

UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
anthem	n	/'ænthəm/	Quốc ca
Ex: The Vietnamese anthem was played at the opening and closing ceremonies. (<i>Quốc ca Việt Nam đã được vang lên trong lễ khai mạc và bế mạc.</i>)			
character	n	/'kærəktə(r)/	nhân vật
Ex: The main character in the film is a Hollywood star. (<i>Nhân vật chính trong phim là một ngôi sao Hollywood.</i>)			
compose	v	/kəm'pəʊz/	soạn, sáng tác, biên soạn
Ex: She began to compose at an early age. (<i>Cô ấy bắt đầu sáng tác từ khi còn nhỏ.</i>)			
composer	n	/kəm'pəʊzə(r)/	nhạc sỹ, nhà soạn nhạc
Ex: The composer expresses his sorrow in his music. (<i>Nhạc sĩ thể hiện nỗi buồn của mình trong bản nhạc của anh ấy.</i>)			
concert	n	/'kɒnsət/	buổi hòa nhạc
Ex: Tickets for this concert have been over-subscribed. (<i>Vé cho buổi hòa nhạc này đã được đăng ký vượt mức giới hạn.</i>)			
control	v	/kən'trəʊl/	điều khiển, kiểm soát
Ex: You must learn to control your temper. (<i>Bạn phải học cách kiểm soát tính khí nóng nảy của mình.</i>)			
country music	n	/'kʌntri mju:zɪk/	nhạc đồng quê
Ex: My father enjoys listening country music . (<i>Bố của tôi thích nghe nhạc đồng quê.</i>)			
exhibition	n	/'eksɪ'bɪʃn/	buổi triển lãm
Ex: Have you seen the Picasso exhibition ? (<i>Bạn đã xem triển lãm Picasso chưa?</i>)			
folk music	n	/'fəʊk mju:zɪk/	nhạc dân gian, nhạc truyền

			thống
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Ex: I'm really into folk music . (Tôi thực sự thích âm nhạc dân gian.)			
gallery	n	/'gæləri/	phòng trưng bày tranh
Ex: Her pictures are disposed around the gallery . (Những bức tranh của cô ấy được bày biện xung quanh phòng trưng bày tranh.)			
musical instrument	n	/,mju:zɪkl 'ɪnstɾəmənt/	nhạc cụ
Ex: You should learn to play a musical instrument . (Bạn nên học chơi một loại nhạc cụ.)			
originate	v	/ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt/	bắt nguồn từ, xuất phát từ
Ex: A lot of medicines originate from tropical plants. (Rất nhiều loại thuốc có nguồn gốc từ thực vật nhiệt đới.)			
perform	v	/pə'fɔ:m/	biểu diễn, trình diễn
Ex: I'm looking forward to seeing you perform . (Tôi rất mong được xem bạn biểu diễn.)			
photography	n	/fə'tɒgrəfi/	nhiếp ảnh
Ex: Her hobbies include hiking and photography . (Sở thích của cô bao gồm đi bộ đường dài và nhiếp ảnh.)			
portrait	n	'pɔ:treɪt/	chân dung
Ex: He had his portrait painted in uniform. (Anh ấy đã vẽ chân dung của mình trong bộ đồng phục.)			
prefer	v	/prɪ'fɜ:(r)/	thích hơn
Ex: I much prefer jazz to rock music. (Tôi thích nhạc jazz hơn nhạc rock.)			
puppet	n	/'pʌpɪt/	con rối
Ex: We took the children to a puppet show. (Chúng tôi đưa bọn trẻ đến xem một buổi biểu diễn múa rối.)			
sculpture	n	/'skʌlptʃə(r)/	điêu khắc, tác phẩm điêu khắc
Ex. Sculpture is a tangible art form. (Điêu khắc là một loại hình nghệ thuật hữu hình.)			
water puppetry	n	/'wɔ:tə(r) 'pʌpɪtri/	múa rối nước
Ex: Water Puppetry originated from the Red River Delta of Viet Nam in the tenth century. (Múa rối			

nước có nguồn gốc từ đồng bằng sông Hồng Việt Nam từ thế kỷ thứ X.)

*** Some common musical instruments (Tên một số loại nhạc cụ phổ biến)**

Piano	n	/pi'ænəʊ/	dương cầm
Saxophone	n	/'sæksəfəʊn/	kèn sắc-xô-phôn
Trombone	n	/trɒm'bəʊn/	kèn trôm-bôn
Trumpet	n	'trʌmpɪt/	kèn trum-pet
Violin	n	/,vaɪə'lɪn/	vĩ cầm
Drum	n	/drʌm/	trống
Guitar	n	/gɪ'tɑ:(r)/	đàn ghi ta
Gong	n	/gɒŋ/	cồng, chiêng
Flute	n	/flu:t/	sáo
Organ	n	/'ɔ:gən/	đàn organ
Harmonica	n	/'hɑ:mənɪkə/	kèn ác-mô-cica
Harp	n	/'hɑ:p/	đàn hạc

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
character (n)	nhân vật	characteristic (adj)	characteristically (adv)
		characterful (adj)	characterize (v)
		characterless (adj)	
control (v)	kiểm soát, điều khiển	controllable (adj)	controlled (adj)
exhibition (n)	cuộc triển lãm	exhibitionist (n)	exhibitionism (n)
originate (v)	bắt nguồn, xuất phát từ	origination (n)	original (adj)
		originator (n)	originally (adv)
perform (v)	biểu diễn, trình diễn	performance (n)	performer (n)
photography (n)	nhiếp ảnh	photographic (adj)	photographically (adv)
		photograph (n, v)	photographer (n)
puppet (n)	con rối	puppeteer (n)	puppetry (n)

III. GRAMMAR

* COMPARISONS (CẤU TRÚC SO SÁNH)

1. So sánh giống nhau: (NOT) AS ... AS, THE SAME AS, LIKE

✓ as ... as: bằng

S + be/V + as + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... có tính chất gì đó tương đương nhau

E.g

- She is as tall as me.

(Cô ấy cao bằng tôi)

- He is as intelligent as his brother.

(Anh ấy thông minh như anh trai anh ấy)

✓ **not as ... as/ not so ... as: không bằng**

S + be/V + not as/so + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

E.g

- She isn't as tall as me.

(Cô ấy không cao bằng tôi.)

- She isn't as careful as her sister.

(Cô ấy không cẩn thận bằng chị gái của cô ấy.)

- Lan doesn't work so hard as me.

(Lan không làm việc chăm chỉ bằng tôi.)

- My mother is not so strong as my father.

(Mẹ tôi không khỏe mạnh bằng bố tôi.)

✓ **the same... as: giống với**

S + V + the same + N + as + O

- Được dùng nói về 2 vật, việc giống hệt nhau.

E.g

- She is the same height as me.

(Cô ấy có chiều cao như tôi.)

- My son is the same age as yours.

(Con trai tôi cùng tuổi với con cậu.)

✓ **like: giống với**

S + V + like + N/O

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người hoặc vật hao hao giống nhau.

E.g

- She looks like her mother.

(Cô ấy trông giống với mẹ của cô ấy.)

- Like my mother, I'm good at cooking.

(Giống với mẹ của tôi, tôi nấu ăn rất ngon.)

✓ So sánh khác nhau: DIFFERENT FROM

S₁ + to be + different from + S₂

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... khác nhau ở một mặt nào đó.

E.g

- Schools in a big city are different from schools in the countryside.

(Các trường học ở thành phố lớn khác với các trường học ở nông thôn.)

- His house is different from mine.

(Ngôi nhà của anh ấy khác ngôi nhà của tôi.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

1. Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/ và âm /ʒ/

* Âm /ʃ/

/ʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng **không rung**. Âm này được sử dụng như khi bạn bảo người khác yên lặng (Sh!)

E.g. show, sugar, push, ...



* Âm /ʒ/

/ʒ/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Cách đọc âm này như âm /ʃ/ tuy nhiên ta đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng **rung**.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

* Âm /ʃ/

✗ "c" được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
spe <u>ci</u> al	adj	/'speʃl/	đặc biệt

ancient	adj	/'eɪnfənt/	cổ xưa
ocean	n	/'əʊʃn/	đại dương

× "s" phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
en <u>s</u> ure	v	/ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/	đảm bảo
in <u>s</u> ure	v	/ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/	bảo hiểm
press <u>s</u> ure	n	/'preʃə(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
in <u>s</u> urance	n	/ɪn'ʃʊərəns/	sự bảo hiểm

× "t" phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
na <u>t</u> ion	n	/'neɪʃn/	quốc gia
int <u>t</u> ention	n	/ɪn'tenʃn/	ý định
ambit <u>t</u> ious	adj	/æm'bitʃəs/	tham vọng
pot <u>t</u> ential	adj	/pə'tenʃl/	tiềm năng

× Lưu ý: "x" có thể được phát âm là /kʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
an <u>x</u> ious	adj	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu
lux <u>x</u> ury	n	/'lʌkʃəri/	sự sang trọng

× "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
ma <u>ch</u> ine	n	/mə'ʃi:n/	máy móc
<u>ch</u> emise	n	/ʃə'mi:z/	áo lót
<u>ch</u> assis	n	/'ʃæsi/	khung, gầm xe
<u>ch</u> agrin	n	/'ʃægrɪn/	chán nản, thất vọng

× "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>sh</u> ake	v	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
<u>sh</u> all	v	/ʃəl/	sẽ, phải
<u>sh</u> arp	adj	/ʃɑ:p/	nhọn, sắc
<u>sh</u> ear	v	/ʃɪə(r)/	xén, tỉa

* Âm /z/

x "g" được phát âm là /z/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
massage	n	/'mæsa:z/	xoa bóp
mirage	n	/'mɪrɑ:z/	ảo vọng

x "s" được phát âm là /z/ khi đi sau nó là nguyên âm và đứng trước u, ia, io

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
u <u>s</u> ual	adj	/'ju:zʊəl/	thông thường
plea <u>s</u> ure	n	/'pleɪzə(r)/	thú vui
mea <u>s</u> ure	n	/'meɪzə(r)/	đo lường, thước đo
era <u>s</u> ure	n	/'reɪzə(r)/	sự xóa bỏ
divi <u>s</u> ion	n	/dɪ'vɪʒn/	sự phân chia
conclu <u>s</u> ion	n	/kən'klu:ʒn/	sự tóm lại, tổng kết
ero <u>s</u> ion	n	/'rəʊʒn/	sự xói mòn
explos <u>i</u> on	n	/ɪk'splɒʒn/	tiếng nổ, sự nổ

x "t" được phát âm là /z/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
equa <u>t</u> ion	n	/'kweɪʒn/	phương trình

V. PRACTICE

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

1. A. colletion B. tradition C. exhibition D. question
2. A. version B. pleasure C. usual D. design
3. A. closure B. sure C. pleasure D. leisure
4. A. ocean B. concert C. musician D. official
5. A. so B. expensive C. saxophone D. music
6. A. treasure B. closure C. exposure D. ensure
7. A. happy B. hard C. similarity D. talent
8. A. chorus B. brochure C. machine D. chef
9. A. treasure B. vision C. discussion D. decision
10. A. exhibition B. action C. question D. tradition

Exercise 2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. gallery B. musician C. recently D. excellent
2. A. fantastic B. museum C. colourful D. melodic
3. A. necessity B. definitely C. traditional D. curriculum
4. A. perform B. painting C. concert D. cello
5. A. national B. festival C. saxophone D. violin
6. A. industry B. tornado C. natural D. injury
7. A. geography B. electronic C. scientific D. preparation
8. A. patient B. humour C. deny D. friendly
9. A. worried B. reserved C. polite D. arrive
10. A. mathematics B. economics C. politics D. automatics

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

comedian	pianist	actress	drum	composer
singer	musician	poet	clown	artist

1. They danced to the beat of the _____.
2. *Truyen Kieu* is written by the great _____ Nguyen Du.
3. Celine Dion is a Canadian _____. She sang the song *My heart will go on*.
4. Mozart was an Austrian classical _____. He wrote over 600 pieces of music.
5. Every joke the _____ made was greeted with gales of laughter.
6. Vietnamese _____ Dang Thai Son studied piano in Moscow.
7. The _____ is playing some sad tune on his saxophone.
8. This young _____ is currently exhibiting his work at the gallery.
9. American _____ Selena Gomez starred in the film *Another Cinderella Story*.
10. The _____ wears funny clothes, has a painted face, and makes people laugh by performing tricks.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

play	dance	exhibit	sing	draw
perform	take	paint	act	compose

1. Who was she _____ with at the party last night?
2. Mozart _____ his first piece of music when he was five years old.

3. She usually _____ in water colour.
4. We all _____ 'Happy Birthday' to her.
5. Most pupils learn _____ a musical instrument.
6. We _____ many of his works at our gallery so far.
7. Rosie _____ an elephant and coloured it in.
8. My brother enjoys _____ photos of the nature and landscape.
9. The band _____ live at the Central Park tomorrow.
10. Ellis Pike was chosen _____ the part of the lawyer in the film.

Exercise 5. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.

exhibition	popular	instruments	singer	theatre
classic	pleasure	dancer	language	artists

1. Kiri Te Kanawa is a famous _____ from New Zealand.
2. William Shakespeare was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English _____.
3. Picasso was one of the greatest and most influential _____ of the 20th century.
4. I'd far rather go to the _____ than watch a video.
5. My brother can play a variety of _____.
6. Last week I came to see a/an _____ of the farmer's lives.
7. Piano is more _____ than viola.
8. Titanic is a _____ movie by James Cameron.
9. It is _____ his to become a musician.
10. He's a _____ in the Royal Ballet.

Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ in this film are very famous. (character)
2. The government is trying to _____ spending. (control)
3. The photographs will be on _____ until the end of the month. (exhibit)
4. The gardens have recently been restored to their _____ glory. (originate)
5. This was a very impressive _____ by the young player. (perform)
6. She's a professional _____. (photograph)
7. We took the children to a _____ show. (puppetry)
8. "What's your _____ colour?" - "Green." (favour)
9. He is a famous _____. I usually hear some of his wonderful songs when I relax. (music)

10. English is one of the _____ subjects for students to learn. (compel)
11. The school was _____ very small. (originate)
12. She played the piano and sang this song _____. I couldn't stop watching her performance.
(art)
13. _____ is the art of taking and processing photographs. (photograph)
14. Avatar is probably the _____ film I've ever seen! (bad)
15. The DAN BAU is a Vietnamese traditional _____ instrument. (music)

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentence using the structure "as ... as" and start by the given words.

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller.
→ I'm not
2. My salary is high, but yours is higher.
→ My salary isn't
3. You know a bit about cars, but I know more.
→ You don't know
4. It's still cold, but it was colder yesterday.
→ It isn't
5. I still feel quite tired, but a lot more tired yesterday.
→ I don't
6. Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
→ Our neighbours haven't
7. I was a bit nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
→ I wasn't
8. I know them better than you do.
→ You don't
9. There are fewer people at this meeting than at the last one.
→ There aren't
10. I go out less than I used to.
→ I don't

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using the structure "the same ... as" and the noun in the brackets.

1. My sister has _____ me. (height)
2. Jim pursues _____ Jane. (hobby)

3. My best friend is at _____ me. (age)
4. My friends went to see _____ me. (movie)
5. This musician plays _____ me. (musical instrument)
6. Critics say that this painter has _____ that one. (style)
7. My brother is interested in _____ me. (subject)
8. This class has _____ that one. (number of students)
9. Anne bought _____ me yesterday. (dress)
10. She cut her hair _____ mine. (length)
11. My best friend likes _____ my brother. (books)
12. I bought my car at _____ hers. (price)
13. My mother likes _____ me. (TV programs)
14. He had _____ a famous actor. (appearance)
15. He puts on _____ usual. (old coat).

Exercise 9. Complete the second sentence using the word in brackets.

1. Cycling is faster than walking. (as)
→ Walking
2. This tea doesn't taste the same as the one I usually drink. (from)
→ This tea
3. Money is not as important as health. (than)
→ Health
4. His new guitar isn't different from his old one. (as)
→ His new guitar
5. Everest is higher than K2. (as)
→ K2
6. Oil painting is not the same as pencil painting. (from)
→ Oil painting
7. Yesterday's exam wasn't as short as today's. (than)
→ Today's exam
8. Your idea is different from mine. (as)
→ Your idea

Exercise 10. Rewrite each of the following sentences using "different from" or "the same as".

1. Their results and our results are different.

Their results are different from our results.

2. The price of the scarf and the price of the gloves are the same.

The price of the scarf is the same as the price of the gloves.

3. This house and your last house are different.

_____.

4. The child's height and the height of the table are the same.

_____.

5. Jane and her sister are very different.

_____.

6. This cake and that cake taste the same.

_____.

7. Food in San Francisco and food in New Orleans are different.

_____.

8. His shoes and my shoes are the same.

_____.

9. American English and British English are slightly different.

_____.

10. People say I and my mother look just the same.

_____.

Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. He is very good at drawing _____. He often draws his parents and friends.

- A. crayons B. landmarks C. galleries D. portraits

2. She can play some musical _____ such as guitar, piano and cello.

- A. instruments B. paintbrushes C. opera D. microphones

3. He _____ as a photographer. He likes photos very much.

- A. plays/drawing B. writes/taking C. works/taking D. works/drawing

4. Physical education, music and art are the subjects in the secondary _____ in Viet Nam.

- A. curriculum B. necessity C. consideration D. importance

5. Do you know the national _____ of Viet Nam? -Yes. It's Tien Quan Ca.

- A. composer B. anthem C. academic D. music

6. Some people should take notice of the main content in the discussion. They just talk about _____ things.

- A. suitable B. central C. unimportant D. necessary

7. The puppeteers are _____ the puppets by their strings.

- A. controlling B. visiting C. appearing D. enjoying

8. She's looking _____ to receiving the letter from her mother.

- A. on B. forward C. up D. for

9. Your paintings are _____ his.

- A. as beautiful so B. as beautiful as C. more beautiful as D. so beautiful than

10. Her paintbrushes are so old. Hers are yours.

- A. as not new as B. not as new like C. not as new as D. not as new than

11. His knowledge of history of art is _____ ours.

- A. the same as B. very same as C. like same as D. more same as

12. Their kind of music is _____ mine.

- A. different with B. so different to C. as different than D. different from

13. Some people think the band's rock and roll songs are very lively. They are _____ some of their gentle old songs.

- A. the same as B. different from C. not as far as D. as much as

14. I love dancing, and my sister loves it, _____.

- A. so B. too C. neither D. either

15. No one else in the class plays the guitar _____ John.

- A. as well B. as far as C. so well as D. as soon as

Exercise 12. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. She's interested (A) in photographer (B) because she wants to take (C) a lot of beautiful photos (D) of life.

2. The band would like to (A) share their interest (B) in music to (C) their fans by singing (D) good songs in their concert.
3. Water puppetry (A) is one (B) of the most unigue (C) and traditional artist (D) forms in Viet Nam.
4. She thinks (A) her younger (B) brother plays (C) the piano as good (D) as she does.
5. Some people say (A) that the melody (B) of classical (C) music isn't more (D) quick as hip-hop.
6. My hobby isn't quite different with (A) your hobby (B), so I think we can (C) become close (D) friends.
7. She doesn't (A) like going (B) to cinema, and (C) her sister doesn't, too (D).
8. I think (A) your idea is (B) quite (C) different as (D) mine.
9. Uncle Jimmy came to (A) stay with us (B) last month; it is (C) very nice (D).
10. I have travelled (A) a lot, but (B) I have never been (C) in (D) the USA.

Exercise 13. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

leaving	however	most	was	lived
made	the	in	much	wrote

One of the first novels in the history of literature (1) _____ written in England in 1719. It was Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born (2) _____ London in the family of a rich man. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After (3) _____ school, he worked in his father's shop and (4) _____ articles for newspapers. Defoe visited many countries and met many people. That helped him (5) _____ in his writings.

In 1719, when Defoe was sixty years old, he wrote the novel Robinson Crusoe which (6) _____ him famous. Defoe used in his book a true story about a sailor who (7) _____ on an island for four years. Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. People liked (8) _____ novel in England and in many other countries, Daniel Defoe wrote other books. (9) _____ his novel Robinson Crusoe was the (10) _____ famous. Defoe was not a rich man when he died in 1731.

Exercise 14. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

Have you ever seen the film *School of Rock*? It's about a rock musician who became a teacher. The film is based on a real music school which is run by Paul Green. Paul Green started the first *School of Rock* in 1998 in Philadelphia in the USA. He gave students rock music lessons after school, but he wanted to do more. Now he gives them the chance to play in rock concerts. "Some of our students have never played in front of a real audience before. We teach them how to do it." he says. He has already taught hundreds of young people to be rock performers, and now there are 30 schools of rock in different

towns in the USA.

1. How many students has Paul Green taught?

2. How many schools of rock are there in the USA?

3. When did Paul Green start his first rock school?

4. What is the film *School of Rock* about?

5. What does he teach his students to do?

Exercise 15. Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the sentence above.

1. This room is larger than the one at the end of the corridor of the art gallery.

→ The room at the end of the corridor of the art gallery is not

2. I think action films are more exciting than romance films.

→ In my opinion, romance films are not

3. Salvador Dali's paintings are different from Picasso's paintings.

→ Picasso's paintings are not

4. I am interested in comic books, and my brother is also interested in comic books.

→ I am interested in comic books, and my brother is

5. My mother doesn't like thrillers. I don't like them.

→ My mother doesn't like thrillers, and I don't

6. She takes photographs and collects coins as hobbies.

→ Her hobbies are

7. "Chèo" or "Cải lương" are considered some kinds of traditional opera in Viet Nam.

→ Viet Nam has some kinds of

8. My sister sings better than me.

→ I don't sing

9. Ballets and modern dance are quite different.

→ Ballets and modern dance are not

10. The project was shorter than we thought at first.

→ The project was not as

Exercise 16. Write complete sentences basing on the given words.

1. This/ painting/ is/ made/ traditional paper/ with/ natural colours.

2. I / see/ interesting/ portraits/ art gallery/ last week.

3. Piano/ be / much/ heavy / than /other / instruments.

4. Which/ musical/ instrument/ you / have?

5. Who/ compose/ this/ song?

6. villagers/ not be/ friendly/ they /be/ years/ ago.

7. This/film/ not/ long / film/1 /watch/yesterday.

8. Classical/ music/ not/ interesting / rock music.

9. I/ never/watch/dramas/theatre.
