



UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

A. VOCABU

No	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1.	life	(n)	/laɪf/	cuộc sống
2.	countryside	(n)	/'kʌntrisaɪd/	nông thôn, miền quê
3.	harvest	(n), (v)	/'hɑ:rvɪst/	vụ mùa, thu hoạch
4.	harvest time	(n)	/'hɑ:rvɪst taɪm/	thời gian thu hoạch
5.	harvester	(n)	/'hɑ:rvɪstər/	máy gặt, người gặt
6.	combine harvester	(n)	/'kɒmbaɪn 'hɑ:rvɪstər/	máy gặt đập liên hợp
7.	load	(v), (n)	/ləʊd/	chất hàng, tải trọng
8.	unload	(v)	/ʌn'ləʊd/	dỡ hàng
9.	milk	(n), (v)	/mɪlk/	sữa, vắt sữa
10.	milk cows	(v)	/mɪlk kaʊz/	vắt sữa bò
11.	feed	(v)	/fi:d/	cho ăn
12.	feed pigs	(v)	/fi:d pɪgz/	cho lợn ăn
13.	catch	(v)	/kætʃ/	bắt
14.	catch fish	(v)	/kætʃ fɪʃ/	bắt cá
15.	dry	(adj), (v)	/draɪ/	khô, làm khô
16.	dry rice	(v)	/draɪ raɪs/	phơi lúa, sấy lúa
17.	plough	(v), (n)	/pləʊ/	cày, cái cày
18.	plough fields	(v)	/pləʊ fi:ldz/	cày ruộng
19.	village	(n)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng
20.	villager	(n)	/'vɪlɪdʒər/	dân làng
21.	herd	(n), (v)	/hɜ:rd/	bầy đàn, chăn dắt
22.	buffalo	(n)	/'bʌfələʊ/	con trâu
23.	herd the buffaloes and cows	(v)	/hɜ:rd ðə 'bʌfələʊz ənd kaʊz/	chăn trâu bò
24.	paddy	(n)	/'pædi/	lúa, gạo lứt
25.	paddy field	(n)	/'pædi fi:ld/	cánh đồng lúa
26.	bamboo dancing	(n)	/'bæm'bu: 'dænsɪŋ/	múa sạp
27.	dragon-snake	(n)	/'dræɡən sneɪk/	rồng rắn
28.	envy	(v), (n)	/'envi/	ghen tị, sự ghen tị
29.	crop	(n)	/krɒp/	vụ mùa, cây trồng
30.	gather the crop	(v)	/'gæðər ðə krɒp/	thu hoạch mùa màng
31.	cattle	(n)	/'kætl/	gia súc
32.	poultry	(n)	/'pəʊltri/	gia cầm
33.	orchard	(n)	/'ɔ:rtʃərd/	vườn cây ăn quả
34.	ancient	(adj)	/'eɪnfənt/	cổ xưa
35.	observe	(v)	/əb'zɜ:rv/	quan sát
36.	lighthouse	(n)	/'laɪthaʊs/	hải đăng
37.	canal	(n)	/kə'næl/	kênh, mương
38.	cultivate	(v)	/'kʌltɪveɪt/	canh tác, trồng trọt
39.	stretch	(v), (n)	/stretʃ/	kéo dài, sự kéo dài
40.	picturesque	(adj)	/'pɪktʃə'resk/	đẹp như tranh
41.	vast	(adj)	/vɑ:st/	rộng lớn, bao la

B. WORD FORM

1. village (n): làng, xã - villager (n): dân làng 2. collect (v): thu thập, sưu tầm - collection (n): bộ sưu tập, sự thu thập - collector (n): người sưu tầm - collective (adj): tập thể, chung - collectively (adv): một cách tập thể, cùng nhau 3. color (v): tô màu, nhuộm màu - color (n): màu sắc - colorful (adj): nhiều màu sắc, sặc sỡ - colorfully (adv): một cách sặc sỡ 4. peace (n): hòa bình, sự yên bình - peaceful (adj): yên bình, hòa bình - peacefully (adv): một cách yên bình, trong hòa bình 5. ride (v): cưỡi (ngựa, xe đạp), đi (xe buýt, ô tô) - ride (n): chuyến đi, cuộc đi chơi (bằng xe) - rider (n): người cưỡi, người đi xe 6. farm (v): trồng trọt, chăn nuôi - farm (n): nông trại - farmer (n): nông dân - farming (n): nghề nông, sự canh tác - farmhouse (n): nhà ở nông trại	7. develop (v): phát triển - development (n): sự phát triển - developer (n): nhà phát triển - developing (adj): đang phát triển - developed (adj): đã phát triển 8. care (v): quan tâm, chăm sóc - care (n): sự quan tâm, sự chăm sóc - careful (adj): cẩn thận - carefully (adv): một cách cẩn thận - careless (adj): bất cẩn - carelessly (adv): một cách bất cẩn 9. friend (n): bạn bè - friendship (n): tình bạn - friendly (adj): thân thiện - friendliness (n): sự thân thiện 10. tradition (n): truyền thống - traditional (adj): thuộc về truyền thống - traditionally (adv): theo truyền thống
--	---

C. GRAMMAR

1. Comparative adverbs (So sánh hơn của trạng từ)

a. Phân biệt trạng từ ngắn và trạng từ dài

- Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ chỉ có một âm tiết.

Example:

fast: nhanh

hard: vất vả

high: cao

- Trạng từ dài là những trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, thường kết thúc bằng -ly.

Example: Mua tài liệu: Zalo 0366994425 – Trường Thành

slowly: chậm, chậm chạp

quickly: nhanh

efficiently: hiệu quả

→ Các trạng từ dài thường được hình thành bằng cách thêm đuôi -ly vào sau tính từ.

fluent → fluently

sad → sadly

recent → recently

strange → strangely

b. Cấu trúc so sánh hơn của trạng từ (mở rộng tính từ)

Adj/ Adv ngắn	S + V + Adj/ Adv ngắn + -er + than + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause Example: Cars move <u>faster than</u> motorbikes. She studies <u>harder than</u> she used to do in the past.
Adj/ Adv dài	S + V + more + Adj/ Adv dài + than + O/ N/ Pro/ Clause Example: He runs <u>more slowly than</u> I do. Susan speaks French <u>more fluently than</u> her sister.

✦ Cách thêm -er vào sau trạng từ ngắn

+ Thêm -er vào sau hầu hết trạng từ ngắn.	+ Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng e thì chỉ thêm r .	+ Với trạng từ ngắn tận cùng bằng ly, đối y thành i rồi thêm er .
fast → faster	late → later	early → earlier
hard → harder		
high → higher		

Mua tài liệu: Zalo 0366994425 – Trường Thành

✦ Cách thêm more vào trước trạng từ dài

Với trạng từ dài, ta giữ nguyên trạng từ và thêm more vào phía trước.

slowly	→ more slowly
quickly	→ more quickly
happily	→ more happily
carefully	→ more carefully
healthily	→ more healthily
intelligently	→ more intelligently

✦ Một số trạng từ bất quy tắc

Một số trạng từ không theo quy tắc trên mà có dạng so sánh hơn riêng biệt.

good/well (tốt)	→ better (tốt hơn)
bad/ badly (tệ)	→ worse (tệ hơn)
many/ much (nhiều)	→ more (nhiều hơn)
far (xa)	→ farther/ further (xa hơn)
little (ít)	→ less (ít hơn)

c. Các trường hợp dùng dạng so sánh hơn của trạng từ

Chúng ta dùng dạng so sánh hơn của trạng từ khi muốn so sánh cách thức, thời điểm, tần suất hay mức độ mà một hành động được thực hiện. Mua tài liệu: Zalo 0366994425 – Trường Thành

Example: Tom runs faster than his brother.

Mai solves the problem more exactly than Nam.

Ghi chú: Chúng ta có thể dùng từ và cụm từ nhấn mạnh như a bit, a little (bit), much, a lot, far để nhấn mạnh sự so sánh.

Example: Monkeys jump a lot higher than cats.

Sam drives a little (bit) more carefully than Tom.



❖ PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. n <u>o</u> rmal | B. v <u>i</u> sitors | C. t <u>r</u> ansport | D. ch <u>o</u> re |
| 2. A. b <u>a</u> sic | B. m <u>a</u> jo <u>r</u> | C. c <u>r</u> aft | D. r <u>a</u> cing |
| 3. A. c <u>e</u> remony | B. c <u>u</u> ltural | C. c <u>a</u> ttle | D. c <u>o</u> stume |
| 4. A. c <u>o</u> untry | B. c <u>l</u> oud | C. l <u>o</u> udly | D. m <u>o</u> use |
| 5. A. c <u>a</u> mel | B. c <u>a</u> ttle | C. p <u>a</u> ddy | D. b <u>u</u> ffalo |
| 6. A. e <u>n</u> tertain | B. r <u>a</u> in | C. a <u>i</u> r | D. s <u>t</u> rain |
| 7. A. t <u>r</u> affi <u>c</u> | B. r <u>e</u> lative | C. t <u>r</u> agedy | D. j <u>a</u> m |
| 8. A. a <u>p</u> art <u>m</u> ent | B. o <u>f</u> fer | C. p <u>r</u> efer | D. a <u>n</u> othe <u>r</u> |
| 9. A. c <u>r</u> ea <u>t</u> e | B. p <u>e</u> aceful | C. i <u>n</u> crea <u>s</u> e | D. e <u>a</u> sily |
| 10. A. a <u>c</u> cessible | B. p <u>r</u> essure | C. i <u>l</u> lness | D. s <u>u</u> ccess |

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. charade | B. transport | C. expect | D. paddy |
| 2. A. popular | B. calculus | C. beehive | D. disturb |
| 3. A. harvest | B. collect | C. peaceful | D. whisper |
| 4. A. opportunity | B. inconvenient | C. facility | D. optimistic |
| 5. A. activity | B. traditional | C. majority | D. population |
| 6. A. nomadic | B. generous | C. colourful | D. countryside |
| 7. A. leisure | B. beehive | C. unique | D. behave |
| 8. A. heritage | B. pasture | C. virtual | D. detest |
| 9. A. festival | B. nomadic | C. ornament | D. turmeric |
| 10. | A. addicted | B. socialise | C. terraced D. custom |

❖ **VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**

Exercise 3: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- How long will it take to _____ these bunches of rice onto the lorry?
A. cut B. fill C. load D. unload
- The _____ is so peaceful with boys _____ the buffaloes on the slopes of the hill.
A. village / guiding B. countryside / herding C. paddy field / leading D. life / catching
- My grandmother was a peasant; she used to _____ rice from the buffalo-drawn cart.
A. carry B. load C. unload D. collect
- After _____ the field, farmers grow some kinds of important _____ suitable for each season.
A. combining / cattle B. collecting / poultry C. ploughing / crops D. cultivating / harvest
- I heard the clank of buckets as they went to _____ the cows.
A. herd B. keep C. feed D. milk
- Every afternoon they went to the park to _____ the ducks with their favorite food.
A. raise B. catch C. feed D. milk
- It's _____ when fruits are all ripe and local people _____ them in the orchard.
A. harvest time / pick B. harvest / choose C. life / decide D. harvest time / gather
- In those days when I was at high school, I often helped my parents to _____ crops at harvest time.
A. save B. gather C. collect D. all are correct
- When a boy, my granddad used to _____ fish from the pond behind his house.
A. hold B. pick C. catch D. feed
- After cutting rice from the field, farmers _____ it in the sun for 2 or 3 days.
A. drain B. bake C. dry D. plough
- Russia is a _____ country with a lot of natural resources.
A. vast B. envious C. cultivable D. far
- Farmers often leave the rice in the sun to _____.
A. damp B. wet C. warm D. dry
- They _____ the buffalo-drawn cart with hay.
A. built B. hugged C. loaded D. milked
- Farmers always need extra help with the _____.
A. accident B. harvest C. explosion D. cattle
- My uncle raises a herd of _____ on his farm.
A. cattle B. fruit C. countryside D. village
- Farmers in Ly Nhon are _____ in the yard after they have harvested all the fields.
A. drying rice B. washing clothes C. dragon-snake D. milk cows
- Can Gio is a suitable place to plant _____ suitable for saline soils.
A. cattle B. villagers C. orchards D. cows
- At the weekend, my family and I went to the countryside to visit our grandparents. On the way, we encountered many houses with _____ architecture.
A. ancient B. disturbing C. vast D. envious
- The experience of _____ cows at Long Thanh dairy farm is a very memorable memory from my travels.

- A. herding B. envying C. catching D. milking
20. We really enjoyed flying kites over the green rice _____ during our picnic last year.
A. facilities B. hays C. fields D. collections
21. We are looking forward to a bumper _____.
A. lighthouse B. village C. countryside D. crop
22. I used to go _____ buffaloes when I was small.
A. herding B. swimming C. hiking D. cooking
23. They _____ the boxes into the trucks.
A. harvested B. loaded C. caught D. observed
24. _____ is often the hardest but the most important time to people living in the countryside.
A. Tet holiday B. Harvest time C. Daylight D. Travelling time
25. John invited Ann to join his family on _____ to his home village about 60 kilometers to the north of Ha Noi.
A. a two-day trip B. two- days trip C. a two- days trip D. a trip two days
26. After an hour walking between the green paddy _____, we finally reached the village entrance.
A. places B. fields C. yards D. courts
27. We can enjoy the fresh air and beauty in the _____.
A. city B. factory C. countryside D. gas station
28. The small bamboo forest _____ the entrance to the village makes it picturesque.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
29. Alice met Aly's family at his house _____ the early morning.
A. on B. at C. in D. about
30. I am _____ on visiting my grandparents' on the weekend.
A. fond B. keen C. interested D. bored
31. It is _____ in the city than it is in the country.
A. noisily B. more noisier C. noisier D. noisy
32. The English test was _____ than I thought it would be.
A. the easier B. more easy C. easiest D. easier
33. English is thought to be _____ than Math.
A. harder B. the more hard C. hardest D. the hardest
34. Her office is _____ away than mine.
A. father B. more far C. farther D. farer
35. The streets in cities are _____ than those in the countryside.
A. crowded B. more crowded C. crowder D. less crowded
36. City drivers have to drive _____ than country ones.
A. more careful B. more careless C. more carefully D. more carelessly
37. My house is _____ hers.
A. cheap than B. cheaper C. more cheap than D. cheaper than
38. Tom is _____ than David.
A. handsome B. the more handsome C. more handsome D. the most handsome
39. He did the test _____ I did.
A. as bad as B. badder than C. more badly than D. worse than
40. My new sofa is _____ than the old one.
A. more comfortable B. comfortably C. more comfortabler D. comfortable
41. A boat is _____ than a plane.
A. slower B. slowest C. more slow D. more slower
42. My sister dances _____ than me.
A. gooder B. weller C. better D. more good
43. This road is _____ than that road.
A. narrower B. narrow C. the most narrow D. more narrower
44. He drives _____ his brother.
A. more careful than B. more carefully C. more carefully than D. as careful as
45. Things in the city are _____ than in the country.
A. moderner B. more moderner C. modern D. more modern

Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

- Nomadic people live in a **ger**. It keeps them cool in summer and warm in winter.
A. house B. circular tent C. cave D. yatch
- The nomads move two or three times a year to look for new **pastures**
A. food B. places C. grasslands D. lifestyles
- life in the city is more **exciting** than in the country.
A. boring B. interesting C. convenient D. beautiful
- That village is very **peaceful**, so we like to live there.
A. noisy B. quiet C. boring D. skillful
- I **don't like** living in the country.
A. dislike B. hate C. enjoy D. A and B are correct

Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:

- The life in the countryside is very **quiet** and relaxing
A. noisy B. exciting C. modern D. hard
- City people seem to react more **quickly** to changes than country people.
A. noisy B. slow C. slowly D. fast
- A buffalo ploughs **better** than a horse.
A. well B. bad C. badly D. worse
- This exercise is more **difficult** than that one.
A. easy B. boring C. good D. easily
- Life in the city is **more convenient** and exciting than life in the country.
A. inconvenient B. more inconvenient C. slow D. A and B are correct

Exercise 6: Circle the correct options to complete the sentences.

- City people seem to react (*quicker / more quickly*) to changes than countryside people.
- She came to the party (*later / more lately*) than her friends.
- Does a computer work at calculus (*more fast / faster*) than a human being?
- Nga writes English essays (*better / more well*) than Mai.
- Nick can jump (*higher / more high*) than Mike.
- Today it's raining (*more heavily / heavilier*) than it was yesterday.
- Juice contains (*more / many*) vitamins than coke.
- The farmers in my village work (*hard / harder*) than the ones here.
- People in rural areas talk (*optimistically / more optimistically*) than city people.
- Ms. Sarah dances (*more beautifully / beautifully*) than Ms. Susan.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences, using the comparative form of the adverbs from the correspondent adjectives in the brackets.

- It usually rains _____ in Central Viet Nam than in other region. (**heavy**)
- I will have to try a bit _____ than this. (**hard**)
- The hall was lighted _____ than the corridors. (**bright**)
- Time goes by _____ when we are busy. (**quick**)
- Our family has lived _____ in the country than in the town since last year. (**happy**)
- The boys were playing the game _____ than the girls. (**noisy**)
- This task can be completed _____ than that one. (**easy**)
- A tractor can plough _____ than a buffalo or a horse. (**good**)

Exercise 8: Use the adjective in brackets in their correct forms of comparison to complete the sentences.

- Tea is _____ coffee. (**cheap**)
- The new harvest machine is _____ the old one. (**effective**)
- The countryside is _____ the town. (**beautiful**)
- A tractor is _____ a buffalo. (**powerful**)
- My sister is _____ me. (**tall**)
- Blue whales are _____ elephants. (**heavy**)

7. The Mekong River is _____ the Red River. (long)
8. Do you think English is _____ French in grammar? (easy)
9. My new bed is _____ my old bed. (comfortable)
10. The film about my village town is _____ the book. (interesting)

Exercise 9: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. _____ are very friendly and hospitable. (village)
2. My grandfather owns a valuable _____ of stamps. (collect)
3. Spring coming, the hills are _____ with many species of wild flowers blooming. (color)
4. Each nation tries to work hard to protect the world _____. (peaceful)
5. _____ a camel is the most exciting activity I have ever experienced. (ride)
6. Nomads usually move to get food and find lands to _____. (farmer)
7. Country children often react less quickly to technical _____ than city children. (develop)
8. You must drive _____ on the city roads or you will take high risk of getting a c. (care)
9. During my stay in the village, I was _____ with several local farmers. (friend)
10. Local people in the village often wear their _____ costumer during the festivals. (tradition)

❖ COMMUNICATION

Exercise 10: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. **Lan:** "Have you ever ridden a cart?"
Nam: " _____ "
 A. Yes, we do. B. That's a good idea. C. No, but I'd like to.
 D. Not at all.
2. **Nick:** You've made new friends?
Aly: " _____ "
 A. Yes, I did. B. Yeah- right on the first day.
 C. Yes, please. D. You're welcome.
3. **Ba:** "Why don't we take a trip to my home town?"
Nam: " _____ "
 A. Yes, we do. B. That's a good idea. C. Not at all. D. You're welcome.
4. **Nick:** "How is your stay there?"
Nam: " _____ "
 A. Yes, please. B. So exciting. C. Never mind. D. Sure
5. **Lan:** "What are you doing there?"
Nam: " _____ "
 A. Lots of things. B. Good idea. C. Ok. D. Not at all.

Exercise 11: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.

1. **a. Brian:** Me too, Ally. City life is too noisy for me.
b. Ally: And look at all the green fields! It's so peaceful.
c. Ally: It's so quiet here, Brian. I love the fresh air!
 A. a-b-c B. c-a-b C. c-b-a D. a-c-b
2. **a. Brian:** That's true. And everyone is so friendly in the village.
b. Ally: Not really. We can get fresh food from the farm here.
c. Brian: Do you ever miss the shops in the city, Ally?
 A. a-b-c B. c-a-b C. b-a-c D. c-b-a
3. **a. Brian:** Me too, Ally. It's much quieter than the city, isn't it?
b. Ally: It's so lovely here, Brian. I really enjoy the peaceful countryside.
c. Ally: It's a great place to live, especially with all the fresh food from the farms.
d. Brian: Yes, and the air feels so much cleaner here.

e. **Ally**: Definitely! And I love waking up to the sound of birds instead of traffic.

A. b-a-e-d-c

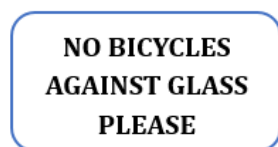
B. a-b-c-d-e

C. b-e-a-d-c

D. c-a-b-e-d

❖ READING

Exercise 12: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.



Beth, we've run out of coffee! Can you get some at the supermarket when you're coming back this afternoon? I will pay you back tomorrow.
Daisy

- What does the notice say?
 - Three people can use the elevator at the same time during a fire.
 - For your safety, use the elevator with others during a fire.
 - If there is a fire, don't use the elevator.
 - You have to use the elevator when it is on fire.
- What does the sign say?
 - Be careful because building work is happening.
 - There is careful construction.
 - Construction must be carefully done in progress.
 - You have to construct buildings with caution.
- What does the notice say?
 - Your bicycle may not be safe here.
 - You mustn't touch the glass bicycle.
 - Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres.
 - Do not leave your bicycle touching the window.
- What does the sign say?
 - You must get a license to fish here.
 - You don't need to pay attention to your fishing.
 - You are not allowed to fish here.
 - You can only catch certain types of fish.
- What does the message mean?
 - Daisy wants Kim to buy some coffee this afternoon.
 - Beth will buy coffee tomorrow when she returns home.
 - Beth will go to the supermarket tomorrow.
 - Daisy should give Beth some money to buy coffee.

Exercise 13: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

❶

Come Enjoy Life in the Countryside!

Do you want peace and fresh air? Come to (1) _____ countryside! Life here is quiet and beautiful. You can walk in green fields, (2) _____ clean air, and listen to birds sing. People are (3) _____ and always ready to help. There is no noise, no traffic — just nature and simple living. You can grow your own food and enjoy healthy meals every day. Life in the countryside is good (4) _____ your body and mind. Come and feel happy and free. The countryside is waiting for you!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. no article | B. the | C. a | D. an |
| 2. A. cut | B. harvest | C. breathe | D. unload |
| 3. A. friendliness | B. unfriendly | C. friendship | D. friendly |
| 4. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. at |

❷

🔔 Notice to All Students: Bat Trang Pottery Trip

Dear students,

We are happy to announce our upcoming trip to **Bat Trang Pottery Village!** 🍷🍷

Please be ready at the school gate (1) _____ **7:30 AM this Saturday**. Remember to bring a **hat**, **water bottle**, and **snack**. Wear comfortable clothes because you (2) _____ your own pottery!

This is a fun way to learn about Vietnamese (3) _____ and practice English with friends. Don't be late!

(4) _____ you have any questions, ask your teacher.

Thank you! Mua tài liệu: Zalo 0366994425 – Trường Thành

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. on | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 2. A. will make | B. made | C. are making | D. make |
| 3. A. culturally | B. culture | C. cultural | D. multicultural |
| 4. A. If | B. When | C. For | D. Unless |

Exercise 14: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

❶ Last summer, Long went (1) _____ a holiday for two weeks to the island of Cat Ba. He (2) _____ a hotel which had a wonderful swimming pool and beautiful views of the sea. It was in a village where the local people went fishing in the winter, and foreign visitors came in the summer. Long spent his first day on the beach, but on the second day he felt very ill. First, he was too hot, then he was too cold. He couldn't understand why he felt (3) _____ that. So he went to see the local doctor, who was a very nice man, and (4) _____ voice was so sweet.

"Summer is a time when people often feel ill," the doctor said. "It's too hot for most of us! (5) _____ this medicine, and stay out of the sun." Long took the doctor's (6) _____ and stayed in his room for the rest of his holiday. He soon felt better. "What a cheap holiday!" he thought happily.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. in |
| 2. A. lived | B. rented | C. hired | D. stayed |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. so | D. Ø |
| 4. A. spoke | B. an | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. Eat | B. Drink | C. Take | D. Have |
| 6. A. chance | B. advice | C. opportunity | D. advise |

❷ Viet Nam is famous for its countryside and traditional village life. In a Vietnamese village, people live (1) _____ to nature and are more self-sufficient. They grow their own vegetables and raise their own animals. There are also (2) _____ rice fields where farmers work hard to produce the staple food of the country.

In the village, people are more connected to their community. They often help each other (3) _____ tasks like farming, building homes, and cooking. There are also many festivals throughout the year where people come together to (4) _____ and share food.

Despite the many benefits of village life, there are also some (5) _____. Access to healthcare and education can be limited. Many young people also leave the village to find work in the city, which can lead to a decline in the population.

Overall, life in a Vietnamese village is simple and traditional, but also has its challenges. (6) _____, many people continue to cherish and preserve this way of life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. closer | B. closest | C. more close | D. as close |
| 2. A. much | B. little | C. many | D. lots |
| 3. A. on | B. at | C. by | D. with |
| 4. A. celebrate | B. train | C. surround | D. combine |
| 5. A. happiness | B. advantages | C. challenges | D. benefits |
| 6. A. Because | B. Moreover | C. Despite | D. However |

Exercise 15: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

❶ With the habit of working in teams and being helpful to one other, villagers usually earn their living from farming, raising livestock and making handicrafts. **They** live in a small community with a temple or a communal cultural house where great events, such as festivals worshipping the village god and traditional games are organized. Villagers in the Southern usually live in houses lined up along central road and built on stilts to keep above flood waters. Along the coastal lines, fishermen depend on the sea as a means of **livelihood**. In the Central of Vietnam, a place suffering lots of natural disasters all the year round, citizens tend to be more studious and hard-working than those in regions with favourable conditions. People in the central highlands and the northern mountains live by growing rice, rubber trees coffee and tea as well as hunting.

(Source: Adapted from Vietnam Travel Center)

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - The types of houses Vietnamese villagers live in.
 - The importance of communal houses in Vietnamese villages.
 - The diverse livelihoods and lifestyles of people in different regions of Vietnam.

- D. The impact of natural disasters on the people of Central Vietnam.
2. What does the word "**livelihood**" in the passage mostly mean?
- A. A way of living comfortably.
B. A means of securing necessities such as food and shelter.
C. The act of enjoying life to the fullest.
D. A group of people living in a particular area.
3. The word "**They**" in line 2 refers to _____.
A. handicrafts B. Southern Vietnamese C. great events D. villagers
4. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?
- A. People in the Southern region build houses on stilts to protect against earthquakes.
B. Villagers in Vietnam rarely work in teams.
C. People in the Central Highlands primarily earn their living through fishing.
D. People in Central Vietnam are generally more diligent due to difficult environmental conditions.
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Vietnamese culture emphasizes individual achievement over community cooperation.
B. Geographical conditions significantly influence the economic activities and characteristics of people in Vietnam.
C. All Vietnamese people live in villages and engage in farming.
D. Festivals in Vietnam are only organized in temples.

❶ Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or **drawbacks** to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, **it** is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

1. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Joys of Retirement in the Countryside B. City Life vs. Country Life: A Comparison
C. Finding a Job in Rural Areas D. The Challenges of Raising Children in the Country
2. The word "**drawbacks**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. benefits B. solutions C. disadvantages D. opportunities
3. The word "**it**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.
A. the city B. the country C. a career D. entertainment
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The countryside generally offers more peace and quiet than the city.
B. People in the country tend to be more unfriendly than those in the city.
C. It is typically safer for young children in the country due to less traffic.
D. Finding entertainment in the evening can be a challenge in the countryside.
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The decision to live in the city or the country depends on an individual's life stage and priorities.
B. Young people should avoid living in the countryside at all costs.
C. All city dwellers dream of moving to the countryside.
D. There are more job opportunities in the countryside than in the city.

Exercise 16: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

❶ People in Viet Nam's countryside come from many different ethnic groups. (1) _____, remote areas in mountainous regions, and coastline areas. Depending on native natural conditions in each region, (2) _____. With the larger land area than urban regions, (3) _____.

Nowadays, locals in the countryside are mainly elders and children. Many young people and adults study, live, and work in big cities. The majority of them decide to settle down in urban areas instead of coming back to their hometown. (4) _____ to visit their families in the countryside; therefore, you can see big cities in Viet Nam with cleaner atmosphere than usual at these times.

Mua tài liệu: Zalo 0369904425 – Trường Thành

(Adapted from <https://www.insidevietnamtravel.com>)

- A. each group has its own language, culture and lifestyle
 - B. National holidays are the time for them
 - C. They mainly live in rural areas in the lowlands
 - D. people in the countryside live a quieter and more peaceful life
- ② The country is more beautiful than a town and more pleasant to live in. Many people think so, (1) _____ though they cannot live there all the year round. Some have a cottage built in a village so that they can go there whenever they can find the time.
- English villages are not all alike, but in some ways they are not very different from one another. (2) _____, the round or square tower of which can be seen from many miles around. Surrounding the church is the church yard, where people are buried.
- The village green is a wide stretch of grass, and houses or cottages are built round it. (3) _____ have running water brought through pipes into each house. Most villages are so close to some small towns that people can go there to buy (4) _____.
- A. Almost every village has a church
 - B. Country life is now fairly comfortable and many villages
 - C. and go to the country for the summer holidays
 - D. what they can't find in the village shops

❖ WRITING

Exercise 17: Rearrange the words to make complete sentences.

1. people / In the countryside, / are/ and / life / is / more / simpler/welcoming/.
→ _____
2. In general, /is /much/ convenient/ because/ in the city / life / many living facilities / available / more/ are/
→ _____
3. busier/Like/her parents/other farmers, /are/harvest time /at
→ _____
4. said that /felt /more/ about the future / city dwellers / country folks/ The article / optimistic /than/
→ _____
5. the summer/The sun / brightly /in / than / in/ the winter / more /shines/
→ _____

Exercise 18: Complete the sentences with suitable forms of the adverbs given in the brackets.

1. Nick is a careful write than Phuc. (carefully)
→ Nick writes essays _____
2. A snail is slower than a crab. (slowly)
→ A snail moves _____
3. My father's explanation about the subject was clearer than my brother's. (clearly)
→ My father explained the subject _____
4. My cousin is a better singer than I am. (well)
→ My cousin sings _____
5. Phong is a faster swimmer than Phuc. (fast)
→ Phong swims _____

Exercise 19: Rewrite the following sentences without changing their original meanings.

1. Tim is older than Sarah.
→ Sarah _____
2. Our house is large than yours.
→ Your house _____

3. Bill is not as tall as David.

→ Bill _____

4. Jack's marks are worse than mine.

→ My marks _____

5. This book is the same price as that one.

→ That book is _____

6. Your bike is slower than mine.

→ My bike is _____

7. My house is bigger than your house.

→ Your house _____

8. The black car is cheaper than the red car.

→ The red car _____

9. This film is more interesting than that one.

→ That film _____

10. My kitchen is smaller than yours.

→ Your kitchen _____

11. My mother cannot cook as well as me.

→ I can _____

12. She has a house which is not as modern as my house.

→ My house _____

13. The movie was boring. I had been thought it was interesting.

→ The movie _____

14. He cannot play tennis as well as Jack.

→ Jack can _____

15. I did not spend as much money as you.

→ You spent _____

16. I didn't think this book is expensive as it is.

→ This book _____

17. A city has more interesting activities than the countryside.

→ The countryside _____

18. A motorbike goes faster than a bike.

→ A bike _____

19. Life in the city is busier than life in the countryside.

→ Life in the countryside is _____

20. His uncle works less responsibly than Mr. Nam.

→ Mr. Nam _____

21. We fancy doing the housework.

→ We _____

22. Jane makes crafts better than her sister.

→ Jane's sister _____

Exercise 20: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

1.

Dear Sarah,

a. We can go to the beach, eat fresh seafood, and explore the mangrove forest.

b. Please let me know if you can come. I'm excited to show you around!

c. I'd love to invite you to visit my hometown, Can Gio, next month.

d. It's a great place to relax for a weekend. I think you'll really enjoy it!

e. It's a beautiful place by the sea, not far from the city.

Your friend,

Thanh

A. c-e-a-d-b

B. e-c-a-b-d

C. a-d-e-c-b

D. d-e-a-c-b

2.

a. While there might be fewer entertainment options, the benefits of peace, fresh air, and community make country living very appealing.

- b. The air is fresh, and you can enjoy the quietness of nature without the constant noise of traffic and large crowds.
 c. Life in the countryside offers a truly peaceful and healthy way of living, which I believe is much better than city life.
 d. People in the countryside often live closer to their neighbors, creating a strong sense of community and support.
 e. Moreover, fresh food from local farms is readily available, contributing to a healthier lifestyle.
- A. d-e-a-c-b B. b-d-e-a-c C. c-b-d-e-a D. e-a-c-b-d

Exercise 21: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

①

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order to form a logical paragraph about the downsides of country living, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Living in the countryside offers many wonderful things like fresh air and quiet mornings. However, it also has some disadvantages that can make life a bit more challenging. _____.

- a. Also, getting around can be difficult as public transport options are usually limited.
 b. One major issue is the lack of convenience, with fewer shops and restaurants nearby.
 c. Finding work can also be a problem due to fewer job opportunities compared to the city.
- A. b - a - c B. c - b - a C. b - c - a D. a - c - b

Choose the sentence that can end the text most appropriately.

- A. These challenges are often outweighed by the peaceful environment and natural beauty.
 B. Despite these inconveniences, I still prefer the calm and natural beauty of the countryside.
 C. The friendly people in the countryside often help mitigate these issues.
 D. Therefore, many people choose to move to the city for better opportunities.

②

(1) _____, it is far more appealing than the hustle and bustle of a big city. (2) _____ The peacefulness and friendly community truly make it a wonderful place to live.

Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.

- A. Living in the countryside offers a remarkably calm and enjoyable experience.
 B. There are some drawbacks to living in the countryside, such as fewer shops.
 C. City life is often characterized by noise and a lack of fresh air.
 D. The author enjoys spending time in nature and seeing green fields.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

- a. Additionally, the people are often friendly and willing to help.
 b. Waking up to fresh air and quiet mornings, away from city noise, brings a sense of calm.
 c. Being surrounded by nature, hearing birds, and seeing green landscapes daily contributes to this peaceful feeling.
- A. c-b-a B. a-c-b C. b-c-a D. b-a-c

❖ LISTENING

Exercise 22: Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:

- Where is Nguyen now?
 A. countryside B. large village C. Ha noi D. small village
- When was he able to make new friends?
 A. on his 4th day B. on his 3rd day C. on his 2nd day D. on his 1st day
- What is Nguyen's kite like?
 A. small B. big C. large and colorful D. short
- Does Nick want to be there with Nguyen?
 A. Yes, he did B. Yes, he does C. No, he doesn't D. No, he don't

Exercise 23: Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.

Statements	True/False
1. Nguyen think country life could be so interesting.	

2. Nguyen never joins the boys in herding the buffaloes.	
3. Nick would like to visit the countryside at harvest time.	
4. Rice is transported home on trucks.	

--- THE END ---

Compiled by Tran Truong Thanh - Zalo 0369904425