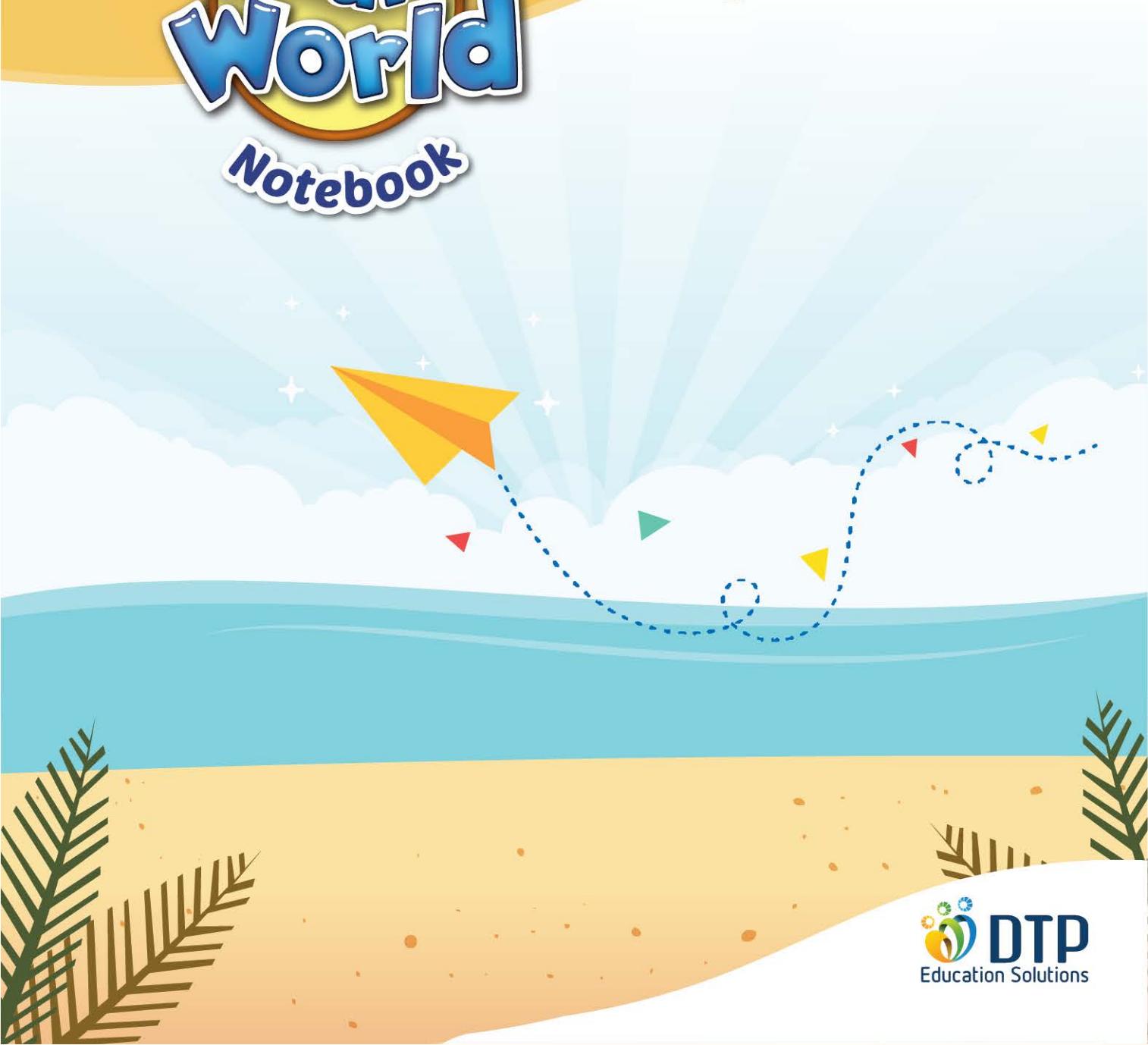


VÕ ĐẠI PHÚC (Tổng Chủ biên kiêm Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THỊ NGỌC QUYÊN - ĐẶNG ĐỔ THIỀN THANH
LÊ THỊ TUYẾT MINH - HUỲNH TUYẾT MAI - NGUYỄN THỦY UYÊN SA

Tiếng Anh

i-Learn
Smart World
Notebook

7



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Vocabulary:

- collect soccer stickers
- make vlogs
- play online games
- build models
- read comics
- bake cakes

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

1



collect soccer stickers

(v phr) /kə'lekt 'spkər 'stɪkərz/ sưu tập nhãn dán môn bóng đá

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

6

play games on the Internet

2



build models

(v phr) /bɪld 'mɒdlz/ làm mô hình

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

3



bake cakes

(v phr) /beɪk keɪks/ làm bánh nướng

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

5

cook cakes in an oven with extra fat or liquid

4



make vlogs

(v phr) /meɪk vlogz/ làm nhật ký về cuộc sống, công việc dưới dạng video

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

2

make small copies of something

5



read comics

(v phr) /ri:d 'kɒmɪks/ đọc truyện tranh

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

4

create blogs in which most of the content is in the form of videos

6



play online games

(v phr) /pleɪ ,ɒn'læɪn 'geɪmz/ chơi trò chơi trực tuyến

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

1

bring together the sticky labels with pictures of soccer players

My notes:

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

We can use the **Present Simple** to talk about habits or things that happen regularly.

Affirmative	I collect stickers. She reads comics.
Negative	I don't make vlogs. He doesn't build models.
Interrogative	What do you do in your free time? What does she do in her free time? Do you play soccer? → Yes, I do . / No, I don't . Does she bake cakes in her free time? → Yes, she does . / No, she doesn't .

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the Present Simple to talk about habits or things that happen regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use the correct form of verbs in the Present Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to make affirmative sentences in the Present Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make negative sentences in the Present Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to make interrogative sentences in the Present Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Free Time

Vocabulary:

- sport center
- theater
- market

- water park
- ice rink
- fair

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



sports center

(n) /'spo:ts sentər/ trung tâm thể thao

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



water park

(n) /'wɔ:tər park/ công viên nước

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



theater

(n) /θi:ətər/ nhà hát

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



ice rink

(n) /'aɪs rɪŋk/ sân trượt băng

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



market

(n) /'ma:kɪt/ chợ

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



fair

(n) /fer/ hội chợ vui chơi giải trí, chợ phiên

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



bowling alley

(n) /'bəʊlɪŋ 'æli/ sân chơi bowling

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

6

an outside place where you can ride on big machines and play games

4

a place where you can ice skate

2

an outdoor area where you can enjoy playing in the water

5

a place where you go to buy things

3

a building where you go to see plays

7

a building where you can go bowling

1

a building where the public can go to play many kinds of sports, swim, etc.

My notes:

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

We use the Present Continuous to talk about future plans.

For **I**, we use **am + V-ing**.

For **he/she/it** or a singular noun, we use **is + V-ing**.

For **we/you/they** or a plural noun, we use **are + V-ing**.

Affirmative	I'm going to the sports center tonight . She's playing soccer this evening . They're going to the water park on Saturday .
Negative	I'm not going to the party on Sunday . He isn't playing basketball with us tonight . They aren't playing soccer tomorrow .
Interrogative	Are you doing anything tonight ? → Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Is he going to the market tomorrow ? → Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Are they going bowling tonight ? → Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use the Present Continuous to talk about future plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use to be with singular subjects and plural subjects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use the Present Continuous in the interrogative, affirmative, and negative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Free Time

LESSON 3

Vocabulary:

- skateboarding
- zorbing
- worth
- surfing
- indoor center
- safety equipment
- rock climbing
- extreme sports

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



1 skateboarding



2 surfing



3 rock climbing



4 zorbing



5 indoor center



6 extreme sports



7 worth



8 safety equipment

(n) /'skatebɔ:rdɪŋ/ môn (thể thao) trượt ván

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

(n) /'sɜ:rfɪŋ/ môn (thể thao) lướt sóng

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

(n) /'rɒk klaɪmɪŋ/ môn (thể thao) leo núi/ tường đá

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

(n) /'zɔ:rbɪŋ/ trò lăn xuống dốc hoặc lăn trên mặt đất trong một quả cầu nhựa trong suốt

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

(n) /'ɪndɔ:r 'sentər/ trung tâm các môn thể thao trong nhà

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

(n) /ɪk'strɪm 'spo:rtz/ thể thao mạo hiểm

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

(adj) /wɜ:rθ/ đáng giá

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

(n) /'sefɪti ɪ'kwi:pment/ thiết bị an toàn

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

8

safe things that you need for doing something

4

the sport in which somebody is inside a large clear plastic ball and rolls along the ground or downhill

2

the sport of riding on waves while standing on a surfboard

5

a place inside a building where you can play sports and do other activities

3

the sport of climbing rock surfaces

7

good or useful enough to do or have

6

sports that are very exciting and often dangerous to do

1

the sport of riding on a skateboard

My notes:

Writing Notes:**An invitation email**

Put the parts of an invitation email in the correct order. Write 1–6 in the boxes.

Give more details of the invitation.	4
Check your friend's availability.	2
Sign off.	6
Write the invitation.	3
Ask for a reply.	5
Start with a greeting.	1

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write an invitation email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete invitation email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- get some sleep
- drink soda
- unhealthy

- eat fruit and vegetables
- healthy

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



1 get some sleep

(v phr) /get səm sli:p/ chớp mắt

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



2 eat fruit and vegetables

(v phr) /i:t fru:t ən 'vedʒtəblz/ ăn trái cây và rau củ

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



3 drink soda

(v phr) /drɪŋk 'səʊdə/ uống nước xô-đa

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



4 healthy

(adj) /'helθi/ khoẻ mạnh, có lợi cho sức khoẻ

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



5 unhealthy

(adj) /ʌn'helθi/ ốm yếu, có hại cho sức khoẻ

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

2

eat apples, carrots, etc.

4

well, not often sick; good for your health

1

rest with your eyes closed

5

not well, often sick; not good for your health

3

take in a sweet, flavored drink with bubbles in it

My notes:

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

Fill in the missing words to complete the rules.

We use **a little**, **not much**, **some** and **lots of** to say **how much** we do something.

- Use **some** and **lots of** with both uncountable and plural countable nouns.
- Use **a little** and **not much** with uncountable nouns only.
- Use **don't / doesn't** (verb) any to talk about things we don't do.

Example:

I drink a little fruit juice every week.

He drinks lots of milk every week.

They don't do any exercise.

She doesn't do much exercise.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use <i>indefinite quantifiers</i> to say how much we do something.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use some and lots of with both uncountable and plural countable nouns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use a little and not much with uncountable nouns only.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use don't / doesn't (verb) any to talk about things we don't do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- feel weak
- get some rest
- take medicine
- have a sore throat
- take vitamins
- stay up late
- have a fever
- keep warm

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



feel weak

(v phr) /fi:l wi:k/ có cảm giác yếu

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



have a sore throat

(v phr) /hæv ə sɔ:r θrəʊt/ bị đau họng

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



get some rest

(v phr) /get səm rest/ nghỉ ngơi

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



take vitamins

(v phr) /teɪk 'vætəmɪnz/ ăn, uống vitamin

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



have a fever

(v phr) /hæv ə 'fi:vər/ bị sốt

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



take medicine

(v phr) /teɪk 'medɪsn/ uống thuốc

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



stay up late

(v phr) /steɪ ʌp leɪt/ thức khuya

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



keep warm

(v phr) /ki:p wɔ:rm/ giữ ấm

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

2

You have this when the front part of your neck hurts.

4

eat or drink things that the body needs to stay healthy

1

Your body is not powerful or strong.

3

relax, sleep, or do nothing

7

go to bed later than usual

8

You need to do this when the weather is cold.

5

Your body is too hot because you are sick.

6

You do this, or your doctor ask you to, when you are sick.

My notes:

Grammar:

Should/ Shouldn't

We use **should + bare infinitive** or **shouldn't + bare infinitive** to give advice. We can use **should** to ask for advice.

Example:

You **should** eat fresh fruit.

He **shouldn't** eat fast food.

I have a sore throat. What should I do?

Should I take some medicine?

→ Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.

My notes:

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

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use should/ shouldn't to give advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use should to ask for advice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
should + bare infinitive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
shouldn't + bare infinitive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- brain food
- provide
- smoothie
- salad
- cafeteria
- nut
- trouble

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

1



brain food

(n) /'breɪn fʊd/ thực phẩm tốt cho não

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

2



smoothie

(n) /'smuːði/ sinh tố

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

3



cafeteria

(n) /kæfə'tɪriə/ căng tin, quán ăn tự phục vụ

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

4



nut

(n) /nʌt/ hạt

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

5



provide

(v) /prə'veɪd/ cung cấp

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

6



salad

(n) /'sæləd/ món xà lách (rau, củ trộn)

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

7



trouble

(n) /'trʌbl/ vấn đề rắc rối, khó khăn

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

2

a thick, smooth drink made of fruit and/or vegetables mixed

4

a dry fruit that has a hard outside part

1

food that helps you study better

3

a restaurant where you can choose and pay for your meal then carry it to the table

6

a dish of cold vegetables mixed

7

a difficulty or problem

5

give something to someone who needs it

My notes:

Writing Notes:

A request letter

Put the parts of a request letter in the correct order. Write 1–7 in the boxes.

Ask the reader to do something.	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Write a greeting.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Introduce the problem.	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Finish the letter with a farewell and your name.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Write your address at the top and the receiver's address below.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Give useful solutions.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Say who you are and why are you writing.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a request letter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I remember...	Yes	No	
the steps to form a complete request letter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Music and Arts

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- jazz
- classical music
- pop
- rock
- hip hop
- country music

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



jazz

(n) /dʒæz/ nhạc jazz

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



pop

(n) /pɒp/ nhạc pop

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



hip hop

(n) /'hɪp hɒp/ nhạc hip hop

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



classical music

(n) /klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/ nhạc cổ điển

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



rock

(n) /rɒk/ nhạc rock

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



country music

(n) /'kʌntri mju:zɪk/ nhạc đồng quê

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

2

modern music that is most popular among young people

4

music in a Western musical tradition with instruments that are not electronic

1

a type of music with strong rhythms

6

a type of popular music in the style of the traditional music

3

a type of dance music with a strong beat and spoken words, played on electronic instruments

5

a type of music with a strong beat

My notes:

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

Grammar:

Present Simple for facts

We use the [Present Simple](#) to talk about things that we consider as facts (such as likes and dislikes) or are true for a long time.

Affirmative	Subject + verb (-s/-es) + (object) I like jazz. / He likes hip hop.
Negative	Subject + don't/ doesn't + verb + (object) They don't like listening to rock./ She doesn't like listening to classical music.
Interrogative	Do/ Does + subject + verb + (object)? Does he enjoy listening to jazz? → Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't . Do you listen to music every day? → Yes, I do . / No, I don't .

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the Present Simple to talk about things that we consider as facts (such as likes and dislikes) or are true for a long time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
when to add -s/-es to verbs in the Present Simple affirmative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use don't/doesn't in the Present Simple negative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
when to use and where to put do/does in the Present Simple interrogative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Music and Arts

Vocabulary:

- electronic
- blues
- reggae
- heavy metal
- folk music
- RnB (Rhythm and Blues)

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



1 electronic

(n) /ɪ'lektrɒnɪk/ nhạc điện tử

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



2 heavy metal

(n) /'hevi 'metl/ nhạc heavy metal (một loại nhạc rock có nhịp điệu mạnh và dữ dội)

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



3 reggae

(n) /'regeɪ/ nhạc reggae (một dòng nhạc có xuất xứ từ Jamaica)

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



4 blues

(n) /blu:z/ nhạc blues

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



5 folk music

(n) /'fəʊk mju:zɪk/ nhạc dân ca

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



6 RnB (Rhythm and Blues)

(n) /,a:rən'bɪ: - ,rɪðəm ən 'blu:z/ nhạc RnB

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

2

a kind of loud rock music

6

a type of music that is a mixture of blues and jazz and has a strong rhythm

1

music made with computers

5

traditional music of a country

3

a type of Caribbean popular music

4

a type of slow, sad music with a strong rhythm

My notes:

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

Grammar:

Prepositions of time (in, on, at)

- Use **in** with parts of the day, months, season, and years: **in** the morning, **in** January, **in** the spring, **in** 2021
- Use **on** with days and dates: **on** Wednesday, **on** the weekend, **on** February 1st, **on** Christmas
- Use **at** for times of the day and meals: **at** 10 p.m., **at** three o'clock, **at** breakfast
- We also say: **at** night, **at** noon, etc.

Possessive adjectives

- Use possessive adjectives to express possession.
- Use possessive adjectives with nouns.

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective
I	my
you	your
we	our
they	their
he	his
she	her
it	its

Example: my song, his band, their show

My notes:

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

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use prepositions of time to talk about time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use possessive adjectives to express possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use in with parts of the day, months, season, and year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use on with days and dates.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use at for times of the day and meals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use possessive adjectives with nouns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Music and Arts

Vocabulary:

- conclusion
- surprise
- description
- plot
- crime
- fantasy
- setting
- terrible

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

1



(n) /kən'klu:ʒn/ kết cục (của phim, truyện)

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

2



plot

(n) /plɔ:t/ cốt truyện, nội dung phim/kịch

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

3



setting

(n) /'setɪŋ/ bối cảnh

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

4



surprise

(n) /sər'praɪz/ bất ngờ, ngạc nhiên

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

5



crime

(n) /kraɪm/ tội ác, hành vi phạm pháp

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

6



terrible

(adj) /'terəbl/ khủng khiếp, kinh hoàng

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

7



description

(n) /dɪ'skrɪpʃn/ mô tả

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

8



fantasy

(n) /'fæntəsi/ (thể giới) giả tưởng

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

4

the feeling that you have when something happens suddenly that you didn't expect

5

something that someone does that is against the law

6

very bad

7

words that tell what someone or something is like or what happened

8

something nice that you think about and that you hope will happen, although it's very unlikely

1

the end of a piece of writing

2

what happens in a story

3

the place where something is or the time when something happens

My notes:

Writing Notes:**A movie description****Put the descriptions into the correct columns.**

- Write a short description of what happens to the star(s) or what they have to do.
- Give the name of the movie.
- Talk about the type of movie, the setting, and the main star(s).
- Give your opinion of the movie and say who you think will like it.
- Describe the good and/ or bad parts of the movie (the way it looks/ the music/ the acting).

1. Introduction	2. Plot summary	3. Other details	4. Conclusion
Write a short description of what happens to the star(s) or what they have to do	Describe the good and/ or bad parts of the movie (the way it looks/ the music/ the acting)	Describe the good and/ or bad parts of the movie (the way it looks/ the music/ the acting)	Give your opinion of the movie and say who you think will like it

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a movie description.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete movie description.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grammar:

should, let's, how about

We use **should**, **let's**, **how about** to make suggestions, and offer ideas or plans for someone to think about.

- should + bare infinitive (We **should put** "Run for Fun" on the poster.)
- Let's (not) + bare infinitive (Let's **have** a fun run./ Let's **not argue** about this.)
- How about + V-ing? (How about **organizing** a craft fair?)
- How about + subject + verb (Present Simple)? (How about **we organize** a bake sale?)

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use should , let's , how about to make suggestions, and offer ideas or plans for someone to think about.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
should + bare infinitive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Let's (not) + bare infinitive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How about + V-ing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How about + subject + verb (Present Simple)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grammar:

Past Simple with regular verbs

We use the **Past Simple** to talk about an action that started and finished in the past.

We often say when it happened, e.g. **yesterday**, **last** night, three days **ago**.

We can put the time marker at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

Example:

Last month, we raised money to help the local charity.

He **donated** some books **last weekend**.

Interrogative	Negative
<p>Did you volunteer at a soup kitchen? Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.</p>	<p>We didn't donate books. We donated clothes.</p>
<p>When did you volunteer at the soup kitchen?</p>	

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the Past Simple with regular verbs to talk about an action that started and finished in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make Past Simple sentences in the affirmative, negative, and interrogative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to put the time marker at the beginning or the end of a sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Community Services

Vocabulary:

- reporter
- take part
- vacation
- organize
- trash
- experience

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



reporter

(n) /rɪ'pɔ:tər/ phóng viên

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



vacation

(n) /veɪ'keɪʃn/ kì nghỉ

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



trash

(n) /træʃ/ rác

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



take part

(phr v) /teɪk pa:t/ tham gia

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



organize

(v) /'ɔ:rgənaɪz/ tổ chức

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



experience

(n) /ɪk'spɪriəns/ trải nghiệm

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

6

something that has happened to you

4

do something together with other people

1

a person who writes, or speaks on the radio or television about things that have happened

2

a time when you do not go to work or school, and often go and stay away from home

3

things that you do not want anymore

5

plan or arrange something

My notes:

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

Put the parts of an email describing past experiences in the correct order. Write 1 to 4 in the boxes.

Give your opinion about the experience and ask what your friend thinks.	4
Introduce the most important information, answering "what?", "when?", "where?", and "who?".	2
Introduce the main topic (your experience).	1
Describe what you could see/ smell/ hear/ taste.	3

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write an email to describe past experiences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form an email to describe past experiences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Food and Drinks

Vocabulary:

- spaghetti
- milliliter
- gram
- tablespoon
- teaspoon
- tomato
- lemon
- onion

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



spaghetti

(n) /'spæ'geti/ mì ống

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



milliliter

(n) /'mɪlɪlɪ:tər/ mi-li-lit

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



lemon

(n) /'lemn/ quả chanh

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



gram

(n) /græm/ gam

.....
.....



(n) /'teɪblspu:n/ thìa (muỗng) canh

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



onion

(n) /'ʌnjən/ củ hành

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



teaspoon

(n) /'ti:spu:n/ thìa (muỗng) cà phê

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



tomato

(n) /tə'meɪtəʊ/ cà chua

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

6

a round vegetable with many layers and a strong smell

5

a large spoon that you use for serving or measuring food

8

a soft, red fruit that you eat in cold salads or cook as a vegetable

1

pasta in a shape of long thin pieces that look like string

4

a measure of weight

2

a measure of liquid

3

a yellow fruit with sour juice

7

a small spoon that you use for putting sugar into tea or coffee

My notes:

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

Grammar:

"much" and "many"

We use **much** for uncountable nouns.

Example: How **much** sugar do we need? → We need 100g of sugar.

We can use **many** for plural countable nouns.

Example: How **many** eggs do we need? → We need two eggs.

My notes:

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

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use much and many to talk about quantity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use much for uncountable nouns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use many for plural countable nouns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Food and Drinks

Vocabulary:

- bag
- bunch
- can
- bottle
- stick
- carton
- box

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

1



(n) /bæg/ túi, giỏ

.....
.....

bag

4

a glass or plastic container for liquids, with the thin part at the top

2



(n) /bʌntʃ/ bó, buồng, chùm

.....
.....

bunch

7

a container with straight sides

3



(n) /kæn/ lon, lọ

.....
.....

can

1

a thing made of cloth, paper, etc. for holding and carrying things

4



(n) /'bɒtl/ chai, lọ

.....
.....

bottle

6

a container made of very thick paper

5



(n) /stɪk/ thanh, thỏi (kẹo, sô cô la)

.....
.....

stick

2

a large group of things; a lot of something

6



(n) /'ka:rtn/ hộp bằng bìa cứng

.....
.....

carton

3

a metal container for food or a drink that keeps it fresh

7



(n) /bɒks/ hộp, thùng

.....
.....

box

5

a long piece of something

My notes:

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

Grammar:

Indefinite and definite articles

We use *a/an* with singular nouns when we talk about something for the first time. After that, we use *the*.

We use **an** before nouns beginning with the vowel letters **a,e,i,o,u**.

Example:

I bought a can of beans. I put the can of beans in the cupboard.

I ate **an** ice cream. **The** ice cream was chocolate flavored.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use indefinite and definite articles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use a/an with singular nouns when we talk about something for the first time. After that, we use the .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use an before nouns beginning with the vowel letters a,e,i,o,u .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Food and Drinks

Vocabulary:

- chef
- worm
- grill
- chili
- spice
- insect
- tasty
- fry
- crunchy
- taste

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



chef

(n) /ʃef/ đầu bếp, bếp trưởng

.....



(n) /wɜːrm/ con sâu

.....



grill

(v) /grɪl/ nướng trên vỉ than

.....



chili

(n) /'tʃili/ trái ớt

.....



spice

(n) /spaɪs/ gia vị

.....



insect

(n) /'ɪnsekt/ côn trùng

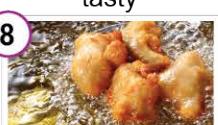
.....



tasty

(adj) /'teɪsti/ ngon miệng

.....



fry

(v) /fraɪ/ chiên

.....



crunchy

(adj) /'krʌntʃi/ giòn rụm

.....



taste

(v) /teɪst/ nếm / có vị

.....

8

cook something in hot fat or oil

3

cook food on metal bars over a fire

9

hard and dry, making a noise when you eat

1

a chief cook in a hotel or restaurant

10

feel or know a particular food or drink

2

the young of particular types of insect

4

a small green or red vegetable that has a strong hot taste

5

a powder of the seeds from a plant, which gives food a stronger taste

7

good to eat

6

a very small animal that has six legs

My notes:

Writing Notes:

A food blog post

Write 1–6 in the boxes to arrange the sentences in the correct order of a complete food blog post.

Say why you recommend it.	6
Describe what is in the dish and how you cook it.	3
Describe what it tastes like.	5
Say where the dish is from.	2
Write an interesting title.	1
Describe how you serve it.	4

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a food blog post.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete food blog post.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Review

a. Unscramble the words. Follow the numbers in order (1–14) to make a phrase.

KEEBACAK

B	A	K	E	C	A	K	E
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TEERHAT

T	H	E	A	T	E	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

13

3

ICECENOTLR

E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

11

OPASOBLTNE

T	A	B	L	E	S	P	O	O	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

HYAEMVLAET

H	E	A	V	Y	M	E	T	A	L
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7

LLTEIRIILM

M	I	L	L	I	L	I	T	E
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

9

BETLTO

B	O	T	T	L	E
---	---	---	---	---	---

1

CUNHB

B	U	N	C	H
---	---	---	---	---

8

LYTENUAHH

U	N	H	E	A	L	T	H	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10

14

YIECTFELFEV

E	F	F	E	C	T	I	V	E	L	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

12

ELRCCEY

R	E	C	Y	C	L	E
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2

EITEAFRAC

C	A	F	E	T	E	R	I	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6

NPEEXEERIC

E	X	P	E	R	I	E	N	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RPTREORE

R	E	P	O	R	T	E	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5

L	E	T	'	S
---	---	---	---	---

1

S	T	A	Y
---	---	---	---

4

H	E	A	L	T	H	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8

9

10

11

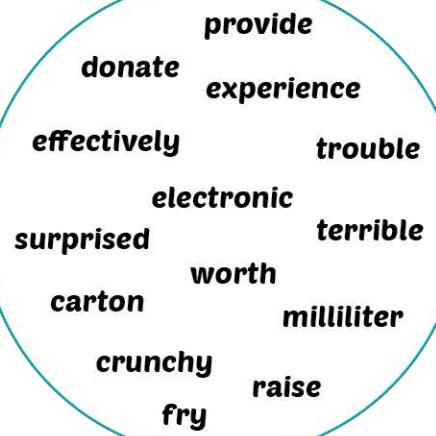
12

13

14

b. Put the words in the suitable columns.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
provide	trouble	electronic	effectively
donate	experience	worth	
raise	carton	crunchy	
fry	milliliter	surprised	
		terrible	



c. Unscramble the sentences.

1	stickers	he	free	in	collect	his
	soccer	time?	Does			

Does he collect soccer stickers in his free time?

2	You	rest.	get	should	some
---	-----	-------	-----	--------	------

You should get some rest.

3	craft	going	about	to	fair	tonight?
	How	the				

How about going to craft fair tonight?

4	clothes	and	children	We	for	yesterday.
	some	donated	poor	books		

We donated some clothes and books for poor children yesterday.

We donated some books and clothes for poor children yesterday.

5	a	week.	little	She	drinks	every
	fruit	juice				

She drinks a little fruit juice every week.

d. Make five complete sentences. For each sentence, use ONE different word / phrase from each box.

They	How	am going	many	argue	listening	do	the water park	hip hop	flavored
The	I	not	don't like	to	tomatoes	about	strawberry	we need	on Sunday
She	Let's	ice-cream	has	was	to clean	to	her	this	room

0. She has to clean her room.

1. They don't like listening to hip hop.

2. The ice-cream was strawberry flavored.

3. Let's not argue about this.

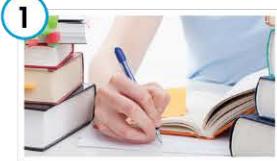
4. I am going to the water park on Sunday.

5. How many tomatoes do we need?

Vocabulary:

- essay
- book report
- project
- test
- homework
- presentation

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



essay

(n) /'eseɪ/ bài tiểu luận

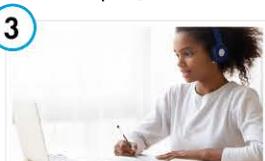
.....
.....
.....



project

(n) /'prɒdʒekt/ dự án, đồ án

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



homework

(n) /'həʊmwɜːrk/ bài tập về nhà

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



book report

(n) /bʊk rɪ'pɔːrt/ bài báo cáo về sách

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



test

(n) /test/ bài kiểm tra

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



presentation

(n) /,priːzɪ'teɪʃn/ buổi, bài thuyết trình

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

3

work that a teacher gives to students to do at home

4

a piece of writing about a story or novel

5

an exam that you do in order to show what you know or what you can do

1

a short piece of writing about a particular subject

6

a meeting where someone shows or explains something to the people listening

2

a big plan to do something

My notes:

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

Grammar:

Have to

We use **have to + infinitive** to talk about an action that somebody tells us to do.

We add **do not** to talk about an action we can choose not to do if we don't want to.

Example:

I have to do my homework.

I don't have to clean my room.

My notes:

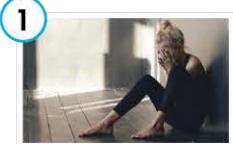
I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use have to + infinitive to talk about an action that somebody tells us to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
make sentence with have to in Present Simple tense.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to add do not to talk about an action we can choose not to do if we don't want to.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- upset
- disappointed
- annoyed
- fail
- surprised
- pass
- pleased
- delighted

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



1 (adj) /ʌp'set/ buồn bã, đau khổ

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

upset



2 (v) /feɪl/ thi rót

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

fail



3 (adj) /pli:zd/ hài lòng

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

pleased



4 (adj) /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ thất vọng

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

disappointed



5 (adj) /sər'praɪzd/ ngạc nhiên

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

surprised



6 (adj) /dɪ'læɪtɪd/ vui mừng, hài lòng

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

delighted



7 (adj) /ə'nɔɪd/ bức bối, khó chịu

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

annoyed



8 (v) /pæs/ thi đậu

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

pass

3

happy

6

very pleased or happy

8

do well enough on an examination or test

1

unhappy or worried

7

a little angry

2

not pass an exam or test

5

feeling or showing surprise

4

feeling sad because what you wanted did not happen

My notes:

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

Grammar:

because

We use subordinating conjunction **because** to connect two clauses in a sentence.

The clause beginning with **because** answers the questions "Why?" and is used to give a reason for the other clause.

Example:

I failed my math test (Why?) **because** I didn't study.

"so" and "really"

We use the intensifiers **so** and **really** to make adjectives stronger.

We can use **so** to show surprise about something being more than you expect it to be.

We can use **really** before adjectives or some verbs to make them stronger. It is a little stronger than "very".

Example:

Why are you **so** angry? I was trying to be nice!

My teacher is **really** annoyed because I lost my math book.

My notes:

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

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use subordinating conjunction because to connect two clauses in a sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and use the intensifiers so and really to make adjectives stronger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the clause beginning with because answers the questions "Why?" and is used to give a reason for the other clause.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use so to show surprise about something being more than you expect it to be.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use really before adjectives or some verbs to make them stronger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
really is a little stronger than "very".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- study abroad
- fantastic
- university
- take care of
- public transportation
- expensive

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



1 study abroad

(v phr) /'stʌdi ə 'bro:d/ đi học ở nước ngoài

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



2 university

(n) /ju:nɪ'versəti/ trường đại học

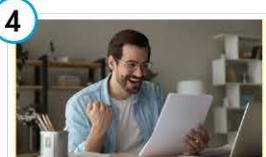
.....
.....
.....



3 public transportation

(n) /'pʌblɪk trænsپر'teɪʃn/ phương tiện giao thông công cộng

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



4 fantastic

(adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/ tuyệt vời

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



5 take care of

(phr v) /teɪk ker əf/ chăm sóc

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



6 expensive

(adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ đắt, mắc tiền

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

4

very good, wonderful

6

costing a lot of money

5

care for somebody

2

a place where people go to study more difficult subjects after they have left high school or college

3

buses and trains that everyone can use

1

study in a foreign country

My notes:

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

Grammar:

Using conjunctions (however, although) to show contrast

To show two ideas are different, you should use "**however**" and "**although**".

We often use "**however**" and "**although**" when we write, but not when speaking with friends. Using conjunctions when we write helps the readers understand our ideas easily.

Example:

I woke up early. **However**, I missed the bus.

Although I woke up early, I missed the bus.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use however and although to show two ideas are different.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use however and although when we write, but not when speaking with friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transportation

Vocabulary:

- boarding pass
- baggage claim
- luggage
- passport
- suitcase
- customs
- backpack

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

1



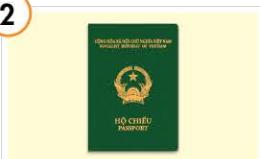
boarding pass

(n) /'bo:rdɪŋ pæs/ thẻ lên máy bay/tàu

4

the place at an airport where you get back your bags, cases, etc.

2



passport

(n) /'pæspɔ:t/ hộ chiếu

5

a large bag with flat sides that you carry clothes in when you travel

3



customs

(n) /'kʌstəmz/ khu vực hải quan

1

a card that you must show when you get on an airplane or a ship

4



baggage claim

(n) /'bægɪdʒ kleɪm/ khu vực lấy hành lí (ở sân bay)

6

a large bag that you carry on your back when you are traveling

5



suitcase

(n) /'su:tkeɪs/ va-li

2

a small book with your name and photograph in it. You must bring it with you when travel to other countries.

6



backpack

(n) /'bækpæk/ ba lô

7

bags and things that you take with you when you travel

7



luggage

(n) /'lægɪdʒ/ hành lí

3

a place at an airport or a port where you must show what you have brought with you from another country

My notes:

Grammar:

Ordering adjectives

We put adjectives in the order of **size, age, color** in the sentences.

Example: Mine is a **small new yellow** backpack.

Possessive pronouns

We use **possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs)** to talk about what we own and what belongs to us.

We can use possessive pronouns instead of a possessive adjective + noun.

Example:

Is that blue backpack **yours**?

My backpack is red. → **Mine** is red.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to use ordering adjectives in a sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs) to talk about what we own and what belongs to us.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use possessive pronouns instead of a possessive adjective + noun.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Transportation

Vocabulary:

- eco-friendly
- convenient
- reliable

- frequent
- public
- ticket
- comfortable
- ticket

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

1



eco-friendly

(adj) /'i:kəʊ 'frendli/ thân thiện với môi trường

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

4

useful, easy to do, not causing problems

2



frequent

(adj) /'fri:kwənt/ thường xuyên, hay xảy ra

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

7

that you can trust

3



comfortable

(adj) /'kʌmfətbl/ thoải mái, dễ chịu

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

5

connected with everyone, for everyone

4



convenient

(adj) /kən'veniənt/ tiện lợi

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

2

happening often

5



public

(adj) /'pʌblɪk/ công cộng

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

3

nice to sit in, to be in, or to wear

6



ticket

(n) /'tɪkɪt/ vé

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

6

a piece of paper or card that you buy to travel

7



reliable

(adj) /'rɪ'laiəbl/ có thể tin tưởng

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

1

not harmful to the environment

My notes:

Grammar:

(not) as...as...

We can compare things using **not as...as...** if they are different or **as...as...** if they are the same.

Example:

A subway ticket is as expensive as a train ticket.

Buses aren't as fast as trains.

My notes:

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

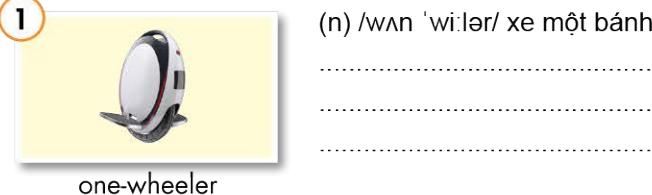
I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to compare things using not as...as... if they are different.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
understand and know how to compare things using as...as... if they are the same.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I remember...	Yes		No
how to make sentences using the not as...as... and as...as... structures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Transportation

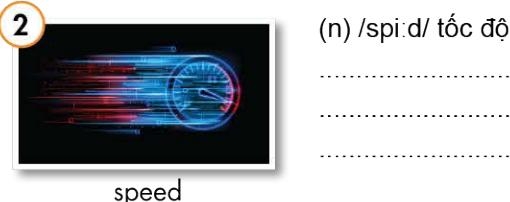
Vocabulary:

- one-wheeler
- fold
- evidence
- speed
- electronic
- exciting
- owner

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



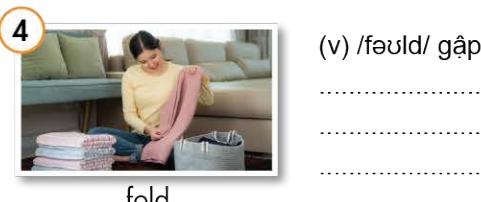
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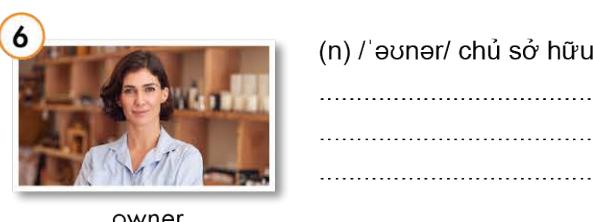
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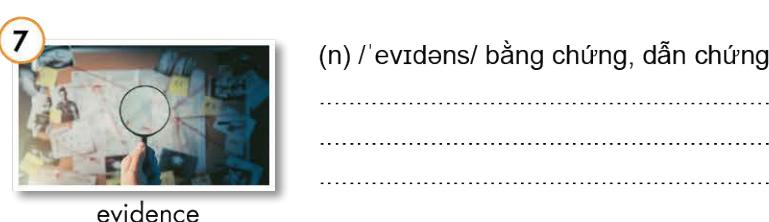
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6
a person who has something that belongs to them

4
make something smaller so that you can carry it easily

5
using a computer, smart phone, etc.

2
how fast something goes

7
the facts, signs, or objects that make you believe that something is true

3
giving you strong feelings of happiness

1
a motorcycle with only one wheel

My notes:

Writing Notes:

An opinion paragraph

Write 1–4 in the boxes to arrange the sentences in the correct order of a complete opinion paragraph.

Give reasons why you like it.	2
Give evidence to support your reasons.	3
Finish by giving your main opinion again.	4
Start with your main opinion.	1

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write an opinion paragraph.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete opinion paragraph.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- lantern
- competition
- hot-air balloon
- bonfire
- sculpture
- race
- fight

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



lantern

(n) /'læntən/ lồng đèn

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



bonfire

(n) /'bɒnfəɪər/ lửa mừng, lửa trại

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



race

(n) /reɪs/ cuộc đua

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



competition

(n) /kəm'pɛtɪʃn/ cuộc thi

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



sculpture

(n) /'skulptʃər/ tác phẩm điêu khắc

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



fight

(n) /faɪt/ cuộc đấu

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



hot-air balloon

(n) /hɒt 'eər bəlu:n/ khinh khí cầu

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

5

the art of making shapes from stone

7

a big round thing that is filled with hot air so that it floats in the sky

6

a game where people try to hit each other in a fun way

2

a big fire that you make outside

1

a light in a container made of glass or paper, which usually has a handle to carry it

3

a competition to see who can run, drive, or ride fastest

4

a game that people try to win

My notes:

Grammar:

Future Simple

We can use the [Future Simple](#) to give or ask for information about events in the future.

Affirmative	We will have a great time at the festival.
Negative	Rob Curly won't perform this year.
Interrogative	<p>Which band will perform this year?</p> <p>Will The Big Gs play this year?</p> <p>→ Yes, they will.</p> <p>→ No, they won't.</p>

My notes:

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

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use the Future Simple to give or ask for information about events in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use the Future Simple in affirmative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use the Future Simple in negative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use the Future Simple in interrogative form.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- exchange
- tradition
- midnight
- wish
- greeting
- celebrate

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



1 (v) /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ trao đổi

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

exchange



2 (n) /trə'dɪʃn/ truyền thống

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

tradition



3 (n) /'mɪdnæɪt/ nửa đêm

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

midnight



4 (v) /wɪʃ/ ước

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

wish



5 (n) /'gri:tɪŋ/ lời chào hỏi, lời chào mừng

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

greeting



6 (v) /'selɪbreɪt/ kỉ niệm

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

celebrate

6

do something to show that you are happy because it's a special day

4

say that you hope someone will have something

1

give one thing and get another thing for it

5

friendly words you say when you meet someone

2

something that people in a particular place have done or believed for a long time

3

12 o'clock at night

My notes:

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

Grammar:

"different from" and "like"

- We use **be + different from** to say that one thing is not the same as another or other items.
- We use **like + noun** to say that two things are similar.

Example:

In Italy, they eat seafood on Christmas. That's different from Japan.

Like American children, French children go egg hunting on Easter Sunday.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
use be + different from to say that one thing is not the same as another or other items.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use like + noun to say that two things are similar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to make statements using "different from" and "like".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- tour guide
- demon
- messy
- festival
- wrestling
- defeat
- muddy

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



tour guide

(n) /'tʊr gaɪd/ hướng dẫn viên du lịch

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



festival

(n) /'festɪvl/ lễ hội

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



defeat

(v) /dɪ'fi:t/ đánh bại

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



demon

(n) /'di:mən/ quỷ, yêu ma

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



wrestling

(n) /'reslɪŋ/ môn đấu vật

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



muddy

(adj) /'mʌdi/ đầy bùn, lầy lội

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



messy

(adj) /'mesi/ lộn xộn, rối rắm

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

5

a sport in which two people fight by holding each other and trying to throw their opponent to the ground

4

an evil spirit

6

covered with mud

1

a person who shows tourists around places

7

dirty or not neat

2

a public event, for example concerts and shows, in one place

3

to win a game against a person or group of people

My notes:

Writing Notes:

A blog post about a festival

Write 1–6 in the boxes to arrange the sentences in the correct order of a complete blog post about a festival.

Say when it happens.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Begin with a title.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Add extra details.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Give an opinion.	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Explain the history.	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Describe a location.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a complete blog post about a festival.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete blog post about a festival.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- stadium
- jog
- flight
- ferry
- historic

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



stadium

(n) /'steɪdiəm/ sân vận động

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

2

a trip on an airplane



flight

(n) /flaɪt/ chuyến bay

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

5

a boat that takes people or things on short trips



historic

(adj) /hɪ'stɔ:rɪk/ nổi tiếng trong lịch sử

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

1

a building for public events, like sports and large music concerts



jog

(v) /dʒɒg/ chạy bộ chậm

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

3

important in history



ferry

(n) /'feri/ phà

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

4

run slowly for exercise

My notes:

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

- We use the **zero article** with the names of streets, parks, lakes, rivers, beaches, towns, cities, islands, and most countries.
 - They're visiting Hanoi, Huế, and Đà Nẵng in Vietnam.
 - He likes to jog in Hyde Park.
- We use **the** with some countries.
 - The United States of America, The United Kingdom, The Netherlands, etc.
- We use **the** with famous buildings, museums, most hotels, and restaurants.
 - The Empire State Building, The Houses of Parliament, etc.

My notes:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

I remember...	Yes	No
to use the zero article with the names of streets, parks, lakes, rivers, beaches, towns, cities, islands, and most countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use the with some countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use the with famous buildings, museums, most hotels, and restaurants.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- souvenir
- postcard
- wallet
- sightseeing
- photo
- swimsuit
- beach

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

1



souvenir

(n) /'su:vənɪər/ đồ lưu niệm

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

2



sightseeing

(n) /'saɪtsi:ɪŋ/ chuyến tham quan

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

3



swimsuit

(n) /'swɪmzu:t/ đồ bơi

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

4



postcard

(n) /'pəʊstka:d/ bưu thiếp

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

5



photo

(n) /'fəʊtəʊ/ ảnh

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

6



beach

(n) /bi:tʃ/ bãi biển

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

7



wallet

(n) /'wa:lt/ ví nam

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

4

a card with a picture on one side, which you write on and send by mail

7

a small, flat case for money and bank cards

1

something that you keep to remember a place or a special event

6

a piece of land next to an ocean that is covered with sands or stones

3

a piece of clothing that you wear to go swimming

5

a picture that is made by using a camera

2

the activity of visiting interesting places

My notes:

Grammar:

Past Simple with irregular verbs

- Some verbs are **irregular**. Their Past Simple forms do not end with **-ed**.
→ Yesterday, I **bought** some souvenirs. (buy – **bought**)
- The past form of **be** is **was** for **I, he, she, it** and **were** for **you, we, they**.
→ He **was** at Central park last night.
→ **Were** you in Sydney yesterday?
- To know the past form of irregular verbs, you have to learn them.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use Past Simple with irregular verbs to make sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the past form of be is was for I, he, she, it and were for you, we, they .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
some verbs are irregular . Their Past Simple forms do not end with -ed .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary:

- pen pal
- nervous
- homestay
- hockey
- aquarium

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



pen pal

(n) /'pen pæl/ bạn qua thư

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



homestay

(n) /'həʊmsteɪ/ (khoảng thời gian) ở trọ tại nhà dân

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



aquarium

(n) /ə'kwəriəm/ thuỷ cung, bể cá

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



nervous

(adj) /'nɜːrvəs/ căng thẳng, hồi hộp

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



hockey

(n) /'hɔːki/ môn khúc côn cầu

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

3

a large glass container of water, in which fish are swimming.

4

worried or afraid

2

the place that provides houses for students or tourists in the home of a family

2

a game that is played on ice or grass by two teams who try to hit a small rubber thing

1

a person that you make friends with by writing letters

My notes:

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

Writing Notes:

A postcard

Write 1–5 in the boxes to arrange the sentences in the correct order of a complete postcard.

Start with an informal greeting.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Talk about your plans for the rest of the vacation using the Present Continuous (future use) or the Future Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Describe what you did using the Past Simple.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Finish with an informal goodbye.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Say where you are using the Present Continuous.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a postcard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete postcard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy Sources

LESSON 1

Vocabulary:

- renewable energy
- non-renewable energy
- solar power
- wind power
- oil
- coal
- natural gas
- hydropower

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



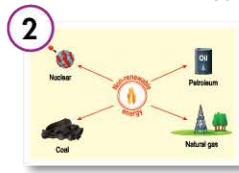
1 renewable energy

(n) /rɪ'nju:əbl 'enərdʒi/ năng lượng tái tạo

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

7

gas that comes from under the ground or the sea



2 non-renewable energy

(n) /nɒn rɪ'nju:əbl 'enərdʒi/ năng lượng không tái tạo

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

5

the thick liquid that comes from underground or the ocean



3 solar power

(n) /səʊlər 'paʊər/ năng lượng mặt trời

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

6

a hard black thing that comes from under the ground and gives out heat



4 wind power

(n) /wɪnd 'paʊər/ năng lượng gió

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

1

energy that can be used again and again



5 oil

(n) /ɔɪl/ dầu

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

8

electricity produced by fast moving water



6 coal

(n) /kəʊl/ than đá

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

2

energy that cannot be used again and again



7 natural gas

(n) /nætʃrəl 'gæs/ khí tự nhiên

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

3

energy from the light and heat from the sun



8 hydropower

(n) /haɪdrəʊpaʊər/ thuỷ điện

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

4

energy from the movement of air

My notes:

Grammar:

"more...than..." – "less...than..."

We use "more...than..." and "less...than..." to compare different things.

Example:

Springfield uses 40% **more** coal than Twin Peaks.

Twin Peaks uses 40% less coal than Springfield.

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use "more...than..." and "less...than..." to compare different things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
how to use "more...than..." and "less...than..." in interrogative sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use "more...than..." and "less...than..." in affirmative sentence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
how to use "more...than..." and "less...than..." negative sentence.		

Energy Sources

Vocabulary:

- power plant
- nuclear power
- cause
- wind turbine
- dangerous
- solar panel
- pollution

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



1 power plant

(n) /'paʊər plænt/ nhà máy điện

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



2 wind turbine

(n) /'wɪnd tɜːrbəɪn/ tua bin gió

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



3 solar panel

(n) /səʊlər 'pænl/ tấm pin năng lượng mặt trời

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



4 nuclear power

(n) /nuːkliər 'paʊər/ năng lượng hạt nhân (nguyên tử)

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



5 dangerous

(adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/ nguy hiểm

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



6 pollution

(n) /pə'ljuːʃn/ ô nhiễm

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



7 cause

(v) /kɔːz/ gây ra

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

5

likely to injure or harm somebody

4

a powerful form of energy produced by changing matter into energy

6

the action of making the air, river, etc. dirty and dangerous

3

equipment that uses light and heat energy from the sun to produce hot water and electricity

2

a type of modern windmill used for producing electricity

7

be the reason why something happens

1

a place where people make electricity

My notes:

Grammar:

"and" – "but"

We use **"and"** to add similar ideas.

We use **"but"** to add different or unexpected information.

Example:

It's cheap to run, **and** it's renewable.

It's cheap to build a power plant, **but** it causes pollution

My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and use "and" – "but" to make sentences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
to use "and" to add similar ideas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
to use "but" to add different or unexpected information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy Sources

Vocabulary:

- mayor
- expert

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

1



(n) /'meɪər/ thị trưởng

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

mayor

2



(n) /'ekspɜːrt/ chuyên gia

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

expert

2

a person who knows a lot about something

1

a person who controls a city

My notes:

Writing Notes:

A formal email

Write 1–5 in the boxes to arrange the sentences in the correct order of a complete formal email.

Write a greeting.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Give the problems and solutions.	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Write a subject line.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Finish the email with "Sincerely" and your full name.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Introduce yourself and why you are writing.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Always use full sentences in a formal email. Don't use contractions. (I'm → I am)

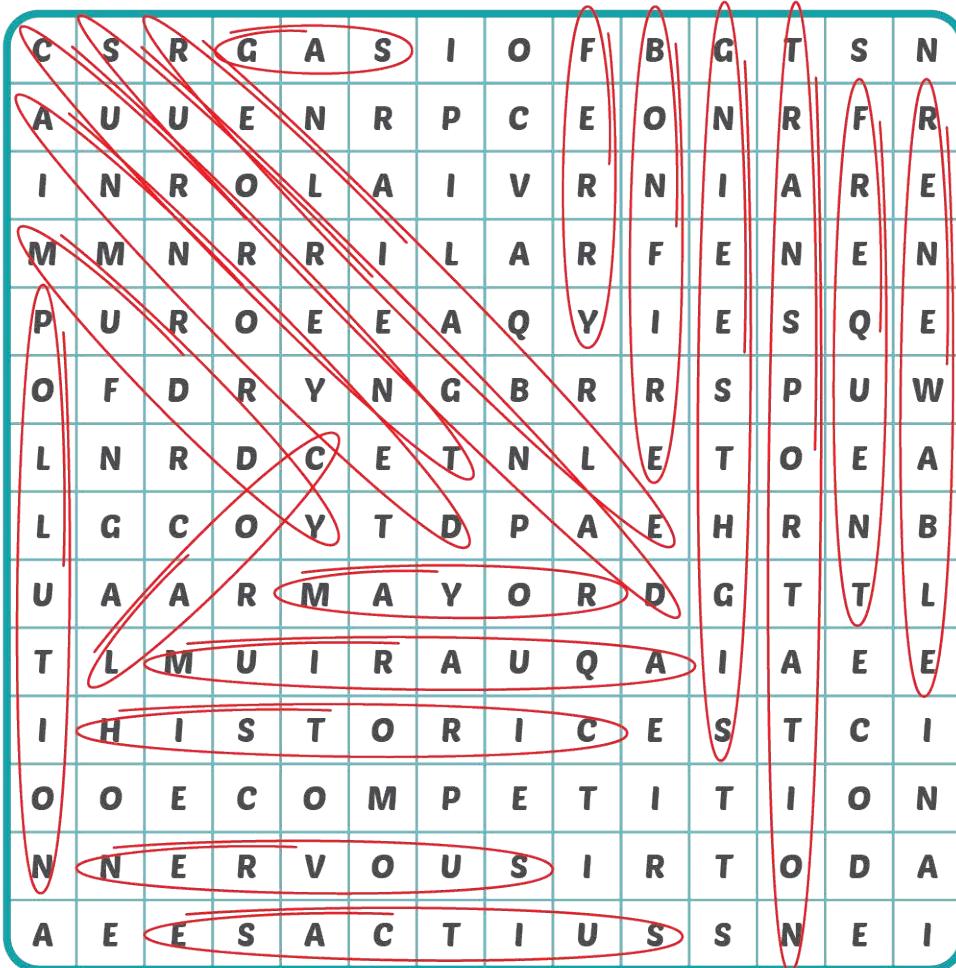
My notes:

I can...	Very well	Quite well	Need more practice
understand and know how to write a formal email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I remember...	Yes	No
the steps to form a complete formal email.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Review

a. Find the following words in the puzzle.



BONFIRE
GAS
POLLUTION
DANGEROUS
RENEWABLE
MUDDY
NERVOUS
FREQUENT
SIGHTSEEING
TRANSPORTATION
SUITCASE
AQUARIUM
CURRENT
HISTORIC
MAYOR
RELIABLE
COAL
ANNoyed
FERRY

b. Write 3 words in each category.

Three types of public transportation

train

bus

airplane

Three types of renewable energy

wind power

solar power

hydropower

Three things you bring when traveling

passport

luggage

boarding pass

c. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and circle the mistake, then write the correct sentence on the line below.

1 I have to preparing for the presentation tomorrow.

I have to prepare for the presentation tomorrow.

2 I failed my science test so I didn't study hard for it.

I failed my science test because I didn't study hard for it.

3 However I woke up early, I missed the bus.

Although I woke up early, I missed the bus.

4 Is that new big red suitcase his?

Is that big new red suitcase his?

5 Trains aren't as fast as plane.

Trains aren't as fast as planes.

d. Make five complete sentences. For each sentence, use ONE different word / phrase from each box.

We	The festival	likes	-is-	try	many	-and-	a	local food	-cheap-
It	Did	saw	happens	every	to see	the	two	buildings	hot-air balloon
My backpack	He	you	is	renewable	newer	historic	than	years	yours

0. It is renewable and cheap.

1. The festival happens every two years.

2. Did you try the local food?

3. We saw many historic buildings.

4. My backpack is newer than yours.

5. He likes to see the hot-air balloon.

SEMESTER 1 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

.....

I. You will hear Anna and Mike talking about making breakfast. Listen and write ONE WORD and/or A NUMBER for each blank. You will hear the conversation twice. (1 point)

Sunday Breakfast

They are making:	(0)pancakes....	Flour:	(2)400.....g
Milk:	(1)400.....ml	Oil:	(3) ...1/...one.tablespoon.
Eggs:2.....	Special ingredient:	(4) A cup of blueberries

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

5 Alex usually ___ cake in her free time.
A. is baking **B**. bakes C. bake D. baking

6 ___ they ___ to the summer fair this weekend?
A. Are/going B. Is/go C. Is/going D. Do/going

7 Don't drink ___ soda because it's not good for your health.
A. many B. little C. so many **D** too much

8 **Bill**: I don't feel well today. **Dave**: You ___ get some rest.
A should B. shouldn't C. don't D. am

9 He ___ listening to hip hop, but he ___ listening to rock.
A. don't like/enjoy **B** doesn't like/enjoys C. likes/enjoys D. enjoys/likes

10 AC/DC's upcoming show is live on channel 4 ___ October 22nd ___ 7.30 p.m.
A. in/ at B. on/ in **C** on/ at D. Dur

11 How about we ___ to the fun run this Sunday morning?
A go B. going C. goes D. are going

12 The students ___ old toys and ___ lanterns to the orphans last weekend.
A. donate/make B. are donating/making C. donates/makes **D** donated/made

13 **Jack**: How ___ lemons do you need for the sauce? **Mary**: I need 6 lemons.
A. much **B** many C. - D. more

14 He bought ___ nice box of chocolate yesterday. He's keeping it in ___ fridge.
A. the/a B. some/the **C** a/the D. a/a

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

15 The baked strawberry pie makes a ___ tasty ___ dessert. (taste)

16 The review gives a full description of Sony's new TV model. (describe)

17 She needs to prepare her notes carefully to make an effective presentation. (effect)

18 My favorite food is fried chicken and spaghetti. (fry)

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

My last summer vacation (19) ___ awesome because I did many interesting things. My parents took me (20) ___ a trip to the beach. They taught me how to surf, fly a kite, and build a big sand castle. My dad also (21) ___ me look for seashells to add to my collection. After the beach, my parents took me to the seafood market, and I got to choose three lobsters for dinner. My mom also bought me a big (22) ___ of fries with cheddar cheese flavor. They were so crunchy and tasty. My dad made a big campfire outside our summer home, and we grilled the lobsters on a barbecue. After dinner, we stayed (23) ___ to look for shooting stars and listen to our favorite pop songs. We really enjoyed the time at the beach with (24) ___. It was a great way to end a beautiful summer vacation.

19	A. is	B. are	C. were	D. was
20	A. on	B. to	C. in	D. at
21	A. took	B. brought	C. helped	D. got
22	A. bag	B. bottle	C. carton	D. bunch
23	A. indoor	B. outside	C. inside	D. outdoor
24	A. together	B. others	C. altogether	D. each other

V. Read the passage:

My name is Rebecca. I love listening to pop music and playing the piano in my free time. I started my first piano lessons when I was 8 years old. I want to make beautiful music. I'm especially good at playing the song "Over the Rainbow". My mom often says I'm going to become a great pianist when I grow up! I'm also good at singing, but I don't want to become a singer. At the moment, I am practicing for the school piano contest. It is on August 29. My older brother likes hip hop music, and he can dance very well. He is also practicing for his talent show next week. He wants to become a famous dancer one day. He isn't very good at singing, though. So, I'm helping him to sing better, and he's teaching me how to dance.

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

25	Rebecca doesn't like listening to music.	F
26	Rebecca learned to play the piano when she was 8.	T
27	Her brother can sing and dance very well.	F
28	The talent show is on August 29.	F

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

29	What song can Rebecca play very well? → <u>Over the Rainbow.</u>
30	What does Rebecca's older brother want to be in the future? → <u>A (famous) dancer.</u>

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

31	fruit and vegetables/ your/ should/ body/ You/ healthy/ keep/ eat/ to/ more/. → <u>You should eat more fruits and vegetables to keep your body healthy.</u>
32	poor/ to/ Our/ donations/ sent/ the/ collected/ people/ school/ and/ them/. → <u>Our school collected the donations and sent them to poor people.</u>

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

33	We need <u>2 teaspoons of sugar and a tomato</u> to make the sauce. → <u>What do we need to make the sauce.</u> ?
34	I volunteered to clean up the beach <u>yesterday</u> . → <u>When did you volunteer to clean up the beach.</u> ?

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

35	He likes making vlog in his free time. → His hobby <u>is making vlog in his free time.</u>
36	Shall we go to the craft fair tonight? → How about <u>going to the craft fair tonight?</u>

SEMESTER 2 TEST

TIME ALLOWED: 45 MINS

Class:

Student's name:

I. Listen to Andrea and Joe talking about a project. For each question, choose the right answer (A, B, or C). You will hear the conversation twice. (1 point)

0 What is Joe doing?

- A Working on an overpopulation project
- B. Reading an article about overpopulation
- C. Watching a video about overpopulation

1 Why do people have too many children?

- A. to have more boys
- B. to have more jobs
- C. to make more money

2 What's the effect of overpopulation?

- A not enough jobs
- B. not enough food
- C. not enough houses

3 How can we solve the problem?

- A. build more hospitals
- B. build more houses
- C. build more schools

4 What would happen if people get married later?

- A. have more children
- B. have fewer children
- C. have better jobs

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

5 I can't go out with you this evening. I ____ study for my final exam tomorrow.

- A. am having to
- B. had to
- C. don't have to

D. have to

6 She loves going to the English club ____ she can make new friends.

- A. although
- B. because
- C. however

D. but

7 He brought a very ____ suitcase to the airport.

- A. brown new big
- B. big new brown
- C. new brown big

D. big brown new

8 Using electric cars will ____ air pollution and protect our environment.

- A. reduce
- B. reuse
- C. renew

D. recycle

9 I ____ your report as soon as I arrive at my office.

- A. am reading
- B. read
- C. will read

D. was reading

10 Your new apartment looks ____ your last one. It's more beautiful.

- A. like
- B. different
- C. different from

D. the same

11 This soup tastes ____ than the one we ____ yesterday.

- A. so good/ eat
- B. better/ ate
- C. as well/ ate

D. better/ eating

12 There are ____ people living in Ho Chi Minh City ____ in Hanoi.

- A. more/ as
- B. many/ as
- C. more/ than

D. so much/ than

13 We'd like to take part ____ the swimming competition next week.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. at

D. of

14 My cousin can play the guitar ____ sing, ____ he can't dance.

- A. but/ and
- B. and/ although
- C. but/ so

D. and/ but

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

15 It is important to develop the renewable energy sources in the future. (renew)

16 Clean up your room now! It's a real mess. (messy)

17 The children are so excited when they come to the playground. (excite)

18 He's not very reliable. You shouldn't believe in all the things he says. (rely)

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

D.E.A.R



Dear students,

Our school is organizing a special event for all students and teachers next week to (19) ____ the D.E.A.R. Day (Drop Everything And Read). This event will help us strengthen our love for books and improve our reading skills. It (20) ____ place on Wednesday April 12th, on the 2nd floor of block A, (21) ____ you can come in your favorite costume (that makes you look like a book or a character in your favorite story). We would like you to bring in your favorite books from today and keep them at school until Wednesday. They could be in English or in Vietnamese. We (22) ____ these books for some (23) ____ at the event. One of these is *Let's chat in English*, where you talk in English about your costumes and introduce your favorite books to each other. You can also use this event for (24) ____ following weeks' lessons and even tests, such as writing a book report or giving a presentation.

Mr. Principal

(19)	A. celebrating	B. preparing	C. celebrate	D. prepare
(20)	A. takes	B. taking	C. took	D. take
(21)	A. so	B. but	C. although	D. and
(22)	A. will use	B. used	C. brought	D. will keep
(23)	A. activity	B. action	C. activities	D. students
(24)	A. many	B. the	C. with	D. a

V. Read the following passage.

When visiting the old town of Hội An, you don't want to miss the Hội An Lantern Festival. It is one of the main reasons that thousands of Vietnamese and international tourists come to this place every year. The festival happens on the 14th day of every lunar month, when the moon is full and bright. There are many activities along the Hoài River that tourists can join in, such as taking a Sampan ride to float lanterns down the river. People believe this activity would bring love, good health and luck to everyone. The festival begins quite late, between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. During this time, many buildings in the town turn off electricity to let the lanterns light all the surroundings and make it an amazing moment. You also have a chance to enjoy different traditional performances by local people and eat delicious local street food.



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

25 People celebrate the festival when the weather is good. DS

26 Tourists can go boating on the Hoài River and let lanterns float on the water. R

27 The festival starts early in the evening. W

28 People place lanterns on the river to pray for success in work and study. DS

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

29 How often do people in Hội An celebrate the Lantern Festival?
→ They celebrate the Lanterns Festival once every lunar month.

30 What else can you do during the festival?
→ You can enjoy different traditional performances and eat local street food.

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

31 has to/ is/ he has a test/ go to school/ He/ However,/ because/ feeling sick./ he/ today.
→ He is feeling sick. However, he has to go to school because he has a test today.

32 electricity/ than/ 30%/ more/ Cities/ use/ villages.
→ Cities use 30% more electricity than villages.

VII. Use a suitable word to combine each pair of sentences. (1 point)

33 We could use wind power. It's really windy in our town.
→ Because it's really windy in our town, we could use wind power .
→ We could use wind power because it's really windy in our town .

34 Hydroelectric plants don't cause pollution. However, they can be expensive to build.
→ Hydroelectric plants don't cause pollution although they can be very expensive to build .
→ Hydroelectric plants don't cause pollution, but they can be very expensive to build .

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

35 Trains and buses are both comfortable.
→ Trains are as comfortable as buses .

36 His lantern is more beautiful than mine.
→ My lantern isn't as beautiful as his .

