

UNIT 2 | VIETNAM AND ASEAN

A. VOCABULARY (TỪ VỰNG)

Unit opener

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
1	cave	(n)	/keɪv/	hang động
2	dune	(n)	/dju:n/	đụn cát
3	mountain	(n)	/'maʊntɪn/	núi
4	valley	(n)	/'væli/	thung lũng
5	waterfall	(n)	/'wɔ:təfɔ:l/	thác nước

Lesson 1a

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
7	architecture	(n)	/'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/	công trình kiến trúc
8	flavour	(n)	/'fleɪvə/	hương vị
9	stall	(n)	/stɔ:l/	quán, quầy hàng
10	temple	(n)	'templ/	đền, miếu
11	tourist attraction	(n)	/'tʊərɪst ə 'trækʃən/	địa điểm tham quan du lịch
12	worship	(n)	/'wɜ:ʃɪp/	nơi thờ cúng, sự thờ cúng
13	cathedral	(n)	kə'θi:drəl/	nhà thờ lớn, nhà thờ chính toà
14	citadel	(n)	/'sɪtədl/	thành trì, thành quách
15	palace	(n)	/'pælɪs/	dinh, cung điện
16	pagoda	(n)	/pə'gəʊdə/	chùa
17	tomb	(n)	/tu:m/	lăng mộ, nơi chôn cất
18	tower	(n)	/'taʊə/	tháp, toà tháp

Lesson 1c

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
18	take away	(phr v)	/teɪk ə'weɪ/	mang đi, cất đi
19	take off	(phr v)	/teɪk ɒf/	cất cánh

Lesson 1d

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
22	crowded	(a)	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc
23	historical	(a)	/hɪs'tɒrɪkəl/	có liên quan đến lịch sử, có thật trong lịch sử (thường dùng để chỉ những công trình nghiên cứu, sách, tài liệu,...)
24	modern	(a)	/'mɒdən/	hiện đại
25	narrow	(a)	/'nærəʊ/	hẹp, chật hẹp
26	traditional	(n)	/trə'dɪʃənəl/	(thuộc về) truyền thống

Culture corner A

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
22	bow	(v)	/baʊ/	cúi chào, cúi mình
23	chopsticks	(pl n)	/'tʃɒpstɪks/	đũa
24	etiquette	(n)	/'etɪket/	nghi thức, phép tắc xã giao
25	handshake	(n)	/'hændʃeɪk/	cái bắt tay
26	social	(a)	/'səʊʃəl/	(thuộc) xã hội

CLIL A (PSHE)

No	Words	POS	Transcription	Meaning
22	accept	(v)	/ək'sept/	chấp nhận
23	annoyed	(a)	/ə'noɪd/	khó chịu, bực mình
24	anxious	(a)	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu, lo lắng
25	blame	(n)	/bleɪm/	khiến trách, đổ lỗi
26	confused	(a)	/kən'fju:zd/	khó hiểu, lúng túng
	disappointed	(a)	/,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	thất vọng

WORD FORMATION

- **mountain** /'maʊntɪn/ (n): núi
mountainous /'maʊntɪnəs/ (adj): nhiều núi
mountaineer /,maʊntɪ'niə/ (n): người miền núi, người leo núi
- **architecture** /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/ (n): công trình kiến trúc
architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ (n): kiến trúc sư
architectural /,ɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl/ (n): thuộc kiến trúc
- **worship** /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ (n): nơi thờ cúng, sự thờ cúng
worship /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ (v): thờ cúng, tôn thờ
worshipper /'wɜ:ʃɪpə/ (n): người thờ cúng, tín đồ
- **crowd** /kraʊd/ (n): đám đông
crowd /kraʊd/ (v): lấp đầy, xúm lại (một ai đó), tụ tập
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ (adj): đông đúc
- **historical** /hɪs'tɒrɪkəl/ (adj): có liên quan đến lịch sử, có thật trong lịch sử
(thường dùng để chỉ những công trình nghiên cứu, sách, tài liệu,...
e.g. historical studies/books/information
historic /hɪs 'tɒrɪk/ (adj): có ý nghĩa lịch sử (thường dùng để chỉ những di tích, công trình xây dựng, khoảnh khắc,...
e.g. a historic building/monument/moment
history /'hɪstəri/ (n): lịch sử
- **modern** /'mɒdən/ (adj): hiện đại
modernise /'mɒdənaɪz/ (v): hiện đại hóa
modernisation /,mɒdənaɪ'zeɪʃən/ (n): sự hiện đại hóa
- **narrow** /'nærəʊ/ (adj): hẹp, chật hẹp
narrow /'nærəʊ/ (v): thu hẹp
- **picture** /'pɪktʃə/ (n): bức tranh, bức ảnh, hình ảnh
picture /'pɪktʃə/ (v): chụp ảnh, vẽ, hình dung

picturesque /ˌpɪktʃə'resk/ (adj): đẹp như tranh, đẹp một cách cổ điển, đẹp một cách cổ kính

e.g. I can picture a very bright future for us.

- **tradition** /trə'dɪʃən/ (n): truyền thống
traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ (adj): (thuộc về) truyền thống
traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/ (adv): một cách truyền thống
- **society** /sə'saɪəti/ (n): xã hội
social /'səʊʃəl/ (adj): (thuộc) xã hội
sociable /'səʊʃəbəl/ (adj): chan hòa, thích kết bạn
 ≠ **unsociable** /ʌn'səʊʃəbəl/ (adj): khó gần, không thích kết bạn
socialise /'səʊʃəlaɪz/ (v): hòa nhập với xã hội
- **accept** /ək'sept/ (v): chấp nhận
acceptance /ək'septəns/ (n): sự chấp nhận, sự thừa nhận
acceptable /ək'septəbəl/ (adj): có thể chấp nhận được
 ≠ **unacceptable** /ˌʌnək'septəbəl/ (adj): không thể chấp nhận được
- **annoy** /ə'noɪ/ (v): quấy rầy, làm phiền
annoyed /ə'noɪd/ (adj): khó chịu, bực mình
annoying /ə'noɪɪŋ/ (adj): gây khó chịu, bực mình
annoyance /ə'noɪəns/ (n): sự quấy rầy
- **anxious** /'æŋkʃəs/ (adj): lo âu, lo lắng
- **anxiety** /æŋ'zaɪəti/ (n): mối lo âu, sự lo lắng
- **confuse** /kən'fju:z/ (v): làm cho hoang mang, lúng túng
confused /kən'fju:zd/ (adj): khó hiểu, lúng túng
confusing /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ (adj): gây khó hiểu, lúng túng
confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ (n): sự hoang mang, sự hỗn loạn
- **disappoint** /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt/ (v): làm cho ai thất vọng
disappointed /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ (adj): thất vọng
disappointing /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ (adj): gây thất vọng
disappointment /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/ (n): sự thất vọng

B. GRAMMAR

I. The past simple

1. Công thức

Động từ tobe	Động từ thường
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khẳng định: S + was/ were + • Phủ định: S + was/ were not + • Nghi vấn: Was/ Were + S? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khẳng định: S + V2/ Ved • Phủ định: S + did not + Vo • Nghi vấn: Did + S + Vo.....?

2. Cách dùng chính:

- Diễn tả một hành động **đã xảy ra và chấm dứt** tại một thời điểm nhất định trong quá khứ.
Her father died twelve years ago. (Bố cô ta mất cách đây 12 năm)
- Diễn tả một hành động diễn ra trong **suốt thời gian trong quá khứ**.

Ex: He lived in Oxford for three years, and then in 1991 he moved to London. (Anh ấy sống ở Oxford được 3 năm thì chuyển đến London vào năm 1991)

- Diễn tả một hành động theo **thói quen** trong một quãng thời gian quá khứ.

Ex: When I was young, I often went fishing in this lake. (Khi tôi còn nhỏ, tôi thường đi câu cá ở cái hồ này)

- Diễn tả những hành động **xảy ra kế tiếp nhau** trong quá khứ.

Ex: He parked a car, got out of it, closed all the windows, locked the doors and then walked into the house. (Anh ấy đậu xe, ra xe, đóng tất cả các cửa sổ, khóa cửa rồi sau đó đi bộ vào nhà)

- Diễn đạt một hành động xen vào một hành động khác đang diễn ra trong quá khứ, khi đó, hành động đang diễn ra sẽ chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, còn hành động xen vào sẽ chia thì quá khứ đơn.

Ex: While I was having dinner, Tom called me. (Trong khi tôi đang ăn tối thì Tom gọi)

3. Cách thêm đuôi “ed” trong các động từ có qui tắc.

- Động từ tận cùng đã là “e + d”: hope – hoped, arrive – arrived,...
- Động từ tận cùng là “y” (trước đó là phụ âm) thì “đổi y thành i + ed”: carry – carried,.....
- Động từ một âm tiết tận cùng là một phụ âm và trước nó là một nguyên âm ta phải **gấp đôi** phụ âm trước khi thêm ed: stop – stopped, beg – begged,...

4. Cách phát âm đuôi “ed”:

- /id/: Khi tận cùng của động từ có chứa “t, d”: want – wanted, decide – decided,...
- /t/: Khi động từ có tận cùng là: “k, p, s, gh, ch, sh, f, ce”: look – looked, stop – stopped,...
- /d/: Tận cùng là các nguyên âm và phụ âm còn lại trừ hai trường hợp trên: arrive – arrived, ...

5. dấu hiệu nhận biết

- Yesterday
- Last (/ week/ month/ year/ night/ summer/ Monday.
- Ago (2 days ago, a year ago)
- In + thời gian trong quá khứ (in 1985)
- Once upon a time: ngày xưa ngày xưa
- In the past

II. The past continuous

Câu khẳng định	Câu phủ định	Câu nghi vấn
- S + was/ were + V-ing (+ O) Ex: <i>I was thinking about him last night.</i> <i>We were just talking about it before you arrived.</i>	- S + was/ were + not + V-ing (+ O) Ex: <i>I wasn't thinking about him last night.</i> <i>We were not talking about it before you arrived.</i>	- Was/ Were + S + V-ing (+ O)? → Yes, S + was/ were. → No, S + wasn't/ weren't. - Wh + was/ were + S + V-ing (+ O)? Ex: <i>Were you thinking about him last night?</i> <i>What were you just talking about before I arrived?</i>

2. Cách dùng chính:

Thì QKTD dùng để diễn tả:

- Một hành động xảy ra (và kéo dài) vào một thời điểm hoặc một thời gian trong quá khứ.
Ex: - She was studying her lesson at 7 last night.
- What were you doing from 3pm to 6 pm yesterday?
- I was practising English at that time yesterday.
- Một hành động đang xảy ra (V-ing) ở quá khứ thì có một hành động khác xen vào (V2/ed).
Ex: - He was sleeping when I came.
- While my mother was cooking dinner, the phone rang.
- Hai hành động diễn ra song song trong cùng một lúc trong quá khứ
Ex: While I was doing my homework, my younger brother was playing video games.

III. Cleft sentences (câu chẻ)

1. Nhấn mạnh chủ từ (Subject focus)

a. It + is / was + Noun / pronoun (người) + who/that + V + O ...

Ex: My brother collected these foreign stamps.

→ It was my brother who collected these foreign stamps.

(Chính anh tôi là người đã sưu tầm những cái tem nước ngoài này)

b. It + is / was + Noun (vật) + that + V + O ...

Ex: Her absence at the party made me sad.

→ It was her absence at the party that made me sad.

(Chính sự vắng mặt của cô ấy tại buổi tiệc làm tôi buồn)

2. Nhấn mạnh túc từ (Object focus)

a. It + is / was + Noun / pronoun (người) + who(m) + S + V...

Ex: I met Daisy on the way to school.

→ It was Daisy who(m) I met on the way to school.

(Chính Daisy là người tôi đã gặp trên đường đi học)

Note: Khi nhấn mạnh túc từ ta có thể dùng who thay cho whom nhưng khi nhấn mạnh chủ từ thì không dùng whom thay cho who.

b. It + is / was + Noun (vật) + that + S + V ...

Ex: My brother bought an old motorbike from our neighbor.

→ It was an old motorbike that my brother bought from our neighbor.

(Chính cái xe máy cũ là cái anh tôi đã mua từ người hàng xóm)

3. Nhấn mạnh trạng từ (Adverbial focus)

It + is / was + Adverbial phrase + that + S + V ...

Ex: - We first met in December.

→ It was in December that we first met.

(Chính tháng mười hai là khi chúng tôi gặp nhau lần đầu tiên)

- I was born in this village.

→ It was in this village that I was born.

(Chính ngôi làng này là nơi tôi được sinh ra)

4. Câu chủ bị động (Cleft sentences in the passive)

a. It + is / was + Noun / pronoun (person) + who + be + P.P...

Ex: Fans gave that singer a lot of flowers.

→ It was that singer who was given a lot of flowers.

(Chính người ca sĩ đó được tặng rất nhiều hoa)

b. It + is / was + Noun (thing) + that + be + P.P...

Ex: People talk about this film.

→ It is this film that is talked about.

(Chính bộ phim này là cái được nói đến)

- Fans gave that singer a lot of flowers.

→ It was a lot of flowers that were given to that singer.

(Chính nhiều hoa đã được tặng cho người ca sĩ)

C. EXERCISE (BÀI TẬP)

① PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>water</u> fall | B. <u>cave</u> | C. <u>bay</u> | D. <u>flavour</u> |
| 2. A. <u>mod</u> ern | B. <u>chop</u> sticks | C. <u>so</u> cial | D. <u>histori</u> cal |
| 3. A. <u>ci</u> tadel | B. <u>archi</u> ture | C. <u>eti</u> quette | D. <u>find</u> |
| 4. A. <u>pag</u> oda | B. <u>to</u> mb | C. <u>so</u> cial | D. <u>glo</u> bal |
| 5. A. <u>to</u> wer | B. <u>poc</u> ket | C. <u>bo</u> w | D. <u>mo</u> untain |
| 6. A. <u>bo</u> dy | B. <u>ho</u> t | C. <u>po</u> nd | D. <u>wo</u> rship |
| 7. A. <u>stop</u> ped | B. <u>turn</u> ed | C. <u>stay</u> ed | D. <u>move</u> d |
| 8. A. <u>sch</u> ool | B. <u>ch</u> urch | C. <u>archi</u> ture | D. <u>che</u> mistry |
| 9. A. <u>play</u> ed | B. <u>live</u> d | C. <u>coo</u> ked | D. <u>happ</u> ened |
| 10. A. <u>watch</u> ed | B. <u>wash</u> ed | C. <u>walk</u> ed | D. <u>wait</u> ed |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. attitude | B. powerless | C. pagoda | D. difficult |
| 12. A. mountain | B. etiquette | C. modern | D. accept |
| 13. A. behaviour | B. architecture | C. traditional | D. historical |
| 14. A. temple | B. annoyed | C. narrow | D. valley |
| 15. A. confused | B. palace | C. tower | D. crowded |

② WORD FORMATION

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words.







- The library has an important collection of _____ documents. (**history**)
- In Vietnam, it is _____ for a bride to wear Ao dai on wedding day. (**tradition**)
- I tend not to _____ with my colleagues. (**society**)

4. I will confirm _____ of your order by email. (**accept**)
5. She was so _____ with her daughter for turning up late. (**annoy**)
6. To avoid _____, the twins never wore the same clothes. (**confuse**)
7. I tried my best for the exam but I were deeply _____ about the result. (**disappoint**)
8. The countryside in this region is very _____. (**picture**)
9. This city has undergone a major _____ program in recent years. (**modern**)
10. The main beach can get really _____ in summer. (**crowd**)
11. They are looking for an IT data _____ to work for a new project. (**architecture**)
12. The road traverses a wild and _____ region. (**mountain**)
13. My mother is a regular _____ at a church. (**history**)
14. I lost my wallet, so I was _____ to return home. (**anxiety**)
15. He bought this laptop on John's _____. (**recommend**)

③ FURTHER PRACTICE

UNIT OPENER

I. Write the suitable word for each picture.

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____

II. Complete the sentences with the words in exercise I.

1. They were trapped in the _____ for 19 hours.
2. The boat struck a rock outside the _____ and sank.
3. The magnificent scene of the _____ is pleasant.
4. The Andes is the longest _____ range in the world.

5. People have lived in this _____ since ancient times.
 6. There is only a low _____ formation along the beach

III. The following words end in *ed*. How do you pronounce this ending correctly?

1	climbed →	11	smiled →
2	answered →	12	stopped →
3	decided →	13	washed →
4	helped →	14	loved →
5	asked →	15	lived →
6	cleaned →	16	agreed →
7	escaped →	17	believed →
8	watched →	18	invited →
9	acted →	19	liked →
10	counted →	20	moved →

IV. Choose a word that has the final sound(-ed) different from the others.

1. A. worked	B. wanted	C. stopped	D. asked
2. A. opened	B. knocked	C. played	D. occurred
3. A. talked	B. watched	C. lived	D. stopped
4. A. covered	B. installed	C. described	D. decorated
5. A. claimed	B. warned	C. occurred	D. existed
6. A. carried	B. looked	C. managed	D. opened
7. A. pleased	B. smoked	C. stopped	D. missed
8. A. waited	B. mended	C. objected	D. faced
9. A. pleased	B. erased	C. increased	D. amused
10. A. arrived	B. believed	C. received	D. hoped
11. A. opened	B. knocked	C. played	D. occurred
12. A. rubbed	B. tugged	C. stopped	D. filled
13. A. dimmed	B. travelled	C. passed	D. stirred
14. A. tipped	B. begged	C. quarrelled	D. carried
15. A. killed	B. hurried	C. regretted	D. planned
16. A. visited	B. showed	C. wondered	D. studied
17. A. sacrificed	B. finished	C. fixed	D. seized
18. A. needed	B. booked	C. stopped	D. washed
19. A. loved	B. teased	C. washed	D. rained
20. A. packed	B. punched	C. pleased	D. pushed
21. A. painted	B. provided	C. protected	D. equipped
22. A. tested	B. marked	C. presented	D. founded
23. A. used	B. finished	C. married	D. rained
24. A. allowed	B. dressed	C. flashed	D. mixed

25. A. switched	B. stayed	C. believed	D. cleared
26. A. decided	B. waited	C. handed	D. designed
27. A. annoyed	B. phoned	C. watched	D. remembered
28. A. hurried	B. decided	C. planned	D. wondered
29. A. posted	B. added	C. managed	D. arrested
30. A. dreamed	B. neglected	C. denied	D. admired

LESSON 2A. READING

I. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

tourist attractions	temple	architecture	symbol	worship	flavour	stall
travellers	site	traditional	culture	crowded	pagoda	handmade

- The company hasn't yet chosen the _____ for the new hospital.
- Don't forget to save room for one of their _____ desserts prepared daily.
- Huong _____ is one of the largest and most unique religious sites in Hanoi.
- We don't like watching movie on the weekend because the theater is often too _____.
- American _____ has been exported all over the world.
- The school uses a combination of modern and _____ methods for teaching reading.
- This hotel is for serious _____, rather than tourists on two-week holidays.
- He runs a fruit and vegetable _____ in the market.
- My fish was delicious but her beef had almost no _____.
- The church was opened for public _____.
- The _____ for oxygen is O.
- The _____ of the building is modern.
- The _____ was built about 206 B.C.
- Ha Long Bay is one of the most popular _____ in Vietnam.

II. Read the article and correct the sentences.

0. We can save energy by turning on electrical items in our homes.

We can save energy by turning them off.

1. Food grown abroad is polluted.

2. Transporting food a long way can cause traffic jams.

3. Only a small part of the materials we waste can be recycled.

4. Rainforests are home to around 80% of the planet's plants and animals.

5. Small areas of rainforests get destroyed each year.

The big question is: 'How can we be more environmentally friendly?' Well, here are some useful tips.

A Electricity

One of the biggest problems on the planet today is the growing need for energy. One of the most common forms of energy is electricity. The more we produce, the more pollution we create. My suggestion is to turn everything off in your house when you're not using it. This includes light bulbs, TVs and computers. Simple, but effective!

B Food

Have you ever thought, 'Where does my food come from?' Well, the answer is... everywhere!

Green beans from Egypt, coffee from South America, and maybe even apples from New Zealand. This food travels with lots of different transport, which means lots of petrol and lots of pollution. So, why not eat food that is produced locally? It's fresh, it doesn't have to travel so far and it cuts down on your meal's carbon footprint.

C Rubbish

'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Every year we throw away millions of tons of waste – glass, plastic, cans, paper and cardboard. But this can all be recycled.

Don't just throw rubbish away; see if you can use it again, or if not, recycle it so it can be used elsewhere.

D Rainforests

Rainforests are some of the most valuable habitats on Earth, and about half of the world's species of animals and plants live in them. But every year a rainforest the size of Britain is destroyed. Everyone can help reduce this problem by planting more trees, buying eco-friendly paper, recycling anything that's made of paper and shopping smart. Buy food that doesn't have lots of packaging!

III. Read the article again and complete the sentences.

0. The growing **need for energy**, especially **electricity**, is a big problem nowadays.

1. We can buy food that is _____ so it doesn't need to _____ long distances and cause _____.
2. We shouldn't our waste _____ but see whether we can it _____.
3. We should recycle like _____ glass, plastic, _____, paper and _____.
4. We can _____ more trees to help stop rainforests getting _____.
5. We should shop and buy food _____ that doesn't have a lot of _____.

LESSON 2B. GRAMMAR

I. PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

Exercise 1: Put the correct form of the verbs in the blanks using the past simple.

1. My sister (get) _____ married last month.
2. Daisy (come) _____ to her grandparents' house 3 days ago.
3. My computer (be) _____ broken yesterday.
4. He (buy) _____ me a big teddy bear on my birthday last week.
5. My friend (give) _____ me a bar of chocolate when I (be) _____ at school yesterday.
6. My children (not do) _____ their homework last night.

7. You (live) _____ here five years ago?
8. They (watch) _____ TV late at night yesterday.
9. Your friend (be) _____ at your house last weekend?
10. They (not be) _____ excited about the film last night.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets into the Past continuous

1. I _____ down the street when it began to rain. (go)
2. At this time last year, I _____ an English course. (attend)
3. Jim _____ under the tree when he heard an explosion. (stand)
4. The boy fell and hurt himself while he _____ a bicycle. (ride)
5. When we met them last year, they _____ in Santiago. (live)
6. The tourist lost his camera while he _____ around the city. (walk)
7. The lorry _____ very fast when it hit our car. (go)
8. While I _____ in my room, my roommate _____ a party in the other room. (study/ have)
9. Mary and I _____ in the kitchen when the telephone rang (cook)
10. We _____ in the café when they saw us. (sit)

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

1. I **saw/ was seeing** the accident when I was waiting for the taxi.
2. What **were you doing/ did you do** when I phoned?
3. They **didn't visit/ weren't visiting** their friends last summer holiday.
4. It **rained/ was raining** heavily last July.
5. While people were talking to each other, he **read/ was reading** his book.
6. Chris was **eating/ ate pizza** every weekend last month.
7. While we were **running/ run** in the park, Mary fell over.
8. **Did you find/ Were you finding** your keys yesterday?
9. Who **was she dancing/ did she dance** with at the party last night?
10. They **were watching/ watched** football on TV all day.

Exercise 4: Find out one mistake in each sentence, then correct it.

1. I was play football when she called me.
2. Was you study Math at 5 p.m. yesterday?
3. What was she do while her mother was making lunch?
4. Where did you went last Sunday?
5. They weren't sleep during the meeting last Monday.
6. He got up early and have breakfast with his family yesterday morning.

7. She didn't broke the flower vase. Tom did.
8. Last week my friend and I go to the beach on the bus.
9. While I am listening to music, I heard the doorbell.
10. Peter turn on the TV, but there was nothing interesting.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

1. They _____ the bus yesterday.
A. don't catch B. weren't catch C. didn't catch D. not catch
2. My sister _____ home late last night.
A. comes B. come C. came D. was come
3. My father _____ tired when I _____ home.
A. was – got B. is – get C. was – getted D. were – got
4. What _____ you _____ two days ago?
A. do – do B. did – did C. do – did D. did – do
5. Where _____ your family _____ on the summer holiday last year?
A. do – go B. does –go C. did – go D. did – went
6. At this time last year, they _____ this house
A. built B. is building C. was building D. were building
7. What _____ you _____ (do) at 8 pm yesterday?
A. were you doing B. was you doing
8. They (not go) _____ to school when I met them yesterday.
A. didn't go B. wasn't going C. didn't went D. weren't going
9. At this time last year, they _____ (build) this house.
A. built B. was built C. was building D. were building
10. Friday will be a bad day for me – I have an extra session and maybe a press conference.
I wish your mother _____ on Saturday or Sunday. But I know it's not your fault.
A. didn't come B. were coming C. came D. had come
11. I (drive) _____ my car very fast when you called me.
A. drove B. was driving C. was drive D. were driving
12. I _____ (chat) with my friends while my teacher _____ (teach) the lesson yesterday.
A. was chatting – teaching B. was teaching – was teaching
C. was teaching – taught D. chatted – taught
13. My father _____ (watch) TV when I got home.
A. was watching B. watched C. were watched D. was watched
14. At this time yesterday, I _____ (prepare) for my son's birthday party.
A. prepared B. was prepared C. was preparing D. were preparing
15. Where _____ (go) when I saw you last weekend?
A. was you going B. were you going C. did you go D. you went
16. They _____ (not go) to school when I met them yesterday.
A. weren't going B. not going C. didn't go D. weren't go
17. My mother _____ (not go) the housework when my father came home.
A. didn't go B. didn't doing C. wasn't doing D. weren't doing
18. My sister _____ (read) books while my brother _____ (play) football yesterday afternoon.
A. was reading – playing B. was reading – was playing

- C. was reading – played
 19. While Henry (play)_____ the piano, his mother (do)_____ the washing-up.
 A. was playing/ was doing
 B. were playing/ were doing
 C. played/ did
 D. played/ was doing
 20. I (have) _____ dinner when I suddenly_____ a loud bang.
 A. were having/ hear
 B. was having/ heard
 C. had/heard
 D. was having/ was hearing

II. CLEFT SENTENCES

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer.

1. we all look for.
 A. It is happiness that
 B. Happiness it is that
 C. that happiness
 D. happiness it is
2. my neighbors who rescued me from the fire.
 A. It is
 B. It was
 C. that is
 D. this is
3. me how to play the drum.
 A. It was my uncle who taught
 B. My uncle who taught
 C. it was my uncle taught
 D. it is my uncle teaching
4. I bought the golden fish.
 A. It was from this shop that
 B. It was from this shop which
 C. it was this shop which
 D. it was this shop that
5. gave me that picture book.
 A. Mary
 B. It was Mary
 C. It was Mary whom
 D. It was Mary whose
6. My new book,, is very interesting.
 A. It is on wild animals
 B. Is on wild animals
 C. which is on wild animals
 D. to be on wild animals
7. Two players of our delegation,, are in competition for the gold medal.
 A. It was Jim and John
 B. They were Jim and John
 C. it is Jim and John
 D. Jim and John
8. It was Tomto help us.
 A. Comes
 B. that comes
 C. to come
 D. who came
9. the police had rescued from the fire.
 A. The baby
 B. the baby that
 C. It was the baby whom
 D. the baby whom
10. my parents gave me the fish tank.
 A. It was on my birthday when
 B. It was my birthday on that
 C. It was my birthday that
 D. It was on my birthday that
11. I first met my girlfriend.
 A. It was in London that
 B. It was in London where
 C. it was London that
 D. it was London which
12. It was the wet and windy day that I drove over the hill to Milland.
 A. In
 B. on
 C. at
 D. for
13. It was my friend, Shona,
 A. I was at school with whom
 B. I was at school with
 C. with who I was at school
 D. with that I was at school
14. on the phone.
 A. It is his mother whom is
 C. It was his mother who is

- B. It was his mother whom is
15. those books on the desk?
A. Were it you who put
B. It was you who put
16. we have to wait.
A. It is a long time that
B. It is a long time for that
17. It is they are going to, not Russia.
A. Spain B. Spain that C. Spain where D. in Spain that
18. he heard the news.
A. It was three-week later that
B. It was three weeks later when
19. a high level of blood cholesterol.
A. It is eggs that contain
B. Those are eggs it contains
20. I first met him in that resort.
A. It was last winter when
B. It was last winter
21. disappeared when I arrived at the airport.
A. My passport
B. It was my passport
22. It was the great efforts to complete his study.
A. That made B. that he made C. that he made it D. he made it
23. It is we will leave for Paris.
A. April B. in April that C. April in that D. in April when
24. on my part that I could not manage to deliver the goods on time.
A. An error B. that's an error C. It was an error D. an error it was
25. in sorrow than in anger that his parents criticized him on his failure.
A. It is B. It was C. It was much D. It was more
26. took my document?
A. It is Peter that
B. It was Peter that
27. It is I get emotional satisfaction.
A. Collecting stamps that
B. From collecting stamps that
28. It is the library
A. That I often borrow books
B. That I often borrow books from
29. England won the World Cup.
A. It was in 1966 that
B. It was in 1966 when
30. took my car.
A. It was you B. It were you
31. It was the stamp collection
A. About I have ever told you
B. I have ever told you about
32. taught me how to collect butterflies.
D. It is his mother who is
C. Was it you that put
D. It is you that put
C. It is for a long time that
D. It is for a long time when
C. It was three-week later when
D. It was three weeks later that
C. It is eggs that contains
D. It is eggs contain
C. It was in last winter when
D. It was the last winter which
C. It is my passport that
D. It is my passport.
C. Was it Peter that
D. Was that Peter
C. collecting stamps from that
D. collecting stamps that from
C. where I often borrow books from
D. from that I often borrow books
C. It was on 1966 that
D. It was 1966 in that
C. It was you that D. It was you whom
C. about that I have ever told you
D. that I have ever told you

- A. It was my father
B. It is my father
C. It was my father whom
D. My father
33. It is that you can leave the exam room.
A. Only when have you finished your papers.
B. You have finished your papers
C. Only have you finished your papers
D. Only when you have finished your papers.
34. It is we usually sit in the afternoon reading books.
A. on the tree where
B. under the tree that
C. by the tree
D. under the tree which
35. It is Tom the test.
A. Who have finished
B. That are finishing
C. that has finished
D. finishing
36. It was in 1990 I met my husband.
A. When
B. which
C. that
D. Ø
37. invented the telephone.
A. He was Marconi that
B. It is Marconi that
C. He is Marconi who
D. It was Marconi that
38. she was born.
A. It is in Paris where
B. It is in Paris, that
C. it was in Paris that
D. it was in Paris where
39. the nearest the sun.
A. It is Mercury who is
B. It is Mercury, which is
C. It was Mercury that are
D. It is Mercury that is

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Using structure "it is / was ... that"

1. He is interested in learning English most.

→ _____

2. I heard that news in this morning.

→ _____

3. My aunt lives in Britain for ten years.

→ _____

4. Mary and Peter are my close friends.

→ _____

5. The boat race was held in this river.

→ _____

6. I studied abroad when I was 22.

→ _____

7. They play card during the night.

→ _____

8. He bought a new car yesterday.

→ _____
9. They go camping in the forest.
→ _____

10. My family usually go shopping at weekend.
→ _____

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Using structure" it is / was ... that + passive voice"

1. People talked about the fire last night.
→ _____

2. My mother gave me a nice dress on my birthday.
→ _____

3. We watched TV show yesterday.
→ _____

4. She kept her memento carefully.
→ _____

5. My family bought a new fridge.
→ _____

6. They served a lot of dishes at the party.
→ _____

7. A cat broke the flower vase when it caught a mouse.
→ _____

8. The teacher asked the student to do homework.
→ _____

9. My mother bought foods in the supermarket.
→ _____

10. She held a farewell party yesterday.
→ _____

Exercise 4. Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information. Using structure" it is / was ... that"

1. She bought the car from Tom.
→ _____

2. The computer gives me a headache.
→ _____

3. We are coming to stay with Jane this weekend.

→ _____

4. The president makes the important decisions.

→ _____

5. I'm looking forward to physics exam.

→ _____

6. I lost my wallet somewhere in there.

→ _____

7. I was born and grew up in a small village.

→ _____

8. My teacher helped me a lot of with my study last semester.

→ _____

9. The headmaster gave Tam a bicycle as a scholarship.

→ _____

10. Your carelessness caused the accident

→ _____

11. The neighbour told them about it.

→ _____

12. My friend came to see me late last night.

→ _____

13. That boy scored the goal for his team.

→ _____

14. The dog grabbed at the piece of meat and ran away.

→ _____

15. The strong wind blew the roof off.

→ _____

16. The woman answered the man rudely.

→ _____

17. The boy played ping pong the whole afternoon.

→ _____

18. The girl gave the boy a special gift on his birthday.

→ _____

19. The police arrested the man at the railway station.

→ _____

20. He borrowed the money from Linda.

→ _____

21. He bought the book from that corner shop.

→ _____

22. He got married when he was 26.

→ _____

23. They were having a barbecue in the park.

→ _____

24. I met him on the way to school.

→ _____

LESSON 2C LISTENING

A. Vocabulary

I. Read the description and write the words. The first letter of the word is given.

1. buildings used for religious worship, especially in religions other than Christianity.

t _____

2. feeling or showing surprise. **s** _____

3. building where objects of historical, scientific, or artistic interest are kept. **m** _____

4. extremely surprised. **a** _____

5. upset because something you hoped for has not happened or been as good, successful, etc. as you expected. **d** _____

6. tall religious buildings in Asia with many levels, each of which has a curved roof.

p _____

7. a large house that is the official home of a king, queen, or other person of high social rank. **p** _____

8. to remove something. **t** _____

9. to fly. **t** _____

10. a person who lives in the particular small area that you are talking about. **l** _____

II. Complete the sentences with the words in exercise I.

1. When I travel, I usually ask a _____ about the best places to eat in town.

2. Hurry up! The plane is going to _____.

3. You need to _____ the garbage every evening.

4. On the first day of Lunar New Year, Vietnamese people often visit _____ and _____.

5. I was angry, _____ and upset about his behaviour.

6. Buckingham_____is open to the public.
 7. I was _____ to hear that my sister had won first prize.
 8. She looked at him with a _____expression on her face.
 9. The _____ contains one of the best existing collections of Maori art.

B. Listening

I. Listen to the first part of the recording and write True or False.







Cambodia	1. Travelling to Cambodia is very expensive. _____ 2. The people in Cambodia are very friendly and warm. _____ 3. Anchor Watt is an ancient complex that was hidden from civilization for thousand years. _____
Singapore	4. Singapore is perfect for those looking for cheap travelling. _____ 5. Travellers can explore temples, markets, shopping malls, casinos and marina bay sands when they visit Singapore. _____ 6. Southeast Asia is a pretty affordable place to explore. _____
Philippines	7. The Philippines offer a mixture of crowded city centres and picturesque beaches. _____ 8. This is a very affordable place to explore. _____ 9. Transport between the cities and different island is faster than the rest of Asia. _____

II. Listen to the rest of the recording and fill in the gaps.

VIETNAM Places to visit in Vietnam: - The war (1)_____ - Cu Chi (2)_____ - Halong (3)_____ Private rooms: around (4)_____a night. There are plenty of (5)_____ and (6)_____options for all budgets Vietnam is actually one of the (7)_____places to visit in Southeast Asia.	THAILAND Climate: (8)_____ Places to visit: - Glorious (9)_____ - Breathtaking (10)_____ - Bustling (11)_____ - Incredible (12)_____. Bangkok: to see the (13)_____ and visit the (14)_____journey up north to see the (15)_____city of Chiang Mai and make sure to spend some time island hopping in the south. Food: pad Thai and curries to (16)_____and (17)_____ sticky rice.
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LESSON 2D SPEAKING

I. Write the suitable word for each picture.

		
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
		
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____

II. Match the sentences with the teenage problems in exercise I.

1. Notre-Dame Cathedral is a very famous _____ for Catholics.
2. I like to go to the _____ in this town because they serve great food and we can enjoy country music.
3. Last week, I went to a very _____. There were many people, so we cannot find any spaces to play volleyball on the sand.
4. It is a _____ which used to be congested, and it is now proposed to widen it.
5. Let's go to see _____ from today's leading brands.
6. It is a _____, with old cottages within its boundaries.

LESSON 2D WRITING & CULTURE CORNER

I. Rewrite the sentences using the given words.

1. The/ Vietnamese/ bow/ people/ heads/ their/ to/ greet/.

2. rude/ is/ It / refuse/ food/ drinks/and/ to /.

3. Vietnam, /In/ common/ is / it / oldest / wait/ person/ first/ eat/ to/ respect/ your/ show/ to/ for/ the/ to/.

4. pagoda/ bell/ a/ this/ has/ tower/ 20/ metres/ height/ at/ a / of/.

5. city/ ancient/ visit/ didn't/ I/ the/ yesterday /.

II. Rewrite the sentences so that it has the same meaning with the provided sentences.

1. We are coming to stay with Jane this weekend.

-> It is _____

2. The president makes the important decisions.

-> It was _____

3. I'm looking forward to physics exam.

-> It is _____ 4.

I lost my wallet somewhere in there.

-> It was _____

5. I was born and grew up in a small village.

-> It was _____

6. I haven't met Lucy since we left school.

-> The last time _____

7. I haven't seen him since I was a student.

-> I last _____

8. Shawn has been playing guitar since he was five.

-> Shawn _____

II. Write an informal email

- This is part of a letter you receive from an English friend.

**I went to visit a historical building in Paris with my family last week.
Which do you prefer: visiting a historical building or a crowded beach?
Tell me about your favourite place to visit.**

- Now write a letter to your friend.
- Write your letter in **100 words**.

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