

UNIT 5. VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLES: THEN AND NOW

I. VOCABULARY

Stt	Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	annoyed	(adj)	/ə'noɪd/	bực mình, khó chịu
	E.g. I was a bit annoyed with him. <i>Tôi hơi khó chịu với anh ấy.</i>			
2	astonished	(adj)	/ə'stɒnɪʃt/	kinh ngạc
	E.g. The helicopter landed before our astonished eyes. <i>Chiếc trực thăng hạ cánh trước ánh mắt ngỡ ngàng của chúng tôi.</i>			
3	democratic	(adj)	/,demə'krætɪk/	thuộc dân chủ
	E.g. They have a fairly democratic form of government. <i>Họ có một hình thức chính phủ khá dân chủ.</i>			
4	dependent	(adj)	/dɪ'pendənt/	lệ thuộc vào
	E.g. You can't be dependent on your parents all your life. <i>Bạn không thể phụ thuộc vào cha mẹ suốt đời được.</i>			
5	dye	(v)	/daɪ/	nhuộm
	E.g. Some children in our class dyed their hair purple or green. <i>Một vài đứa trẻ trong lớp chúng ta nhuộm tóc tím tóc xanh.</i>			
6	extended	(adj)	/ɪk'stendɪd/	nhiều thế hệ, mở rộng
	E.g. He lives in an extended family. <i>Anh ấy sống trong một gia đình nhiều thế hệ.</i>			
7	extended family	(n)	/ɪk'stendɪd 'fæməli/	đại gia đình, gia đình nhiều thế hệ
	E.g. Extended family include several generations living together in the same house. <i>Gia đình nhiều thế hệ bao gồm nhiều thế hệ cùng chung sống trong một ngôi nhà.</i>			
8	family-oriented	(adj)	/'fæməli 'ɔ:rientɪd/	hướng về, coi trọng gia đình
	He is a family-oriented person. <i>Anh ấy là người coi trọng gia đình.</i>			
9	gap	(n)	/gæp/	khoảng cách
	E.g. She tries to bridge the generation gap in her extended family. <i>Cô ấy cố gắng thu</i>			

	hẹp khoảng cách thế hệ trong đại gia đình của mình.			
10	household	(n)	/'haʊshəʊld/	hộ gia đình
	E.g. Most households now own at least one car. Hầu hết các hộ gia đình hiện nay đều sở hữu ít nhất một chiếc ô tô.			
11	lifestyle	(n)	/'laɪfstɑɪl/	lối sống
	E.g. Many people are trying to adopt a healthy lifestyle these days. Gần đây nhiều người đang cố gắng áp dụng một lối sống lành mạnh.			
12	memorise	(v)	/'meməraɪz/	ghi nhớ
	E.g. Each night I tried to memorize long lists of new words. Mỗi đêm tôi cố gắng ghi nhớ danh sách dài các từ mới.			
13	monk	(n)	/'mʌŋk/	nhà sư, thầy tu
	E.g. Buddhist monk sat with folded palms. Nhà sư Phật giáo ngồi chấp tay.			
14	nuclear	(adj)	/'nju:kliə(r)/	hạt nhân, 1 gia đình 2 thế hệ
	E.g. He lives in a nuclear family. Anh sống trong một gia đình hạt nhân.			
15	nuclear family	(n)	/,nju:kliə 'fæməli/	gia đình hạt nhân
	E.g. A nuclear family composes of mother, father and children. Một gia đình hạt nhân bao gồm bố, mẹ và con cái.			
16	opportunity	(n)	/,ɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
	E.g. Don't miss this opportunity ! Đừng bỏ lỡ cơ hội này!			
17	popularity	(n)	/,pɒpjʊ'lærəti/	sự phổ biến, nổi tiếng
	E.g. He'll do anything he can to boost his popularity . Anh ấy sẽ làm bất cứ điều gì có thể để làm tăng sự nổi tiếng của mình			
18	privacy	(n)	/'prɪvəsi/	sự riêng tư
	E.g. She was longing for some peace and privacy . Cô ấy khao khát một chút bình yên và riêng tư.			
19	promise	(v, n)	/'prɒmɪs/	hứa, lời hứa
	E.g. " Promise not to tell anyone!" "Hứa không nói cho ai biết nhé!"			
20	pursue	(v)	/'pɜːsjʊː/	theo đuổi
	E.g. She wishes to pursue a medical career. Cô mong muốn theo đuổi nghề y.			
21	replace	(v)	/'rɪ'pleɪs/	thay thế

	E.g. Teachers will never be replaced by robots in the classroom. <i>Giáo viên sẽ không bao giờ bị thay thế bởi robot trong lớp học.</i>			
22	sandals	(n)	/'sændlz/	dép xăng đan
	E.g. I used to wear a pair of sandals when I was young. <i>Tôi thường đi dép xăng đan khi tôi còn nhỏ.</i>			
23	thatched house	(n)	/θætʃt haʊs/	nhà tranh mái lá
	E.g. My grandmother used to live in a thatched house . <i>Bà của tôi đã từng sống trong một ngôi nhà tranh mái lá.</i>			
24	take notes	(v)	/teɪk nəʊts/	ghi chép
	E.g. He took notes all the lesson quickly. <i>Anh ghi chép lại toàn bộ bài học một cách nhanh chóng.</i>			
25	tiled	(adj)	/taɪld/	được lợp ngói, lát gạch
	E.g. The kitchen has a tiled floor. <i>Nhà bếp có sàn được lát gạch.</i>			
26	tram	(n)	/træm/	tàu điện
	E.g. There is easy access to the centre of the city by tram . <i>Thật dễ dàng để đi vào trung tâm thành phố bằng tàu điện.</i>			
27	trend	(n)	/trend/	xu hướng
	E.g. The article discusses current trends in foreign language teaching. <i>Bài viết đề cập đến xu hướng dạy học ngoại ngữ hiện nay.</i>			
28	western	(adj)	/'westən/	thuộc phương Tây
	E.g. Mexico had the support of the big western governments. <i>Mexico nhận được sự ủng hộ của các chính phủ lớn ở phương Tây.</i>			

II. WORD FORMATION

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
annoyed (adj)	annoy (v)	/ə'noʊ/	làm tức giận, bực tức
bực mình,	annoyance(n)	/ə'noɪəns	sự quấy rầy, sự làm phiền
khó chịu	annoying (adj)	/ə'noɪɪŋ/	làm trái ý, làm bực tức, khó chịu

astonished (adj) kinh ngạc, ngạc nhiên	astonish (v)	/ə'stɒnɪʃ	làm kinh ngạc, làm ngạc nhiên
	astonishing (adj)	/ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ	làm ngạc nhiên, kinh ngạc, lạ lùng
	astonishment (n)	/ə'stɒnɪʃmənt/	sự ngạc nhiên, sự kinh ngạc
democratic (adj) thuộc dân chủ	democrat (n)	/'deməkræt/	người theo chế độ dân chủ
	democracy (n)	/di'mɒkrəsi/	nền dân chủ
dependent (adj) lệ thuộc vào	dependence (n)	/di'pendəns/	sự phụ thuộc
	dependable (adj)	/di'pendəbl/	có thể phụ thuộc
	depend (v)	/di'pend/	phụ thuộc
extended (adj) nhiều thế hệ,	extend (v)	/ɪk'stend/	mở rộng
	extension (n)	/ɪk'stenʃn/	sự mở rộng
	extendable (adj)	/ɪk'stendəbl/	có thể mở rộng
replace (v) thay thế	replacement (n)	/rɪ'pleɪsmənt/	sự thay thế
	replaceable (adj)	/rɪ'pleɪsəbl/	có thể thay thế được

III. GRAMMAR

1. VERBS + TO INFINITIVE - Các động từ theo sau bởi “To Verb”

Trong Tiếng Anh có một số động từ theo sau bởi “To + Verb infinitive”

Dưới đây là một số động từ thông dụng + to infinitive mà các em cần nhớ.

Động từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
agree	đồng ý	She agrees to buy this house. <i>Cô ấy đồng ý mua căn nhà này.</i>
appear	xuất hiện	You appear to bring good luck for me. <i>Cậu xuất hiện mang vận may tới cho tôi.</i>
afford	nỗ lực	I afford to get a scholarship. <i>Tôi nỗ lực để giành được học bổng.</i>
beg	xin phép cầu xin	I beg to inform you. <i>Tôi xin phép thông báo tới anh.</i>
claim	đòi hỏi	He claims to have a new car. <i>Anh ta đòi phải có một chiếc xe mới.</i>

demand	yêu cầu	The manager demands to have my report. <i>Quản lý yêu cầu phải có được bản báo cáo của tôi.</i>
expect	mong chờ	I expect to pass the exam. <i>Tôi mong vượt qua bài kiểm tra.</i>
fail	thất bại	She failed to cook a meal. <i>Cô ấy thất bại khi nấu ăn.</i>
hesitate	ngại ngần	Don't hesitate to contact me. <i>Đừng ngại liên hệ với tôi.</i>
hope	mong chờ, hy vọng	I hope to see you soon. <i>Hy vọng sẽ gặp lại anh sớm hơn.</i>
intend	cố ý	Sorry, I did not intend to hurt you. <i>Xin lỗi, tôi không cố ý làm anh bị thương.</i>
decide	quyết định	They have decided to take a vacation in Nha Trang. <i>Họ đã quyết định đi nghỉ ở Nha Trang.</i>
learn	học hỏi	You must learn to work. <i>Bạn phải học cách làm việc.</i>
manage	xoay xở cố gắng	He manages to carry all the boxes alone. <i>Anh ta cố gắng để tự bê toàn bộ đồ hộp.</i>
offer	cung cấp đề nghị	He offers to take a picture for us. <i>Anh ta đề nghị chụp một tấm hình cho chúng tôi.</i>
plan	lên kế hoạch	I plan to get married at the age of 30. <i>Tôi lên kế hoạch kết hôn ở tuổi 30.</i>
prepare	chuẩn bị	I didn't prepare to take over this position. <i>Tôi vẫn chưa chuẩn bị để đảm nhiệm vị trí này.</i>
pretend	giả vờ	Let's pretend to be a ghost. <i>Thử giả làm ma xem.</i>
promise	hứa hẹn	I promise to come back. <i>Anh hứa sẽ quay lại.</i>
refuse	từ chối	Carol refused to work for Google.

		<i>Carol từ chối làm việc cho Google.</i>
seem	có vẻ như	He seems to be happy. <i>Anh ta có vẻ vui.</i>
want	muốn	I want to have a cup of coffee. <i>Tôi muốn một cốc cà phê.</i>

* **Chú ý một số động từ có dạng 'V + O + to V':**

Những động từ theo sau là tân ngữ (O) và to - infinitive:

cause (gây ra), **challenge** (thử thách), **convince** (thuyết phục), **dare** (dám), **encourage** (khuyến khích), **forbid** (cam), **force** (ép buộc), **hire** (thuê), **instruct** (hướng dẫn), **invite** (mời), **order** (kêu gọi), **persuade** (thuyết phục), **remind** (nhắc nhở), **teach** (dạy), **tell** (bảo), **urge** (thúc ép), **warn** (cảnh báo), **ask** (đòi hỏi) ...

E.g. My grandmother **encouraged me to take** part in this singing contest.

(Bà tôi khuyến khích tôi tham gia vào cuộc thi hát.)

Lan asked her friends to stop **that joke**.

(Lan yêu cầu bạn cô ấy dừng trò đùa đó lại.)

* Trong cấu trúc đặc biệt:

- **Tốn thời gian làm gì:** *It takes + someone + (thời gian) + to V*

E.g. It takes me three hours to fix my computer.

(Tôi mất 3 tiếng đồng hồ để sửa xong máy tính)

- **Khuyên ai đó làm gì:** *Advise somebody to do something*

E.g. She advised me not to buy that book.

(Cô ấy khuyên tôi không nên mua cuốn sách đó.)

2. VERBS + V-ING - Các động từ theo sau bởi V-ing

Trong tiếng Anh cũng có một số động từ theo sau bởi **V-ing**.

Dưới đây là **một số động từ thông dụng + V-ing** mà các em cần nhớ.

Động từ	Ý nghĩa	Ví dụ
admit	thú nhận	He admitted taking the money. <i>Anh ta thừa nhận đã lấy tiền.</i>
avoid	tránh	You should avoid over-eating . <i>Bạn nên tránh ăn quá nhiều.</i>
appreciate	tán thành	I don't appreciate cheating on exams. <i>Tôi không tán thành việc</i>

		<i>gian lận trong thi cử.</i>
delay	hoãn lại	He delayed telling her the news, waiting for the right moment. <i>Anh ta trì hoãn việc báo tin cho cô ấy, chờ đợi thời điểm thích hợp.</i>
deny	từ chối	He denies knowing anything about the accident. <i>Anh ta phủ nhận việc biết bất cứ điều gì về vụ tai nạn.</i>
detest	ghét	He detests writing letters. <i>Anh ta rất ghét viết thư.</i>
dislike	không thích	I dislike talking about other people's private matters. <i>Tôi không thích nói về chuyện riêng tư của người khác.</i>
enjoy	thích thú	She enjoys playing tennis after work. <i>Cô ấy thích chơi tennis sau giờ làm việc.</i>
fancy	dam mê	Do you fancy eating ice-cream? <i>Cậu có thích ăn kem không?</i>
finish	hoàn thành	He finished checking this book in 2 days. <i>Anh ta đã hoàn thành việc kiểm tra cuốn sách này trong 2 ngày.</i>
like/ love	thích/ yêu	I love hanging out with friends at weekend. <i>Tôi thích đi chơi với bạn bè vào cuối tuần.</i>
imagine	tưởng tượng	She imagined earning that much money. <i>Cô tưởng tượng có thể kiếm được số tiền lớn đó.</i>
keep	giữ, tiếp	I'm very sorry to keep you waiting. <i>Tôi rất xin lỗi vì để bạn phải chờ đợi.</i>
mind	phiền	Do you mind opening the door? <i>Cậu có phiền mở giúp tôi cái cửa được không?</i>
postpone	hoãn lại	He postponed calling her. <i>Anh ta hoãn lại việc gọi điện cho cô ấy.</i>
practice	thực hành	You should practice speaking English every day. <i>Bạn nên luyện nói tiếng Anh mỗi ngày.</i>
quit	từ bỏ	You don't know me, so quit trying to act like you do. <i>Bạn không biết tôi nên đừng cố hành động giống như thể bạn biết tôi vậy.</i>
suggest	gợi ý	She suggested going to Nha Trang by car. <i>Cô ấy gợi ý đi Nha</i>

Trang bằng ô tô.

3. MỘT SỐ ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI V-ING/ TO +VERB NGHĨA THAY Đ

Verb	+ doing sth	+ to do sth
remember	- Nhớ đã làm việc gì rồi. E.g. I remember closing the door. <i>Tôi nhớ đã đóng cửa rồi.</i>	- Nhớ phải làm việc gì (chưa làm nhớ phải làm) E.g. Remember to close the door after class. <i>Nhớ đóng cửa sau giờ học nhé.</i>
stop	- Dừng hẳn việc đang làm E.g. I stopped smoking 2 months ago. <i>Tôi bỏ hút thuốc 2 tháng trước.</i>	- Dừng lại để làm gì E.g. I'm working in the garden and I stop to smoke. <i>Tôi đang làm việc trong vườn và tôi dừng lại để hút thuốc.</i>
try	- Thử làm việc gì xem kết quả ra sao. E.g. This machine doesn't work. We try pressing the red button. <i>Chiếc máy này không hoạt động. Chúng tôi thử ấn nút đỏ này xem sao.</i>	- Cố gắng làm gì E.g. We try to work harder. <i>Tôi cố gắng làm việc chăm chỉ hơn.</i>
regret	- Việc đã làm và bây giờ thấy hối hận. E.g. I regretted being late last week. <i>Tôi hối hận vì tuần trước đến muộn</i>	- Lấy làm tiếc phải nói, phải làm điều gì. E.g. I regret to tell you the bad news. <i>Tôi rất tiếc vì phải thông báo với cậu một tin buồn.</i>
forget	- Quên là đã làm gì rồi. E.g. I forgot sending her my address. <i>Tôi quên mất là đã gửi địa chỉ cho cô ta rồi.</i>	- Quên phải làm gì. E.g. I forgot to send her my address, so she didn't know where to go. <i>Tôi quên gửi địa chỉ của mình cho cô ấy nên cô ấy ko biết phải đi đâu.</i>
mean	- Mang ý nghĩa.	- Dự định.

	E.g. Getting bad marks means having to learn more. <i>Bị điểm thấp có nghĩa rằng con phải học chăm hơn.</i>	E.g. He means to join the army. <i>Anh ấy có ý định nhập ngũ.</i>
used to	- Quen với cái gì. E.g. I'm used to getting up early. <i>Tôi quen dậy sớm rồi.</i>	- Từng làm việc gì trong quá khứ mà giờ không làm nữa. E.g. I used to get up early. <i>Tôi đã từng dậy sớm. (Nhưng giờ thì không.)</i>

IV. PRONUNCIATION

SOUND /f/ and /fr/

1. SOUND /f/

1.1. Cách phát âm /f/

- Âm /f/ là sự kết hợp giữa âm /f/ và âm /l/. Để phát âm âm “f” trong tiếng Anh, ta làm theo các bước sau.

- Bắt đầu bằng việc phát âm tiếng “f”, tiếp đó, di chuyển đến âm “l” bằng cách đặt đầu lưỡi gần phía trên của miệng và chạm lưỡi vào phía sau của răng trên và phát âm /fl/

Các em tập phát âm các ví dụ sau:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Ý nghĩa
flee	v	/fli:/	chạy trốn, bỏ chạy
flu	n	/flu:/	cúm
flute	n	/flu:t/	ống sáo
flight	n	/flaɪt/	chuyến bay
flower	n	/'flaʊə(r)	hoa
overflow	v	/,əʊvə'fləʊ/	làm tràn ngập
flame	n	/fleɪm/	ngọn lửa
flea	n	/fli:/	con bọ chét

1.2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /l/

Các từ có chứa “f” sẽ được phát âm là /fl/

2. SOUND /fr/

2.1. Cách phát âm /fr/

- Âm /fr/ là sự kết hợp của âm /f/ và âm /r/.

- Để phát âm âm /fr/ trong tiếng Anh ta bắt đầu với âm “f”, mở miệng và đặt môi dưới răng trên, thổi ra âm “f”, tiếp theo, di chuyển ngay đến âm “r” bằng cách cuộn lưỡi lên phía trên của miệng, không tiếp xúc với răng hoặc phần lưỡi. Phát ra âm /fr/.

Các em luyện phát âm các ví dụ sau:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Ý nghĩa
fruit	n	/fru:t/	trái cây
frame	n	/freim/	hệ thống, cấu trúc
free	adj	/fri:/	tự do
fresh	adj	/frefʃ/	tươi mới
frog	n	/frɒg/	con ếch
fright	n	/frait/	sự hoảng sợ
France	n	/fra:ns/	nước Pháp
freedom	n	/'fri:dəm/	sự tự do

2.2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết âm /w/

Các từ có chứa “fr” sẽ được phát âm là /fr/

IV. PRATICE

Exercise 1: Look at the photos and write down the correct words starting with /fl/ or /fr/.

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____

		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
		
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
		
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____

Exercise 2: Underline the words with /fl/ and double underline the words with /fr/.

- The flowers in the vase fill the room with fragrance.
- He frowned when he saw the broken frame of his bicycle.
- Nga often misses school because she gets the flu frequently.
- Can you check the fridge to see if we have any fresh eggs left?
- The flight was delayed due to technical issues, which made passengers frustrated.
- For dinner, we had a delicious meal of fried chicken with a side of fresh fruit salad.
- During the flood, we had to rely on our flashlight to find our way around the house.
- My parents removed the old carpet from the floor and replaced it with hardwood.

9. The chef prepares the breaded chicken by coating it in flour before frying it.
10. Kim spotted a beautiful butterfly resting on a bright yellow flower.
11. I want to borrow a book from the library about French history.
12. My sister frequently practises the flute to improve her skills.
13. As I watched the flamingo, a dragonfly flew past, creating a picturesque scene.
14. Parents' behaviour often reflects their influence on their children's upbringing.
15. Last Friday, I came to my friend's house and her friendly dog greeted me with a wagging tail.

Exercise 3: Match the words / phrases with their explanations.

1. opportunity	A. take something old or broken and put something new in its place, so it can work or look better
2. freedom	B. write down important information that you hear or read
3. memorise	C. different kinds of things or a variety of things
4. replace	D. rely on someone or something
5. pursue	E. the condition or right of being able to do what you want without someone telling you otherwise
6. take notes	F. a chance or a possibility to do something or to achieve a goal
7. depend on	G. learn something carefully so you can remember it without looking at it again
8. various	H. follow or chase after something, like a goal or a dream, with a lot of effort and determination
9. family-oriented	L. longer or larger than usual
10. extended	K. caring a lot about your family and spending a lot of time with them

Your answers:

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____	10. _____

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the words you've found in exercise 3.

1. Anna is very _____. She always puts her family's needs before her own.
2. I need to _____ my old phone with a new one because it doesn't work anymore.
3. The farmers _____ rain to water their crops and help them grow.

4. My _____ family includes my grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.
5. Learning a new language gives me an _____ to communicate with people from different countries.
6. The library has _____ books on different topics, like animals, history, and adventure.
7. During meetings, it's important to _____ to remember what was discussed.
8. I want to _____ my dream of becoming a veterinarian and helping animals.
9. Jimmy uses flashcards to help him _____ important dates for the history exam.
10. My parents give me the _____ to make my own decisions, but they also offer guidance when I need it.

Exercise 5: Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. I find it easier to _____ language patterns by practising speaking with native speakers. **(memory)**
2. Loan prefers to use her _____ email for communication. **(person)**
3. In the supermarket, you can find _____ fruits such as apples, bananas, and oranges. **(vary)**
4. My sister stayed up late watching an _____ version of her favourite movie. **(extend)**
5. We are fortunate to live in a _____ nation where everyone's rights are protected. **(democracy)**
6. Elderly people may become _____ on others for assistance with daily tasks. **(depend)**
7. Our company has a _____ meeting room where important discussions take place. **(privacy)**
8. I feel happy when I have the _____ to express myself through art. **(free)**
9. The _____ between summer and winter is the temperature. Summer is hot, and winter is cold. **(differ)**
10. Playing video games is a popular form of _____ among teenagers nowadays. **(entertain)**

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

1. They encourage everyone to _____ their goals and ambitions.
A. pursue B. play C. entertain D. depend
2. Our school offers _____ extracurricular activities, including sports, music, and art.
A. private B. personal C. family-oriented D. various
3. Rose's looking forward to having her own car so she can be more _____.
A. various B. extended C. dependent D. independent
4. I find it challenging to _____ new vocabulary words.
A. promise B. replace C. memorise D. pursue
5. My teacher gave me the _____ to present my project to the class.
A. opportune B. opportunity C. opportunely D. opponent
6. During the lecture, the professor encouraged us to _____ notes to help with studying later.
A. take B. do C. receive D. join
7. My aunt is very _____. She loves spending time with her family and relatives.
A. family-oriented B. annoyed C. lazy D. careless
8. We depend _____ the Internet to access information and communicate with others.
A. at B. in C. on D. of

Exercise 7: Circle the correct verb form for each sentence.

1. The doctor suggests (**eat / eating**) more fruits and vegetables for a healthy diet.
2. Do your parents fancy (**going / went**) for a walk in the park?
3. Oliver decided (**studying / to study**) for his exam instead of going out.
4. My classmates agreed (**to going / to go**) on a trip together during the summer.
5. He avoids (**uses / using**) his phone while driving to prevent accidents.
6. Mai promises (**to return / returning**) the borrowed money by the end of the week.
7. Kelly doesn't mind (**waited / waiting**) for her friends to arrive at the party.
8. We enjoy (**playing / to playing**) board games with our family on Sundays.
9. My brother wants (**adopt / to adopt**) a puppy from the animal shelter.
10. We learn (**to bake / baking**) cookies by following a simple recipe from a cookbook.

11. They plan (**organised / to organise**) a birthday party for their friend next week.
12. They finished (**cooking / to cook**) dinner together just in time for the guests to arrive.
13. The tour guide recommends (**trying / to try**) the local cuisine when we travel.
14. Taylor hopes (**attended / to attend**) a famous university after finishing high school.
15. People tend (**to eat / eating**) more junk food when they 're stressed.

Exercise 8: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the bracket.

1. Do you mind (water) _____ the plants while I'm away on vacation?
2. We plan (watch) _____ an action film at home this weekend.
3. Tuan agreed (lend) _____ me his bicycle for the weekend.
4. My teacher suggests (practise) _____ the piano every day to improve.
5. Emily promises (study) _____ hard for her upcoming exam.
6. Nancy and Tom fancy (explore) _____ the hiking trails in the mountains.
7. We avoid (argue) _____ with each other to maintain harmony in the family.
8. She decides (write) _____ a letter to her friend who lives abroad.
9. The children finished (clean) _____ their rooms before going out.
10. My sister wants (go) _____ to the shopping mall and buy a new dress for the party next week.
11. Ben enjoys (play) _____ volleyball and (paint) _____ pictures in his free time.
12. Quang would like (learn) _____ how to play the guitar because he wants (express) _____ himself through music.

Exercise 9: Choose the underlined part A, B, C or D that needs correcting.

1. Alan agreed to joining the soccer team and play in the match next week.
 A. joining B. and C. play D. the
2. She enjoys reading in her room because it gives her private from the rest of the house.
 A. reading B. because C. private D. of
3. They recommend to visit the museum on Saturdays when it's less crowded.
 A. to visit B. on C. when D. crowded

4. We plan to went to the beach next month for a vacation, where we'll spend our days swimming in the ocean.

- A. went B. for C. spend D. swimming

5. We often have big dinners with our extend family on special occasions like birthdays and weddings.

- A. have B. extend C. on D. like

6. You should avoid to wasting water by turning off the tap while brushing your teeth.

- A. to wasting B. by C. turning D. while

7. Minh promises to is patient while teaching his little sister how to ride a bike.

- A. is B. teaching C. his D. to ride

8. We encourage children to develop their independent by letting them do tasks by themselves.

- A. encourage B. to develop C. independent D. do

9. My sister enjoys going shopping and try on different outfits at the mall.

- A. going B. try C. different D. at

10. Ngan learns to speak English by listen to English songs and repeating the lyrics.

- A. to speak B. listen C. rēpating D. th

Exercise 10: Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

In the past, teenagers led lives that were often more structured and focused on responsibilities. They enjoyed simpler forms of entertainment, such as playing outdoor games or (1) _____ (read) books. They wanted (2) _____ (learn) practical skills that would help them in their future lives, such as fanning or household chores. Many decided (3) _____ (follow) in their parents' footsteps and learn their family's trade or profession. Teenagers in the past didn't mind (4) _____ (work) hard because it was a part of their daily life, whether it was tending to crops or assisting with household tasks. They fancied (5) _____ (spend) time with friends and family.

Exercise 11: Complete the conversation with the correct words in the box

face-to-face	depended	appreciation	technology
opportunities	compare	different	pursue

Sophie: My parents often tell me about how (1) _____ life was when they were young.

Tom: Oh, really? What do they say?

Sophie: Well, they often mention how they didn't have access to all the (2) _____ we have today. No smartphones, no internet. They say they spent more time outdoors and engaged in (3) _____ interactions.

Tom: Interesting. My parents have shared stories about their experiences growing up too, but they often talk about the challenges they faced.

Sophie: What kind of challenges?

Tom: Mainly, they talk about how limited their (4) _____ were compared to now. They had to work really hard to (5) _____.

Sophie: That sounds tough. My parents have mentioned similar struggles, but they also talk about the strong sense of community they had back then.

Tom: Yeah, I've heard about that too. It seems like people (6) _____ more on their families and neighbours for support.

Sophie: Definitely. It's interesting to (7) _____ their experiences to ours and see how much things have changed.

Tom: Absolutely. It gives us a better (8) _____ for what we have now and the sacrifices they made to provide for us.

Sophie: We should remember their stories and use them to guide us in our own lives.

Exercise 12: Read the text carefully and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

Entertainment nowadays is very different from entertainment in the past. In the past, people relied on traditional forms of entertainment such as books, radio, and live performances. They would gather in theatres or at home to listen to radio dramas or watch plays. Movies were a popular form of entertainment, but people had to go to theatres to watch them. Music was mainly enjoyed through vinyl records or live performances.

However, with the advancement of technology, entertainment has become much more accessible and diverse. Nowadays, people can access a wide range of entertainment options

right from their smartphones or computers. Streaming services like Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify offer unlimited access to movies, TV shows, music, and videos. Social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok provide endless entertainment through photos, videos, and short clips. Additionally, online gaming has become a major form of entertainment, allowing people to connect and play with others from around the world.

In conclusion, entertainment nowadays is more convenient, customisable, and varied, catering to the diverse interests and preferences of people today.

No.	Statements	True	False
1.	Entertainment nowadays is the same as entertainment in the past.		
2.	Live performances were not a popular form of entertainment in the past.		
3.	People in the past watched plays on their smartphones.		
4.	Vinyl records were common for enjoying music in the past.		
5.	Technology advancement has made entertainment more accessible.		
6.	Streaming services like Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify offer a wide range of entertainment options.		
7.	Online gaming has become a major form of entertainment worldwide.		
8.	Entertainment nowadays is not as convenient as it was before.		

Exercise 13: Read the text and choose the correct options.

In the past, children's eating habits were simpler and healthier compared to today. Children mostly ate homemade meals that were prepared by their families. These meals were simple and made from fresh ingredients that were often grown in the family's garden. For example, children would eat fruits, vegetables, grains, and homemade bread. Meat was not as commonly eaten as it is now because it was expensive, so it was considered a special treat. Additionally, eating together as a family was also common, and children would sit down with their parents and siblings to enjoy meals at the dining table.

However, in recent times, children's eating habits have changed significantly. Fast food chains like McDonald's and KFC have become popular, offering quick and convenient meals that are often high in unhealthy fats and sugars. Children are drawn to these foods due to their catchy advertising and toy giveaways. Additionally, processed snacks like chips, candies, and sugary drinks have become staples in many children's diets. Families are busy now, so they might not have time to cook at home. Instead, they might order food from a restaurant or buy ready-made meals from the store. This means children are eating more unhealthy foods than before.

1. What were children's eating habits like in the past?

- A. simple and unhealthy
- B. complex and unhealthy
- C. simple and healthy
- D. complex and healthy

2. meals were common in the past.

- A. Homemade
- B. Restaurant
- C. Frozen
- D. Fast food

3. Why was meat not commonly eaten by children in the past?

- A. It was too expensive.
- B. It was unhealthy.
- C. It was not available.
- D. It was not tasty.

4. Which fast food chain is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Lotteria
- B. Pizza Hut
- C. KFC
- D. Burger King

5. Why are children drawn to fast food?

- A. because of its healthy ingredients
- B. because of its catchy advertising
- C. because it's expensive
- D. because it's not convenient

6. Why might families not have time to cook at home nowadays?

- A. because they enjoy cooking at home
- B. because they have busy schedules
- C. because they don't like homemade meals
- D. because they have a lot of free time

7. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Children's eating habits in the past were simpler and healthier.
- B. Fast food chains like McDonald's and KFC have become popular.

- C. Children in the past mostly ate processed snacks like chips and candies.
- D. Families today might not have time to cook at home.

8. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Changes in Children's Eating Habits.
- B. The Impact of Fast Food on Children.
- C. Children's Sleeping Habits in Modern Times.
- D. The Benefits of Healthy Eating Habit for Children.

Exercise 14: Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct one.

1. Sarah doesn't mind help her friends with their homework.

→ _____

2. My parents want to travelling to different countries and explore new cultures.

→ _____

3. The museum has vary exhibits showcasing different periods of history.

→ _____

4. Family-orient people enjoy family meals and gatherings as opportunities to connect and bond.

→ _____

5. I finished do my homework and now I can go outside to play.

→ _____

6. Phuong promises to waters the plants while her parents are away.

→ _____

7. In a democracy country, citizens have the right to express their opinions freely.

→ _____

8. I suggest to try out the new restaurant downtown and then going shopping.

→ _____

9. My brother avoids eating junk food and drink sugary drinks to stay healthy.

→ _____

10. Lam wants to pursuing her dream of becoming a doctor and help people.

→ _____

11. We often go notes while watching documentaries to remember interesting facts.

→ _____

12. Quang is determined to learn to coding so he can build his own website.

→ _____

13. They plan organise a charity event to raise money for a good cause.

→ _____

14. The success of the restaurant depends at the quality of the food and service.

→ _____

15. I like to write in my person journal to express my thoughts and feelings.

→ _____

Exercise 15: Write complete sentences using the words given.

1. Nam/ learn/ speak French/ by/ watch/ videos/ practise/ speak/ every day.

→ _____

2. Anna/ not/ mind/ cook/ dinner/ tonight.

→ _____

3. We/ plan/ have/ picnic/ in/ park/ if/ weather/ nice.

→ _____

4. I/ promise/ be/ careful/ while/ ride/ bike/ in/ park.

→ _____

5. you/ mind/ help/ me/ carry/ these groceries/ upstairs?

→ _____

6. Thuy/ need/ finish/ her project/ before/ deadline.

→ _____

7. My sister/ fancy/ listen/ classical music/ while/ studying.

→ _____

8. John/ agree/ attend/ concert/ his friends/ next weekend.

→ _____

Exercise 16: Rewrite the following sentences using the suggested words at the beginning.

1. Lisa's hobbies are dancing and singing along to her favourite songs.

→ Lisa enjoys

2. We should not waste water because it is a precious resource.

→ We should avoid

3. I would like to be a chef and cook delicious meals for people to enjoy.

→ I want

4. My friends recommend watching the documentary about climate change.

→ My friends suggest

5. Kevin makes a promise that he won't go to work late again.

→ Kevin promises

6. We made a plan. The plan is about organising a beach cleanup event next Saturday.

→ We planned

7. Harry is interested in studying marine biology and protecting the ocean.

→ Harry fancies

8. My uncle makes a decision to start a new business with his friends.

→ My uncle decides