

# UNIT 1. MY NEW SCHOOL

## PART 1. THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	bicycle	n	/'baɪsɪkl/	xe đạp
2	bin	n	/bɪn/	thùng rác
3	bookcase	n	/'bʊkkeɪs/	kệ sách
4	calculator	n	/'kælkjuleɪtə(r)/	máy tính
5	clock	n	/klɒk/	đồng hồ (treo tường)
6	coloured pencils	n	/'kʌləd 'penslz/	bút chì màu
7	compass (compasses]	n	/'kʌmpas/ /'kʌmpasɪz/	com pa
8	computer	n	/kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/	máy vi tính
9	desk	n	/desk/	bàn học
10	dictionary	n	/'dɪkʃənəri/	từ điển
11	English	n	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	môn Tiếng Anh
12	exercise	n	/'eksəsaɪz/	bài tập
13	football	n	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	bóng đá
14	globe	n	/ɡləʊb/	quả cầu, địa cầu
15	glue	n	/ɡlu:/	keo dán
16	History	n	/'hɪstri/	môn Lịch sử
17	homework	n	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	bài tập về nhà
18	judo	n	/'dʒu:dəʊ/	võ judo
19	lesson	n	/'lesn/	tiết học
20	lunch box	n	/lʌntʃbɒks/	hộp đựng đồ ăn trưa
21	map	n	/mæp/	bản đồ
22	Music	n	/'mju:zɪk/	môn Âm nhạc
23	notebook	n	/'nəʊtbʊk/	vở viết
24	paper clip	n	/'peɪpə(r) klɪp/	ghim giấy, kẹp giấy
25	pen	n	/pen/	bút viết
26	pencil case	n	/'pensl keɪs/	hộp bút

27	pencil sharpener	n	/ˌpensl ʃɑːpnə(r)/	gọt bút chì
28	Physics	n	/'fɪzɪks/	môn Vật lý
29	projector	n	/prəˈdʒektə(r)/	máy chiếu
30	rubber	n	/'rʌbə(r)/	cục tẩy
31	ruler	n	/'ruːlə(r)/	thước kẻ
32	school bag	n	/skuːl bæɡ/	cặp sách
33	school lunch	n	/skuːl lʌntʃ/	bữa ăn trưa ở trường
34	Science	n	/saɪəns/	môn Khoa học
35	scissors	n	/'sɪzəz/	kéo
36	student	n	/'stjuːdnt/	học sinh
37	textbook	n	/'tekstbʊk/	sách giáo khoa
38	vocabulary	n	/vəˈkæbjələri/	từ vựng

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

#### a. Form (cấu trúc)

	Normal verb	Be
(+)	I, you, we, they + V-inf He, she, it + V(s/es)	I + am You, we, they + are He, she, it + is
(-)	I, you, we, they + don't + V-inf He, she, it + doesn't + V-inf	I am not You, we, they + aren't He, she, it + isn't
(?)	Do + I, you, we, they + V-inf? Does + he, she, it + V-inf ?	Am + I...? Are + you, we, they ...? Is + he, she, it...?

**Ex:** I go to school every day.

Does she go to school every day?

She doesn't work for that company.

#### b. Usage

- Dùng để chỉ thói quen hàng ngày, hành động lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại

**Ex:** I usually go to bed at 11 p.m.

(Tôi thường đi ngủ vào lúc 11 giờ.)

- Dùng để chỉ một sự việc, một sự thật hiển nhiên.

**Ex:** The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

(Mặt trời mọc ở phía Đông và lặn ở phía Tây.)

- Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.

**Ex:** The plane takes off at 3 p.m this afternoon.

(Máy bay hạ cánh lúc 3 giờ chiều nay.)

### c. Signals

- Cụm từ với "every": every day (mọi ngày), every year (mọi năm), every month (mọi tháng), every afternoon (mọi buổi chiều), every morning (mọi buổi sáng), every evening (mọi buổi tối)...
- Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: once a week (1 lần 1 tuần), twice a week (2 lần một tuần), three times a week (3 lần một tuần), four times a week (4 lần một tuần), five times a week (5 lần một tuần), once a month (1 lần một tháng), once a year (một lần một năm)...
- Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, rarely...

### d. How to add "s/es" to verbs

- Thông thường ta thêm "s" vào sau các động từ.

work → works

read → reads

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o: ta thêm "es".

miss → misses

watch → watches

mix → mixes

wash → washes

buzz → buzzes

go → goes

- Những động từ tận cùng là "y":

+ Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u): ta giữ nguyên "y" + "s"

play → plays

buy → buys

pay → pays

+ Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "es"

fly → flies

cry → cries

fry → fries

## 2. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (Trạng từ chỉ tần suất)

**Trạng từ chỉ tần suất cho chúng ta biết về** mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động nào đó. Loại trạng từ này thường dùng với thì hiện tại đơn để diễn tả các hành động có tính lặp đi lặp lại.

### a. Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường gặp

100%	Always	<i>Luôn luôn</i>	She <b>always</b> goes to the night club to dance. <i>Cô ấy luôn luôn đến câu lạc bộ đêm để khiêu vũ.</i>
90%	Usually	<i>Thường xuyên</i>	They <b>usually</b> quarrel. <i>Họ thường cãi nhau.</i>
80%	Normally	<i>Thường</i>	I <b>normally</b> go to the gym. <i>Tôi thường đi đến phòng tập thể dục.</i>
70%	Often	<i>Thường, hay</i>	They <b>often</b> go out for dinner. <i>Họ hay ra ngoài ăn tối.</i>
50%	Sometimes	<i>Thỉnh thoảng</i>	I <b>sometimes</b> go with my husband. <i>Tôi thỉnh thoảng đi cùng chồng.</i>
30%	Occasionally	<i>Đôi khi</i>	I <b>occasionally</b> eat junk food. <i>Tôi đôi khi ăn đồ ăn vặt.</i>
10%	Seldom	<i>Hiếm khi</i>	I <b>seldom</b> read the newspaper. <i>Tôi hiếm khi đọc báo.</i>
5%	Hardly ever	<i>Hầu như không</i>	I <b>hardly ever</b> go to the cinema. <i>Tôi hầu như không đi xem phim.</i>
0%	Never	<i>Không bao giờ</i>	I <b>never</b> drink alcohol. I don't like it. <i>Tôi không bao giờ uống rượu. Tôi không thích nó.</i>

### b. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường đứng ở một trong các vị trí sau:

- **Trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng trước động từ thường.**

**Ex.** I usually go to the park with my friends.

(Tôi thường đi công viên với bạn tôi.)

We never go swimming in winter.

(Chúng tôi không bao giờ đi bơi vào mùa đông.)

**- Trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng sau trợ động từ, động từ khuyết thiếu và động từ be.**

Các trợ động từ thường gặp nhất là: *is, am, are, do, does, have, has, will, can, may, must, etc.*

**Ex.** Tony is often on time.

(Tony thường xuyên đúng giờ.)

Jack is never late for the important meeting.

(Jack không bao giờ đến trễ các cuộc họp quan trọng.)

Tom will never lend her money.

(Tom sẽ không bao giờ cho cô ấy vay tiền.)

She doesn't often go to the cinema on Tuesday.

(Cô ấy không thường xuyên đi xem phim vào thứ Ba.)

**- Trạng từ chỉ tần suất đứng giữa động từ thường và trợ động từ.**

**Ex.** I don't often buy chocolate here.

(Tôi không thường xuyên mua sô-cô-la ở đây.)

He doesn't usually read this kind of stories.

(Anh ấy không thường đọc loại truyện này.)

What do you usually do in your free time?

(Bạn thường làm gì vào thời gian rảnh?)

### 3. Cách dùng của STUDY, HAVE, DO và PLAY

#### a. STUDY

Động từ *study* thường dùng với các danh từ chỉ một môn học, một lĩnh vực, hoặc một hoạt động có tính nghiên cứu về một chủ đề hay lĩnh vực gì đó.

**Ex:** We study Maths. (Chúng tôi học Toán.)

They study Biology. (Họ học Sinh học.)

#### b. HAVE

Động từ *have* thường dùng với các danh từ để chỉ việc ai đó sở hữu cái gì đó. Ngoài ra *have* còn dùng trước tên các bữa ăn.

**Ex:** I often have lunch at school canteen.

(Tôi thường ăn trưa ở căng tin nhà trường.)

My father has a new cellphone.

(Bố tôi có một chiếc điện thoại di động mới.)

### C. DO

Động từ *do* thường dùng với các danh từ chỉ các hoạt động giải trí, các việc vặt trong gia đình, các hoạt động thể thao không liên quan tới trái bóng hay các hoạt động mang tính rèn luyện sức khỏe.

**Ex:** Tony does morning exercise every day.

(Tony tập thể dục buổi sáng mỗi ngày.)

I often do the washing in the morning.

(Tôi thường giặt đồ vào buổi sáng.)

### d. PLAY

Động từ *play* thường dùng với các danh từ chỉ các môn thể thao có liên quan tới trái bóng hoặc một vật tương tự. Các môn này thường chơi theo đội và thường có tính thi đấu hay cạnh tranh.

**Ex:** We play badminton after school.

(Chúng tôi chơi cầu lông sau giờ học.)

They will play football this Sunday.

(Họ sẽ chơi bóng đá vào Chủ nhật này.)

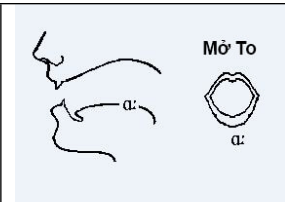
## iii. PHONETICS

### ✻ Sound /ɑ:/ and /ʌ/

#### 1. Long vowel /ɑ:/ (Nguyên âm dài /ɑ:/)

##### a. Cách phát âm

/ɑ:/ là một nguyên âm dài. Khi phát âm âm này, ta mở miệng rộng, hạ thấp lưỡi trong khoang miệng sau đó phát âm kéo dài chữ "a" như trong tiếng Việt.



#### □ Hãy thực hành phát âm các từ sau

card /kɑ:rd/	father /'fɑ:ðə/
start /stɑ:rt/	sharpen /'ʃɑ:rpen/
bar /bɑ:r/	garden /'gɑ:rdən/
guard /gɑ:rd/	artist /'ɑ:rtist/

aunt /ɑ:nt/	tomato /tə'ma:təʊ/
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## b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Âm /ɑ:/ thường xuất hiện trong các từ có a + r.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
bar	/bɑ:/	quán rượu
father	/'fɑ:ðə/	cha, ba, bố
start	/stɑ:t/	bắt đầu
hard	/hɑ:d/	khó khăn
carp	/kɑ:p/	cá chép
smart	/sma:t/	thông thái, thông minh

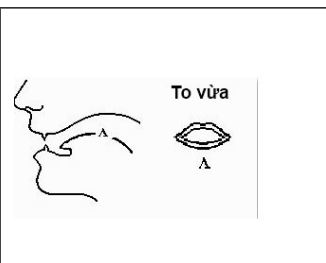
- Âm /ɑ:/ thường xuất hiện trong các từ có au và ua.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
guard	/gɑ:d/	bảo vệ
heart	/hɑ:t/	trái tim
laugh	/lɑ:f/	cười
draught	/dra:ft/	sự lôi kéo
aunt	/ɑ:nt/	cô, dì, thím

## 2. Short vowel /ʌ/ (Nguyên âm ngắn /ʌ/)

### a. Cách phát âm

Âm /ʌ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Nguyên âm này rất phổ biến trong tiếng Anh. Khi phát âm âm này, ta mở miệng rộng bằng một nửa so với khi phát âm /æ/. Ta đưa lưỡi về phía sau hơn một chút so với khi phát âm /æ/, lưỡi để ở tầm giữa khoang miệng. Âm này gần giống chữ "ă" trong tiếng Việt.



▮ Hãy thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

cut /kʌt/	sunny /'sʌni/
hug /hʌg/	money /'mʌni/
gun /gʌn/	among /ə'mʌŋ/
some /sʌm/	wonder /'wʌndə/
dove /dʌv/	nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/

## b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Âm /ʌ/ thường xuất hiện trong những từ có chữ "o" có 1 âm tiết. Hoặc nó cũng thường xuất hiện ở những từ có nhiều âm tiết trong đó trọng âm rơi vào âm /ʌ/.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
come	/kʌm/	đến, tới
some	/sʌm/	một vài
done	/dʌn/	đã làm xong
love	/lʌv/	tình yêu
does	/dʌz/	làm (ngôi thứ 3)
dove	/dʌv/	chim bồ câu
other	/'ʌðə/	khác
among	/ə'mʌŋ/	trong số, trong đám
monkey	/'mʌŋ.ki/	con khỉ
mother	/'mʌðə/	mẹ
brother	/'brʌðə/	anh, em trai

- Âm /ʌ/ thường xuất hiện trong những từ có tận cùng là "u + phụ âm".

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
but	/bʌt/	nhưng
cup	/kʌp/	cái tách, chén
cult	/kʌlt/	sự thờ cúng
dust	/dʌst/	bụi
gun	/gʌn/	khẩu súng
skull	/skʌl/	sọ, xương sọ
smug	/smʌg/	tự mãn, tự đắc

- Âm /ʌ/ thường xuất hiện trong những tiền tố un, um

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
uneasy	/ʌn'i:zi/	bối rối, lúng túng
unhappy	/ʌn'hæpi/	không hạnh phúc



unable	/ʌn'eɪbl/	không thể
umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/	cái ô, dù
umbrage	/'ʌmbrɪdʒ/	bóng cây, bóng mát
umbilicus	/ʌm'bɪlɪkəs/	cái rốn

- Âm /ʌ/ thường xuất hiện trong những từ có chữ "oo"

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
blood	/blʌd/	máu, huyết
flood	/flʌd/	lũ lụt









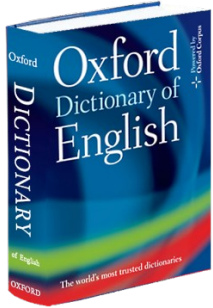



- Âm /ʌ/ xuất hiện trong những từ có chữ "ou" với 1 hay 2 phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
country	/'kʌntri/	làng quê
couple	/'kʌpl/	đôi, cặp
cousin	/'kʌzn/	họ hàng
trouble	/'trʌbl/	vận đê, rắc rối
young	/jʌŋ/	trẻ, nhỏ tuổi
rough	/rʌf/	xù xì, gồ ghề
touch	/tʌtʃ/	đụng, chạm, sờ
tough	/tʌf/	dẻo dai, bướng bỉnh
nourish	/'nʌrɪʃ/	nuôi dưỡng
flourish	/'flʌrɪʃ/	phát đạt, phồn thịnh

## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY

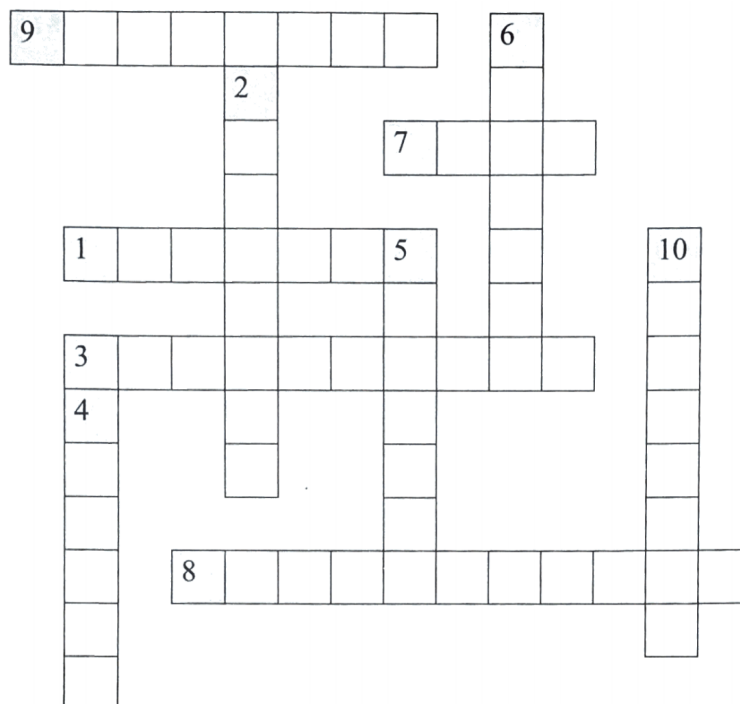
**Exercise 1.** Look at the picture and write the correct word under each picture.

			
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
			
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____
			
9. _____	10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
			
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____	16. _____

			
17. _____	18. _____	19. _____	20. _____

**Exercise 2. Read and do the crossword below.**

1. Activity that you do for pleasure and that needs physical effort or skill.
2. We learn about plants and animal life in this subject.
3. We learn about other places, countries and cities in this subject.
4. We learn to sing, dance & play the piano in this subject.
5. We study numbers in this subject.
6. Language that is used mainly in France.
7. We learn to draw and paint pictures in this subject.
8. We can learn about poems, short stories, novel... in this subject.
9. Original language of England.
10. We can learn about events of the past and long time ago.



**Exercise 3. Put the words into the correct column.**

History	Music	sports	lunch	badminton
subjects	paintings	dinner	the violin	basketball
homework	Geography	science	English	lessons
housework	breakfast	drawings	aerobics	pens
judo	Maths	football	rulers	the piano
vocabulary	karate	exercise	instruments	
<b>PLAY</b>	<b>DO</b>	<b>HAVE</b>	<b>STUDY</b>	

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with available words.**

<b>school lunch</b>	<b>projector</b>	<b>football</b>	<b>computer</b>	<b>lessons</b>
<b>bicycle</b>	<b>vocabulary</b>	<b>judo</b>	<b>students</b>	<b>homework</b>

1. My friends do \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves.
2. We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ in the school canteen.
3. Today we have two Art \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I stick new words on the wall to learn \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We play \_\_\_\_\_ at break time.
6. I usually do my \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner.
7. We learn about \_\_\_\_\_ in IT.
8. Our school has one \_\_\_\_\_. This connects to a computer.
9. Every day, I ride my \_\_\_\_\_ to school
10. There are 30 \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.

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

<b>classmates</b>	<b>excited</b>	<b>international</b>	<b>football</b>	<b>creative</b>
<b>boarding</b>	<b>library</b>	<b>equipment</b>	<b>favourite</b>	<b>uniforms</b>

1. AIS is an \_\_\_\_\_ school in Viet Nam. It provides American education.
2. Vy and Phong are \_\_\_\_\_ about their first day at secondary school.
3. The school gym has lots of new and modern \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the \_\_\_\_\_ you can read books and newspapers or borrow them to read at home.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ school is a school where students study and live during the school year.
6. Phong and Duy are in the same class at school. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Most schools require children to wear school \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_. She is very good at painting pictures.
9. Thang is good at playing \_\_\_\_\_. He is the best footballer in my class.
10. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ subject? - I like English.

#### Exercise 6. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition

1. The children are excited \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday.
2. Jenny put \_\_\_\_\_ her coat and went out.
3. We have English and Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday
4. What do they usually do \_\_\_\_\_ break time.
5. We play football the playground \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
6. She goes home \_\_\_\_\_ 4 o'clock every day
7. Phong is doing her homework \_\_\_\_\_ the library.
8. They sometimes go home \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.

## II. GRAMMAR

#### Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with **don't/ doesn't** prefer coffee.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ prefer coffee.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike to her office.
3. Their friends \_\_\_\_\_ live in a small house.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ do the homework on weekends.
5. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer in the afternoons.
6. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at 8.30 a.m.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed at midnight
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ finish work at 8 p.m.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ like tea.

10. He \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the afternoon.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed at midnight.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ do the homework on weekends.
13. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at 8.30 a.m.
14. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ finish work at 8 p.m.
15. Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ live in a big house.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple form.**

1. My mom always \_\_\_\_\_ delicious meals. (make)
2. Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. (not eat)
3. Susie \_\_\_\_\_ shopping every week. (go)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Minh and Hoa \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus every day? (go)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ with your decision? (agree)
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ from? (come)
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_? (work)
8. Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ the trees. (not water)
9. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the washing in your house? (do)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ out once a month. (eat)

**Exercise 3. Underline the mistake in the following sentences.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She teach students in a local secondary school.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Bui Tien Dung am a famous goalkeeper in the National Football Team.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What do your sister do?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. John and Harry doesn't go swimming in the lake.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Liam speak Chinese very well.

---

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

---

9. Our dogs aren't eat bones.

---

10. Claire's parents is very friendly and helpful.

---

**Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a fact that smart phone (help) \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot in our life.
2. I often (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ to some of my favorite destinations every summer.
3. Our Math lesson usually (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.00 p.m.
4. The reason why Susan (not eat) \_\_\_\_\_ meat is that she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a vegetarian.
5. People in Ho Chi Minh City (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly and they (smile) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
6. The flight (start) \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m every Thursday.
7. Peter (not study) \_\_\_\_\_ very hard. He never gets high scores.
8. I like oranges and she (like) \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
9. My mom and my sister (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch everyday.
10. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast together every morning.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentence with the words in the box. Remember to put it in the present simple form.**

<b>open</b>	<b>wake up</b>	<b>cause</b>	<b>play</b>	<b>do</b>
<b>speak</b>	<b>take</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>close</b>	<b>drink</b>

1. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ handball very well.
2. I never \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
3. The swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 in the morning.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:00 in the evening.
5. Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents.
6. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a very small flat.
7. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ place every four years.
8. They are good students. They always \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.
9. My students \_\_\_\_\_ a little English.

10. I always \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.

**Exercise 6. Write in complete sentences using the present simple.**

1. he/drive to work every day. \_\_\_\_\_

2. I/not/think you/be/right. \_\_\_\_\_

3. we/have/enough time? \_\_\_\_\_

4. I/ eat cereal/ the morning. \_\_\_\_\_

5. they/write e-mails/every day? \_\_\_\_\_

6. you/often/watch/TV? \_\_\_\_\_

7. he/not/read/newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_

8. she/ dance/ often? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Where/ she/ go/ Mondays? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What/you/do/the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form and put the adverbs in the correct place.**

1. My brothers (sleep) on the floor. (often)

→

2. He (stay) up late? (sometimes)

→

3. I (do) the housework with my brother. (always)

→

4. Peter and Mary (come) to class on time. (never)

→

5. Why Johnson (get) good marks? (always)

→

6. You (go) shopping? (usually)

→

7. She (cry). (seldom)

→

8. My father (have) popcorn. (never)

→

### III. PHONETICS

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Then say the words aloud.**



1. A. sudy                      B. lunch                      C. subject                      D. computer
2. A. calculator                      B. cassmate                      C. fast                      D. father
3. A. school                      B. teaching                      C. chess                      D. chalk
4. A. smart                      B. sharpener                      C. grammar                      D. star
5. A. compass                      B. homework                      C. someone                      D. wonderful

**Exercise 2. Divide the words into two columns.**

laugh	does	uneasy	heart	done	unhappy	carp
bar	monkey	flood	mother	but	hard	country
love	father	young	brother	start	couple	dove
guard	among	blood	some	cup	draught	smart
/ɑ:/				/ʌ/		

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1. Listen and guess what subject each person is talking about. \* Track 01**

Name	Nam	Minh	Hoa	John	Maria
Subjects					

**Exercise 2. Listen again and complete the sentence. \* Track 02**

1. Nam thinks the future is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the past.
2. Minh wants to \_\_\_\_\_ around the world when he grows up.
3. Hoa realized that maths is based on \_\_\_\_\_ since she was young.
4. John thinks that people can do everything without endangering the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Maria always tries to understand the differences and the \_\_\_\_\_ of substances.

## II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Complete the following conversations with suitable missing words.**

**Nam:** Hello, Hung.

**Hung:** Hi. Nice to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you again. Nam, this is Ba.

**Ba:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_, Nam. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

**Nam:** Hi. Where are you (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Ba:** I am from Nha Trang. I am new here.

**Nam:** What class are you (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Ba:** I'm (6) \_\_\_\_\_ class 6A.

**Hung:** Yeah. He is our (7) \_\_\_\_\_ classmate.

**Nam:** Oh, we are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to have you in our class

**Exercise 2. Answer the question about your school.**

1. What is the name of your school?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What is your school's address?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How many students does your school have?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What is interesting about your school?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What do you wear at school?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. What do students do at break time?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. What activities do you do after school?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. What subjects do you have?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. What is your favourite subject?

---

10. Why do you like that subject?

---

### III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

#### MAI'S SCHOOL





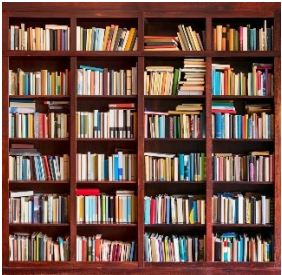



Hello, my name is Mai. I am 11 years old. I go to a public school called Nguyen Du Secondary School. I am in grade 6. In our class there are 27 students, 15 girls and 12 boys.












My classroom is big and nice. Our teacher is Miss Thuy. She likes decorating the walls of the class with posters and maps. In our class there is a computer and a blackboard.

My desk and my chair are brown. My pencil case is on my desk. It's colorful. I have lots of things in my pencil case: a pencil sharpener, two pencils, a rubber, three paper clips and a purple pen.

I go to school by bicycle with my friends. We like our school because there are playgrounds, a big gym and a fantastic music room with many instruments.

Exercise 1a. Tick ✓ the school things in the passage. (Or you can circle the number)

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 	7. 	8. 
9.	10.	11.	12.

			
13. 	14. 	15. 	16. 
17. 	18. 	19. 	20. 

**Exercise 1b. Answer the question.**

1. What's her school's name?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How many boys are there in her class?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What does Miss Thuy decorate the walls with?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What colour are her desk and chair?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What does Mai have in her pencil case?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Why does Mai love her school?

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 2. Read the conversation and circle the correct answers.

**Kate:** Hello! Kate's speaking.

**Linda:** Hi, Kate. It's Linda here. How are things?

**Kate:** OK. I'm doing some homework and I'm not enjoying it!

**Linda:** Oh sorry. Am I disturbing you?

**Kate:** No, you aren't. It's OK.

**Linda:** Oh good. Listen, do you have Jack's phone number?

**Kate:** Yeah. I do. Just a moment. Ready? It's 8693 2210.

**Linda:** 8693 2210. Thanks.

**Kate:** Why do you want Jack's number?

**Linda:** It's Steve's birthday next weekend. I want to buy him something.

**Kate:** Ah, clever you! You want to ask Jack what Steve likes.

**Linda:** That's right.

**Kate:** Ok. But you can't talk to him now. He's playing football. Phone him after lunch.

1. Kate is **writing letters/ doing homework**.
2. Linda is/isn't disturbing Kate.
3. Jack's phone number is **8693 2211/ 8693 2110**.
4. It's Steve's birthday **tomorrow/ next weekend**.
5. Linda wants to buy a present for **Steve/ Jack**.
6. She **knows/ doesn't know** what to buy.

## IV. WRITING

### Exercise 1. Write about your dream school using the words or phrases given.

1. have good teachers/ friendly classmates.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. have outdoor/ indoor activities.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. students/ be/ active/ smart.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. students/ learn/ both/ theory/ practice/ all subjects.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. students/ use tablets/ instead of/ books.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. good canteen/ healthy food.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. good library/ various kinds of books.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. students/ use/ sport facilities/ free time.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Write sentences basing on available words.**

1. I/ study/ International Secondary School.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I/grade six/and/I/class 6A.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. There/ three/ building/ and/ a swimming pool/ my school.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My class/ first floor/ building A.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. My favourite subject/ Vietnamese/ Maths.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Mr. Quang/ my favourite teacher./ He/ teach/ History.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. I/ not like/ History/1/ think/ it/ a boring subject.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. I/ not/ usually/ read/ books/ the library/ break time.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. My friends/1/ always/ cycling/ the park/ after school.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Susan and Dan/ often/ play sports/ the playground/ break time/.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# UNIT 2. MY HOUSE

## PART 1. THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	apartment	n	/ə'pɑ:tment/	căn hộ chung cư
2	attic	n	/'ætɪk/	tầng gác mái
3	aunt	n	/ɑ:nt/	cô, dì, thím, mợ
4	basement	n	/'beɪsmənt/	tầng hầm
5	bathroom	n	/'bɑ:θ ru:m/	phòng tắm
6	bedroom	n	/'bedru:m/	phòng ngủ
7	brother	n	/'brʌðə(r)/	anh/em trai
8	children	n	/'tʃɪldrən/	trẻ con
9	cousin	n	/'kʌzn/	anh, em họ
10	dad	n	/dæd/	bố
11	daughter	n	/'dɔ:tə(r)/	con gái
12	garage	n	/'gærɑ:ʒ/	nhà xe
13	grandma/ grandmother	n	/'grænma:/ /'grænmlðə(r)/	bà
14	grandpa/ grandfather	n	/'grænpɑ:/ /'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/	ông
15	grandparents	n	/'grænpeərənts/	ông bà
16	guest room	n	/gest ru:m/	phòng ngủ dành cho khách
17	hall	n	/hɔ:l/	đại sảnh
18	kitchen	n	/'kɪtʃɪn/	nhà bếp
19	living room	n	/'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	phòng khách
20	mum	n	/mʌm/	mẹ
21	palace	n	/'pæləs/	cung điện
22	parents	n	/'peərənts/	bố mẹ
23	sister	n	/'sɪstə(r)/	chị, em gái

24	son	n	/sʌn/	con trai
25	stilt house	n	/stɪlt haʊs/	nhà sàn
26	townhouse	n	/taʊn haʊs/	nhà ở thành phố
27	uncle	n	/'ʌŋkl/	chú, bác, cậu
28	villa	n	/'vɪlə/	biệt thự
29	warehouse	n	/'weəhaʊs/	nhà kho, kho chứa đồ

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. Possessive case (Sở hữu cách)

#### a. Định nghĩa sở hữu cách

Sở hữu cách được dùng để diễn tả sự sở hữu của một người hay một nhóm người đối với một vật hay nhiều đồ vật nào đó.

#### b. Công thức chung của sở hữu cách

Thông thường, ta thành lập dạng sở hữu cách bằng cách thêm 's vào sau một danh từ.

**Ex.** My father's table = The table of my father: cái bàn của bố tôi

Tom's mother = The mother of Tom: mẹ của Tom

#### c. Một số trường hợp khác:

- Với danh từ số nhiều không tận cùng là s, ta thêm 's.

**Ex.** The children's toys = The toys of the children: Đồ chơi của trẻ em

- Với danh từ là số nhiều có tận cùng là s, ta chỉ thêm dấu phẩy (').

**Ex.** Students' library = The library of students (Thư viện của sinh viên)

- Nếu có hai người cùng sở hữu một vật gì đó, ta chỉ thêm 's cho danh từ thứ hai.

**Ex.** Mai and Long's car. (Xe hơi của Mai và Long)

### 2. Preposition of place (Giới từ chỉ vị trí)

- Giới từ chỉ vị trí là một trong những loại giới từ thường gặp nhất trong tiếng Anh. Nó dùng để chỉ vị trí của một người hoặc một vật so với vị trí của một người khác hoặc vật khác.

**Ex.** The cat is on the bed. (Con mèo ở trên giường.)

The birds are in the cage. (Những con chim ở trong cái lồng.)

- Một số giới từ chỉ vị trí thường gặp:

1. in: bên trong	2. in front of: ở đằng trước
------------------	------------------------------



Ex: My toys are in the box. (Các đồ chơi của tôi ở trong hộp.)	Ex: The bus stops in front of her house. (Xe buýt dừng ngay trước nhà cô ấy.)
<b>3. next to: bên cạnh, kế bên</b> Ex: My house is next to Linda's house. (Nhà của tôi ở kế bên nhà Linda)	<b>4. on: bên trên một mặt phẳng (có tiếp xúc)</b> Ex: There are two apples on the table. (Có 2 quả táo ở trên mặt bàn.)
<b>5. near: gần (không cần chính xác khoảng cách và cũng không hẳn sát bên cạnh)</b> Ex: My house is near the park. (Nhà tôi ở gần công viên.)	<b>6. opposite: đối diện</b> Ex: The bookstore is opposite our school. (Hiệu sách nằm đối diện với trường học của chúng tôi.)
<b>7. above: bên trên, phía trên</b> Ex: The helicopter was hovering above the building. (Máy bay trực thăng đang bay trên tòa nhà.)	<b>8. between: ở giữa</b> Ex: I sat down between my mother and father. (Tôi ngồi giữa mẹ và bố.)
<b>9. behind: đằng sau</b> Ex: I hang my coat behind the door. (Tôi treo áo khoác phía sau cánh cửa.)	<b>10. under: bên dưới</b> Ex: The dog is under the bed. (Con chó đang ở dưới gầm giường.)

### iii. PHONETICS

✿ Cách phát âm âm đuôi **s, es** trong tiếng Anh.

**Có 3 cách phát âm âm đuôi s và es như sau:**

Cách 1. Phát âm là /s/ khi tận cùng từ là âm -p, -f, -k, -t.

Cách 2. Phát âm là /iz/ khi tận cùng từ là âm -s, -ss, -z, -o, -ge, -ce, -ch, -sh.

Cách 3. Phát âm là /z/ với các âm còn lại.

**Cụ thể như sau:**

✓ **Cách 1.** Phát âm là /s/ khi từ có tận cùng là các âm /f/, /t/, /k/, /p/, /θ/. Và thường là các chữ cái: -f, -t, -k, -p và -th.

Từ vựng	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
laughs	/la:fs/	cười
hats	/hæts/	mũ
walks	/walks/	đi bộ

maps	/mæps/	bản đồ
months	/mʌnθs/	tháng

✓ **Cách 2.** Phát âm là /iz/ khi từ có tận cùng là các âm: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/. Và thường là các chữ cái -sh, -ce, -s, -ss, -z, -ge, -ch, -c.

Từ vựng	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
kisses	/'kɪsɪz/	hôn
prizes	/'praɪzɪz/	giải thưởng
wishes	/'wɪʃɪz/	mong ước
witches	/'wɪtʃɪz/	phù thủy
garages	/'gærɑːʒɪz/	nhà để xe
boxes	/'bɒksɪz/	cái hộp

✓ **Cách 3.** Phát âm là /z/ khi từ có tận cùng là một âm hữu thanh. Hay để dễ nhớ hơn thì ngoài 2 trường hợp bên trên, s đều phát âm là /z/.

Từ vựng	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
sees	/siːz/	nhìn thấy
ends	/endz/	kết thúc
bags	/bægz/	cặp sách
dreams	/driːmz/	giấc mơ
pens	/penz/	bút bi
gloves	/glʌvz/	găng tay
says	/seɪz/	nói





## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY




**Exercise 1. Find the word which does not belong to the group.**


1. A. sofa                      B. chair                      C. toilet                      D. table
2. A. flat                      B. school                      C. town house                      D. villa
3. A. bed                      B. lamp                      C. fan                      D. Villa
4. A. aunt                      B. uncle                      C. grandmother                      D. teacher
5. A. cousin                      B. mother                      C. father                      D. Brother

**Exercise 2. Look at the picture and write the correct word under each picture.**

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
		
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____

Exercise 3. Look at the picture and write the family members.

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____

		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____

**Exercise 4. Put the words/ phrases into their correct explanation.**

<b>kitchen</b>	<b>utility room</b>	<b>guest room</b>	<b>toilet</b>	<b>garden</b>
<b>bathroom</b>	<b>garage</b>	<b>bedroom</b>	<b>staircase</b>	<b>living room</b>

1. The room in a house or an apartment that is used for relaxing in and entertaining guests.	_____
2. A room used for sleeping in.	_____
3. A room where food is kept, prepared, and cooked and where the dishes are washed.	_____
4. A room with a bath and/or shower and often a toilet	_____
5. A building where a car is kept, built next to or as part of a house.	_____
6. A piece of land next to and belonging to a house, where flowers and other plants are grown, and often containing an area of grass.	_____
7. A bedroom in a house for visitors to sleep in.	_____
8. A room, especially in a house, where large pieces of useful equipment such as a washing machine can be kept and where things can be stored.	_____
9. This is the thing connecting the floor upstairs and floor downstairs.	_____
10. Another name of this room is WC.	_____

**Exercise 5. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant around the corner.

A. be                      B. are                      C. to be                      D. is

2. Your keys are \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

A. from                      B. over                      C. on                      D. in

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ two people waiting outside.

- A. are                      B. is                      C. be                      D. isn't

4. The men were standing \_\_\_\_\_ the roof.

- A. with                      B. on                      C. under                      D. in

5. There \_\_\_\_\_ three Japanese students in my class.

- A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. isn't

6. I left keys \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

- A. my - in                      B. my - over                      C. mine - in                      D. mine - over

7. The cat the table.

- A. are between                      B. is between                      C. are under                      D. is under

8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a new café \_\_\_\_\_ the centre of town.

- A. is - in                      B. is - on                      C. are - in                      D. are - on

9. There \_\_\_\_\_ two new buildings \_\_\_\_\_ the school.

- A. are - under                      B. is - under                      C. are - next to                      D. is - next to

10. I hung \_\_\_\_\_ coat \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- A. me-in                      B. my-in                      C. me-behind                      D. my-behind

11. Turn on the \_\_\_\_\_, please. It's so hot in here.

- A. cupboard                      B. dishwasher                      C. air conditioner                      D. lamp

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ with three friends in Ha Noi.

- A. share - apartment                      B. move - attic  
C. share - furniture                      D. move - country house

13. I put my clothes in the \_\_\_\_\_ at the corner of my bedroom.

- A. chest of drawers                      B. hall                      C. kitchen                      D. wall

14. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ to lend him your motorbike. He's very careless.

- A. crazy                      B. attic                      C. interesting                      D. care

15. - Where should we go to buy some clothes, fruits and food?

- In \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a hall                      B. a living room  
C. a department store                      D. a stilt house

16. Don't run the \_\_\_\_\_ half empty. It wastes energy.

- A. dishwasher                      B. kitchen                      C. wardrobe                      D. sink

17. Would you mind helping me hang this dress in the \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. sofa                      B. sink                      C. wardrobe                      D. vase

18. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of electrical equipment to store food and keep food cold or fresh.

- A. fridge                      B. dishwasher                      C. microwave                      D. cooker

## II. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive form of the word in brackets.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ mother is my teacher of English. (Mai)
2. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ study room? (Nam)
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ bedroom is my favourite room in our house. (grandmother)
4. My \_\_\_\_\_ father is my uncle. (cousin)
5. Look! \_\_\_\_\_ dog is running in the park. (Tom)
6. There is a cat behind my \_\_\_\_\_ computer. (sister)

**Exercise 2. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns.**

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book. (Peter)
2. Let's go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Smiths)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ room is upstairs. (children)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sister is twelve years old. (John)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ school is old. (Susan - Steve)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are on the second floor. (men)
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ car was not expensive. (parents)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ CD player is new. (Henry)
9. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ bike. (boy)
10. These are the \_\_\_\_\_ pencils. (boys)

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition *in, on or at*.**

1. I've got a computer \_\_\_\_\_ my bedroom.
2. Do you live \_\_\_\_\_ a house or an apartment?
3. He is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a sofa \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the sitting room.
4. There is such a mess \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen!
5. The dog is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet.
6. We live \_\_\_\_\_ the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor \_\_\_\_\_ 53 Pine Street \_\_\_\_\_ London.
7. Jane is waiting for a bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.

8. Are there any pictures \_\_\_\_\_ the walls \_\_\_\_\_ the living room?
9. We are staying \_\_\_\_\_ the Royal Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ New York City.
10. My camera is \_\_\_\_\_ a box \_\_\_\_\_ a shelf \_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom closet.

**Exercise 4. Circle the correct preposition.**

1. Don't sit **in/ on/ under** this stool. It's broken.
2. My grandma is sitting **in/ on/ at** the armchair **on/ next/ beside** the fireplace.
3. Simon likes to stay **in/ on/ at** bed all Sunday morning.
4. We live **on/ in/ at** an apartment **on/ at/ into** a very busy road.
5. I put my book **in/ on/ over** the table **in/ at/ on** the dining room.
6. There is a clock **under/ next to/ above** the teacher's desk.
7. He always hides the key **on /at/ under** the box.
8. Mary is sitting **under/ between/ behind** her parents. They are watching TV.
9. On a bus, passengers sit **in front of/ behind/ between** the driver.
10. You can see the children's books **in/ on/ at** the bookshelf **to/ at/ in** the corner.

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

1. I eat \_\_\_\_\_ home with my family.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. on                      D. beside
2. May \_\_\_\_\_ comes April.  
A. before                B. after                C. from                D. against
3. There is a clock \_\_\_\_\_ the wall in class.  
A. near                      B. across                C. on                      D. at
4. "Where is Susan?" - "She is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ Jim."  
A. on                      B. under                C. Between                D. next to
5. We're studying \_\_\_\_\_ Sai Gon University.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. of                      D. from
6. There are 40 students \_\_\_\_\_ the class.  
A. inside                B. in                      C. at                      D. over
7. My pen is \_\_\_\_\_ the books and the computer.  
A. among                B. down                C. up                      D. between
8. I saw a mouse \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.  
A. among                B. between                C. in                      D. behind

9. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.

- A. close                      B. near                      C. opposite                      D. across

10. We come \_\_\_\_\_ Viet Nam.

- A. in                      B. above                      C. from                      D. below

11. There are two students \_\_\_\_\_ the class.

- A. next                      B. in                      C. on                      D. Front

12. The oranges are not in the basket. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

- A. in                      B. between                      C. next                      D. on

13. My pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ the books and the notebooks.

- A. between                      B. in                      C. on                      D. next

14. The red car is \_\_\_\_\_ of the house.

- A. behind                      B. in front                      C. next to                      D. under

15. There isn't anything \_\_\_\_\_ my pocket.

- A. between                      B. next to                      C. in                      D. near

16. Some students are waiting in \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.

- A. next to                      B. front of                      C. between                      D. under

17. Our house is \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.

- A. in                      B. on                      C. behind                      D. next

18. Oh my God! I saw a mouse \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

- A. behind                      B. in                      C. next                      D. between

19. There is a big supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ the park.

- A. on                      B. near                      C. in front                      D. next

20. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.

- A. on                      B. between                      C. in                      D. to

### III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Then say the words aloud.

1. A. boys                      B. lessons                      C. cats                      D. pictures

2. A. places                      B. messages                      C. houses                      D. clothes

3. A. sinks                      B. bags                      C. laptops                      D. students

4. A. fridges                      B. kisses                      C. watches                      D. wardrobes



5. A. plates      B. posters      C. trees      D. songs

**Exercise 2.** Add "s/es" after each verb then divide them into three columns.

work	push	reply	kick	teach	hope
fix	miss	sing	drink	crash	type
go	keep	give	roof	speak	meet
cry	drop	buzz	finish	ship	pass
sit	hold	catch	draw	brush	change
/s/		/z/		/iz/	

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1.** Listen and complete the sentences. 🎧 Track 03

- Many \_\_\_\_\_ are very noisy.
- The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ hears her neighbors.
- A lot of houses have a \_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy the free time.
- Most apartments are \_\_\_\_\_ than houses.
- You feel more relaxed when you live in a big \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2.** Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). 🎧 Track 04

1. Many people believe that it's better to live in a house than in an apartment.	_____
2. The speaker shows five reasons for her choice.	_____
3. If you live in an apartment, you may suffer from noise from the radio upstairs.	_____

4. You still may have a yard when you live in an apartment.	_____
5. Last weekend, the speaker played football with her little brother.	_____

## II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with the verbs below and then practice it with your classmates.**

watching	helping	going	doing	writing
----------	---------	-------	-------	---------

### Conversation 1

**David:** What are you doing on Saturday, Susan?

**Mary:** Nothing much. I'm (1) \_\_\_\_\_ some old DVDs.

**David:** Aren't you going to the cinema?

**Mary:** No, there's nothing new. What are you doing?

**David:** I'm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the city centre with some friends.

**Mary:** Sounds good. Can I come?

**David:** Sure! Good idea!

### Conversation 2

**Peter:** What are you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?

**Anna:** I'm (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my essay for English.

**Peter:** Really?

**Anna:** Why don't you do your essay too? We could help each other.

**Peter:** I'm sorry, I can't. I'm (5) \_\_\_\_\_ my dad with his new computer.

**Exercise 2. Complete the conversation with available sentences.**

- A. It's about 80 years old
- B. How many floors has it got
- C. How many rooms has it got
- D. Do you live in a big or a small house
- E. Where is your house located

**Bill:** OK, Julia, we are going to talk about your house.

**Julia:** What would you like to know?

**Bill:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Julia:** I live in a big detached house.

**Bill:** A big house. Really? (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Julia:** About 12.

**Bill:** It's big indeed! Is it a new house or an old house?

**Julia:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Bill:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_? In the country or in the city?

**Julia:** In a country village.

**Bill:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Julia:** It has got two floors: the ground floor and the first floor. There's also an attic and a basement.

**Bill:** Do you like your house?

**Julia:** Yes. I do. My house is small but beautiful.

### III. READING

▮ Read and do the tasks followed.

#### HOUSES

There are houses all over the world. Some houses are large. Some are small. Some are made of wood. Some are made of rock. People usually build their houses with something that is easy to find. For example, there are many trees in a forest. So people who live there might build a house made of logs. Some houses have one room. Some houses have many rooms. There is usually a bedroom for sleeping, a kitchen for cooking, a living room for sitting and talking. There is usually a bathroom. Some houses have attics. The attic is above the main part of the house. Most houses have a door so people can enter and exit the house. Most houses have windows so the people can look outside.

Houses look very different in different parts of the world. But, people who live in a house probably all agree that there is no place like home!

**Exercise 1a. Choose the correct answer.**

**1.** Why are many forest houses made of logs?

- A. There are many logs in the forest.
- B. Trees are easy to find in the forest.
- C. There is a lot of wood in the forest.
- D. All of the above

**2.** According to your opinion, where do you think there are rock houses?

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Near the sea     | C. Near the mountain |
| B. Near the forest. | D. Near the city     |

3. Why do houses have bedrooms?

- A. For sleeping
- B. For cooking
- C. For relaxing
- D. For building things

4. Where is the attic of a house?

- A. Beside the house
- B. Above the house
- C. Under the house
- D. None of the above

5. What do people do in the living room?

- A. They sleep.
- B. They take a bath,
- C. They talk.
- D. They do gardening.

**Exercise 1b. Complete the sentence.**

1. Houses have \_\_\_\_\_ so people can enter and exit.
2. Houses have \_\_\_\_\_ to let people look outside.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a room for cooking.
4. An attic is a room or space just \_\_\_\_\_ the roof of a house.
5. If people \_\_\_\_\_, they feel the same way about something.

**Exercise 2. Read the text below and write one word in each blank to complete it.**

I live in a semi detached house (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a large front garden and extra large front garden with about fourteen trees. I have a front room (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a large kitchen with a utility room which used to be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ outhouse and coal house, a hall, separate toilet and bathroom and three bedrooms upstairs. I have lived here (4) \_\_\_\_\_ twenty six years, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ we moved here, my neighbours had been here since the houses were built a few years before. They (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in their eighties now and we have got on with them. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ buy my children presents at Christmas and now buy for my grandchildren. I have been so lucky to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ such good neighbours like them.

**Exercise 3. Read the article about unusual houses, and do the task followed.**

**A house? A boat? A houseboat!**

Pete and Karen Clay are from Kentucky. They have an unusual house. It's a houseboat named Fargo. Their houseboat has a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, and a bathroom, and three bedrooms. The Clay's children, Andy and Kris, love it. "It's a cool house and a fun boat," says Kris.

**Up in a tree!**

Grant Stone is 12, and his sister, Jenna, 8. They're only kids, but they have a house. It's a tree house! It's

in the country. It's at their grandparents' house in Kansas. Their tree house has one room. It's a living room with a table and a few chairs. It's small, but Grant and Jenna think it's great. Grant says, "It's my favourite place! That's the name - My Place."

**Read the article again. Then complete the chart.**

Name	Kind of house	Name of home	Number of rooms
The Clays			
The Stones			

## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1. Make sentences from the given words or phrases.**

1. There/a bed/corner/the room.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Shelves/above/the closet.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Wardrobe/the center/the room.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Table/ between/ two chairs.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Lamp/ next/ the bed.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Table/ the right/ the wardrobe.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. There/ some pictures/ the wall.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. There/ a window/ the left-side/ the room.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Bed/ opposite/ the door.

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. There/ some bottles/ the shelf.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Answer the question about your house.**

1. What kind of house is it?

---

2. How many rooms are there?

---

3. Where is your bedroom?

---

4. What is there in your bedroom?

---

5. What is there in the living room?

---

6. Which room do you like?

---

7. Why do you like that room?

---

8. Why do you like your house?

---

9. What do you want to add in your room?

---

10. Why do you want to add that thing?

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**Exercise 3. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe your house. The questions and answers in Exercise 2 are cues for you.**

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# UNIT 3. MY HOUSE

## PART 1. THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	arm	/ɑ:m/	cánh tay
2	beard	/biəd/	râu
3	cheek	/tʃi:k/	má
4	chin	/tʃɪn/	cằm
5	ear	/ɪə(r)/	tai
6	elbow	/'elbəʊ/	khủy tay
7	eye	/aɪ/	mắt
8	eyebrow	/'aɪbrəʊ/	lông mày
9	face	/feɪs/	khuôn mặt
10	finger	/'fɪŋgə(r)/	ngón tay
11	foot	/fʊt/	bàn chân
12	hand	/hænd/	bàn tay
13	head	/hed/	đầu
14	knee	/ni:/	đầu gối
15	leg	/leg/	chân
16	lip	/lɪp/	môi
17	moustache	/mə'sta:ʃ/	ria
18	mouth	/maʊθ/	miệng
19	neck	/nek/	cổ
20	nose	/nəʊz/	mũi
21	ponytail	/'pəʊnɪteɪl/	tóc đuôi ngựa
22	shoulder	/'ʃəʊldə(r)/	vai
23	temple	/'templ/	thái dương
24	tooth	/tu:θ/	răng

Một số tính từ chỉ ngoại hình.



No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	bonny	/'bɒni/	xinh, có duyên
2	curly	/'kɜ:li/	(tóc) xoắn
3	dark	/dɑ:k/	đen (màu da, tóc)
4	fat	/fæt/	béo
5	light-brown	/laɪt braʊn/	nâu nhạt
6	pale	/peɪl/	nhợt nhạt (màu da)
7	plump	/plʌmp/	mập
8	short	/ʃɔ:t/	thấp, lùn, ngắn
9	slim/ slender	/slɪm/, /'slendə(r)/	gầy, mảnh mai (nghĩa tích cực)
10	straight	/streɪt/	(tóc) thẳng
11	tall	/tɔ:l/	cao
12	thin/ skinny	/θɪn/, /'skɪni/	gầy, ốm (nghĩa tiêu cực)
13	wavy	/'weɪvi/	(tóc) lượn sóng

#### Một số tính từ chỉ phẩm chất, tính cách.

1	boring	/'bɔ:riŋ/	nhàm chán
2	caring	/'keəriŋ/	chăm sóc, quan tâm
3	clever	/'klevə(r)/	thông minh, khéo léo
4	confident	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	tự tin
5	creative	/'kri'eɪtɪv/	sáng tạo
6	curious	/'kjʊəriəs/	tò mò
7	freedom-loving	/'frɪdəm 'lʌvɪŋ/	yêu tự do
8	hard-working	/hard 'wɜ:kɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
9	helpful	/'helpfl/	hữu ích, giúp đỡ
10	independent	/.ɪndɪ'pendənt/	tự lập
11	intelligent	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	thông minh
12	kind	/kaɪnd/	tốt bụng
13	patient	/'peɪjnt/	kiên nhẫn
14	reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
15	responsible	/rɪspɒnsəbl/	có trách nhiệm

16	sensitive	/'sensətɪv/	nhạy cảm
17	serious	/'sɪəriəs/	ng nghiêm túc
18	shy	/ʃaɪ/	xấu hổ, ngại ngùng
19	sporty	/'spɔ:tɪ/	yêu thể thao, khỏe mạnh
20	talkative	/'tɔ:kətɪv/	nói nhiều
21	funny	/fʌni/	vui nhộn

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. Present continuous

#### a. Form (Câu trúc)

<b>Câu khẳng định</b>	<p>I + am + V<sub>-ing</sub></p> <p>You, We, They + are + V<sub>-ing</sub></p> <p>He, She, It + is + V<sub>-ing</sub></p>
<b>Câu phủ định</b>	<p>I + am not + V<sub>-ing</sub></p> <p>You, We, They + are not + V<sub>-ing</sub></p> <p>He, She, It + is not + V<sub>-ing</sub></p>
<b>Câu nghi vấn</b>	<p>Am + I + V<sub>-ing</sub>?</p> <p>Are + you, we, they + V<sub>-ing</sub>?</p> <p>Is + he, she, it + V<sub>-ing</sub>?</p> <p>- Yes, S + is/ am/ are.</p> <p>No, S + is/ am/ are + not.</p>
<b>Examples:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am studying English now.</li> <li>• He is playing badminton.</li> <li>• She is not cooking dinner.</li> <li>• Are you learning Maths now? - Yes, I am.</li> <li>• Is she cleaning the floor? - No, she isn't.</li> </ul>

#### b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói.

**Ex.** My brother **is watching** TV now.

(Anh trai tôi đang xem tivi.)

My sister **is listening** to music at the moment.

(Vào lúc này, chị tôi đang nghe nhạc.)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn cũng diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra nhưng không nhất thiết tại thời điểm nói mà có thể xung quanh thời điểm nói đó.

**Ex.** My father is quite busy these days. He **is writing** a novel.

(Dạo này bố tôi khá bận. ông ấy đang viết một cuốn tiểu thuyết.)

**Chú ý:** Việc "writing a novel" đang không thực sự diễn ra nhưng vẫn xảy xung quanh thời điểm nói. Ý những câu này là hành động đang trong quá trình thực hiện và vẫn chưa làm xong.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây bức mình hay khó chịu cho người nói. Ta thường dùng kèm với trạng từ tần suất "always, continually".

**Ex.** He **is always losing** his key.

(Anh ta lúc nào cũng đánh mất chìa khóa.)

Why **are you continually putting** your toys on the bed?

(Tại sao con cứ luôn để đồ chơi trên giường thế?)

### c. Signals (Các dấu hiệu nhận biết)

**Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như:**

- now: bây giờ
- right now: ngay bây giờ
- at the moment: ngay lúc này
- at present: hiện tại
- It's + giờ cụ thể + now. (It's 10 o'clock now.)

**Hoặc thường có các động từ như:**

- Look!/ Watch! (Nhìn kìa!)

**Ex:** Look! A man is jumping from the bridge!

(Nhìn kìa! Một người đàn ông đang nhảy từ trên cầu xuống!)

- Listen! (Nghe này!)

**Ex:** Listen! Someone is knocking at the door!

(Nghe này! Ai đó đang gõ cửa.)

- Keep silent! (Hãy im lặng!)

**Ex:** Keep silent! The teacher is explaining the lesson!

(Trật tự! Thầy giáo đang giảng bài!)

- Watch out! = Look out! (Coi chừng)

**Ex:** Watch out! The car is moving very fast!  
(Coi chừng! Chiếc ô tô đang di chuyển rất nhanh!)

#### d. Cách thêm đuôi -ing

- Thông thường nhất, ta thêm đuôi -ing vào sau hầu hết các động từ.

**Ex:** *learn - learning go - going*

- Với những động từ có tận cùng là "e", khi thêm đuôi -ing thì ta sẽ bỏ đuôi "e" và thêm "ing".

**Ex:** *make - making use - using*

- Nếu động từ có 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng một phụ âm (trừ h, w, X, y), đi trước là một nguyên âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm "ing".

**Ex:** *stop - stopping run - running*

- Động từ kết thúc là "ie" thì khi thêm "ing", thay "ie" bằng "y" rồi thêm "ing".

**Ex:** *lie - lying die - dying*

#### e. Chú ý: Những động từ trong bảng sau không chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

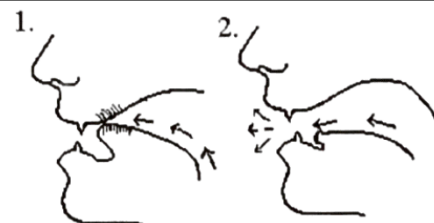
want: muốn	depend: phụ thuộc
like: thích	seem: dường như/ có vẻ như
love: yêu	know: biết
need: cần	belong: thuộc về
prefer: thích hơn	hope: hy vọng
believe: tin tưởng	forget: quên
contain: chứa đựng	hate: ghét
taste: nếm	wish: ước
suppose: cho rằng	mean: có nghĩa là
remember: nhớ	lack: thiếu
realize: nhận ra	appear: xuất hiện
understand: hiểu biết	sound: nghe có vẻ như

### iii. PHONETICS

✿ Cách phát âm âm /p/ và /b/.

a. Âm /p/

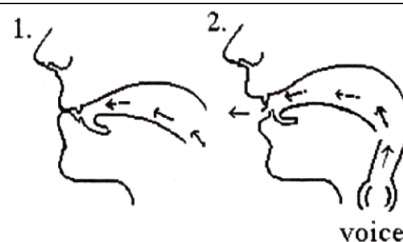
/p/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, ta mím chặt môi và bật hơi.



pen /pen/	happy /'hæpi/
pull /pʊl/	punish /'pʌnɪʃ/
stop /stɒp/	picture /'pɪktʃər/
piece /pi:s/	peaceful /'pi:sfl/
cheap /tʃi:p/	pencil case /'pensl keɪs/

b. Âm /b/

/b/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Âm này có cách phát âm gần giống với âm /p/ nhưng ta không bật hơi vì /b/ là phụ âm hữu thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, dây thanh rung lên khi phát âm.



big /bɪg/	baby /'beɪbi/
boy /bɔɪ/	building /'bɪldɪŋ/
bag /bæg/	business /'bɪznəs/
best /best/	November /nəvəm'bɜ:bər/
bank /bæŋk/	neighbour /'neɪbər/

## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Write the opposite adjective.

Adjectives	Opposite	Adjectives	Opposite
------------	----------	------------	----------

	Adjective		Adjective
1. generous		7. friendly	
2. hard-working		8. kind	
3. outgoing		9. careful	
4. intelligent		10. honest	
5. serious		11. patient	
6. polite		12. boring	

**Exercise 2. Guess these following words from their definitions.**

- You use these body parts to see everything. \_\_\_\_\_
- You use this body part to eat, talk, sing. \_\_\_\_\_
- This body part connects your head and your body. \_\_\_\_\_
- You use this body part to hold something. \_\_\_\_\_
- You usually wash this with shampoo. \_\_\_\_\_
- You use this body part to breath. \_\_\_\_\_
- This body part connects your hand with your body. \_\_\_\_\_
- This is the fur on the chin of a man. \_\_\_\_\_
- One normal hand consists five. \_\_\_\_\_
- You brush your every day, once in the morning, once in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with suitable word. There are 2 extra words.**

<b>patient</b>	<b>hard-working</b>	<b>lazy</b>	<b>reliable</b>
<b>curious</b>	<b>funny</b>	<b>sporty</b>	<b>talkative</b>
<b>sensitive</b>	<b>boring</b>	<b>lovely</b>	<b>independent</b>

- This place is so \_\_\_\_\_. There is nothing to play with.
- She is so \_\_\_\_\_. She always makes everybody laugh.
- Maria is a \_\_\_\_\_ student. Every day she studies until 11 p.m.
- Nam is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. He even talks more than a girl.
- They do sports every day. They are so \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tomorrow is my birthday. I am so \_\_\_\_\_ that I open my gift before my birthday.
- Sarah is very \_\_\_\_\_. Yesterday she spent three hours just to explain one task for me.

8. Nana is quite \_\_\_\_\_. You don't need to be worried to let her do that work.
9. She left her hometown to live on her own without taking any money from her parents. She was so \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Danny's teeth are really \_\_\_\_\_. They seem frostbitten when he drinks or eats something cold.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the box.**

<b>cheerful</b>	<b>shy</b>	<b>confident</b>	<b>outgoing</b>	<b>generous</b>
<b>talkative</b>	<b>sporty</b>	<b>reliable</b>	<b>curious</b>	<b>sensitive</b>

- Don't say unkind things to Linda - she's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bill is very \_\_\_\_\_. He gives money to charity every month.
- Tom never stops talking in class. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- The new girl in my class is so \_\_\_\_\_. She's afraid to talk in front of us
- You can trust David with a secret. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
- James loves partying, meeting people and talking to them. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jenny is such a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. She is always laughing and smiling.
- John is always sure of his own abilities. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.
- My best friend Jack is really \_\_\_\_\_. He plays badminton, basketball and football very well.
- My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to know everything!

## II. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with positive form of *to be* or *to have*.**

- I \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi driver.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ a new house.
- Anna \_\_\_\_\_ a little girl.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a small farm.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ short hair.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ an old car.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a red pencil box.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ many toys.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ two cats.
- Kate \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- The giraffe \_\_\_\_\_ a long neck.

12. We \_\_\_\_\_ short and black hair.
13. Diana \_\_\_\_\_ not a tall girl.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ not young but they strong.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ a pink bag.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. Look! She (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ in the non-smoking area.
2. My brother (tour) \_\_\_\_\_ Italy at the moment.
3. We (save) \_\_\_\_\_ money for the trip.
4. I (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress today because it's a special day.
5. This valuable watch (belong) \_\_\_\_\_ to my mother now.
6. The telephone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_. Can you please answer now?
7. Listen! Someone (knock) \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.
8. It's a beautiful day. The Sun (shine) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She usually (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform to school but today she (wear) casual clothes.
10. Peter (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold now. He (lie) on the sofa in the living room.
11. It (snow) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?
12. Listen! John and Sue (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the piano in our class.
13. We (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus now.
14. It's 8 o'clock and my parents (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
15. They (not/ jog) \_\_\_\_\_ in the park right now.

**Exercise 3. Write in complete sentences using the present continuous.**

1. She/ wash / her hair.

---

2. It/ rain.

---

3. Jack and Rose/ sit/ on the couch.

---

4. It/ snow/ heavily.

---

5. Linda/ learn/ French.

---



6. My dad/ listen/ to the stereo.

---

7. My friends/ smoke/ in their rooms.

---

8. I/ play/ video games.

---

9. You/ watch/ movies?

---

10. What/ you/ think?

---

**Exercise 4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. Where (be) \_\_\_\_\_ his wife?

- A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be

2. Jack (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ a suit today.

- A. is wearing              B. are wearing              C. am wearing              D. wears

3. The weather (get) \_\_\_\_\_ warm this season.

- A. gets                      B. are getting              C. is getting              D. are gets

4. My kids (be) \_\_\_\_\_ downstairs now. They (play) \_\_\_\_\_ chess.

- A. am/am playing              B. is/is playing              C. are/are playing              D. be/being

5. Look! The train (come) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are coming              B. is coming              C. are coming              D. is coming

6. Alex always (borrow) \_\_\_\_\_ me cash and never (give) \_\_\_\_\_ back.

- A. is borrowing/ giving                      B. are borrowing/ giving  
C. borrows/ giving                      D. borrow/ giving

7. While I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework, my sister (read) \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers.

- A. am doing/ is reading                      B. are doing/ is reading  
C. is doing/ are reading                      D. am doing/ are reading

8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ at me like that? What happened?

- A. do you look              B. have you looked              C. did you look              D. are you looking

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom right now.

- A. am being              B. was being              C. have been being              D. am

10. It \_\_\_\_\_ late. Shall we go home?

- A. is getting                  B. get                          C. got                          D. has got

11. - 'Are you ready, Belle?' - "Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_."

- A. am coming                  B. come                          C. came                          D. have come

12. Look! That guy \_\_\_\_\_ to break the door of your house.

- A. try                          B. tried                          C. is trying                          D. has tried

**Exercise 5. Write the sentences using the given words.**

1. My/ father/ water/ some plants/ garden/ now.

---

2. My/mother/clean/floor/.

---

3. Mary/ have/ lunch/ her/ friends/ a/ restaurant/ present.

---

4. They/ ask/ a/ man/ about/ the/ way/ the/ railway/ station.

---

5. My/ student/ draw/ a/ beautiful/ picture/ moment.

---

6. The students/ not try/ hard enough/ competition.

---

7. All of Jack's friends/ have fun/ the concert/ moment.

---

8. My children/ travel/ around Asia/ now.

---

9. My little brother/ drink milk.

---

10. Listen! Our teacher/ speak English/ Mr. Louis.

---

### III. PHONETICS

**Exercise 1. Complete each word with /p/ or /b/.**

\_oy

\_oster

\_oxing

\_lay

\_aint

\_uild                      school\_ag                      \_est                      \_lan                      \_ank  
 \_ye                      \_asketball                      \_icnic                      \_rown                      \_retty  
 \_oint                      \_aby                      \_atient                      \_rint                      \_arty

**Exercise 2.** Add "s/es" after each verb then divide them into three columns.

			
1. _ean	2. _ig	3. _izza	4. _ed
			
5. _ee	6. _aby	7. _en	8. _us
			
9. _iano	10. _at	11. _all	12. _ook

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1.** Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). 🎧 Track 05

- Sophie's birthday is on May 31<sup>st</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sophie's nickname is Tiny because she is so small and thin. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sophie's hair is brownish. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sophie's eyes are pretty big and her eyelashes are long. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sophie loves chatting with friends. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question. 🎧 Track 06**

1. Who creates the nickname for Sophie?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is Sophie on a diet?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does Sophie talk to friends about?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What's Sophie like?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why is Sophie usually late for school?

\_\_\_\_\_

## II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Complete the conversation using the sentences in the box. Then practise speaking it.**

- Why do you like her?
- What's her name?
- Do you have a best friend?
- When and where did you meet her?
- What does she look like?
- Can you introduce me to her?
- Is she beautiful?

Tom: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Ofcourse!

Tom: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Kate, Kate Johnson.

Tom: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: She's tall and slim. She has long blond hair and blue eyes.

Tom: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Ann: Yes, she is.

Tom: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ann:** I met her on my first day at primary school. We were in the same class.

**Tom:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ann:** Because she's nice and very friendly and she has a great sense of humour. She always makes me laugh.

**Tom:** (7) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ann:** Of course!

**Exercise 2. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.**

1. "\_\_\_\_\_ hold my books for me?" - "No problem."

- A. Do you                      B. Should you                      C. Can you                      D. May you

2. "\_\_\_\_\_ to come to the cinema tonight?" - "Oh, I'd love to."

- A. Can you                      B. Could you please                      C. Do you like                      D. Would you like

3. "\_\_\_\_\_ help me with my homework, please?" - "Certainly."

- A. Do you                      B. Could you                      C. Are you                      D. May you

4. "Lorry, \_\_\_\_\_ please pass me the newspaper?" - "Sure. Here you are."

- A. can you                      B. are you                      C. do you                      D. should you

5. "\_\_\_\_\_ to go out for dinner?" - "I'd like to, but I can't."

- A. Would you                      B. Can you                      C. Would you like                      D. Do you like

6. "Marco, \_\_\_\_\_ erase the blackboard for me?" - "Yes, of course, teacher."

- A. would you please                      B. would please you                      C. would you mind                      D. would you like

7. "\_\_\_\_\_ closing that window?" - "Not at all."

- A. Would you like                      B. Could you please                      C. Would you mind                      D. Do you want

8. "\_\_\_\_\_ lend me your book, please?" - "No. I'm sorry I need it."

- A. May I                      B. Can I                      C. Will you                      D. May you

9. "Thank you for the nice gift." - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. But do you know how much it costs.                      B. You're very good,  
C. You're welcome.                      D. My goodness.

10. "Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

- A. Do you think I would?                      B. I wouldn't. Thank you.  
C. Yes, you're a good friend.                      D. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.

### III. READING

**Exercise 1. Read the passage, and then decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

Lan is a student in grade 6. She is tall and thin. She is slim but she is not weak. She has an oval face and chubby cheeks. Her hair is long and black. Her nose isn't big. It's small. She has brown eyes and white teeth. She's very nice.

Sentence	T or F
1. Lan has long black hair.	
2. She is thin and weak.	
3. Her cheeks are chubby.	
4. Her nose is big.	
5. Her eyes are black.	
6. She has white teeth.	

**Exercise 2a. Read and complete the text with the words in the box.**

music	good	outgoing	well
subject	together	curly	laugh

My name's Quan. One of my best friends is Phong. He is my classmate and we always go to school (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Phong is twelve. He's tall and rather thin. He has short (2) \_\_\_\_\_ black hair and brown eyes. Phong is funny and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ I like being with him because he always makes me (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He is also very sporty and plays football and basketball very (5) \_\_\_\_\_. We often play basketball and football at the weekend. He loves music and he plays the guitar. I don't play any instruments but I love (6) \_\_\_\_\_, too. Phong doesn't like computer games. He likes playing with his friends.

Phong is a very good student. His favourite (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is Maths. He's not (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at Science but he studies hard to pass it.

**Exercise 2b. Read the text and choose the best option for each question**

1. How old is Phong?

- A. 9                      B. 10                      C. 11                      D. 12

2. What does Phong look like?

- A. He is tall and thin.  
B. He is tall and fat.

- C. He is funny and outgoing.  
D. He likes to play the guitar.

3. Phong has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. long black hair and brown eyes  
B. curly black hair and brown eyes  
C. black eyes and short hair  
D. brown eyes and straight black hair

4. What is he like?

- A. He is tall and thin. B. He likes sports.  
C. He is funny and outgoing. D. His hair is short and curly.

5. What instrument does Phong play?

- A. Football and basketball B. The guitar  
C. Computer games D. Maths and Science

6. What subject is Phong very good at?

- A. Maths B. Science C. Maths and Science D. Computer

**Exercise 3. Read and do the tasks followed.**

### NAM'S FAMILY

Hello, my name is Nam. I'm 12 years old. I have got red hair and dark eyes. I am hard-working and kind, but I am not so intelligent so I am not so good at study.

This is my family. My father's name is Minh. He is a doctor. He's got a round face, dark hair and a large mouth. He is tall and strong. He is friendly but he is not sensitive.

My mother's name is Nga. She has got long hair and an oval face. Her eyes are blue because she is wearing lens. She is really beautiful. She is really kind, helpful and responsible for everything she does. I have got a sister. Her name is Lam. She is so pretty, cute, and really talkative. She has got short hair. She is quite chubby so I love to hold her in my arms. She is wearing a pink dress and she has got a bear in her hand.

I love my family very much.

**Exercise 3a. Complete the table with adjectives of appearance and characteristic of each family member.**

Name	Appearance	Characteristic
------	------------	----------------

Nam		
Minh		
Nga		
Lam		

**Exercise 3b. Answer the question.**

1. How many people are there in Nam's family?

---

2. What is Minh's job?

---

3. What is Nam's mother's name?

---

4. What does Nam like to do with Lam?

---

5. What is Lam's wearing?

---

## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1a. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.**

1. My younger brother/ be/ very tall and thin

---

2. My mother/ have/ very long/ black/ beautiful hair.

---

3. I/ fly/ London/ for/ business/ next month.

---

4. He/ have/very/ beautiful/ blue eyes.

---

5. My boss/ attend/ meeting/ company office/ this afternoon.

---

**Exercise 1b. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meanings.**

1. Mr. Minh rides his bicycle to work every day

→ Mr. Minh gets



2. The bank is behind the cinema.

→ The cinema

3. Huy and Hoa are walking to school now.

→ Huy and Hoa are going

4. The car is white and expensive.

→ It is

5. Does Linh's school have thirty-five classrooms?

→ Are

**Exercise 2. This is Linda's plan. Write in full sentences about what she is doing. Number 1 is an example for you.**

<b>Monday</b>	Go to the library with Peter
<b>Tuesday</b>	Work on Biology project for school with James
<b>Wednesday</b>	Draw a picture
<b>Thursday</b>	Visit my grandparents
<b>Friday</b>	Help my mother make cakes
<b>Saturday</b>	Go to the zoo with Jenny!

1. Linda is going to the library with Peter this Monday.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 3. Answer the question about you.**

1. Who is your best friend?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. When did you know him/her?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What was the relationship between you and him/ her at that time?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How does she/he look?

---

5. What's he/she like?

---

6. What is his/her hobby?

---

7. What do you usually do with him/her?

---

8. Why do you like him/ her?

---

9. What are you and he/ she going to do together?

---

10. What do you like to do with him/her in the future?

---

# UNIT 4. MY NEIGHBORHOOD

## PART 1. THEORY

### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	antique shop	/æn'ti:k ʃɒp/	cửa hàng đồ cổ
2	art gallery	/ɑ:t 'gæləri/	phòng tranh triển lãm nghệ thuật
3	backyard	/,bæk'jɑ:d/	sân sau
4	bakery	/'beikəri/	cửa hàng bán bánh
5	barber's	/'bɑ:bə(r)z/	hiệu cắt tóc
6	beauty salon	/'bjʊ:ti 'sælɒn/	cửa hàng làm đẹp
7	boring	/'bɔ:riŋ/	buồn chán
8	bus stop	/'bʌs stɒp/	điểm dừng xe buýt
9	cathedral	/'kæθi:drəl/	thánh đường, giáo đường
10	cemetery	/'semətəri/	nghĩa trang
11	charity shop	/'tʃærəti ʃɒp/	cửa hàng từ thiện
12	chemist's/ pharmacy	/'kemists/ /fɑ:məsi/	hiệu thuốc
13	children's playground	/'tʃɪldrənz 'pleɪgraʊnd/	sân chơi trẻ em
14	cinema	/'sɪnəmə/	rạp chiếu phim
15	department store	/di'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:(r)/	cửa hàng bách hóa
16	dress shop	/dres ʃɒp/	cửa hàng quần áo
17	fire station	/'faɪə(r)' steɪʃn/	trạm cứu hỏa
18	general store	/'dʒenrəl stɔ:(r)/	cửa hàng tạp hóa
19	gift shop	/gift ʃɒp/	cửa hàng lưu niệm
20	greengrocer's	/'gri:ngreʊsə(r)z/	cửa hàng rau quả
21	grocery	/'grəʊsəri/	cửa hàng tạp hóa
22	hairdresser's	/'heədresə(r)z/	hiệu uốn tóc
23	health centre	/helθ 'sentə(r)/	trung tâm y tế
24	hospital	/hɒspɪtl/	bệnh viện
25	hotel	/həʊ'tel/	khách sạn
26	lamp post	/læmp pəʊst/	cột đèn đường

27	market	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	chợ
28	memorial	/məˈmɔːrɪəl/	đài tưởng niệm
29	modern	/ˈmɒdn/	hiện đại
30	palace	/ˈpæləs/	cung điện
31	park	/pɑːk/	công viên
32	pedestrian subway	/pəˈdestriən ˈsʌbweɪ/	đường hầm đi bộ
33	petrol station	/ˈpetrəl ˈsteɪʃn/	trạm xăng
34	police station	/pəˈliːs ˈsteɪʃn/	đồn cảnh sát
35	railway station	/reɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃn/	trạm xe lửa
36	restaurant	/ˈrestrɒnt/	nhà hàng
37	shoe shop	/ʃuː ʃɒp/	cửa hàng giày
38	sports shop	/spɔːt ʃɒp/	cửa hàng đồ thể thao
39	statue	/ˈstætʃuː/	tượng
40	suburb	/ˈsʌbɜːb/	vùng ngoại ô
41	temple	/ˈtempl/	đền, miếu
42	town square	/taʊn skweə(r)/	quảng trường thành phố

### Một vài tính từ hay gặp

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	cheap	/ˈtʃiːp/	rẻ
2	comfortable	/ˈkʌmftəbl/	thoải mái
3	convenient	/kənˈviːniənt/	tiện nghi
4	crowded	/kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
5	expensive	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	đắt
6	fantastic	/fæˈtæstɪk/	tuyệt vời, tuyệt diệu
7	fast	/fɑːst/	nhanh
8	friendly	/ˈfrendli/	thân thiện
9	heavy	/ˈhevi/	nặng, (giao thông) đông đúc
10	historic	/hɪˈstɒrɪk/	có tính chất lịch sử
11	narrow	/ˈnærəʊ/	hẹp, nhỏ
12	noisy	/ˈnɔɪzi/	Ồn ào

13	peaceful	/'pi'sfl/	yên bình
14	polluted	/pə'lu:tɪd/	ô nhiễm

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. Comparative adjectives

#### a. Form (Câu trúc)

##### - Với tính từ ngắn

**S + be + adj-er + than ...**

Ex: Lan is taller than Hoa.

Phong is stronger than Linh.

This car is cheaper than that car.

Summer is hotter than winter.

##### - Với tính từ dài

**S + be + more adj + than ...**

Ex: He is more intelligent than me.

This dress is more expensive than that dress.

My cellphone is more modern than her cellphone.

Life in the city is more convenient than life in the countryside.

#### b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

Dạng so sánh hơn được sử dụng để so sánh tính chất của 2 người hoặc 2 vật với nhau. Trong tiếng Anh có 2 dạng tính từ so sánh đó là tính từ ngắn và tính từ dài.

Short adjectives (tính từ ngắn)	Long adjectives (tính từ dài)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ gồm 1 hoặc 2 âm tiết có tận cùng là "y".</li> <li>- nice</li> <li>- long</li> <li>- happy</li> <li>Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh, ta thêm r/er vào cuối tính từ ấy.</li> <li>- nice → nicer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tính từ dài là những tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên và không kết thúc bằng "y".</li> <li>- intelligent</li> <li>- beautiful</li> <li>- expensive</li> <li>Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh, ta thêm "more" lên trước tính từ ấy.</li> <li>- intelligent → more intelligent</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- long → longer</li> <li>• Nếu tận cùng của tính từ là phụ âm “y”, ta đổi “y → ier”</li> <li>- dry → drier</li> <li>- happy → happier</li> <li>• Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm đơn, ta gấp đôi phụ âm</li> <li>- hot → hotter</li> <li>- big → bigger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- expensive → more expensive</li> <li>• Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng -ed, -ing, -fill, -less: khi chuyển sang dạng so sánh hơn, ta đều coi nó là tính từ dài</li> <li>bored → more bored</li> <li>interesting → more interesting</li> <li>careful → more careful</li> <li>helpless → more helpless</li> </ul>
--	---

### c. Chú ý các trường hợp bất quy tắc

Trường hợp	So sánh hơn
good/ well	better
bad/ badly	worse
many/ much	more
little	less
far	farther (xa hơn về khoảng cách nghĩa đen)
	further (xa hơn về nghĩa bóng)
near	nearer
late	later
happy	happier
simple	simpler
narrow	narrower
clever	cleverer

## iii. PHONETICS

✿ Cách phát âm âm /ɪ/ và /i:/.

### a. Âm /ɪ/

Cách phát âm

- Để phát âm âm /ɪ/ ta đưa lưỡi hướng lên trên và ra phía trước, khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp, mở rộng miệng sang 2 bên nhưng hẹp hơn một chút so với âm /i:/.

- Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

bin /bɪn/	begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/
fish /fɪʃ/	minute /'mɪnɪt/
him /hɪm/	dinner /'dɪnər/
gym /ɡɪm/	chicken /'tʃɪkn/
six /sɪks/	fifty /'fɪftɪ/

## Cách nhận biết

- Chữ "a" được phát âm là /ɪ/ khi danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng "age".

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
village	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng
cottage	/'kɒ:tɪdʒ/	nhà tranh, lều tranh
shortage	/'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/	tình trạng thiếu hụt
baggage	/'bæɡɪdʒ/	hành lý trang bị cầm tay
courage	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	lòng can đảm



- Chữ "e" được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ "be", "de" và "re"

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
begin	/bɪ'ɡɪn/	bắt đầu
become	/bɪ'kʌm/	trở nên
behave	/bɪ'heɪv/	cư xử
defrost	/dɪ'frɔːst/	làm rã đông, làm tan giá
decide	/dɪ'saɪd/	quyết định

- Chữ "i" được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong các từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng chữ "i" + phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
win	/wɪn/	chiến thắng
miss	/mɪs/	nhớ
ship	/ʃɪp/	thuyền, tàu
bit	/bɪt/	miếng nhỏ, một mẫu
sit	/sɪt/	ngồi

- Chữ "ui" được phát âm là /ɪ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
build	/bɪld/	xây dựng
guilt	/ɡɪlt/	tội lỗi
guitar	/ɡɪtɑːr/	đàn ghi ta
mosquito	/mə'skɪtəʊ/	con muỗi

## b. Âm /i:/

### Cách phát âm

Để phát âm âm /i:/, ta đưa lưỡi hướng lên trên và ra phía trước, khoảng cách môi trên và dưới hẹp, mở rộng miệng sang 2 bên. Khi phát âm âm này, miệng hơi bè một chút, giống như đang mỉm cười vậy.

Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

sheep /ʃi:p/	agree /ə'ɡri:/
see /si:/	complete /kəm'pli:t/
bean /bi:n/	receive /rɪ'si:v/
eat /i:t/	believe /bɪ'li:v/

key/ki:/	Vietnamese /vjetnə'mi:z/
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### Cách nhận biết

- Chữ "e" thường được phát âm là /i:/ khi từ có tận cùng là phụ âm + e và trong các từ như *be, he, she, me,...*

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
scene	/si:n/	phong cảnh
complete	/kəm'pli:t/	hoàn toàn
Vietnamese	/vjetnə'mi:z/	người Việt Nam

- Chữ "ea" thường được phát âm là /i:/ khi từ có tận cùng là "ea" hoặc "ea" + một phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
tea	/ti:/	trà
meal	/mi:l/	bữa ăn
easy	/'i:z/	dễ dàng

cheap	/tʃi:p/	rẻ
meat	/mi:t/	thịt

- Chữ "ee" thường được phát âm là /i:/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
three	/θri:/	SỐ 3
see	/si:/	nhìn, trông, thấy
free	/fri:/	tự do
heel	/hi:l/	gót chân
screen	/skri:n/	màn ảnh

- Chữ "ei" được phát âm là /i:/ khi đi sau âm /s/ hoặc chữ **c, s**

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
receive	/rɪ'si:v/	nhận được
ceiling	/'si:lɪŋ/	trần nhà
receipt	/rɪ'si:t/	giấy biên lai
seize	/si:z/	nắm lấy, tóm lấy

- Chữ "ie" được phát âm là /i:/ khi nó là những nguyên âm ở giữa một chữ

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
grief	/gri:f/	nỗi lo buồn
chief	/tʃi:f/	người đứng đầu
believe	/bɪ'li:v/	tin tưởng
belief	/bɪ'li:f/	niềm tin, lòng tin

# PART 2. LANGUAGE

## I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with the words from the box.

<b>petrol station</b>	<b>pedestrian subway</b>	<b>palace</b>	<b>railway station</b>
<b>memorial</b>	<b>shoe shop</b>	<b>fire station</b>	<b>hairstresser's</b>
<b>cemetery</b>	<b>police station</b>	<b>statue</b>	<b>dress shop</b>
<b>gift shop</b>	<b>bakery</b>	<b>cathedral</b>	<b>beauty salon</b>
<b>lamp post</b>	<b>greengrocer's</b>	<b>sports shop</b>	<b>children's playground</b>
			
			
			
			

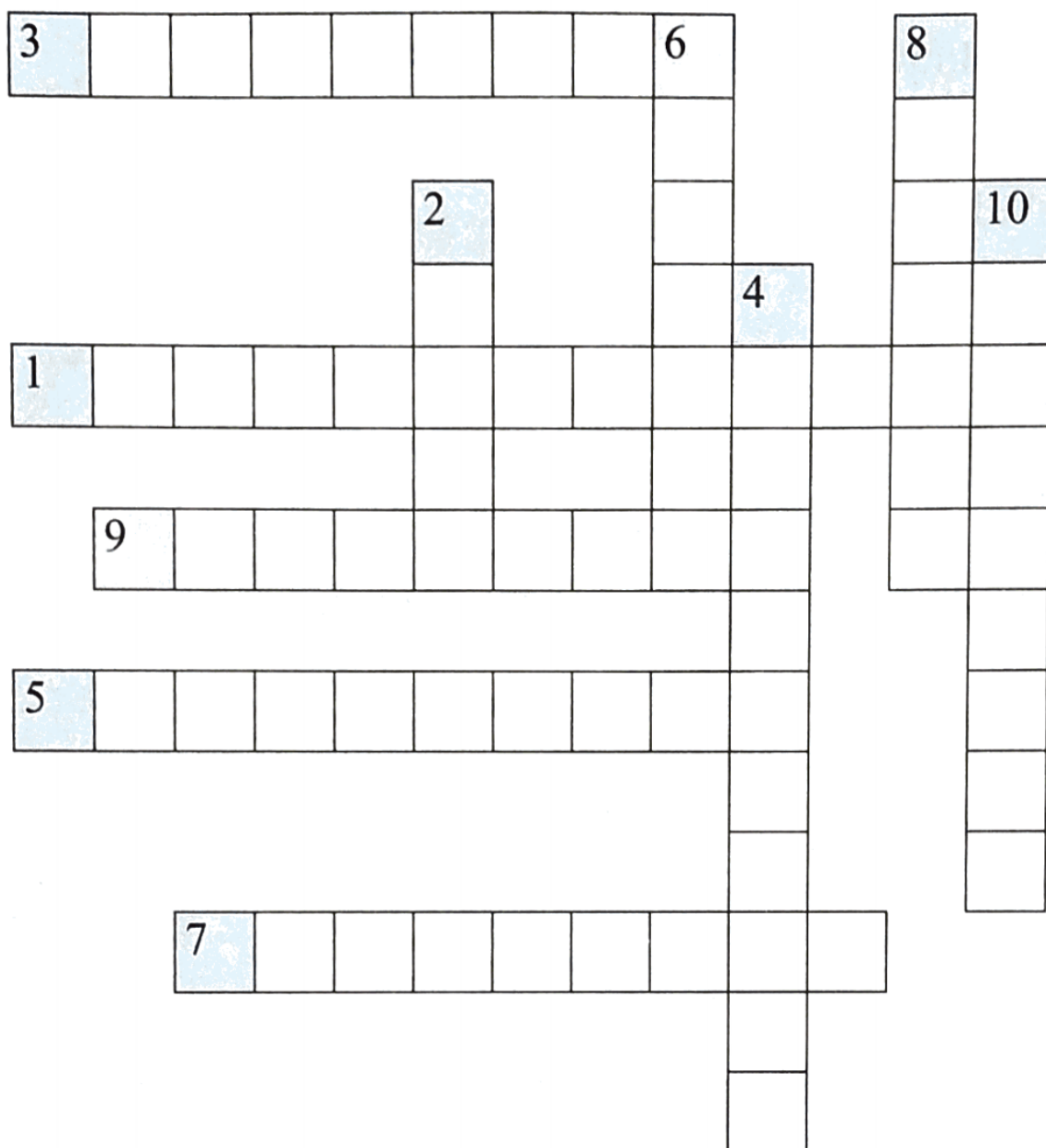


## Exercise 2. Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. The road is not (**wide/ narrow**) enough for two cars to pass comfortably.
2. Inside the cathedral, it's (**noisy/ peaceful**) and quiet.
3. Those shoes are really (**cheap/ expensive**) – they only cost £25.
4. My house is rather far from my school, so it's a bit (**convenient/ inconvenient**).
5. Kids always find Christmas (**exciting/ boring**). They are always looking forward to Christmas.
6. The air in the countryside is fresh and (**polluted/unpolluted**).
7. Hoi An is a(n) (**old/ modern**) town near Da Nang.
8. There are a lot of shops nearby, so the streets are always busy and (**noisy/ quiet**) during the day.

## Exercise 3. Read and do the crossword below.

1. You see works of art, statues, ... at this place.
2. You ride a bike, walk a dog, play games, ... at this place
3. You wait for the bus at this place.
4. You have a frieal at this place.
5. You enjoy a cup of coffee at this place.
6. You see a movie at this place.
7. You go to this place when you are hurt.
8. You buy bread at this place.
9. You buy fruit, meat, vegetables, ... at cheap prices at this place.
10. You buy medicines at this place.



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

fast	modern	narrow	expensive	suburb
peaceful	polluted	boring	fantastic	noisy

- Air in city is more \_\_\_\_\_ than air in countryside.
- This shirt is 40.000. That shirt is 30.000. This shirt is more \_\_\_\_\_ than that shirt.
- Life in countryside is quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- Would you like to live in a apartment or a traditional house?
- We are going to spend tonight in the mountain. It is going to be very \_\_\_\_\_ because there is nothing to play with.

6. My neighbor is having his house rebuilt. It is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I cannot focus on anything.
7. This street is so \_\_\_\_\_ that heavy traffic usually occurs.
8. Turtles are slow. Rabbits are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My family lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big city.
10. Having a villa with a beach view is \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1. Make the comparative form of the following adjectives.**

No.	Adjective	Comparative adjective
1	narrow	
2	historic	
3	polluted	
4	short	
5	good	
6	boring	
7	peaceful	
8	crowded	
9	bad	
10	modern	
11	fast	
12	cheap	
13	convenient	
14	noisy	
15	heavy	

**Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives.**

1. My house is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.
3. Buildings are (high) \_\_\_\_\_ than houses.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) \_\_\_\_\_ than smokers.
5. A holiday by the sea is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than a holiday in the mountains.
6. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ than a beer in my country.

7. Dogs are (intelligent) than rabbits.
8. Lucy is (old) \_\_\_\_\_ than Ellie.
9. Russia is far (large) \_\_\_\_\_ than UK
10. My Latin class is (boring) \_\_\_\_\_ than my English class.
11. In the UK, the streets are generally (narrow) \_\_\_\_\_ than in the USA.
12. London is (busy) \_\_\_\_\_ than Glasgow.
13. Julie is (quiet) \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister.
14. Amanda is (ambitious) \_\_\_\_\_ than her classmates.
15. My garden is a lot (colourful) \_\_\_\_\_ than this park.

**Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentence using comparative form, the first one has been done for you as an example.**

**0. Hue/small/Hanoi**

→ Hue is smaller than Hanoi.

1. My school/ big/ your school.

→

2. My father/ old/ my mother.

→

3. This ruler/long/that ruler.

→

4. This room/large/my room.

→

5. The boys/ strong/ the girls.

→

6. Everest/ high/ other mountains in the world.

→

7. Summer/ hot/ winter.

→

8. Phuong/good at English/Mai Ly

→

9. A dictionary/ thick/ a textbook.

→

10. The Great Wall/ long/ Hadrian's Wall.





**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets. Number 1 is an example for you.**

1. Maths is **more boring than** English, (boring)
2. The French restaurant in our town is \_\_\_\_\_ the Italian restaurant. (expensive)
3. Love is \_\_\_\_\_ money. (important)
4. Your flat is \_\_\_\_\_ mine. (large)
5. Our theater is \_\_\_\_\_ our cinema. (big)
6. Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ wood. (heavy)
7. My Physics course is \_\_\_\_\_ my Math course. (difficult)
8. My mum is \_\_\_\_\_ my dad. (busy)
9. My new school is \_\_\_\_\_ my old school. (modern)
10. This chair is \_\_\_\_\_ that chair. (comfortable)
11. Museums are \_\_\_\_\_ art galleries. (interesting)
12. The market is \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping centre. (cheap)
13. The amusement park is \_\_\_\_\_ the swimming pool. (noisy)
14. The Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mississippi. (long)
15. A dog is \_\_\_\_\_ a cow. (intelligent)

**Exercise 5. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence, using the adjective in capitals.**

1. The first question was easier than the second one. (DIFFICULT)  
→ The second question
2. The black coat is smaller than the brown one. (BIG)  
→ The brown coat
3. The chair isn't as comfortable as the sofa. (COMFORTABLE)  
→ The sofa
4. Jim's suitcase was lighter than Jack's suitcase. (HEAVY)  
→ Jack's suitcase
5. His homework was better than mine. (BAD)  
→ My homework
6. The big television is more expensive than the small one. (CHEAP)

→ The small television

7. The Royal Hotel is more old-fashioned than the Holton Hotel. (MODERN)

→ The Holton Hotel

8. The weather yesterday was worse than it is today. (GOOD)

→ The weather today

9. People in the city aren't as friendly as those in the country. (FRIENDLY)

→ People in the country

10. Life in the city is more interesting than life in the country. (BORING)

→ Life in the country

### III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Divide the words into two columns: /ɪ/ or /i:/

building	cheap	cinema	seafood	city
keep	historic	exciting	slim	village
beach	peaceful	convenient	busy	street
sheep	evening	different	delicious	think

Exercise 2. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently.

- A. live                      B. wide                      C. bicycle                      D. exciting
- A. feet                      B. seat                      C. near                      D. team
- A. busy                      B. city                      C. think                      D. terrible
- A. great                      B. heat                      C. cheek                      D. peaceful
- A. historic                      B. expensive                      C. office                      D. finally
- A. film                      B. city                      C. nice                      D. miss
- A. big                      B. wide                      C. quite                      D. exciting
- A. cheap                      B. sleepy                      C. near                      D. peaceful
- A. heavy                      B. sea                      C. team                      D. street
- A. noisy                      B. expensive                      C. house                      D. post

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). \* Track 07**

1. If you are \_\_\_\_\_, there are many places for you to go.
2. Besides people, there are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is where you can see art works.
4. If you are hungry, let's have \_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant.
5. If you don't want to travel around the city, let's take a bus, a taxi or even a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question. \* Track 08**

1. Where can you see a movie?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What can you see at a museum?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where do people buy groceries?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What can you buy at a bakery?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How many ways to travel around the city are mentioned?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **II. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1. Complete the following conversations with missing words.**

**Conversation A**

**Tourist:** Excuse me. Can you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ me the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to Ben Thanh Market?

**Hoa:** Ben Thanh Market? Go straight (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the second turning (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the right. Ben Thanh Market is on your left.

**Tourist:** Is there a post office near (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Hoa:** Oh, yes. It's opposite (7) \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket.

**Tourist:** Thank you very much.

**Hoa:** You're (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Conversation B**

**Tourist:** Excuse me. Is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant near here?

**Lan:** Oh, yes. But it's not very near here. Turn right into Tran Phu Street. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the first

turning (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the left. You will be on Nguyen Trai Street. The restaurant is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street.

**Tourist:** That's so far.

**Lan:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ do you go there?

**Tourist:** I walk.

**Lan:** You should go (6) \_\_\_\_\_ taxi.

**Tourist:** Thank you. Bye.

**Lan:** Not at all. Bye.

### Exercise 2. Put the conversation in the correct order.

- a. How long does it take to get there?
- b. Thank you so much.
- c. Excuse me! Could you tell me the way to the nearest supermarket, please?
- d. Yes. There is a bank opposite the post office.
- e. Not at all.
- f. Go straight on and turn left at the bookstore. The supermarket will be across the street, next to the post office.
- g. It's just a fifteen-minute walk.
- h. Thanks a lot. Is there a bank near the supermarket?

**Your answer**

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____
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## III. READING

### Exercise 1. Read the passage and answer the question.

I live in a house near the sea. It is an old house, about 20 years old, and it is not very large. There are two bedrooms upstairs but no bathroom. The bathroom is downstairs next to the kitchen and there is a living room where there is a lovely old fireplace. There is a garden goes down to the beach and in spring and summer there are flowers everywhere. I live alone with my dog, Boxer but we have many visitors. Many of my friends work in the city, so they often stay with me because they want to relax. I love my house for many reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fire in winter.

1. Where is the house?

---

2. How old is the house?

---

3. How many bedrooms are there upstairs?

---

4. Why does the owner of the house have so many visitors?

---

5. Why does the owner love his house?

---

**Exercise 2. Read the passage and decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).**

I have a good friend. Her name is Nga. She's in class 6A. This is her routine. Every morning, Nga gets up at half past six. She washes her face, brushes her teeth and eats a big breakfast. Then she goes to school at seven o'clock. She has lessons from half past seven to half past eleven. At twelve o'clock, she has lunch. In the afternoon, she does the housework. Then she plays volleyball with her friends. In the evening, she does homework. She goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Statements	T	F
1. Every morning, Nga gets up at six thirty.		
2. She has a quick and small breakfast.		
3. She goes to school at half past seven.		
4. She has lessons from half past seven to twelve o'clock.		
5. In the evening, she does her homework and goes to bed at ten.		

**Exercise 3. Read the text and answer the questions.**

Mai Anh goes to Nha Trang with her family on holiday. She stays at a hotel on the side of the beach. In the early morning, she goes to the sea and swims for an hour. Then she has breakfast in a canteen on the beach to enjoy fresh air in the morning. In the afternoon, she takes some photos of the sights. She is staying in Nha Trang for four days and takes of a lot of nice photos. She is buying some postcards and souvenirs for her friends. It is an enjoyable holiday because she has a lot of fun.

1. Where does Mai Anh go on holiday?

---

2. What does she do in the early morning?

---

3. What does she do in the afternoon?

---

4. How long is she staying in Nha Trang?

---

5. Why is her holiday enjoyable?

---

## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1. Reorder the words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

1. we/ first/ where/ go/ this morning/ shall?

---

2. the cafeteria/ and/ a cold drink/ let's/ get/ to/ go.

---

3. like/ you/ the countryside/ do/ living/ in?

---

4. neighbourhood/ post office/ in/ there/ your/ a/ is?

---

5. me/ you/ the way/ could/ the Japanese Bridge/ to/ tell/ please?

---

6. houses/ are/ there/ historic/ Hoi An/ many/ ancient town/ in.

---

7. polluted/ smoke/ the air/ is/ with/ factories/ from.

---

8. much/ than/ living in a big city/ expensive/ is/ living in the countryside/ more

---

**Exercise 2. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same meaning.**

1. Shall we go to the Japanese Covered Bridge first?

→ Let's

2. Helen's brother is shorter than her.

→ Helen

3. Travelling abroad for a holiday is much more expensive than travelling in your country.

→ Travelling in your country

4. Country life isn't as interesting as city life.

→ City life is

5. Would you mind telling me the way to the National Museum?

→ Can

6. The bus stop is in front of the hotel.

→ The hotel

7. Turn left at the first traffic lights.

→ Take

8. The weather yesterday was worse than it is today.

→ The weather today is

9. There are three supermarkets in my town.

→ My town

10. The shopping mall is near the Italian restaurant.

→ The Italian restaurant isn't

**Exercise 3. Use the words in brackets to rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentences.**

1. How about playing volleyball for a change? (SHALL)

---

2. Do you want to go for lunch now? (WOULD)

---

3. Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office? (HOW)

---

4. The first question in the test was easier than the second one. (DIFFICULT)

---

5. I expected my exam results to be better. (THAN)

---

6. The bookstore is at the side of the grocery store. (NEXT)

---

7. Dave doesn't earn as much money as his wife. (MORE)

---

8. Could you close that window, please? (MIND)

---



# UNIT 5.

## NATURAL WONDERS OF VIET NAM

### PART 1. THEORY

#### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	backpack	/'bækpæk/	ba lô
2	beach	/bi:tʃ/	bãi biển
3	cave	/keɪv/	hang động
4	compass	/'kʌmpəs/	la bàn
5	desert	/'dezət/	sa mạc
6	forest	/'fɒrɪst/	rừng
7	island	/'aɪlənd/	đảo
8	lake	/leɪk/	hồ
9	mountain	/'maʊntən/	núi
10	painkiller	/'peɪnkɪlə(r)/	thuốc giảm đau
11	plaster	/'plɑːstə(r)/	băng dán vết thương
12	river	/'rɪvə(r)/	sông
13	scissors	/'sɪzəz/	cái kéo
14	sleeping bag	/'sliːpɪŋ bæɡ/	túi ngủ
15	sun cream	/sʌn kri:m/	kem chống nắng
16	valley	/'væli/	thung lũng
17	walking boots	/'wɔːkɪŋ buːts/	giày đi bộ
18	waterfall	/'wɔːtərfɔːl/	thác nước

#### II. GRAMMAR

##### 1. Countable and uncountable nouns

(Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

## a. Danh từ đếm được (Countable Nouns)

### • Định nghĩa danh từ đếm được

- Danh từ đếm được (Countable Nouns) là những danh từ chỉ sự vật tồn tại độc lập riêng lẻ, có thể đếm được, có thể sử dụng với số đếm đi liền đằng trước từ đó.

**Ex:** an apple (quả táo), two cats (hai con mèo), five books (năm quyển sách),...

### • Phân loại danh từ đếm được

- Danh từ đếm được có hai loại hình thái, được phân loại thành danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều. Danh từ số ít thường được chuyển sang dạng số nhiều bằng cách thêm "s" hoặc "es" vào tận cùng của danh từ, hoặc có một số trường hợp bất quy tắc.

- Đa phần ta thêm "s" vào sau danh từ số ít để hình thành danh từ số nhiều

**Ex:** a dog - two dogs                      a pen - two pens

- Tuy nhiên có một số quy tắc ngoại lệ như:

✓ Danh từ có tận cùng là *ch, sh, s, x, o* thì thêm "es" vào cuối.

**Ex:** a class → classes                      a bus → buses

✓ Danh từ có tận cùng là *y* khi sang số nhiều đổi "y" thành "i" và thêm "es":

**Ex:** a candy → candies

✓ Danh từ có tận cùng là *f, fe* ta bỏ "f/ fe" đi và thêm "ves" vào cuối.

**Ex:** a knife → knives                      a leaf → leaves

**Lưu ý:** Nếu trước "y" là 1 nguyên âm thì ta vẫn thêm "s" như bình thường.

Ex: a boy → two boys    a key → two keys

**Lưu ý:** Có một số danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc cần ghi nhớ.

Danh từ đếm được số ít	Danh từ đếm được số nhiều
A person (một người)	Some people (vài người)
A man (một người đàn ông)	Some men (vài người đàn ông)
A woman (một người phụ nữ)	Some women (vài người phụ nữ)
A tooth (một cái răng)	Some teeth (vài cái răng)
A child (một đứa trẻ)	Some children (vài đứa trẻ)
A foot (một bàn chân)	Some feet (vài bàn chân)
A mouse (một con chuột)	Some mice (vài con chuột)
A goose (một con ngỗng)	Some geese (vài con ngỗng)

## b. Danh từ không đếm được (Uncountable Nouns)

Ngược lại với danh từ đếm được, danh từ không đếm được là danh từ chỉ sự vật hiện tượng không sử dụng số đếm trong cuộc sống như chất lỏng, chất khí, ... Khác với danh từ đếm được, danh từ không đếm được không có dạng thức số ít hay số nhiều vì không dùng số đếm. Do vậy, không được sử dụng mạo từ "a, an" trước danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** water, oil, milk, ...

Dưới đây là một số danh từ không đếm được điển hình:

Đồ ăn	Môn học	Trừu tượng	Hoạt động	Thời tiết
food	Mathematics	advice	swimming	thunder
flour	Economics	help	walking	lightning
meat	Physics	fun	driving	snow
rice	Ethics	recreation	jogging	rain
bread	Civics	enjoyment	reading	sleet
ice cream	Art	information	writing	ice
cheese	Architecture	knowledge	listening	heat
toast	Music	news	speaking	humidity
pasta	Photography	patience	cooking	hail
spaghetti	Grammar	happiness	sleeping	wind
butter	Chemistry	progress	studying	light
	History	confidence	working	darkness

## c. Lượng từ dùng với danh từ đếm được

Trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, chúng ta sử dụng "a/an" trước các danh từ đếm được số ít để chỉ số lượng một, duy nhất, "few/a few" trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều để chỉ số lượng một vài, một ít và "many" để chỉ số lượng nhiều.

VỚI DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	VỚI DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC
<b>A/ an (một)</b> Ex: a student, a pencil, a bike,...	<b>Much (nhiều)</b> Ex: much money, much oil,...
<b>Many (nhiều)</b> Ex: many books, many pens,...	<b>Little (ít)</b> Ex: little milk, little sugar,...
<b>Few (ít)</b>	<b>A little (một ít)</b>

Ex: few bananas, few questions,...	Ex: a little money, a little time ...
<b>A few (Một ít, một chút, một vài)</b>	
Ex: a few topics, a few chairs,...	

### c. Lượng từ dùng với danh từ đếm được

Trong ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, chúng ta sử dụng "a/an" trước các danh từ đếm được số ít để chỉ số lượng một, duy nhất, "few/a few" trước các danh từ đếm được số nhiều để chỉ số lượng một vài, một ít và "many" để chỉ số lượng nhiều.

VỚI DANH TỪ ĐẾM ĐƯỢC	VỚI DANH TỪ KHÔNG ĐẾM ĐƯỢC
<b>A/ an (một)</b> Ex: a student, a pencil, a bike,... <b>Many (nhiều)</b> Ex: many books, many pens,... <b>Few (ít)</b> Ex: few bananas, few questions, ... <b>A few (Một ít, một chút, một vài)</b> Ex: a few topics, a few chairs, ...	<b>Much (nhiều)</b> Ex: much money, much oil, ... <b>Little (ít)</b> Ex: little milk, little sugar, ... <b>A little (một ít)</b> Ex: a little money, a little time ...

## 2. Must/ Musn't

### a. Must: phải, nên, cần phải

#### ▲ Cấu trúc

**S + must + V-inf...**

#### ▲ Cách dùng

- **Must** dùng để diễn tả sự bắt buộc, mệnh lệnh hay sự cần thiết trong một vấn đề cụ thể.

Ex: Mr. Sim hasn't got much time. He must hurry.

(Ngài Sim đã không còn nhiều thời gian, ông ấy phải nhanh lên).

That car is very important. You must look after it very carefully.

(Chiếc xe kia rất quan trọng. Bạn phải chăm sóc nó thật cẩn thận).

### b. Mustn't (Must not): cấm, không được

#### ▲ Cấu trúc

**S + mustn't + V-inf...**

#### ▲ Cách dùng

- **Mustn't** mang nghĩa là cấm đoán, bắt buộc người khác không được phép làm điều gì. (Mustn't = Prohibit: cấm)

**Ex:** Tom mustn't park here.

(Tom không được phép đỗ xe ở đây).

Hung mustn't go on the left of the streets.

(Hùng không được phép đi bên trái đường).

**Lưu ý:** Khi muốn diễn tả ý nghĩa "không cần thiết" người ta sử dụng *don't/ doesn't need*

**Ex:** - Must I do my homework now?

(Tôi có phải làm bài tập ngay bây giờ không?)

- No, you don't need to do it now. You can do it tomorrow.

(Không, bạn không cần làm ngay bây giờ đâu. Ngày mai bạn làm cũng được.)

### iii. PHONETICS

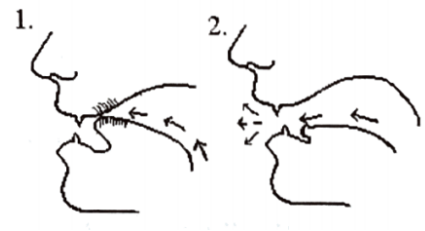
✳ Cách phát âm âm /t/ và /d/.

#### a. Âm /t/

##### Cách phát âm

/t/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, dây thanh không rung. Ta phát âm nó như sau:

- Đầu tiên ta khép chặt hai hàm răng lại. Sau đó nhẹ nhàng nâng đầu lưỡi sao cho chạm được vào chân răng cửa hàm trên. Sau đó ta hạ đầu lưỡi xuống, đồng thời bật thật mạnh hơi ra và phát âm /t/.



Các em tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

eat /i:t/	table /'teɪbl/
suit /su:t/	hotel /həʊ'tel/
tea /ti:/	twenty /'twenti/
tall /tɔ:l/	Thailand /'taɪlənd/
stamp /stæmp/	complete /kəm'pli:t/

## b. Âm /d/

/d/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Khi phát âm âm này, dây thanh rung lên nhẹ. Ta phát âm nó như sau: Đầu tiên ta khép chặt hai hàm răng lại. Sau đó nhẹ nhàng nâng đầu lưỡi lên sao cho lưỡi chạm được vào chân răng cửa hàm trên. Sau đó ta hạ đầu lưỡi xuống, đồng thời bật thật mạnh hơi ra và phát âm /d/.



Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:

door /dɔ:r/	lady /leɪdɪ/
deep /di:p/	ready /'redi/
down /daʊn/	dinner /'dɪnə/
head /hed/	middle /'mɪdɪ/
food /fu:d/	address /ə'dres/










## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Choose the odd one out.

1. A. sleeping bag	B. sun cream	C. backpack	D. eraser
2. A. weightlifter	B. tennis	C. volleyball	D. soccer
3. A. visit	B. walk	C. map	D. climb
4. A. highest	B. hotter	C. longest	D. nicest
5. A. river	B. lake	C. mountain	D. stream

Exercise 2. Look at the picture and write the correct word

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
		
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____

Exercise 3. Read and do the crossword below.

waterfall	lake	river	cave
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island	forest	desert	valley
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No.	Definition	Words
1.	A large area of land where there is almost no water, rains, trees, or plants	
2.	A large area of water that flows towards the sea	
3.	A large area of water that is surrounded by land	
4.	A piece of land that is completely surrounded by water	
5.	A place where a stream or river falls down from a high place	
6.	A large area of land that is covered with a lot of trees	
7.	A low area of land between mountains or hills	
8.	A large hole in the side of a hill or under the ground	

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

vacation	island	flights	wild
thousands	center	and	here

Just off the coast of South Korea, Jeju Island pulls in vacationers and honeymooners by the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Even if you haven't just gotten married, a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ here sure can feel like it. Regular direct (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to and from international cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Beijing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai (as well as South Korea's domestic airports) and liberal visa requirements also make getting (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a nap. Jeju (6) \_\_\_\_\_ features a volcanic Hallasan commanding the island from the (7) \_\_\_\_\_, a 224-kilometer semi-tropical forested national park, a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ coastline dotted with waterfalls and the longest lava tube in the world.

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

plasters	sun cream	compass	tent	waterproof coats
painkillers	sleeping bag	walking boots	torch	scissors

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a temporary shelter you use when you go camping.
3. Have you got any \_\_\_\_\_? I've cut my finger.
4. We are going hiking this weekend, so I need a new pair of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She took some strong \_\_\_\_\_ for her headaches.



6. You should put \_\_\_\_\_ on your skin to protect it from the harmful effects of the sun.
7. Don't shine your \_\_\_\_\_ straight into my eyes!
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ shows you which direction is north.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ will keep you safe and dry, whether you're spending a day out in the rain.
10. Could you pass me those \_\_\_\_\_, please? These don't cut very well.

## II. GRAMMAR

### Exercise 1. Turn singular nouns into plural nouns.

Singular nouns	Plural nouns	Singular nouns	Plural nouns
1. cat	_____	13. country	_____
2. dog	_____	14. baby	_____
3. house	_____	15. fly	_____
4. potato	_____	16. day	_____
5. tomato	_____	17. boy	_____
6. class	_____	18. leaf	_____
7. box	_____	19. loaf	_____
8. watch	_____	20. man	_____
9. bush	_____	21. foot	_____
10. kilo	_____	22. mouse	_____
11. photo	_____	23. child	_____
12. piano	_____	24. sheep	_____

### Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with *How much* or *How many*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ beer is there in the fridge?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs do you want?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ languages do you speak?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in the class?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ days are there in a week?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you drink everyday?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ kilos of rice do you want?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ soda does she want?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is this? It's ten dollars.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ pens do you want? Six, please.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ books are there on the shelf?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges are there in the fridge?

**Exercise 3. Underline the mistake and correct it.**

Sentence	Correct
1. How many chocolate is there?	
2. How much oranges are there?	
3. How many pencil are there on the desk?	
4. How much water are there in the glass?	
5. How many chairs does you have?	
6. How much bread does Mary has?	
7. How sisters many have you got?	
8. How sugar much has Timmy got?	
9. How many boys there are in your class?	
10. How much meat there is in the fridge?	

**Exercise 4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ beef does she want?
- A. How much      B. How many      C. How      D. How long
2. \_\_\_\_\_ apples do you want?
- A. How often      B. How many      C. How much      D. How
3. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges do you want? - A dozen.
- A. How much      B. How many      C. How      D. What
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ things to do here.
- A. many      B. much      C. a lot      D. little
5. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- A. much      B. a lot      C. many      D. some
6. How much rice does she \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. want      B. wants      C. wanting      D. to want
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ apples are there on the table?
- A. many      B. much      C. some      D. any
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ does the T-shirt cost?

A. many                      B. much                      C. some                      D. any

9. How much \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes?

A. do                      B. does                      C. are                      D. is

10. \_\_\_\_\_ much is a loaf of bread?

A. What                      B. Where                      C. When                      D. How

11. How \_\_\_\_\_ glasses of water do you drink in the morning?

A. many                      B. much                      C. some                      D. any

12. This dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ 90,000 dong.

A. cost                      B. costs                      C. is costing                      D. costing

13. How much water \_\_\_\_\_ there in the glass?

A. be                      B. am                      C. is                      D. are

14. How much \_\_\_\_\_ a kilo of rice?

A. be                      B. am                      C. is                      D. are

15. \_\_\_\_\_ books are there on the shelf?

A. Where                      B. What                      C. How much                      D. How many

**Exercise 5a. Fill in the blanks with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1. She is ill, so she \_\_\_\_\_ see the doctor.

2. It is raining. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ throw litter on the stairs.

4. This is a secret. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anybody.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ make noise in the library.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry or we will miss the bus.

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat fruit and vegetables.

8. The baby is sleeping. You \_\_\_\_\_ shout.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ be friendly to everybody.

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ walk on the grass in the park.

**Exercise 5b. Fill in the blanks with *must* and one of the verbs in the box.**

be	buy	learn	meet
withdraw	go	wash	win

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

2. Marilyn is a very interesting person. You \_\_\_\_\_ her.

3. My hands are dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ them.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ to drive. It will be very useful.
5. I have some letters to send. I \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
6. The game tomorrow is very important for US. We \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You can't always have things immediately. You \_\_\_\_\_ patient.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ some money. I don't have any money in my pocket.

### III. PHONETICS

**Exercise 1. Divide the words into the correct column.**

deep	ready	dinner	middle	address	hotel	complete
suit	teacher	tall	door	stamp	table	tea

/t/	/d/

**Exercise 2. Underline the words having the sounds /t/ or /d/.**

1. Tony goes downtown to buy some tools.
2. Tom didn't study last night. He talked to his friends for two hours.
3. David doesn't want to do the dishes.
4. Tuan is ready for the boat trip around the bay.
5. The island is too large to go round by motorbike.
6. The weather in this island is too hot in summer but too cold in winter.

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F). 🎧 Track 09**

1. Death Valley is the hottest, driest and highest place in North America. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Badwater is full of sea water. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The weather in Death Valley is hot in summer and cold in winter. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Although Death Valley is very hot, the heat there is not high enough to kill people. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ubehebe Crater is the remains of a major volcanic explosion. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question. \* Track 10**

1. Where is Death Valley?

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2. What is the annual rainfall of Badwater?

---

3. How high is the temperature which Death Valley can get in Summer?

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4. What can storms in the mountain do to the Death Valley?

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5. How deep is Ubehebe Crater?

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## II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Match the questions 1-6 to the answers A-F then practise speaking.**

1. Oh, what is special about it?	A. We can see the whole town below in the white clouds and mist.
2. What is your favourite place in Sa Pa?	B. It's next to the town of Sa Pa, and it belongs to the Hoang Lien Son Range in Sapa District.
3. Where do you want to spend your summer holiday?	C. It looks like a jaw of a dragon opening wide to the sky. It is a beautiful scenery when the whole landscape is in the mist.
4. It sounds good. What can you see from there?	D. I want to go to Sa Pa.
5. What's it like?	E. It's Ham Rong Mountain.
6. Really? Where is it?	F. It's the most wonderful destination for tourists in Sa Pa.

**Exercise 2. Put the sentences in the correct order then practise speaking.**

Order	Sentences
_____	a. No. It's Antarctica. It covers about 14 million square kilometers.
_____	b. It is over 7,000 kilometers long.
___1___	c. What is the largest desert on earth, Cathy?
_____	d. The Andes is the longest mountain range in the world.
_____	e. How long is it?
_____	f. Uh... Is it the Sahara Desert?
___8___	g. Wow. That's amazing!
_____	h. I have no idea. What is it?
_____	i. Do you know what the longest mountain range in the world is?
_____	j. Oh well, it is much larger than the Sahara.

### III. READING

#### Exercise 1. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Ba Be Lake is the largest lake in Viet Nam. It is a mountainous area, nearly 250 km from Ha Noi. When you get to the entrance of Ba Be National Park, you have another 16 kilometre drive through the park to arrive at the small village "Pae Ngoi" of Tay Minority. You can stay overnight in a local stilt house. The next day you can get on your boat and have a trip on Ba Be Lake. You can enjoy the wonder landscape. During the boat trip you can visit some caves and the Dau Dang Waterfall. You can also watch the local communities with their daily life.

1. What is Ba Be Lake?

---

2. Where is it?

---

3. How can we visit the small village "Pac Ngoi" of Tay Minority?

---

4. What can we visit during the boat trip on Ba Be Lake?

---

5. What can we watch the local communities?

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#### Exercise 2. Read and do the tasks followed.

## NIAGARA FALLS

The Niagara Falls is located on the border between the United States and Canada. It is a group of falls in the state of New York and the Canadian Province of Ontario. This group is the second largest in the world in terms of volume of water flowing over its edge. It is the largest in North America. It is a popular tourist destination.

The Niagara Falls was formed approximately 10,000 years ago when glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age. Water from the Great Lakes carved a path of to the Atlantic Ocean, formed the Niagara River. The Niagara Falls is not very high, but they are very wide. The amount of water flowing over the falls varies throughout the year. During season of high flow, usually springtime, more than 6 million cubic feet ( $165,000 \text{ m}^3$ ) of water passes over the falls per minute. The annual average flow rate is almost 4 million cubic feet ( $110,000 \text{ m}^3$ ) per minute.

### a. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. The Niagara Falls is in the state of New York and the Canadian Province of Ontario. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Niagara Falls is an infamous tourist destination. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Niagara Falls was formed at the end of the first ice age. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The amount of water flowing over the falls is fixed. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Niagara Falls is not very high, but they are very wide. \_\_\_\_\_

### b. Complete the statement.

1. The Niagara Falls was formed approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
2. The Niagara Falls is the largest in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water from the Great Lakes formed the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. During springtime more than 6 million \_\_\_\_\_ the falls per minute.
5. The annual average \_\_\_\_\_ is almost  $110,000 \text{ m}^3$  per minute.

### Exercise 3. Read the text and answer the questions.

#### Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park

Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located in the Bo Trach and Minh Hoa Districts of central Quang Binh province, in North central Viet Nam. Phong Nha - Ke Bang is famous for its cave systems. It has 300 caves with a total length of about 70 km, of which only 20 have been surveyed by Vietnamese and British scientists. The Park contains many fascinating rock formations and Ke Bang Forest. Travelers should take a boat ride through underground rivers to experience nature and enjoy fresh air.

1. Where is Phong Nha - Ke Bang?

---

2. What is it famous for?

---

3. What should travelers do when they travel there?

---

4. How many caves are there in Phong Nha - Ke Bang?

---

5. Have Vietnamese and British scientists surveyed all the caves there?

---

6. What does the Park contain?

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## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1. Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same.**

1. There are lots of beautiful lakes in Viet Nam.

→ Viet Nam

2. Many tourists want to visit Sa Pa because of its fresh air.

→ Many tourists want to visit Sa Pa because

3. Da Nang is smaller than Ha Noi, and Ha Noi is smaller than Ho Chi Minh City.

→ Ho Chi Minh City

4. Our country doesn't have any deserts.

→ There

5. No one in our class is taller than Vinh.

→ Vinh

6. Watching TV is more interesting than reading books.

→ Reading books

7. My home village lies near the foot of mountain.

→ My home village

8. Mr. Hung is Nam's teacher.

→ Nam is



9. Remember to do your homework.

→ You must

10. Quang sits in front of Minh.

→ Minh sits

**Exercise 2. Write some information about Brazil.**



Brazil is the largest country in South America. Its capital is Brasilia. About 183 million people live in Brazil and the official language is Portuguese. Some important exports of Brazil are oranges and coffee. The important geographical features of Brazil are the Amazon River, and the Amazon Rainforest. One major problem in Brazil is the destruction of the rainforest. Many animals and plants are disappearing as a result. Many tribes that lived in the rainforest don't exist anymore.

Name:

Capital:

Population:

Official language:

Exports:

Major geographical features:

Problems:

**Exercise 3. Use the following sets of words and phrases to write complete sentences.**

1. Ganh Da Dia/ Ha Giang/ natural rocks./

---

2. Ha Long Bay/ thousands/ big and small islands./

---

3. The town/ charming/ and the surrounding scenery/ wonderful.

---

4. It's amazing/ visit Ban Gioc Waterfall/ September.

---

5. There/ many natural/ and man-made wonders/ Viet Nam.

---

6. Phu Quoc Island/ largest island/ Viet Nam.

---

7. Cue Phuong National Park/ oldest national park/ in Viet Nam.

---

8. Cat Tien National Park/ a national park/ located/ south of Viet Nam.

---

# UNIT 6.

## OUR TET HOLIDAY

### PART 1. THEORY

#### I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	apricot blossom	/ˈeɪprɪkət ˈblɒsəm/	hoa mai
2	calendar	/ˈkælɪndə(r)/	lịch
3	dragon dance	/ˈdræɡən dɑːns/	múa lân
4	dress up	/ˈdres ʌp/	ăn diện
5	dried candied fruits	/ˈdraɪd ˈkændɪd fruːts/	mứt
6	exchange new year's wishes	/ˈɪksˈtʃeɪdʒ njuː jɪə(r) wɪʃɪz/	chúc Tết nhau
7	fireworks	/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/	pháo hoa
8	first caller	/fɜːst ˈkɔːlə(r)/	người xông đất
9	furniture	/ˈfɜːnɪʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất
10	go to pagodas to pray for	/ˈɡəʊ tuː pəˈɡəʊdəz tuː preɪ fə(r)/	đi chùa để cầu
11	jellied meat	/ˈdʒelɪd miːt/	thịt đông
12	kumquat tree	/ˈkʌmkwɒt triː/	cây quất
13	lean pork paste	/liːn pɔːk peɪst /	giò lụa
14	pagoda	/pəˈɡəʊdəz/	chùa
15	parallel	/ˈpærəlel/	câu đối
16	peach blossom	/piːtʃ ˈblɒsəm /	hoa đào
17	pickled onion	/ˈpɪklɪd ʌnjən/	dưa hành
18	pickled small leeks	/ˈpɪklɪd smɔːl liːks/	củ kiệu
19	present	/ˈpreznt/	quà tặng
20	relative	/ˈrelatɪv/	họ hàng
21	roasted watermelon seeds	/rəʊstɪd ˈwɔːtəmelən siːdz/	hạt dưa

22	shopping	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	việc mua sắm
23	special food	/ˈspeʃl fu:d/	đồ ăn đặc biệt (trong ngày nào đó)
24	spring festival	/sprɪŋ ˈfestɪvl/	hội xuân
25	sticky rice	/ˈstɪki raɪs/	gạo nếp
26	sweep the floor	/swi:p ðə flɔ:(r)/	quét nhà
27	the Kitchen God	/ðə kɪtʃɪn ɡɒd/	ông Táo (Táo quân)
28	the new year tree	/ðə nju: jɪə(r) tri:/	cây nêu
29	wish	/wɪʃ/	ước, cầu

## II. GRAMMAR

### 1. SHOULD and SHOULDN'T

#### a. Form (Cấu trúc)

(+) S + should + V-inf

(-) S + shouldn't + V-inf

(?) Should + S + V-inf?

**Ex:** Students should wear uniform.

(Học sinh nên mặc đồng phục)

We should wear warm coats in this weather.

(Chúng ta nên mặc áo ấm trong thời tiết này.)

#### b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

**Should** và **shouldn't** được dùng để khuyên ai đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì.

**Ex:** She should go to the doctor.

(Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.)

He shouldn't smoke here.

(Anh ấy không nên hút thuốc ở đây.)

They should study hard.

(Họ nên học hành chăm chỉ.)

### 2. Some, any for amount - Some, any dùng để diễn tả số lượng

#### a. Some (một số, một vài, một ít, một chút)

##### Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Ta dùng **some** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** I buy some pens.

(Tôi mua vài chiếc bút.)

Linda often drinks some milk in the evening.

(Linda thường uống một chút sữa vào buổi tối.)

- Ta cũng dùng **some** trong câu yêu cầu, lời mời hoặc lời đề nghị lịch sự.

**Ex:** Would you like some coffee?

(Bạn có muốn uống một chút cafe không?)

May I have some noodles?

(Cho tôi một chút mì được không?)

Let's eat some food and drink some tea.

(Chúng ta hãy ăn một chút đồ ăn và uống một chút trà.)

### **b. Any: một chút, một ít**

#### **Usage (Cách sử dụng)**

- Ta thường dùng **any** trong câu phủ định hoặc nghi vấn, trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** Do you have any rulers? (Bạn có chiếc thước kẻ nào không?)

There isn't any milk in the fridge. (Không có sữa trong tủ lạnh.)

**Lưu ý:** Đôi khi ta cũng gặp **any** trong câu khẳng định, trước danh từ số nhiều hoặc danh từ không đếm được.

**Ex:** You can catch any buses. They all go to the zoo.

(Bạn có thể đón bất cứ chiếc xe buýt nào. Tất cả chúng đều đến sở thú.)

He is very strong. He can beat any competitors.

(Anh ta rất mạnh. Anh ta có thể đánh bại bất cứ đối thủ nào.)

## **iii. PHONETICS**

✳ Cách phát âm âm /s/ và /ʃ/.

### **1. Âm /s/**

#### **a. Cách phát âm âm /s/**

/s/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, các em làm như sau.

- Đặt lưỡi chạm vào mặt trong của răng cửa trên, đầu lưỡi đưa ra ngoài gần chạm vào ngạc trên. Sau đó đẩy luồng hơi từ từ ra ngoài qua khe giữa đầu lưỡi và răng cửa trên. Ta phát âm âm /s/ gần giống âm "x"

trong tiếng Việt.

**Các em tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:**

six /sɪks/	city /'sɪtɪ/
star /stɑːr/	pencil /'pensl/
bus/bʌs/	sister /'sɪstər/
class /klæs/	science /'saɪəns/
song /sɔːŋ/	century /'sentʃəri/

**b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /s/**

- “c” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
city	/ˈsɪtɪ/	thành phố
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	xe đạp
recycle	/rɪˈsaɪkl/	tái sinh, tái chế
center	/ˈsentə(r)/	trung tâm
century	/ˈsentʃəri/	thế kỷ

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng đầu một từ

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
see	/siː/	nhìn thấy
sad	/sæd/	buồn
sing	/sɪŋ/	hát
song	/sɔːŋ/	bài hát

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi nó ở giữa một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
most	/məʊst/	hầu hết
haste	/heɪst/	vội vàng, hấp tấp
describe	/dɪ'skraɪb/	miêu tả
display	/dɪ'spleɪ/	trưng bày

- "s" được phát âm là /s/ khi từ có tận cùng là f, k, p, t và gh

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
roofs	/ruːfs/	mái nhà

stuffs	/stʌfs/	vật liệu
books	/bʊks/	sách
kicks	/kɪks/	cú đá
maps	/mæps/	bản đồ

## 2. Âm /j/

### a. Cách phát âm âm /j/

**Âm /j/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, ta làm như sau:**

- Đầu tiên ta đưa lưỡi lên và lùi lại một chút, sau đó đẩy môi về phía trước thành một vòng tròn. Sau đó phát âm /j/. Âm này gần giống âm "s" trong tiếng Việt nhưng mạnh hơn.

**Các em hãy tập thực hành phát âm các từ sau:**

she /ʃi/	special /'speʃəl/
shop /ʃɒp/	ocean /'əʃjən/
sure /ʃʊər/	nation /'neɪʃn/
fish /fɪʃ/	machine /mə'ʃi:n/
push /pʊʃ/	musician /mju:'zɪʃn/

### b. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /j/

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
special	/ˈspeʃəl/	đặc biệt
social	/ˈsəʃjəl/	thuộc xã hội
artificial	/ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃəl/	nhân tạo
musician	/mjuːˈzɪʃn/	nhạc sĩ

- "s" phát âm là /j/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	đảm bảo
insure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	bảo hiểm
pressure	/ˈpreʃə(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
insurance	/ɪnˈʃʊərəns/	sự bảo hiểm

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

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
nation	/ˈneɪʃən/	quốc gia
intention	/ɪnˈtenʃn/	ý định
ambition	/æmˈbɪʃən/	tham vọng
potential	/pəʊˈtentʃəl/	tiềm lực

- "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
machine	/məˈʃiːn/	máy móc
chemise	/ʃəˈmiːz/	áo lót
chevalier	/ʃevəˈliə/	kỵ sĩ, hiệp sĩ

- "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
shake	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
show	/ʃəʊ/	trình diễn
shout	/ʃaʊt/	kêu, la lớn
sheet	/ʃiːt/	lá, tờ
shop	/ʃɒp/	cửa hàng

## PART 2. LANGUAGE

### I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Complete the rest of each phrase with the following words.

pickled	Kitchen	small leeks	dragon	jellied
lean pork	tree	new year	peach	festival

1. _____ blossom	6. spring _____
2. kumquat _____	7. _____ dance
3. the _____ tree	8. _____ God
4. _____ meat	9. _____ paste



5. \_\_\_\_\_ onion

10. pickled \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Look at the picture and write the correct word**



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 3. Put the words from the box in the appropriate rows of verbs.**

front door	a pagoda	pine tree	a temple	<i>banh chung</i>
friends	old teachers	a calendar	peach blossoms	apricot blossoms
the house	home village	special food	decorations	jellied meat
relatives	a church	the led lights	a market	flowers

the living room	sticky rice	traditional food	chicken	
--------------------	-------------	---------------------	---------	--

Go to	Decorate	Hang	Buy	Visit	Cook

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.**

make	decorate	buy	visit	hang
clean	cook	go	give	celebrate

1. This year we will \_\_\_\_\_ Tet in the middle of February.
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ our house with flowers and plants.
3. My grandma and my aunts \_\_\_\_\_ Chung cakes.
4. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of special food.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ apricot blossoms and kumquat trees.
6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ new calendars, lanterns and scrolls.
7. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ the house and furniture.
8. On the first days of Tet, my family \_\_\_\_\_ our relatives.
9. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ us lucky money in the morning of the first day.
10. On the first day of Tet, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the pagoda to pray for a good year.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the word/ phrase in the box.**

sweep	sticky rice	lucky money	fireworks	first footer
decorate	visit	special food	dried candied fruit	pagodas

1. At New Year's Eve, people gather at Hoan Kiem Lake to see \_\_\_\_\_.
2. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_ their houses with peach blossoms and apricot blossom.
3. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people go to \_\_\_\_\_ to wish for success, money, health in New Year.

4. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people cook \_\_\_\_\_ such as Chung Cake, boiled chicken, lean pork paste.
5. Chung Cake is made from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The person who set the first foot is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the floor at Tet, or you will sweep away all your luck.
8. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese people \_\_\_\_\_ their relatives and friends.
9. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually get some money from their parents, grandparents, .... That is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. At Tet holiday, Vietnamese children usually eat Tet jam, or it is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. GRAMMAR

### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ always fasten their seatbelts in cars.
2. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ give food to people in need as often as possible.
3. If you are that sick, then you \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed and call the doctor.
4. Men \_\_\_\_\_ stop polluting the planet to avoid more climatic disasters.
5. When you light a barbecue, you \_\_\_\_\_ use petrol because it is dangerous.
6. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet if he does not want to have health problems.
7. The bank manager \_\_\_\_\_ put his money back in the safe.
8. These two boys \_\_\_\_\_ be fighting just because of some bad words.
9. If it is that cold today, you \_\_\_\_\_ wear a coat over your sweater.
10. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke that much.
11. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ spend that much time on TV.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?
13. You are overweight. You \_\_\_\_\_ go on a diet.
14. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ try to speak to her instead of keeping silence.
15. If you don't want to get up late tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_ stay up late tonight.

### Exercise 2. Complete the short conversation with *should* or *should not (shouldn't)*.

1. A: I don't feel very well.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early.
2. A: We're bored.  
B: You \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV so much.

3. A: There's a new girl at school called Susanna.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ invite her to our class.

4. A: I don't understand my Maths homework.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ ask your teacher to explain it again.

5. A: I can't fall asleep at night.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ drink so much coffee.

6. A: I don't have any money.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ buy so many DVDs.

7. A: I'm going to live in France for a year.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ learn some French.

8. A: I got a bad mark in my Science test.

B: You \_\_\_\_\_ study more.

**Exercise 3. Write the pieces of advice for these situations, using *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given in brackets.**

1. My tooth is aching again. (not eat so many sweet things)

---

2. Tom has to get up very early tomorrow. (set the alarm clock)

---

3. Mary is putting on weight. (do more exercise)

---

4. Phong and Linh don't feel well. (stay at home)

---

5. My sister is short-sighted. (go to the doctor's)

---

6. I have a pain in my chest. (see a doctor)

---

7. My grandfather has a backache. (not carry heavy things)

---

8. My children have decayed teeth. (not eat sweets)

---

**Exercise 4. List four things that you should and shouldn't do in Tet, the first one has been done for you**

as an example. (The answer may vary.)

Should	Should not
Wear colourful clothes	Sweep the floor

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences with *some* or *any*.**

1. I am going to ask my mother for \_\_\_\_\_ money.
2. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ sugar? I am making a cake.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people who want to meet you personally.
4. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ experience with the job?
5. She needs \_\_\_\_\_ paper to write on.
6. I always have \_\_\_\_\_ housework to do. I am never free to do anything.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ people show their interest in the project.
8. You can visit me \_\_\_\_\_ time you want. I have lots of free time these days.
9. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ advice?
10. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money in my pocket now.
11. We need \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
12. You can't buy \_\_\_\_\_ posters in this shop.
13. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ oranges at the moment.
14. Peter has bought \_\_\_\_\_ new books.
15. She always takes \_\_\_\_\_ sugar with her coffee.
16. I have seen \_\_\_\_\_ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
17. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ folders in my bag.
18. I have \_\_\_\_\_ magazines for you.
19. There are \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the table.
20. Pam does not have \_\_\_\_\_ pencils on her desk.

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with *some/ any/ a/ an*,**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ banana in the basket.
2. I need \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the fridge?
4. We have \_\_\_\_\_ rice, but we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ orange on the table.
6. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice.
7. He has \_\_\_\_\_ TV and \_\_\_\_\_ computer.
8. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream?
9. I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends in Hue.
10. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ dogs or cats at home?
11. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea?
12. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ cakes, please.
13. Can I have glass of milk?
14. Thank you. And \_\_\_\_\_ box of chocolate would be fine.

### III. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Divide the words into two columns.

sandcastle	shine	shoot	shock
solve	sunny	shake	summer
shuffle	shark	snowy	shoulder
shut	sooner	sound	soap

/s/	/ʃ/

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently for the rest.

1. A. cover      B. pencil      C. place      D. police
2. A. same      B. see      C. sister      D. sure
3. A. stripe      B. science      C. usually      D. stop
4. A. Russia      B. class      C. glass      D. pass
5. A. fix      B. exam      C. six      D. next
6. A. student      B. sugar      C. stainless      D. slang

- |                      |                     |                      |                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 7. A. <u>s</u> ummer | B. <u>s</u> inger   | C. <u>s</u> tudy     | D. table <u>s</u>    |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> ure   | B. <u>s</u> tupid   | C. <u>s</u> pring    | D. <u>s</u> nailed   |
| 9. A. o <u>c</u> ean | B. <u>c</u> eilings | C. <u>c</u> ities    | D. <u>c</u> ircles   |
| 10. A. a <u>c</u> he | B. <u>s</u> chool   | C. ma <u>c</u> hines | D. <u>c</u> hemicals |

## PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

### I. LISTENING

☞ Listen and do the tasks followed.

**Exercise 1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).** ✻ Track 11

1. People buy lots of pork rolls during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Boats bring flowers go down the Red River. \_\_\_\_\_
3. People do not care much about food during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There is not much of demand of tourism during Tet. \_\_\_\_\_
5. This year, domestic bookings are 15 per cent higher than last year. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the question.** ✻ Track 12

1. What are people working overtime to prepare?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many flower markets opened on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do flower markets sell?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where do boats bring flowers go toward?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do villagers in Dong Thap province sell?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### II. SPEAKING

**Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with the questions from the box then practise speaking it.**

- How do you celebrate?
- Will you help your mother with cooking?

- What do you do on the next days?
- Will you buy Chung cakes?
- What will you do for this New Year?

Tom: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Linh: I will clean and decorate our house.

Tom: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Linh: Yes, I will. My mother usually cooks lots of traditional food.

Tom: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Linh: No. We won't buy Chung cakes. My grandma will make Tet cakes.

Tom: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Linh: In the morning of the first day, we wear our new clothes, make wishes to our parents and get lucky money. Then my family go to some pagodas to pray for a happy new year.

Tom: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Linh: On the second day of Tet, we often visit our relatives. And I go out with my friends on the third day.

Tom: It sounds great! I hope you enjoy yourself this year.

**Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should* or *shouldn't* to talk about what we *should* or *shouldn't* do at Tet.**

0. Smile a lot and avoid arguments

→ At Tet, you should smile a lot and avoid arguments.

1. Dress up in colorful clothes

→ At Tet, you

2. Say words of wishes to grandparents

→ At Tet, you

3. Go to pagodas and churches

→ At Tet, you

4. Visit relatives and friends

→ At Tet, you

5. Break things such as dishes, cups

→ At Tet, you

6. Have conflicts with your parents

→ At Tet, you



7. Set the first foot in other people's house without being asked to.

→ At Tet, you

8. Sweep floor on the first three days of Tet

→ At Tet, you

9. Ask for lucky money

→ At Tet, you

10. Eat shrimps and squids

→ At Tet, you

### III. READING

**Exercise 1. Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the option A, B, C or D.**

The traditional New Year's food in Japan is called "osech-ryori", and it consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history. Here is a list of some common and not-so-common foods found in osechi-ryori.

A traditional local New Year's food known as osechi-ryori is commonly consumed on New Year's Day (which is referred to in Japanese as "Ganjitsu"). Osechi-ryori, or often called just "osechi", is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.

As the New Year symbolizes a new beginning, osechi-ryori consists of food with **auspicious** meanings. The dishes are stored in a three or four - tiered container called "Jubako". On Ganjitsu, people are not supposed to work, including the housewives. Hence, osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

1. What does the word "osech-ryori" in Japanese mean?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. New Year       | B. traditional food |
| C. name of a dish | D. name of a region |

2. Which word means New Year's Day?

- |          |          |           |             |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| A. Osech | B. Ryori | C. Jubako | D. Ganjitsu |
|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|

3. When is osechi-ryori commonly consumed?

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. New Year's Day              | B. beginning of the days   |
| C. the first month of the year | D. last month of the year. |

4. Which of the following words best replace the word "auspicious" in the last paragraph?

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. understanding | B. astonishing |
| C. promising     | D. interesting |

5. How many tiers does Jubako container have?

- A. two to three
- B. three to four
- C. four to five
- D. more than five

6. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Osechi-ryori consists of numerous little dishes based on region and history.
- B. Osechi-ryori is a food that consists of various colorful dishes.
- C. On Ganjitsu, housewives are supposed to work.
- D. Osechi is prepared in advance for Ganjitsu.

**Exercise 2. Read and do the tasks followed.**

Lunar New Year, or Tet, is Vietnam's main holiday. It is the most important occasion in the year which falls sometime between 19<sup>th</sup> January and 20<sup>th</sup> February on the Western calendar. Tet marks the beginning of spring and the start of a new year.

Tet's preparations and celebrations nowadays is shorter than those of in the past. Streets are decorated with coloured lights and red banners. Shops are full of goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses and cooking traditional foods.

Homes are often decorated with plants and flowers at this time. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. The kumquat tree with its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of Tet's most special foods is Chung cake, which is made from sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.

**Exercise 2a. Answer the question.**

1. What is another name of Tet?

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2. When does Tet falls sometime?

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3. What does Tet mark?

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4. What do people decorate streets with?

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5. What do people do at Tet?

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**Exercise 2b. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).**

	T or F
1. People often decorated their homes with plants and flowers at Tet in the past, but now they don't.	
2. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North.	
3. The kumquat tree is only popular in the South.	
4. Chung cake is made from sticky rice, beef and green peas.	
5. Some types of Mut are sugared apples, plums or tomatoes.	

**Exercise 3. Read the following text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.**

New Year (shogatsu or oshogatsu) is the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Japan. Most businesses shut down (2) \_\_\_\_\_ January 1 to January and families typically together to spend the days (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Years (4) \_\_\_\_\_ traditionally viewed as completely separate, with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ new year providing (6) \_\_\_\_\_ fresh start. Consequently, all duties are supposed to be completed (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the year, while bonenkai parties ("year forgetting parties") are held with the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of leaving the old year's worries and troubles (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Homes and entrance gates are decorated (10) \_\_\_\_\_ ornaments made of pine, bamboo and plum trees, and clothes and houses are cleaned.

- |                 |               |                  |               |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. difficult | B. difficulty | C. important     | D. importance |
| 2. A. from      | B. until      | C. with          | D. at         |
| 3. A. although  | B. though     | C. together      | D. altogether |
| 4. A. am        | B. is         | C. are           | D. to be      |
| 5. A. each      | B. one        | C. none          | D. many       |
| 6. A. a         | B. an         | C. the           | D. No article |
| 7. A. with      | B. over       | C. under         | D. by         |
| 8. A. point     | B. purpose    | C. understanding | D. view       |
| 9. A. beside    | B. behind     | C. next          | D. between    |
| 10. A. to       | B. from       | C. with          | D. of         |

## IV. WRITING

**Exercise 1a. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.**

1. next year/ will/ foreign language/ learn/ more/ one/ I

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2. won't/ unless/ with me/ the movie/ you go/I/ go to.

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3. to go to/ want/ a new bicycle/ next year/ to have/I/ school.

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4. interesting/ tomorrow/ will tell/ when/ something/ see you/I/ you/I.

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5. until/ talk to/ won't/ her/ go home/ see/I/I/ and/ can

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**Exercise 1b. Underline the mistake in each of the following sentences and rewrite the correct sentences.**

1. I will have a present when my father come back from work.

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2. You mustn't leaving until I tell you to.

---

3. I won't to tell you the truth.

---

4. She want to have a new school bag.

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5. Children must to go to bed early to have a good health.

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**Exercise 2. Read the sentences and give advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.**

1. It's a good idea to get up early and do exercise.

→ You should

2. It's not good to drink too much coffee every day.

→ You shouldn't

3. We have great time when you come and see me regularly.

→ You should

4. It's not a good idea to have a party outdoors when the weather is not fine.

→ We shouldn't

5. I appreciate your participation in the discussion tomorrow.

→ You should

6. It's good if students prepare lessons well before going to school.

→ Students should

7. It's not a good idea when students are late for school.

→ Students shouldn't

8. I am not happy when you take my bike without asking me first.

→ You shouldn't

9. It's good if you help friends when they are in trouble.

→ You should

10. It is not a good idea that she tells lies to her mother.

→ She shouldn't

**Exercise 3. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe how your family prepares for Tet.**

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