

# 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>
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### 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:zi/	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

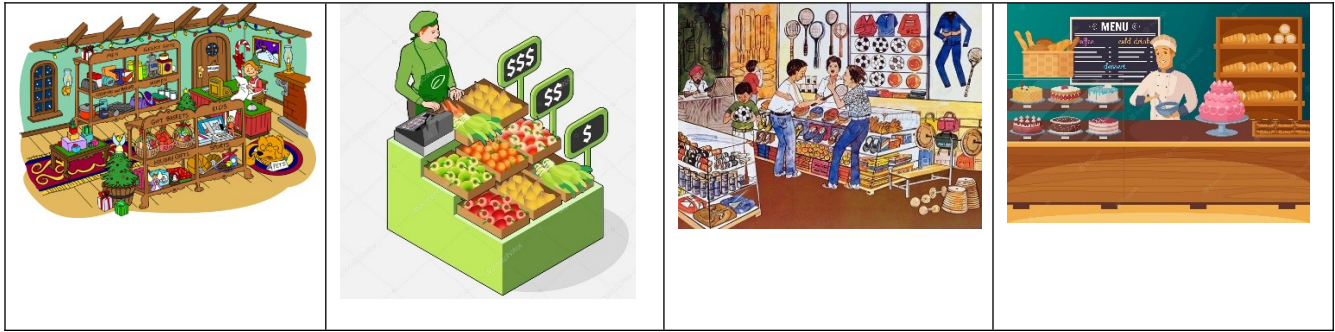
Examples	Transcription	Meaning
grief	/gri:f/	nỗi lo buồn
chief	/tʃi:f/	người đứng đầu
believe	/bɪ'li:v/	tin tưởng
belief	/bɪ'li:f/	niềm tin, lòng tin

# 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>
			
			
			
			

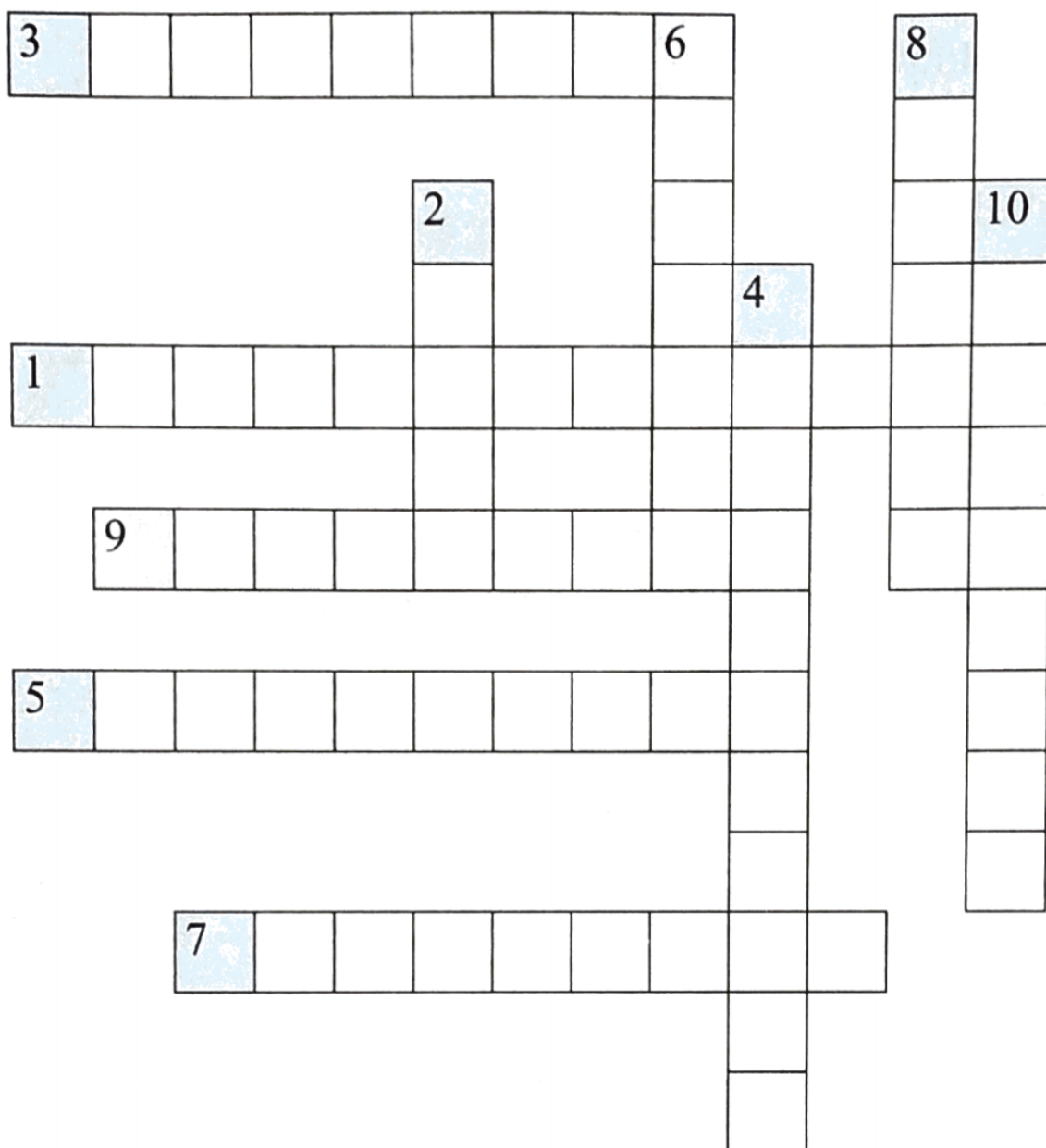


**Exercise 2. Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.**

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)

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