



VOCABULARY

| New words | Transcription | | Meaning |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| scenery | /ˈsi:nəri/ | (n) | phong cảnh, cảnh vật |
| natural | /ˈnætʃrəl/ | (adj) | thiên nhiên |
| amazing | /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ | (adj) | kinh ngạc |
| boat | /bəʊt/ | (n) | con thuyền |
| wonderful | /ˈwʌndəfl/ | (adj) | tuyệt diệu |
| cave | /keɪv/ | (n) | hang động |
| bay | /beɪ/ | (n) | vịnh |
| desert | /ˈdez.ət/ | (n) | sa mạc |
| diverse | /daɪˈvɜ:s/ | (adj) | đa dạng |
| essential | /ɪˈsen.ʃəl/ | (adj) | rất cần thiết |
| forest | /ˈfɒr.ɪst/ | (n) | rừng |
| island | /ˈaɪ.lənd/ | (n) | hòn đảo |
| lake | /leɪk/ | (n) | hồ nước |
| mountain | /ˈmaʊn.tɪn/ | (n) | núi |
| suncream | /ˈsʌn kri:m/ | (n) | kem chống nắng |
| compass | /ˈkʌmpəs/ | (n) | la bàn |
| scissors | /ˈsɪzəz/ | (n) | kéo |
| backpack | /ˈbækpæk/ | (n) | ba lô |
| plaster | /ˈplɑː.stə(r)/ | (n) | băng dán |
| rock | /rɒk/ | (n) | hòn đá, phiến đá |
| thrilling | /ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ/ | (adj) | (gây) hồi hộp |
| torch | /tɔ:tʃ/ | (n) | đèn pin |
| travel agent's | /ˈtrævl'eɪ.dʒənt/ | (n) | công ty du lịch |
| valley | /ˈvæl.i/ | (n) | thung lũng |
| waterfall | /ˈwɔː.tə.fɔ:l/ | (n) | thác nước |
| windsurfing | /ˈwɪnd.sɜː.fɪŋ/ | (n) | môn thể thao lướt ván buồm |
| wonder | /ˈwʌn.də(r)/ | (n) | kì quan |

GRAMMAR

I. Countable and uncountable nouns (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

1. Countable nouns

- Có 2 dạng số ít và số nhiều.

a meal : một bữa ăn

two dogs

: hai con chó

three bottles : ba cái chai

- Danh từ dạng số ít đi với động từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều đi với dạng danh từ số nhiều.

this chair is old.

(Cái ghế này thì cũ)

three cats are new.

(Những chiếc xe này thì mới)

- Danh từ dạng số ít có thể đi với mạo từ a/an

a bowl : một cái chén

an apple : một quả táo

- Có thể đo lường được

one ball : một quả táo

two pens : 2 cây viết

three days : 3 ngày

Cách thành lập số nhiều cho danh từ đếm được

+ Bỏ a thêm s vào sau danh từ

| Số ít | Số nhiều |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a book (một quyển sách) | books (những quyển sách) |
| a table (một cái bàn) | tables (những cái bàn) |

+ Riêng các danh từ tận cùng là **-s, -sh, -ch, -x** thì ta thêm **es**

| Số ít | Số nhiều |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a bus (một chiếc xe buýt) | buses (những chiếc xe buýt) |
| a brush (một cái bàn chải) | brushes (những cái bàn chải) |

+ Những danh từ tận cùng là **y** và trước **y** là một phụ âm thì ta phải đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **es**

| Số ít | Số nhiều |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a fly (một con ruồi) | flies (những con ruồi) |
| a lorry (một chiếc xe tải) | lorries (những chiếc xe tải) |

+ Với các danh từ có tận cùng là phụ âm + **o** thì ta phải thêm **es** khi chuyển danh từ này sang số nhiều.

| Số ít | Số nhiều |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a potato (một củ khoai tây) | potatoes (những củ khoai tây) |
| a hero (một người anh hùng) | heroes (những người anh hùng) |

- Các danh từ đặc biệt khi chuyển sang số nhiều

| Số ít | Số nhiều |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a woman (một người phụ nữ) | women (những người phụ nữ) |
| a man (một người đàn ông) | men (những người đàn ông) |
| a foot (một bàn chân) | feet (những bàn chân) |
| a tooth (một cái răng) | teeth (những cái răng) |
| a mouse (một con chuột) | mice (những con chuột) |
| a child (một đứa trẻ) | children (những đứa trẻ) |
| a leaf (một chiếc lá) | leaves (những chiếc lá) |
| a wife (một bà vợ) | wives (những bà vợ) |

- Một số danh từ đếm được có chung hình thái cho cả hai dạng số ít và số nhiều

One fish (một con cá) ⇨ **two fish** (2 con cá)

One sheep (một con cừu) ⇨ **two sheep** (2 con cừu)

- Một số danh từ chỉ có hình thái ở số nhiều

+ **trousers** (quần dài)

+ **glasses** (kính mắt)

Where are my glasses? (Kính của tớ đâu?)

My trousers are dirty. (Quần của tôi bẩn rồi.)

2. Uncountable nouns

- Không có dạng số nhiều

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| information (thông tin) | salt (muối) |
| sugar (đường) | water (nước) |

- Đi với động từ số ít

Air isn't visible

(Không khí thì không nhìn thấy được)

- **Không thể** dùng với **a/an**

- Chỉ đo lường khi đi với một số từ như:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|
| * an amount of ... | : một lượng | * a bag of ... | : một túi |
| * a bar of ... | : một thanh | * a bottle of ... | : một chai |
| * a cup of ... | : một tách | * a glass of ... | : một ly |
| * a kilo of ... | : một ký | * a piece of ... | : một mẫu |
| * a slice of ... | : một lát | | |

Ví dụ:

a bottle of water : một chai nước

a cup of tea : một tách trà

a kilo of sugar : một kí đường

📌 **Note**

| Quantifiers | Use |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. many (nhiều) | countable nouns, usually in negative statements and questions. (danh từ đếm được, thường dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.) |
| 2. much (nhiều) | uncountable nouns, usually in negative statements and questions. (danh từ không đếm được, thường dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi.) |
| 3. a few (1 ít) | countable nouns, means 'some' (danh từ đếm được.) |
| 4. a little (1 ít) | uncountable nouns, means 'some' (danh từ không đếm được) |
| 5. some (1 vài) | countable nouns, uncountable nouns (danh từ đếm được, danh từ không đếm được.) |

3. Question word: **How much and How many (Bao nhiêu)**

Ta sử dụng **How much** cho danh từ không đếm được và **How many** cho danh từ đếm được.

How much + uncountable nouns + be/auxiliary Verb...?

How many + countable nouns + be/auxiliary Verb...?

Ví dụ: How many meals do you have every day?

How much water would you like to drink?

II. Modal verb **Must** (Động từ khuyết thiếu "must")

Must là động từ hình thái được dùng để diễn tả sự bắt buộc.

Dạng phủ định của **must** là **mustn't** mang ý nghĩa ngược lại là không được phép.

1. **Must**

Dùng **must** để diễn tả sự bắt buộc, mệnh lệnh.

S + must + V (nguyên thể)

Ví dụ:

(Bạn phải mặc đồ bơi trong hồ bơi)

You must wear swimsuit in the pool.

2. **Mustn't**

Dùng **mustn't** khi muốn ngăn cản ai đó làm điều gì không được phép.

S + mustn't + V (nguyên thể)

Ví dụ: You mustn't step on grass.

(Bạn không được phép giẫm lên cỏ)

PRONUNCIATION

I. Consonant /t/ (Phụ âm /t/)

+ Khi /t/ đứng đầu từ hoặc được đặt dấu nhấn vào nó thì vẫn phải phát âm /t/ là /t/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|-------------|
| tell | /tel/ | kể (chuyện) |
| content | /kən'tent/ | nội dung |

+ Khi t đứng giữa, không bị nhấn trọng âm /t/ phát âm thành /d/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| water | /'wɔ:də/ | nước |
| Daughter | /'dɔ:də/ | con gái |

+ Thông thường, âm /t/ không bật hơi khi đứng cuối từ.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| put | /pʊt/ | đặt, để |
| what | /'wɑ:t/ | cái gì |

+ : Khi /t/ đứng trước /u/ và nằm trong âm tiết không nhấn trọng âm thì khi này /t/ sẽ biến đổi thành âm /tʃ/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|
| actual | /'ækt.tʃu.əl/ | thật sự, thực chất |
| nature | /'neɪ.tʃə/ | thiên nhiên |

+ Khi /t/ đứng trước ia, ie, io, khi này âm /t/ sẽ biến đổi thành âm /j/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|------------|---------------|-----------|
| potential | /pəʊ'ten.ʃəl/ | tiềm năng |
| protection | /prə'tek.ʃən/ | sự bảo vệ |

II. Consonant /d/ (Phụ âm /d/)

+ d thường được phát âm đọc là /d/ khi nó đứng đầu một âm tiết.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| decorate | /'dekəreɪt/ | trang trí |
| dedicate | /'dedɪkeɪt/ | dâng hiến |

+ Sau d là u thì sẽ được phát âm là /dʒ/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| graduate | /'grædʒueɪt/ | tốt nghiệp |
| module | /'mɔ:dʒu:l/ | kiểu mẫu |
| procedure | /prə'si:dʒər/ | thủ tục, tiến trình |

+ d thường là âm câm (không phát âm) trong các từ.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| handkerchief | /'hæŋkətʃi:f/ | khăn tay |
| sandwich | /'sænwɪdʒ/ | bánh mì sandwich |
| wednesday | /'wenzdeɪ/ | thứ tư |

+ Khi động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi ed, chữ d được đọc là /ɪd/ khi trước đuôi ed là âm /t/, /d/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| added | /'ædɪd/ | thêm vào |
| interested | /'ɪntrɪstɪd/ | có hứng thú |

+ Khi động từ quá khứ kết thúc bằng đuôi ed, chữ d được đọc là /t/ khi trước đuôi ed là một âm vô thanh: /p/, /k/, /θ/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| brushed | /brʌʃt/ | đánh răng, chải |
| laughed | /læft/ | cười |

+ Khi động từ kết thúc bằng đuôi ed, chữ d được đọc là /d/ khi trước đuôi ed là một âm hữu thanh.

| Examples | Transcription | Meaning |
|----------|---------------|---------|
|----------|---------------|---------|

| | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| breathed | /bri:ðd/ | thở |
| changed | /tʃeɪndʒd/ | thay đổi |

PRACTICE

A LISTENING

I. Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions

- What other places does the travel agent recommend about?
A. Ha Long Bay B. Hue C. Mui Ne **D. A,B,C**
- What place does Nick love?
A. beach B. mountain C. Ha Noi D. HCM city
- Which place is cheaper?
A. Ha Long Bay B. Hue **C. Mui Ne** D. Nha Trang
- Where does Nick's family book?
A. Nha Trang **B. HL Bay** C. Mui Ne D. Hue

II. Listen to the conversation twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.

| Sentences | Answers | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| 5. Mai is late because she went to the wrong room. | A. True | B. False |
| 6. Ayres Rock is in the middle of England. | A. True | B. False |
| 7. People think Uluru is best in the morning when it is red. | A. True | B. False |
| 8. Tuan Chau is one of the largest islands in Viet Nam. | A. True | B. False |

B PHONETICS

I. Write the words given in the correct columns according to pronunciation. Underline the letter(s) in the words that are pronounced /t/ or /d/.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Mountain | desert | waterfall | plaster | wonder |
| Island | guide | hat | meat | deed |
| Holiday | head | boat | teeth | thirty |
| Better | forest | post | thousand | surrounding |

/i:/

Mountain, post, better,
plaster, desert, meat, forest,
teeth, hat, thirty, boat,
waterfall

/i/

Island, wonder, holiday,
deed, desert, surrounding,
guide, head, thousand

underlined part

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>duck</u> | B. <u>individual</u> | C. <u>during</u> | D. <u>dance</u> |
| 2. A. <u>student</u> | B. <u>teacher</u> | C. <u>nature</u> | D. <u>town</u> |
| 3. A. <u>listen</u> | B. <u>comparative</u> | C. <u>city</u> | D. <u>tasty</u> |
| 4. A. <u>top</u> | B. <u>stay</u> | C. <u>ten</u> | D. <u>tomato</u> |
| 5. A. <u>boat</u> | B. <u>desert</u> | C. <u>question</u> | D. <u>mountain</u> |
| 6. A. <u>tune</u> | B. <u>stop</u> | C. <u>stick</u> | D. <u>sticker</u> |
| 7. A. <u>pretty</u> | B. <u>potato</u> | C. <u>test</u> | D. <u>steer</u> |
| 8. A. <u>dislike</u> | B. <u>sandy</u> | C. <u>reading</u> | D. <u>education</u> |
| 9. A. <u>state</u> | B. <u>tip</u> | C. <u>statement</u> | D. <u>station</u> |
| 10. A. <u>lost</u> | B. <u>tennis</u> | C. <u>photo</u> | D. <u>telephone</u> |

III. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. backpack | B. compass | C. inform | D. landscape |
| 2. A. litter | B. about | C. suncream | D. station |
| 3. A. many | B. column | C. repeat | D. wonder |
| 4. A. explore | B. canteen | C. accept | D. number |
| 5. A. attractive | B. necessary | C. forgettable | D. traditional |
| 6. A. appointment | B. waterfall | C. cathedral | D. museum |
| 7. A. present | B. along | C. workshop | D. suburb |
| 8. A. natural | B. scissors | C. important | D. plaster |
| 9. A. umbrella | B. desert | C. mountain | D. river |
| 10. A. island | B. forest | C. canteen | D. wonder |

C

VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-COMMUNICATION

I. Find odd one out A, B, C or D

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. lake | B. river | C. mountain | D. house |
| 2. A. high | B. long | C. nice | D. deep |
| 3. A. newer | B. bravest | C. longest | D. biggest |
| 4. A. near | B. opposite | C. between | D. bear |
| 5. A. take | B. bring | C. vacation | d. move |

II. Choose the correct answers A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

- We won't cut anything, so these _____ are not necessary.
A. walking boots B. scissors C. travel items D. plasters.
- Bring some _____ in case you have a headache or so.
A. backpack B. map C. compass D. painkillers.
- A _____ helps you see things at night.
A. sleeping bag B. sun cream C. torch D. sun hat.
- Bring your _____ so that you can call me when you get there.
A. waterproof coat B. tent C. mobile phone D. compass.
- I don't know where to go now. Pass me the _____, please.
A. map B. backpack C. sleeping bag D. sun hat
- Hurry up! We only have _____ time before the train leaves.
A. many B. a few C. much D. a little
- You must _____ your room now.
A. clean B. cleaning C. to clean D. is cleaning
- I'm afraid you _____ enter this area. It is dangerous.
A. must B. mustn't C. must to D. to must
- Nga must _____ home by 10 p.m. every day.
A. is B. be C. are D. am
- You _____ tell him about this now because it's very important.
A. to mustn't B. mustn't C. to must D. must
- We can use _____ bag when we go camping.
A. sleepy B. sleeping C. sleepless D. sleeper
- The Himalayas is a mountain range. It's very _____.
A. specially B. specialness C. special D. specialty
- Ayres Rock is not the highest mountain _____ Australia.
A. at B. in C. on D. of
- Tuan Chau is one _____ the largest islands.
A. of B. to C. at D. in
- You can see spectacular scenery _____ the falls.
A. in B. on C. from D. at
- It's rain in Hue, so remember _____ bring an umbrella!
A. of B. with C. to D. from
- You carry only _____ things for your trip.
A. necessary B. necessarily C. unnecessary D. unnecessarily

18. Visitors can join _____ activities in Ha Long Bay.
 A. excitement B. excitingly C. excite **D. exciting**
19. A lion is regarded as a _____ beast in African jungles.
 A. dangers **B. dangerous** C. dangerously D. dangerousness
20. It's rainy and very cold there, so _____ must _____ a waterproof coat.
A. he - take B. she - takes C. they - taking D. you _ taking
21. There are _____ expensive hotels near the resort.
 A. little **B. some** C. much D. a little
22. There aren't _____ natural wonders in that country.
A. many B. some C. a few D. much
23. You must _____ on time.
 A. are arriving B. to arrive C. arrives **D. arrive**
24. I'm going shopping. I need to buy _____ for my birthday party.
 A. much **B. a few** C. few D. a little
25. You should put on _____ sunscreen when you go out in summer.
 A. many B. a few **C. some** D. few
26. Let's go to Cuc Phuong National Park this Sunday.
A. That's a good idea B. I usually go there
 C. I know it D. What can I do
27. What time can we meet?
 A. I don't want to B. Let's go out **C. How about 8 a.m?** D. That's fine
28. Where can we meet?
 A. How about eating out?
gate? B. How about meeting at the school
 C. I don't want to meet D. We can have some meat
29. What should we bring?
 A. I think you should stay at home B. We brought a torch
 C. We can bring some things **D. Just some water and some food**
30. We mustn't start a fire here.
A. That's right. We're in the forest B. What are you doing?
 B. I don't know D. Where are you?

III. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. The cold weather has made it **necessary** to protect the crops.
 A. popular **B. essential** C. incredible D. unbelievable
2. Ha Long Bay has the nicest **scenery** in Viet Nam.
A. landscape B. sights C. sightseeing D. country
3. Quang Ninh Province. It has **many** islands and caves.
 A. a few B. a little **C. a lot of** D. much
4. You can **enjoy** great Vietnamese seafood in Ha Long Bay.
 A. hate **B. like** C. dislike D. likes
5. In Ha Long Bay, some of the islands **resemble** people or animals.
 A. look up **B. look like** C. look after D. look for

IV. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. Doi Cave in Ca Mau is **famous** for a very special species of bat.
A. unknown B. well-known C. renowned D. notorious
2. Visitors can see **spectacular** scenery at the falls.
 A. magnificent B. fantastic **C. unimpressive** D. wonderful
3. Food in this country is getting very **expensive**.
 A. fresh B. rare C. overpriced **D. cheap**
4. My computer is noticeably **slower** than before.
A. faster B. lower C. shorter D. higher

5. The Sahara is the **hottest** desert in the world.

- A. colder B. coldest C. cooler D. cold

V. Choose ONE suitable word / phrase to fill in each blank.

suncream plaster backpack scissors compass

1. When you go into the forest, you need a map and a **compass**.
2. Do you have any **plaster**? I've cut my finger.
3. **Suncream** can protect you from the sun.
4. Be careful! The **scissors** are very sharp.
5. Look! The boy is wearing a heavy **backpack**. I think he has everything in it.

VI. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences

1. A trip to Fansipan is an **unforgettable** experience. (forget)
2. You can watch **traditional** dances when you visit Sa Pa. (tradition)
3. Many visitors think that the greatest **attraction** in Hue is temples. (attract)
4. You must take an umbrella because it's **rainy** time of year. (rain)
5. Hue is near Da Nang, but it's more **interesting** than Da Nang. (interest)
6. The Perfume River is the most **famous** river in Central Vietnam. (fame)
7. You can join many exciting **activities** during the festival. (act)
8. A butterfly is more **colourful** than a moth. (colour)
9. Nam's brother is a **photographer**. He took that picture about the cruise. (photograph)
10. Excuse me. I'd like some **information** about the cruise. (inform)

VII. Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

1. You **mustn't** pick up flowers or break tree branches.
2. I can't go to the movie tonight because I **must** study for final exams.
3. The soup is too hot. You **mustn't** eat it yet. Wait for it to cool.
4. To stay alive, people **must** breathe oxygen.
5. You **mustn't** start a fire when you go camping in the forest.
6. You **must** put litter in a trash can.
7. If you want to travel to certain countries, you **must** get a visa.
8. You **must** swim under the waterfall. It's dangerous.
9. You **mustn't** follow your tour guide to be safe.
10. When the phone rings, you **must** answer it. It's an important call.
11. If you have an aquarium, you **mustn't** give your tropical fish too much food or they'll die.
12. To be a successful climber, you **must** have a great deal of stamina.
13. You **mustn't** play loud music late at night. The neighbours will call the police.
14. When you first meet someone, you **mustn't** ask personal questions. For example, it's not polite to ask a person's age.
15. Everyone here **must** leave immediately! The building is on fire.

VIII. Underline the correct option in brackets to finish each of the following sentences

1. (Cookies/**The cookies**/Some cookies) that my mother prepares are always delicious.
2. My dad is really busy now. He has (few / **little**/much) time to spend with my family.
3. "Have you got anything to read?" "Yes, I have (**a few**/a little /a lot) magazines."
4. I always put (**much** /a lot / a few) salt in my food, and doctors say it's not good sentences.
5. "Do you like my present?" "Yes, I use it (a few /a little /**a lot**).

IX. Complete each of the following sentences with a, any, some, few, little, many, or much.

1. Would you like **some** slice of my pizza?

2. How **many** cups of coffee does your dad drink every day?
3. If you have milk in the fridge, can you give me a **little** ?
4. If you plan to climb that mountain, you need **some** good equipment.
5. How **much** traffic is on the freeway now?
6. Thanks for a great weekend! We really had **a** good time.
7. I'm going out on Saturday with a **few** friends from my class.
8. I come here a **few** times a year. I like coming here in different seasons
- 9 - Do you have **any** jokes to tell us today? - Yes, some.
10. I met **some** nice people when I was on holiday in Saint Petersburg last year.

X. Complete the conversation, using the sentences a-e given in the box to fill in the blanks.

- a. You mustn't forget your compass
 b. you mustn't bring anything heavy or unnecessary
 c. You must tell someone where you are going
 d. I must take a mobile phone, too
 e. I must take some warm clothes with me

A: I'm going hiking next week.

B: Really? (1) **You must tell someone where you are going.** It's dangerous!

A: Yes, I will. Don't worry! And (2) **I must take some warm clothes with me.** It can be very cold!

B: That's right. But (3) **you mustn't bring anything heavy or unnecessary.** It's important to travel light!

A: OK, I see. (4) **I must take a mobile phone, too.** I will need it in emergency cases.

B: Oh, wait! (5) **You mustn't forget your compass.** It's easy to get lost without one.

D READING

I. Read the text and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① My family loves travelling and we have been to (1) _____ beautiful places in Viet Nam. In spring, we usually travel to the northwest of the country. In places (2) _____ as Moc Chau or Bac Ha, we can enjoy beautiful apricot and peach blossoms together with the cold fresh air. (3) _____ summer, we go the south to visit amazing beaches in Nha Trang or Quy Nhon. We (4) _____ water sports, go swimming, have seafood and visit special places. In autumn, my family (5) _____ camping in Ba Vi National Park. We collect cones and climb the mountain. The more we travel, the more we love our country.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. many | B. much | C. little | D. few |
| 2. A. that | B. so | C. such | D. like |
| 3. A. On | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 4. A. have | B. give | C. play | D. win |
| 5. A. goes | B. make | C. do | D. play |

② There are deserts all around the world. They can be found (1) _____ China, South America, and North America. In some places, deserts are growing. This is a (2) _____ problem because deserts destroy farmland. When people cannot but also people can grow food, they have to leave their homes. Not only (3) _____ cause deserts to grow. People can cause too (4) _____ the weather hotter. Large numbers of people can damage the land. Also, cutting down too (5) _____ air pollution, and it makes trees can make the soil lose water. People must take better care of the land if they want to stop desert growth.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A. in | B. On | C. At | D. of |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|

- 2. A. wonderful B. Normal C. Serious D. simple
- 3. A. environment B. nature C. neighbourhood D. school
- 4. A. little B. much C. many D. few
- 5. A. few B. Some C. Any D. little

II. Read the passage and decide if each statements is true (T) or false (F).

①

Phu Quoc Island

Fly to Phu Quoc Island, off the coast of southern Viet Nam, you can see some of Viet Nam’s prettiest beaches with white sands and tropical rainforests. One of the most popular beaches here is Long Beach, which is on the west coast of the island. This is an excellent place to enjoy fresh seafood.

Sa Pa

Terraced rice paddies line the mountainsides of northern Viet Nam. Take a bus through the winding hills to Sa Pa, and book a stay at a hotel with a fantastic view of the mountains. Many visitors report that it’s best to visit Sa Pa during the rainy season when the fields are green and lush. Around September, when it’s time to harvest, the fields turn bright gold.

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Both Phu Quoc Island and Sa Pa are in the south of Viet Nam. | | F |
| 2. Visitors can eat good seafood at Long Beach. | T | |
| 3. Phu Quoc Island is on the west coast of Viet Nam. | | F |
| 4. The rice paddies in Sa Pa are green and lush all year round. | | F |
| 5. September is the best time to visit Sa Pa. | | F |
| 6. Sa Pa is hilly and mountainous. | T | |

②

RAINFOREST ECOSYSTEMS

Rainforest ecosystems are found near the equator, the center imaginary line of latitude that runs east and west around Earth. Tropical rainforests have more rain than other areas. The weather is warm and humid all year long. There is lots of sunlight.

Living things are plenty in the rainforests. There are thousands of species of animals and even more kinds of plants. Their needs for sun, water and warmth are all met by the conditions of the rainforest. The excellent conditions allow them to grow up. There is an amazing amount and variety of plants in that one location. This variety makes the rainforests a major source of Earth's overall oxygen supply.

| | T | F |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Equator is a real line that runs around Earth. | | ✓ |
| 2. Rainforest can be found everywhere on Earth. | | ✓ |
| 3. There are a lot of types of animals and plants in the rainforests. | ✓ | |
| 4. Plants don't have enough water to grow in the rainforests. | | ✓ |
| 5. Rainforests produce most of oxygen on Earth. | ✓ | |

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

① Nha Trang is one of the most important tourist hubs of Viet Nam, thanks its beautiful beaches with fine and clean sand and clear ocean water with mild temperatures all year round. There are several resorts - such as Vinpearl, Diamond Bay and Ana Mandara - and amusement and water parks, both in the city and on islands off the coast. The possibly most beautiful street of Nha Trang is Tran Phu along the seaside, sometimes referred to as the Pacific Coast Highway of Vietnam. Lying off Nha Trang is Hon Tre island (Bamboo island), with a major resort operated by the Vin Group. The Vin Per Cable Car, a gondola lift system, links the mainland to the five-star resort and theme park on Hon Tre island.

- 1. Why is Nha Trang one of the most important tourist hubs of Vietnam?

- A. Because it has many beautiful islands and fine sand.
- B. Because it has mild temperatures in the summer.
- C. Because it has beautiful beaches and clear, clean water.**
- D. Because it has fine clean sand and mild temperatures.

2. Diamond Bay is the name of a / an

- A resort** B. amusement park C. island D. water park

3. Where are resorts and parks?

- A. in the city only **B. in the city and on islands**
- C. on islands only D. on islands and off the coast

4. The Pacific Coast Highway of Viet Nam refers to in Nha Trang

- A. Hon Tre Island B. Vinpearl Group C. Ana Mandara Resort **D. Tran Phu**

Street

5. The Vinpearl Cable Car is a

- A. five-star resort **B. gondola lift system** C. theme park D. mainland link

⊙ When people talk about Nha Trang, the biggest city in Khanh Hoa Province, they often think of a tropical paradise. Nha Trang is a famous seaside resort. It has a long coastline with beautiful white sandy beaches.

In the morning and afternoon, tourists can take part in various fascinating outdoor activities such as mud bathing, swimming, snorkeling or scuba diving. Snorkeling and scuba diving are both interesting sports, as swimmers may swim underwater and admire the lives at the bottom of the sea. Besides, tourist can also take boat trips to the islands. One of the most enjoyable trips is the trip to Mieu Island, where Tri Nguyen Aquarium was built in 1999. This aquarium is now home to different kinds of colorful fish and even a few sharks.

In addition, tourists can spend an evening visiting a fishing village, where they could get a taste of the local seafood. There are crabs, shrimps, lobsters, clams, oysters, and several other kind of fish - all are fresh and delicious.

1. Nha Trang is _____.

- A. famous for its fresh and delicious seafood. **B. located in**

Khanh Hoa Province.

- C. a paradise for swimmers. D. not a resort.

2. Tourists can take part in some outdoor activities such as _____.

- A. visiting Nha Trang Pasteur Institute. B. eating the local seafood.
- C. visiting Tri Nguyen Aquarium. **D. scuba diving.**

3. At Tri Nguyen Aquarium, visitors can enjoy _____.

- A. watching a few sharks only.
- B. a taste of the local seafood.
- C. watching sharks and various kinds of colorful fish.**
- D. feeding the fish.

4. At a fishing village, tourist can _____.

- A. get a taste of the local seafood** B. catch the fish and cook them
- C. choose crabs, shrimps D. enjoy fishing

5. Which of the following sentences is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Nha Trang is a nice seaside resort.
- B. Tri Nguyen Aquarium is on an island.
- C. Most tourists are interested in snorkeling and scuba diving.**
- D. The local seafood is fresh and delicious.

Tài liệu phát hành trên website Tailieuchuan.vn

IV. Read the text about the Grand Canyon and complete the table. Fill in the each blank with no more than THREE words.

The Grand Canyon is one of the seven famous natural wonders of the world. It is in Arizona. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a National Park in the U.S.

The Grand Canyon is 466 km long, up to 29 km wide and 1.83 km deep in places. Many animals live in and around the canyon, including elk, bison, desert bighorn

sheep, and Kaibab squirrels. People have lived in and around the Grand Canyon for at least 12,000 years. About five million tourists a year also visit the park to hike the canyon trails. They also ride mules along the ridges, climb the steep rocks, and stand on the canyon's edge to look down.

| GRAND CANYON | |
|-------------------|--|
| Status | - one of the seven famous natural wonders of the world - a UNESCO (1) World Heritage Site and a (2) National Park |
| Location | (3) Arizona |
| Length | 446 km |
| Width | (4) 29 km |
| Depth | 1.83 km in places |
| Animals | (5) elk, bison sheep and squirrels |
| Activities | - hiking - riding (6) mules - climbing - standing on the edge |

E WRITING

I. Reorder the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

- Viet Nam / beautiful / a / Phu Quoc / very / is / island / in / .
Phu Quoc is a very beautiful island in Viet Nam.
- with white sands / You can see / Viet Nam's prettiest beaches / tropical rainforests / some of / and / .
You can see some of Viet Nam's prettiest beaches with white sands and tropical rainforest.
- Sa Pa / It's best / Many visitors / during the rainy season / report that / to visit / .
Many visitors report that it's best to visit Sa Pa during the rainy season.
- excellent / fresh seafood / an / place / This is / to enjoy / .
This is an excellent place to enjoy fresh seafood.
- a camera / You mustn't forget / rice paddies / to take / of the / wonderful pictures / .
You mustn't forget a camera to take wonderful pictures of the rice paddies.
- and / there / Tourists / fishing villages / can visit / national parks / .
Tourists can visit fishing villages and national parks there.

II. Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences.

- I/ think /Trang An Complex / a wonderful / tourist attraction / Viet Nam.
I think Trang An Complex is a wonderful tourist attraction in/of Viet Nam.
- How / money / you / need / a tour / to Mui Ne?
How much money do you need for a tour to Mui Ne.
- You / mustn't / forget / take / necessary things / your trip.
You mustn't forget to take necessary things for your trip.
- I need / some / information / train times.
I need some information about train times.
- You / must / careful / when / cut / food / with a knife.
You must be careful when you cut food with a knife.
- I / often / get home / quickly / because / there / little traffic / on the road.
Often get home quickly because there is a little traffic on the road.
- the test/ we/ talk/ during/ mustn't

8. We mustn't talk during the test.

brush/ you/ your teeth/ must/ three times a day

You must brush your teeth three times a day.

III. Use the words given to complete the following paragraph.

Great Barrier Reef / be / largest / coral reef / world //

Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef.

It/ be / close / coast / Queensland / Australia //

It is close to the coast of Queensland, Australia.

It/ be / 2,600 / kilometre / long .

It is 2,600 kilometre long.

It/ make up / nearly 3000 / coral reef / and / over 600 / island //

It is made up of nearly 3000 coral reef and over 600 island .

It/ list/ important/ World Heritage Site / UNESCO //

It has been listed as an important World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Great Barrier Reef / be / largest / structure / make / living things .

Great Barrier Reef is the largest structure made by living things.

It/ can / see /outer space /.

It can be seen from outer space.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It is wrong of us to pick up flowers.

We mustn't pick up flowers.

2. It is necessary for us to review the lessons for the test.

We must review the lessons for the test.

3. There are some chairs and a table in the kitchen.

We have some chairs and tables in the kitchen.

4. Not many people can understand his lecture

Only some/ a few people can understand his lecture.

5. It is wrong of us to throw rubbish.

We mustn't throw rubbish.

6. It is necessary for us to be present at the class discussion on Saturday.

We must be present at the class discussion on Saturday.

7. The tour guide tells us not to throw rubbish.

The tour guide says that we must not throw rubbish.

8. Don't drop litter.

You mustn't drop litter.

9. They don't allow children to travel alone.

Children mustn't travel alone.

10. Their rule is wearing a swimsuit in the pool.

You must wear swim suit in the pool.

V. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similarly as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words if necessary. Do not change the form of the given words.

1. It's important that you follow all the rules at the national park. (must)

You must follow all the rules at the national park.

2. Ha Long Bay has many islands and caves. (there)

There are many islands and caves in Ha Long Bay.

3. Remember to wear sunscreen and bring water. (forget)

Don't forget to wear sunscreen and bring water.

4. When you want to visit Hue, you must remember to take your umbrella. (important)

When you want to visit Hue, it's important (for you) to take your umbrella.

5. It can be quite cold at night in Da Lat, so take some warm clothes with you. (because)

Because it can be quite cold at night in Da Lat, take some warm clothes with you. / Take some warm clothes with you because it can be quite cold in Da Lat.

6. No lake in the world is deeper than Lake Baikal. **(deepest)**

Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

7. Traveling to the beach is more interesting than traveling to the mountain **(boring)**

Travelling the the mountain is more boring than travelling to the beach.

8. It's very important for you to arrive on time. **(must)**

You must leave on time.

VI. Write a short paragraph (40-60 words) about a natural wonder of the Viet Nam you want to visit.

Some Natural Wonders of Viet Nam are amazing, but I want to visit Mui Ne in Binh Thuan province, Viet Nam. As far as I know, it is one of famous beaches in Vietnam. It has the nice beach and beautiful sand dunes with different colors: white and yellow. The beach has the nice scenery with pure water, coconut trees, white sand and rocks. I really want to swim, play on the sand with sand skidding games and do surfing in the sea. It is such a wonderful experience!