to arrive before 8.30. HAVE

→ _____

3. I'm sure that isn't Mark who is talking to Jane as he's in London. BE

→ _____

4. Jane is not answering her phone. Perhaps she is having a meeting. MAY

→ _____

5. You ought to bring an umbrella today in case it rains. HAD

→ _____

6. It's possible that Mark will be absent from today's class. MAY

→ _____

7. Passengers are not allowed to bring pets on the plane. MUST

→ _____

8. It's not necessary for you to buy more milk. NEEDN'T

→ _____

9. It's against the law to run a red light or exceed the speed limit. MUSTN'T

→ _____

10. It's impossible for that to be Johnny. He's abroad. CAN'T

→ _____

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

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

1. A. added <u>ed</u>	B. hooked <u>ed</u>	C. visited <u>ed</u>	D. subtracted <u>ed</u>
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2. A. <u>question</u>	B. <u>tradition</u>	C. <u>generation</u>	D. <u>nation</u>
3. A. <u>jumped</u>	B. <u>increased</u>	C. <u>enjoyed</u>	D. <u>missed</u>
4. A. <u>experiences</u>	B. <u>oranges</u>	C. <u>arranges</u>	D. <u>chores</u>
5. A. <u>game</u>	B. <u>set</u>	C. <u>any</u>	D. <u>ten</u>

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. difficult	B. specific	C. material	D. detective
2. A. average	B. energy	C. furniture	D. librarian
3. A. essential	B. promotion	C. deliver	D. company
4. A. official	B. assistant	C. recommend	D. informal
5. A. evaluate	B. explanation	C. creative	D. industrial

Exercise 3: Complete the sentence with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. What is (dry) _____ season of the year?
2. Who is (famous) _____ person in your country?
3. Do you think the films are (good) _____ than the books?
4. Hang is (nice) _____ person that I know.
5. 'Harry Potter' is probably (amazing) _____ film I have ever seen!
6. My friend thinks she's (smart) _____ than me, but I do not agree.
7. Is your teacher (young) _____ than your mom?
8. I think the A pool is (clean) _____ than the B pool.
9. This is (boring) _____ cartoon I've ever watched!
10. Is Anna (pretty) _____ person in your class?

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence using comparatives or superlatives.

1. June is (hot) _____ January.
2. Computers are (expensive) _____ mobile phones.
3. Anna is (noisy) _____ person in the family.
4. This is (large) _____ restaurant in our neighbourhood.
5. A tiger is (dangerous) _____ a rabbit.
6. We are (safe) _____ here than there.
7. In my classroom there are (many) _____ boys than girls.

8. Anna is (talented) _____ John.
9. I am (young) _____ child in my family.
10. This is (exciting) _____ film that I have ever watched.
11. In my opinion, elephants are (heavy) _____ animal on Earth.
12. That computer is (cheap) _____ of all.
13. Which is (easy) _____ subject at school?
14. Taylor is (pretty) _____ Jones.
15. Planes are (fast) _____ trains.

Exercise 5: Use the modal verbs in the box below to complete the sentence. Each word can only be used once only.

<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can't</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>mustn't</i>
<i>could</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>shouldn't</i>	<i>have to</i>	<i>don't have to</i>	<i>doesn't have to</i>

1. I _____ play the piano very well.
2. I really _____ buy a new phone. Mine is broken.
3. You _____ buy that book. You can borrow it from the library.
4. Ann _____ finish all the work today. She can save some for tomorrow.
5. You _____ pass the exam if you did more Math exercises.
6. You _____ make so much noise. Everyone is trying to concentrate.
7. If you are under 18, you _____ smoke.
8. I _____ watch the reality show tonight. I haven't decided yet.
9. It _____ be Ann who will win the contest. She is by far the most talented contestant.
10. It _____ be Jane downstairs. She is at work.
11. When Peter was five, he _____ play the piano very well but he has forgotten how to play it now.
12. You _____ read this book. It's not so bad.

Exercise 6: Choose the suitable modal verb.

1. We've got plenty of time. You *don't have to/ need to/ have to* hurry.
2. My dad has been working the whole day. He *should be/ must be/ need to be* tired.
3. I've understood already. You *need to/ don't have to/ have to* explain it one more time.
4. My grandfather *can/ could/ shall* speak three languages when he was young.
5. We *needn't have/ may not have/ shall not* brought an umbrella with us. The weather has been so clear.

6. She *must/ must have/need have* gone outside. She was just here a few minutes ago.
7. It *can't be/ can be/ mustn't be* difficult to find a restaurant near here. This is a food street.
8. I *may/ might have to/ might go* to the hospital the other day. My illness is getting more and more serious.
9. You *shall not/ may not/ mustn't* tell anyone our secret. It's just for the two of us.
10. Joe *can/may/could* swim very well. He is our school's swimming champion.
11. I am sad, so I *can/ may/ must* stay at home tonight.
12. *Could/Shall/ Must* you please phone me in the evening?
13. To get a driving license, you *must/may/should be* over 18 years old.
14. You *must /may /can* wear a uniform when you go to school.
15. During take-off, all passengers *should/ must/ can* remain in their seats for safety reasons.
16. You *mustn't/ may not/shall not* use your phone on the plane.
17. *may/shall/must* go out with my friends tonight, but I haven't made my decision.
18. You *don't have to/ should/ can* come with me if you do not want to.
19. You *should/ would/ may* go out more and make new friends.
20. She *mustn't/ can't/shall not* come with us tonight because she is sick.

Exercise 7: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given to complete the following text.

Japan has many amazing man-made structures that have a rich (1. HISTORIC) _____ behind it. Japan also holds some (2. CREDIBLE) _____ structures and places that aren't the result of a person's hand but simply the result of nature. Although many of these places have been altered slightly by human hands to make it (3. ACCESS) _____ to visitors, the elements of nature can still be observed, and are a (4. SPECTACLE) _____ sight to behold!

Of course, we have to start off the list with one of the most (5. FAME) _____ and popular sights in Japan. Mt. Fuji is an (6. ACTIVITY) _____ volcano located on the border of Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefecture on Honshu Island. This is a must visit for those in Japan who enjoy (7. LOOK) _____ at natural wonders.

Akiyoshi Cave is Japan's largest limestone cave and is a popular place to visit. Visitors are greeted by a (8. BEAUTY) _____ water at the entrance before they enter the cave.

In Beppu, Oita in Japan, there (9. BE) _____ a series of hot springs scattered around that are naturally occurring. The number of hot spring vents with steam rising are (10. FASCINATE) _____ to watch. Although some of the hot springs have been altered by man, the water

comes from natural hot springs within the land. Visitors can also enjoy some of the hot springs by (11. GO) _____ for a dip. You can even enjoy an (12. FORGET) _____ experience with a hot sand bath!

Japan is filled with beauty no matter where you go. Okinawa and Hokkaido aren't part of the main island of Japan, and they each have some (13. PICTURE) _____ sights specific to the type of environment that it is. There (14. BE) _____ also many other beautiful wonders to (15. EXPLORATION) _____ on the main island as well.

Exercise 8: Rewrite the following sentences using a modal. The underlined words can be written as S + modal + V (or modal + S + V in questions).

0. It is advisable that you proofread your essay before submitting.

→ *You should proofread your essay before submitting.*

1. I promise to go shopping with you next week.

→ _____

2. It's essential that we leave at 8.30 to board the flight at 10 o'clock.

→ _____

3. Are you able to help me with my homework tomorrow?

→ _____

4. It's not a good idea for children to go swimming alone.

→ _____

5. It's possible that the flight will be delayed.

→ _____

6. Why don't we go and see a film tonight?

→ _____

7. Is it possible for me to sit here?

→ _____

8. It's not necessary for you to apologise for something you did not do.

→ _____

9. I want to help you with your assignment but I'm not able to.

→ _____

10. Mark is at home but he's answering the phone. I'm sure that he's asleep.

→ _____

