UNIT 2: ENTERTAINMENT AND LEISURE

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR REVIEW

A. VOCABULARY

			_		
1. aerobics(n)	Thể dụ	ic nhịp			
	điệu				
	Xe đạp		B. EXPRESSION	S AND OTHERS STR	UCTURE
3 canoeing(n)[kə'nu:.ıŋ]	Việc	chèo	Bởi vì		
26. now that to hamily 27. apart from = except	<u>thuyền</u>	bằng ca	Ngoại trừ		
<u> / X Iva Iar a nike rine</u>			-Đạp xe		
4. Clue (n) klu: 29. Have a chance of do	Manh m	ői athing/	Có cơ hội để làm	(n)	
	Trò chơi			gı	
[kB0,wandtpstand		I U CIIU	Không chịu được	nổi	
	Đi chơ	i với ai	Không chịu đựng	<u>, 1101</u>	
- oligon tenjina			Không phiền		
		nh thời mật ngi	Thật đáng tiếc		
	gian ở 1	nột nơi	Thật tuyệt		WORD
34. look forward to + Vi			Mờng đợi điều gì		WORD
7 kan ankefe}teani → N/V-i	ingt kara	ioke	thích thú về điều	gì/việc gì	
8 36. save up	Thời gia	an rảnh	Tiết kiệm		
	rỗi		Tội nghiệp bạn!		
9 38 adj/ady enough + (fprò seno	tonhấn	đủ(cho ai) để làn	n gì	
	vai/ đón			-	
	Đồng ý	8	FORMATION		
0 ()[0]	Nhãn(hà	àng hóa)			
	Cuộc ch		-		
	bốt	nen 10			
L		CTH/E -			
STT VERBS			ffeADVERBS ar NO		
		-	romise (n,v)	(Lời) hứa	
		['pra			
		15 r/	ofnooln) [w/finne]		
		15.1	efuse(v) [rɪˈfjuːz]	Từ chối	
				Từ chối Đền, điện, miếu	
		16. te	emple (n)		_
		16. t o	emple (n)	Đền, điện, miếu	
		16. to ['tem 17. d	emple (n) ppl] etect (v)		-
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'te	emple (n) npl] etect (v) ekt]	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra	_
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'te 18. a	emple (n) ppl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n)	Đền, điện, miếu	
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'to 18. a ŋ [ə'reŋ	emple (n) npl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ]	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp	_
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'te 18. au [ə'reɪ 19. n	emple (n) apl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n)	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra	
		16. t o ['tem 17. d [dr'to 18. a [ə'rer 19. n ['me	emple (n) ppl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə]	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại	
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		16. to ['tem 17. d [dr'to 18. av [ə'reı 19. n ['me 20. tr ['treʒa	emple (n) apl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ə(r)]	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu	
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'to 18. au [ə'reɪ 19. n ['me 20. tr ['treʒa 21. c	emple (n) ppl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ə(r)] onjunction(n)	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại	
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dr'to 18. ar [ə'ren 19. n ['me 20. tr ['treʒa 21. c [kən'	emple (n) apl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ə(r)] onjunction(n) ddʒʌŋkʃn]	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu liên từ	
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dr'te 18. au [ə'reī 19. n ['me 20. tu ['treʒ; 21. c [kən' 22. u	emple (n) apl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) e(r)] onjunction(n) ddʒʌŋkʃn] nique(adj)	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu	
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		16. to ['tem 17. d [dr'to 18. ar [ə'reī 19. n ['me 20. tr ['treʒə 21. c [kən' 22. u [juː'n 23. a	emple (n) npl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ə(r)] onjunction(n) ddʒʌnkʃn] nique(adj) !:k] dvise(v)	Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu liên từ	
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		16. to ['tem 17. d [dɪ'to 18. au [ə'reī 19. n ['me 20. tr ['treʒ; 21. c [kən' 22. u [juː'n 23. a [əd'v	emple (n) npl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ø(r)] onjunction(n) ddʒʌŋkʃn] nique(adj) !ːk] dvise(v) aɪs] ccept(v)	 Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu liên từ Duy nhất, độc, lạ Khuyên bảo 	
		16. to ['tem 17. d [dr'to 18. au [ə'reī 19. n ['me 20. tu ['treʒ; 21. c [kən' 22. u [ju:'n 23. a [əd'v 24. a [ək'so	emple (n) npl] etect (v) ekt] rrange (n) ndʒ] netal detector(n) etl di'tektə] reasure(n) ø(r)] onjunction(n) ddʒʌŋkʃn] nique(adj) !ːk] dvise(v) aɪs] ccept(v)	 Đền, điện, miếu Dò, tìm ra Sắp xếp Máy dò kim loại Châu báu, kho báu liên từ Duy nhất, độc, lạ Khuyên bảo 	

1.	agree	agreeable	agreeably	agreement
2.	arrange /rearrange			arrangement
3.	decide	decisive	decisively	decision
4.	entertain	entertaining		Entertainment/ entertainer
6.	refuse			refusal
7.	enjoy	enjoyable	enjoyably	enjoyment
8.	detect	detectable		detection/ detective/
				detector

D. GRAMMAR

I. CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ DO, PLAY, GO

1. Chức năng

	Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ hoạt động giải trí hoặc các môn thể thao trong nhà,				
Do	không liên quan tới trái bóng, thường mang tính cá nhân và không mang tính				
	chiến đấu ganh đua. Do aerocics (tập yoga) Do ballet (múa ba-lê)				
	Kết hợp với các danh từ chỉ môn thể thao liên quan tới trái bóng hoặc một vật				
Play	tương tự trái bóng như trái cầu/ quả cầu, có tính chất ganh đua với đối thủ khác.				
_	Play football Play tennis				
<u> </u>	Thường đi với cấu trúc V-ing, mang tên một môn thể thao hay hoạt động giải trí				
Go	nào đó. Go swimming Go running				

II. GERUNDS (V-ING)

1. Definition: Gerund là danh từ được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ing (V-ing) vào động từ nguyên mẫu và ở dạng phủ định chúng ta sẽ thêm not ở phía trước. Gerund thường được gọi là danh động từ. *E.g: coming, building, teaching...*

2. Use:

* Danh động từ có thể được dùng sau các động từ nói về sở thích hay những điều chúng ta thích hoặc không thích.

Verbs	Verbs +(not) V-ing		
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time		
Love	She loves training her dog		
Hate	He hates eating out		
Prefer	My mother prefers going jogging		

* Dùng sau một số động từ và cụm động từ sau:

Like enjoy love can't stand don't mind hate waste spend

III. TO INFINITIVE (TO V)

- 1. Definition: To infinitive là hình thức động từ nguyên thể có to(to V)
- Use: Động từ nguyên thể có to dùng để đưa ra lời chấp nhận, mời, từ chối và nói về sở thích.
 -Một số động từ thường được theo sau bởi động từ nguyên thể có TO:
- afford: đáp ứng agree: đồng ý appear: hình như arrange: sắp xếp ask: yêu cầu

- attempt: cố gắng, nỗ lực - decide: quyết định - expect: mong đợi - fail: thất bại, hỏng

- hope: hy vong - intend: định - invite: mời - learn: học/ học cách - manage: xoay sở, cố gắng

- offer: cho, tặng, đề nghị - plan: lên kế họach - pretend: giả vờ - promise: hứa - refuse: từ chối

- seem: dường như - tell: bảo - tend: có khuynh hướng - threaten: đe dọa - want: muốn

- would like/love/hate/prefer: muốn, thích

IV. CONJUNCTION OF TIME

1. NOW THAT: là liên từ chỉ thời gian được dùng khi nguyên nhân được nêu ra đang diễn ra hoặc vừa mới diễn ra. Chúng ta có thể lược bỏ that trong văn nói.

Now (that) the kids have left home, we've got a lot of extra space. (Bây giờ bọn trẻ không sống cùng nữa, chúng tôi thấy rất rộng rãi).

BEFORE/AFTER: Mênh đề có chứa liên từ Before, After là mênh đề phu bổ sung ngữ nghĩa 2. cho mênh đề chính. Khi được đảo lên đầu câu, mênh đề chứ a Before, After cần ngăn cách với mênh đề chính bằng dấu phẩy. Các liên từ tương tư khác là when, as soon as,until...

* Cách diễn đạt thời tương lai trong các mệnh đề thời gian:

V(s. future)

V (s. present)

S + · when/as soon as/after/before/until S + (Present perfect) be going to

Ví du: - Bob will soon. When Bob comes, we will see him. come - Linda is going to leave soon. Before she leaves, she is going to finish her work. We'll be able to leave for the airport **as** soon as the taxi arrives. - I'll wait here until they come back.

Lưu ý: Trong các mênh đề chứa liên từ chỉ thời gian với ý nghĩa tương lai chúng ta không dùng thì tương lai đơn (will) hoặc be going to mà chỉ dùng thì hiện tại đơn (simple present) hoặc thì *hiên tai hoàn* (present perfect) khi muốn nhấn manh đến sư hoàn thành của hành đông trước khi một hành động khác xảy ra.

Ví du: - I'll go to bed after I finish my homework.

* Cách diễn đat thời quá khứ trong các mênh đề thời gian:

S + V (simple past) when/ until/ before/ after/ as soon as S+ V (simple past)

Ví du: - She said goodbye before she left. - I started school when I was six.

- We stayed there until we finished work.

- My mother went home after she finished work at the office.

- My mother went home as soon as she finished work at the office.

EXERCISES

A. LISTENING

I. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer. Listen to the radio program discussing leisure trends in the United States and fill in the blank NATIONAL LEICHDE TDENDC

	NATIONAL LEISURE I RENDS				
Top four	Other activities	% who watch	Top five	Top five	
leisure		television	recreationa	recreational	
activities in			l activities	activities for men	
the U.S.			for women		
Watching	Using computers	3 <mark>81</mark> %	Walking	5	
television	2 Eating out	once a day	Aerobics	Basketball	
Reading	Watching	57%< two	Exercising	Walking	
Socializing	spectator sports	hours	4	Jogging	
1 <mark>Shopping.</mark> .	Reading the	8%> five	<mark>Aerobics</mark>	biking	
	newspaper	hours	Jogging		

II. Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

You will hear a student talk about the writer hobby. Listen to his talk and a choose the correct letter. 6. When did the writer start his hobby?

A. The writer started his hobby when he was young.

- **B.** The writer started his hobby when he was a teenager.
- The writer started his hobby when his parents asked him. C.
- **D.** The writer started his hobby when he found some story books.

7. What did the writer start his hobby with?

A. The writer started with anything that is available.

- **B.** The writer started his hobby with fairy tales and other stories.
- The writer started his hobby with story books, magazines, newspapers. C.
- **D.** The writer started his hobby with ABC books.
- 8. How did his parents feel about reading fairy tales and other stories to him?
- They were interested in reading anything that is available. A.

- **B.** They were angry with reading fairy tales and other stories to him.
- **C.** They were boring with reading fairy tales and other stories to him.
- **D.** They were interested in reading fairy tales and other stories to him.
- 9. According to the writer, what is the wonderful thing about reading?
- **A.** By reading he knew about disease.
- **B.** By reading he has to study hard.
- C. By reading he does not have to study hard.
- **D.** By reading he knew about a Tiger.
- 10. According to the writer, what do books provide the reader?
- **A.** Books provide the reader with so many ignorant learning things.
- B. Books provide the reader with so many facts and so much information.
- **C.** Books provide the reader with nothing to cope with living.
- **D.** Books provide the reader with little things to help people in their daily life.

B. LEXICAL GRAMMAR

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1.	A. cro <u>ss</u> word	B. aerobic <u>s</u>	C. lei <u>s</u> ure	D. promi <u>s</u> e
2.	A. dec <u>i</u> de		C. t <u>i</u> dy	<mark>D.</mark> un <u>i</u> que
3.	A. <u>a</u> rrange		C. <u>a</u> dvise	D. <u>a</u> gree
<mark>4.</mark>	A. stand	B. waste	C. h <u>a</u> te	D. sh <u>a</u> me
5.	A. offer <u>ed</u>	B. travell <u>ed</u>	<mark>C. help<u>ed</u></mark>	D. enjoy <u>ed</u>
				word that differs from the
	other three in the posi	-		
<mark>6.</mark>	A. offer	B . arrange	C. dec <u>i</u> de	D. agree
7.	A. hobby	B. leisure	C. treasure	D. metal
8.	A. vacation	<mark>B.</mark> family	C. detector	D. agreement
9.	A. enjoyment	B. decision	<mark>C.</mark> preference	D. refusal
<mark>10.</mark>	A. detection	B. history	C. interview	D. exercise
III.	Mark the letter A, B, C, o	or D on your answer s	sheet to indicate the	correct answer to each of
	the following question.	<i>S.</i>		
11.	Anna: "I'm afraid I can't	come tonight."		
	Peter: " "			
A.	Oh, that's a shame.		B. You're welcom	ne
	Of course. I will		D. Well. Please b	e careful
12.	Martha: "We're having a	baby."		
	Emma: "! Con	ngratulations!"		
A.	Poor you!		B. That's awesor	ne
	Come on, let's go.		D. Ok, that is fine	
13.	Viewers make the final			-
		B. decide		D. decisiveness
	The talks are aimed at fin			
	agreement	0		D. agreeably
	The Nancy adores			
	hanging up			
	James is karate in t			
	studying	B. doing	C. playing	D. have
	She was lying on the floo			
			C. of	<mark>D.</mark> on
	She Ellenfaithfully			
	_	B. offered		D. decided
	You'd have a better			
A.	possibility	B. ability	C. chance	D. prospect

20. Ann is interested _				
	B. at		D. on	
21. The children are				
A. looking into			d D. looking after	
22. He agreed the	e job as soon as po	ssible.		
A. start	B. starting	C. to start	D. to be started	
23. I must go now. I pr				
A. not being				
24. She doesn't like				
A. to got	-			
25. As a child, he hated				
A. reading				
26. My mother always	does aerobics	_ she goes to bed.		
A. until			D. after	
27. Look both ways be				
A. crossed				
28. the weather'				
A. However,	-	-		
29. Do you remember				
A. going				
30. Stories about pirat				
A. brands				
			to indicate the word CLOSEST in	
_		n each of the follow		
		; in golf, tennis and o	other <i>recreations</i> which are denied to	
the ordinary work	er.	_		
A. dissatisfaction				
32. In the future, cars jams automatically		-board computers w	vill be able to <u>detect</u> and avoid traffic	
A. ignore	B. arrange	C. refuse	<mark>D.</mark> discover	
V. Mark the letter A,	B, C, or D on you	r answer sheet to	indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in	
-	-	s) in each of the foll		
33. I know from exper	ience that fear can	be handled if you <u>r</u>	<i>efuse</i> to let it take over.	
<mark>A.</mark> accept	B. reject	C. deny	D. avoid	
34. Every child is <u>unic</u>	ue , with their owr			
A. rare	B. particula	r <mark>C. commo</mark> r	n D. exclusive	
VI. Mark the letter A	, B, C, or D on yo	ur answer sheet to	o indicate the underlined part that	
needs correction in e				
35. Beth made a <u>prem</u>	<u>ise</u> to Owen <u>that</u> sł	ie would <u>look after</u> ł	nis dog whenever he was <u>away</u> .	
A. <mark>premise</mark>	B. that	C. look aft	er D. away	
-> promise				
36. 19. I <u>decided</u> <u>chang</u>	<mark>ging</mark> jobs because r	ny boss <u>makes</u> me <u>w</u>	<u>vork</u> overtime.	
A. decided	<mark>B.</mark> changing	C. makes	D. work	
-> to change				
<i>37.</i> After Jessica <u>finish</u>	<u>ed</u> her <u>degree</u> , she	intends to work in h	<u>ner f</u> ather's company.	
<mark>A.</mark> finished	B. degree	C. makes	D. work	
-> finishes				
C. READING				
	na nassaaa and n	nark the letter A	B, C, or D on your answer sheet to	
<i>indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks</i>				

FUN AND GAMES

Do you think computer games is just for kids? Then you should think again. You might be surprised (1) _____ that the game industry now makes more money than Hollywood (2) _____ a family buys a new PC, all they really want to do is to play games.

It is hardly surprising that video gaming has become one of the most popular forms of (3)

today. A good game is like a good film; it will hold your attention, capture your imagination and play with your emotions.

The big (4) _____, however, is that watching a movie is a passive pastime. You have no say in how the plot develops or which characters dominate the story. With computer games, you direct the action and that is what makes them so exciting. (5) _____the right game is likely to signal the beginning of a lasting love affair with the interactive world of make-believe.

- **1. A.** to learning
- 2. A. As soon as
- **C.** learning **B.** learned **B.** Now that **C.** After

B. Found

- **3. A.** dissatisfaction
- **C.** shape **B.** activity
- **4. A.** gap
- C. difference **B.** variety
- **D.** to learn **D.** Before
- **D.** entertainment
- **D.** direction
- **D.** Having found

5. A. Finding

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

C. Founded

Hobbies are practiced for interest and enjoyment, rather than financial reward. Examples include collecting, creative and artistic pursuits, making, tinkering, sports and adult education. Engaging in a hobby can lead to acquiring substantial skill, knowledge, and experience. However, personal fulfilment is the aim.

What are hobbies for some people are professions for others: a game tester may enjoy cooking as a hobby, while a professional chef might enjoy playing (and helping to debug) computer games. Generally speaking, the person who does something for fun, not remuneration, is called an amateur (or hobbyist), as distinct from professional.

An important determinant of what is considered a hobby, as distinct from a profession (beyond the lack of remuneration), is probably how easy it is to make a living at the activity. Almost no one can make a living at cigarette card or stamp collecting, but many people find it enjoyable; so it is commonly regarded as a hobby.

Amateur astronomers often make meaningful contributions to the professionals. It is -not entirely uncommon for a hobbyist to be the first to discover a celestial body or event.

In the UK, the pejorative noun anorak (similar to the Japanese 'otaku' meaning a geek or enthusiast) is often applied to people who obsessively pursue a particular hobby that is considered boring, such as train spotting or stamp collecting.

1. Which of the following is not true?

A. Hobbies make people feel relaxed and satisfied.

B. Hobbies can give people knowledge and experience.

C. Hobbies are mainly practised for profit.

D. Hobbies are recreational activities.

2. According to the passage, a hobbyist _

- **A**. is usually paid for his hobbies **B**. may enjoy his work as a hobby
- **C**. indulges in many hobbies
- **D.** is distinguished from a professional

3. Stamp collecting is commonly regarded as a hobby because

- A. people can make a living at it
- **B.** people find it enjoyable
- **C**. people find it profitable **D**. people find it easy to pursue
- 4. Which of the following is not called 'celestial bodies'? **A.** the Galaxy **B**. planet C. stars
 - **D**. the sun

5. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- **A.** people who are very interested in boring hobbies are criticized.
- **B.** stamp collecting is not popular nowadays.
- **C.** the word 'anorak' is derived from Japanese.

D. A & B are correct.

D. WRITING

I.Rewrite the following sentences with the same meaning of the given ones.

- 1. I bought a new notebook on the way to school. (stopped)
- \rightarrow On the way to school, I stopped to buy a new notebook.
- 2. We're staying in Milan for a night before flying home. (planning)
- We are planning to stay in Milan for a night before flying home.
- 3. I don't want to cook tonight let's have a takeaway. (feel)
- I don't feel like cooking tonight let's have a takeaway.
- 4. Could you ask Francis to come into my office, please? (mind)
- *Do you mind asking Francis to come into my office, please?*
- 5. I don't think it's likely that you will win the competition. (chance)
- I think there's little chance of your winning the competition
- 6. They 'll show Titan at the cinema and they 'll release the DVD (before)
- → They 'll release the DVD before they show/ have show Titan at the cinema.
- 7. I'll finish marking the exam and then I'll tell you your results. (soon)
- \rightarrow I'll tell you your results as soon as I finish the exam
- 8. I saw the film and then I read the book(after)
- \rightarrow I saw the film and then I read the book.
- 9. My parent wouldn't let me stay out late when I was young.(used to)
- \rightarrow My parent never used to/ used not to let me stay out late when I was young.
- 10. Daren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate. (likes)
- \rightarrow Daren likes to wear a suit to work is appropriate.

II. Write an essay of 180 words discuss the following question:

Some people think that it is important to use leisure time for activities that improve the mind, such as reading and doing word puzzles. Other people feel that it is important to rest the mind during leisure time. Discuss both view and give your opinion.

Suggested ideas:

+Agree

- Leisure activities enhance concentration -> mentally active through activities such as reading and doing word puzzles.

- Stress may just slip away when we lose ourselves in a great story of a book or concentrate on solving the word puzzles.

+ Disagree:

- Suffer a long time under work/ study pressure-> fresh mind/ recharge battery-> gain new energies.

- Resting the mind by doing nothing is a better way to beat stress.

E. SPEAKING

I.You are going to answer the following questions:

1. What is your favorite leisure activity?

Suggested answer:

Well, I am a big fan of football, so whenever I have free time, I will spend time kicking the ball with my group of friends. Actually, this is also the way to build up our friendship.

- **2. What did you enjoy doing in your free time as a child?** When I was a little girl/ boy, I have strong passion for hanging out with my friends. We usually went swimming in a river near my house or flew a kite on paddy fields.
- **3.** Do you prefer to spend your free time with other people or alone? Definitely, I would like to spend my leisure time with my close friends who also lives in my neighborhood. We play a variety of activities such as hide- and -seek, playing chess or sports.
- 4. What is a common leisure activity in your country?

Actually, there are many different types of activites in my country. It depends on the places where children live. For example, in rural areas, kids can play some traditional games like blind man's bluff or just catching butterflies. In cities, children can take part in games in the playgrounds or just stay at home and play video games.

5. Do most people in your country get two days off a week?

Of course, it is typical for employees to have two days off a week. However, workers in factories may have to work overtime if they work on day and night shifts. That is also a way for them to earn more money.

6. Do you think leisure time is important?

Spending free time on doing recreational activities is indispensable because people can feel relaxed after a stressul week of working or studying. It can help boost our mood as well as energies.

II. Part 2: Describe a leisure activity you do with your family You should say What it is When you do it Where you do it And explain how you feel about it

Câu trả lời tham khảo từ web: (What it is):

My family is good at cooking since we always think it is better to have home cooked food, and usually have big feasts on the weekends. However, I would like to talk about the time when my family gathered to make Chung cake for the Tet holiday.

(When you do it)

The Lunar New Year, or Tet, was a very special traditional holiday in my country. It was probably my favourite holiday when I was a small boy, as my family did a lot of activities to celebrate this occasion. Among them, making Chung cake excited me the most. Traditionally, we always made Chung Cake two days before the Lunar New Year.

(Where you do it)

We had a big yard behind our house, and the Chung cake was made there, from preparing ingredients, to shaping the cake to cook it. I still remember having helped my parents prepare the cake's ingredients while my elder brother was in charge of shaping the cake. And then, my father lit a small fire to boil the cake overnight. It was perhaps the only time of the year when I was allowed to stay up late.

(And explain how you feel about it)

In recent years, my family has not had enough time to make Chung cake on our own. However, a ready-made Chung cake that we buy from a local market cannot bring the same special feelings and replace the taste of a Chung cake made at home. I hope that my family can continue our tradition in the coming years.

LISTENING:

Audio script

Part 1:

How do Americans spend their free time? Here are a few facts from Leisure Trak®, which measures the leisure and recreational habits of Americans 16 years old and over. The top four leisure activities of all Americans are: watching television, reading, socializing and shopping. Using computers, eating out, watching spectator sports, and reading the newspaper also ranked high.

81 percent of Americans enjoy watching television at least once a day.

57 percent watch TV for less than two hours, but eight percent admit watching it for five or more hours per day. The top five recreational activities for women are walking, aerobics, exercising, biking, and jogging. The top five for men are golf, basketball, walking, jogging, and biking.

Part 2:

My hobby is reading. I read story books, magazines, newspapers and any kind of material that I find interesting.

My hobby got started when I was a little boy. I had always wanted my parents to read fairy tales and other stories to me. Soon they got fed up with having to read to me continually. So as soon as I could, I learned to read. I started with simple ABC books. Soon I could read fairy tales and stories. Now I read just about anything that is available.

Reading enables me to learn about so many things. I learned about how people lived in bygone days. I learned about the wonders of the world, space travel, human achievements, gigantic whales, tiny viruses and other fascinating things.

The wonderful thing about reading is that I do not have to learn things very hard way. For example, I do not have to catch a disease to know that it can kill me. I know the danger so I can avoid it. Also I do not have to deep into the jungle to find out about tigers. I can read all about it in a book.

Books provide the reader with so much information and facts. They have certainly helped me in my daily life. I am better equipped to cope with living. Otherwise I would go about ignorantly learning things the hard way.

So I continue to read. Besides being more informed about the world. I also spend my time profitably. It is indeed a good hobby.