

UNIT 6. A VISIT TO A SCHOOL

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
celebrate	v	/'selibreit/	làm lễ kỷ niệm, chào đón
Ex: How do people celebrate New Year in your country? (Mọi người đón năm mới ở nước bạn như thế nào?)			
entrance exam	v	/'entrəns ɪg'zæm/	kì thi đầu vào
Ex: The entrance exam of this school is very difficult. (Kì thi đầu vào của trường này rất khó.)			
equipment	n	/'kwɪpmənt/	đồ dùng, thiết bị
Ex: Everyone should bring the necessary equipment for camping in the mountains. (Mọi người nên mang theo những dụng cụ cần thiết cho việc cắm trại trên núi.)			
extra	adj	/'ekstrə/	thêm
Ex: We didn't have extra classes in the past. (Trước đây chúng tôi không có các lớp học thêm.)			
facility	n	/'fæ'sɪləti/	thiết bị, tiện nghi
Ex: All class rooms have private facilities . (Tất cả các phòng học đều có tiện nghi riêng.)			
gifted	adj	/'gɪftɪd/	có năng khiếu
Ex: He was a uniquely gifted teacher. (Anh ấy là một giáo viên có năng khiếu đặc biệt.)			
laboratory	n	/'læbrətɔ:ri/	phòng thí nghiệm
Ex: He is now in the laboratory . (Bây giờ anh ấy đang ở trong phòng thí nghiệm.)			
lower secondary school	n	/'ləʊə 'sekəndəri sku:l/	trường THCS, trường cấp 2
Ex: My brother and I went to the same lower secondary school . (Tôi và anh trai học cùng trường cấp 2.)			
midterm	n, adj	/'mɪd'tɜ:m/	giữa học kỳ
Ex: Alison has a history midterm test next week. (Alison có một bài kiểm tra lịch sử giữa kỳ vào tuần			

tới.)			
opportunity	n	/ˌɒpə'tju:nəti/	cơ hội
Ex: Don't miss this opportunity ! (Đừng bỏ lỡ cơ hội này!)			
outdoor	adj	/'aʊtdɔ:(r)/	ngoài trời
Ex: Football and cricket are outdoor games. (Bóng đá và cricket là những trò chơi ngoài trời.)			
private	adj	/'praɪvət/	riêng tư, các nhân
Ex: The hotel has 100 bedrooms, all with private bathrooms. (Khách sạn có 100 phòng ngủ, tất cả đều có phòng tắm riêng.)			
projector	n	/'prɒ'dʒektə(r)/	máy chiếu
Ex: There is a new projector in my office. (Có một máy chiếu mới trong văn phòng của tôi.)			
resource	n	/'ri:sɔ:s/	tài nguyên
Ex: Water is becoming an increasingly precious resource . (Nước ngày càng trở thành một tài nguyên quý giá.)			
royal	adj	/'rɔɪəl/	thuộc hoàng gia
Ex: She studied at the Royal School of Ballet. (Cô đã học tại trường Ba lê Hoàng gia.)			
service	n	/'sɜ:vɪs/	dịch vụ
Ex: The charity provides a vital service to the local community. (Tổ chức từ thiện cung cấp một dịch vụ thiết yếu cho cộng đồng địa phương.)			
share	v	/ʃeə(r)/	chia sẻ
Ex: She shares her interest in computers to me. (Cô ấy chia sẻ sở thích về máy tính với tôi.)			
talented	adj	/'tæləntɪd/	tài năng
Ex. Mozart was a talented musician. (Mozart là một nhạc sĩ tài năng.)			
well-known	adj	/,wel 'nəʊn/	nổi tiếng
Ex: She is a well-known novelist. (Cô ấy là một tiểu thuyết gia nổi tiếng.)			

II. WORD FORMATION

Word	Meaning	Related words	
celebrate (v)	làm lễ kỉ niệm	celebration (n)	celebrant (n)
		celebrated (adj)	
equipment (n)	đồ dùng, thiết bị	equip (v)	equiptable (adj)
facility (n)	thiết bị, tiện nghi	facilitator (n)	facilitation (n)
gifted (adj)	năng khiếu	gift (n)	
opportunity (n)	thời điểm, cơ hội	opportunist (n)	opportunism (n)
		opportunistic (adj)	
private (adj)	riêng tư, cá nhân	private (n)	privacy (n)
resource (n,v)	tài nguyên	resourceful (adj)	resourcefully (adv)
service (n)	dịch vụ	serve (v)	service (v)
		serviceable (adj)	
talented (adj)	tài năng	talent (n)	

III. GRAMMAR

✳ Preposition of time and place (Giới từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn).

1. Preposition of time - Giới từ chỉ thời gian

Preposition	Use	Example
In (vào thời điểm)	- Trước tháng, năm, mùa, thập niên, thập kỉ. Trước các buổi trong ngày (trừ at night). - Trước cụm từ cố định.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in January: vào tháng 1 • in 2020: vào năm 2020 • in summer: vào mùa hè • in the 1990s: vào những năm 1990 • in the morning/ afternoon/ evening: vào buổi sáng/chiều/tối

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in time: đúng lúc, kịp lúc • in the end: cuối cùng
<p>On (vào ngày, thời gian)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trước các ngày trong tuần, ngày tháng, ngày tháng năm. - Trước các ngày lễ. - Trong các cụm từ cố định. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Monday: vào ngày thứ 2 • on 15th March: vào ngày 15 tháng 3 • on 15th March 2020: vào ngày 15 tháng 3 năm 2020 • on Christmas Day: vào ngày lễ Giáng sinh • on time: đúng giờ, chính xác
<p>At (vào dịp, vào thời điểm)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trước thời gian trong ngày. - Trước các dịp lễ. - Trong một số cụm từ cố định. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 9 o'clock: lúc 9 giờ đúng • at midnight: vào giữa đêm • at Christmas: vào dịp Giáng sinh • at the same time: cùng lúc • at the end of this year: cuối năm nay • at the beginning of this year: đầu năm nay • at the moment/ at the present: ngay bây giờ
<p>Before (trước khi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before 10 am: trước 10 giờ sáng • before 2015: trước năm 2015 • before Christmas: trước Giáng sinh
<p>After (sau khi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trước các cụm từ chỉ thời gian. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after breakfast: sau bữa sáng • after school: sau giờ học

2. Preposition of place - Giới từ chỉ nơi chốn

Preposition	Use	Example
<p>In (ở trong)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khoảng không gian lớn như vũ trụ, thành phố, thị trấn, quốc gia. - Khoảng không gian khép kín như phòng, tòa nhà, cái hộp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in space: trong vũ trụ • in Hanoi city: ở Hà Nội • in Vietnam: ở Việt Nam • in the ocean: trong đại dương • in the room: trong phòng • in the box: trong hộp
<p>On</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vị trí trên bề mặt có tiếp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the floor: trên sàn

(ở trên)	<p>xúc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trước tên đường. - Phương tiện đi lại (trừ car, taxi). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the chair: trên ghế • on Le Loi Street: trên đường Lê Lợi • on the train: trên tàu • on the bus: trên xe buýt • on the left/ right: bên trái/ phải • on the top of: trên đỉnh của
At (ở tại)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Địa điểm cụ thể không gian nhỏ hơn giới từ "in". - Trước số nhà. - Chỉ nơi làm việc, học tập. - Chỉ những sự kiện, những bữa tiệc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the airport: ở sân bay • at the shop: ở shop • at 50 Tran Hung Dao Street: ở số 50 đường Trần Hưng Đạo • at work/ school/ college/ university: Ở chỗ làm/trường/cao đẳng/đại học • at the party: tại buổi tiệc • at the concert: tại buổi hòa nhạc
In front of (phía trước)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• I am standing in front of your house. (Tôi đang đứng trước nhà bạn.)
Behind (đằng sau)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• The cat is behind the table. (Con mèo ở đằng sau cái bàn.)
Between (ở giữa)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• The clock is between the picture and the calendar. (Đồng hồ nằm giữa bức tranh và lịch.)
Next to/ beside (bên cạnh)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• My house is next to Lan's house. (Nhà tôi bên cạnh nhà Lan.)
Near/close to (gần đó)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• I live near my school. (Tôi sống gần trường.)
Across from/ opposite (đối diện với)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• The restaurant is opposite the park. (Nhà hàng đối diện với công viên.)
Above/ over (ở trên, cao hơn)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• There is a ceiling above my head. (Có cái quạt trần trên đầu tôi.)
Under/below	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chốn.	• The dog is under the table.

(ở dưới, thấp hơn)	chống.	(Con chó nằm dưới bàn.)
Inside (bên trong)	- Trước các từ chỉ nơi chống.	• Please put the trash into the bin. (Làm ơn bỏ rác vào trong thùng.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

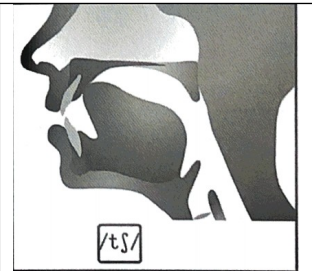
* SOUND /tʃ/ AND /dʒ/

1. Cách phát âm /tʃ/ và /dʒ/

✓ Âm /tʃ/

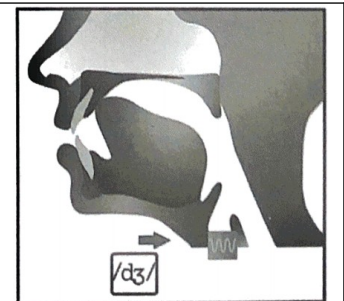
- Âm /tʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm này bạn đưa môi về phía trước và căng ra để tạo âm, khép hai răng, nâng đầu lưỡi lên chạm phía sau hàm răng trên, bật hơi nhẹ nhàng âm "ch" của tiếng Việt.

- Vì /tʃ/ là âm vô thanh, khi bật hơi thì cổ sẽ không rung, bạn có thể kiểm tra bằng cách đặt bàn tay phía trước miệng và thử phát âm, sẽ có hơi bật vào tay bạn.



✓ Âm /dʒ/

- Âm /dʒ/ là phụ âm hữu thanh. Các bước phát âm của /dʒ/ tương tự như cách phát âm /tʃ/, điểm khác là khi bật hơi thì cổ chúng ta rung tạo âm. Khi đó, nếu để bàn tay phía trước miệng, sẽ không có hơi bật vào bàn tay.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

✓ Âm /tʃ/

✗ "c" được phát âm là /tʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
cello	n	/'tʃeləʊ/	đàn xen-lô
concerto	n	/'kɒn'tʃeətəʊ/	bản hòa tấu

✗ "t" được phát âm là /tʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
century	n	/'sentʃəri/	thế kỷ

natural	adj	/'nætʃrəl/	thuộc tự nhiên
culture	n	/'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
future	n	/'fju:tʃə(r)/	tương lai

✗ "ch" được phát âm là /tʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
cheap	adj	/tʃi:p/	rẻ
chicken	n	/'tʃɪkɪn/	con gà
child	n	/tʃaɪld/	đứa trẻ
Chinese	n	/'tʃaɪ'ni:z/	người Trung Quốc

✓ Âm /dʒ/

✗ "d" được phát âm là /dʒ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
soldier	n	/'səʊldʒə(r)/	binh lính
verdure	n	/'vɜ:dʒə(r)/	sự tươi tốt
schedule	n	/'skedʒu:l/	lịch trình

✗ "g" được phát âm là /dʒ/ khi đứng trước e, i, y và nếu một từ có dạng tận cùng là "ge"

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
cage	n	/keɪdʒ/	lồng, chuồng
stage	n	/steɪdʒ/	sân khấu
village	n	/'vɪlɪdʒ/	làng
cottage	n	/'kɒ:tɪdʒ/	nhà tranh
gem	n	/dʒem/	viên ngọc
gentle	adj	/'dʒentl/	dịu dàng
gin	n	/dʒɪn/	cạm bẫy
ginger	n	/'dʒɪndʒər/	gừng
ginseng	n	/'dʒɪnsen/	nhân sâm
gigantic	adj	/dʒaɪ'gæntɪk/	khổng lồ
gymnastic	n/ adj	/dʒɪm'næstɪk/	thuộc thể dục

✗ Ngoại lệ:

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
get	v	/get/	đạt được

gear	n	/gɪə(r)/	cơ cấu, thiết bị
geese	n	/gi:s/	những con ngỗng
girl	n	/gɜ:l/	cô gái
giggle	n	/'gɪgl/	tiếng cười khúc khích
gizzard	n	/'gɪzəd/	mề (gà, chim)

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words into the correct column according to the underlined part.

soldier	chicken	schedule	question	future	cage
culture	stage	cheap	village	cottage	Chinese
gem	natural	gentle	child	ginger	ginseng
cello	gigantic	furniture	gymnastic	century	watch
/tʃ/			/dʒ/		

Exercise 2. Underline the words with the sound /tʃ/. Double underline the words with the sound /dʒ/

. Then say the sentences aloud.

1. My teacher told a joke about his natural village.
2. Soldiers are marching on the streets.
3. Enjoy your lunch!
4. There's some orange juice in the fridge.
5. I have a sandwich, a chocolate bar and some jam. Which one do you choose?
6. Can I have a chicken sandwich and an apple juice, please?
7. John was wearing a jacket and jeans.
8. I went by coach to Ha Noi and then had lunch.
9. Jump out of the car! Now jog three times round the park!
10. James has a lot of antique furniture.

Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words. The first letter is a hint for you.

1. L _____	2. H _____	3. C _____
4. T _____	5. P _____	6. H _____
7. S _____	8. P _____	9. C _____

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

facilities	midterm	experiments	outdoor	projector
teacher	entrance	school	classes	mountains

- The _____ exam of this school is very difficult.
- Everyone should bring the necessary equipment for camping in the _____.
- We didn't have extra _____ last week.
- All classrooms have private _____.
- He was a uniquely gifted _____.
- They are doing _____ in the laboratory.
- My brother and I go to the same _____.
- Alison has a Maths _____ test next week.

9. Football and cricket are _____ games.

10. There is a new _____ in my office.

Exercise 5. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. Chu Van An was one of the most brilliant and famous _____ in Viet Nam's history. (scholar)

2. The school is quite normal, but its _____ are really beautiful. (surround)

3. The students were carefully _____ for the final exam. (prepare)

4. He completed his exams _____ and won a scholarship to study abroad. (succeed)

5. The _____'s pictures are very beautiful. They are shown in a national exhibition. (paint)

6. He is _____ about his sister's performance because she was sick yesterday. (anxiety)

7. She is cooking the food _____. It's interesting to see it. (special)

8. He took an _____ last week. His result was very good. (exam)

9. He received _____ as a good teacher after working hard for a long time. (recognize)

10. Thong Nhat Palace is a _____ attraction in Ho Chi Minh city. (tour)

Exercise 6. Fill in the black with prepositions of time "at / in / on".

1. We always go on holiday _____ summer.

2. My mother usually goes shopping _____ Friday morning.

3. I always do my homework the evening.

4. The circus usually comes to our town _____ spring.

5. Sophia's birthday is _____ May 16th.

6. I usually get up _____ seven o'clock.

7. My favorite television programme begins _____ 6:30 _____ the evening.

8. Sometimes it snows _____ winter.

9. My friend's birthday is _____ June.

10. Some birds and animals come out _____ night.

Exercise 7 a. Fill in the text with prepositions of time "at / in / on".

My birthday is (1) _____ the 30th of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up (2) _____ 8 o'clock (3) _____ the morning and tidied the house. Then (4) _____ the afternoon I went into town with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started (5) _____ 7 o'clock (6) _____ the evening and didn't stop until very late (7) _____ night! (8) _____ the 31st of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early (9) _____ the evening.

Exercise 7 b. Fill in the text with prepositions of time "at / in / on".

I'm going to have a party! I hope you can come!!

It's going to start (1) _____ 5 o'clock (2) _____ the afternoon (3) _____ the second Saturday (4) _____ August. We're going to have it in Tom's house on Wilton Avenue. There's a big garden and we're going to have the party in the garden.

Did you know that my birthday is (5) _____ the eighth? But as you can see, the party is going to be (6) _____ the tenth. Why? Parties are better (7) _____ the weekend!

Exercise 8. Fill in the blank with a correct preposition.

1. I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book _____ the top shelf.
2. _____ sunny days we usually go on a picnic.
3. I usually listen _____ pop music, because I'm interested _____ it.
4. Mary was born _____ 20th March _____ 1982.
5. We had to work every day _____ last summer.
6. _____ Christmas I'd like to visit my relatives.
7. I last saw him _____ last March.
8. Section 5 is _____ the first floor of the Prep School.
9. You mustn't smoke _____ a bus.
10. Ahmet's grandmother died 1990 _____ the age of 81.
11. Were there many people _____ the concert?
12. He speaks quite good French. He studied _____ Paris for a year.

Exercise 9. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. There are two students _____ the class.
A. next B. in C. on D. front
2. The oranges are not in the basket. They are _____ the table.
A. in B. between C. next D. on
3. My pencil is _____ the books and the notebooks.
A. between B. in C. on D. next
4. The red car is _____ of the house.
A. behind B. in front C. next to D. under
5. There isn't anything _____ my pocket.
A. between B. next to C. in D. near

6. Some students are waiting in _____ the classroom.
A. next to B. front of C. between D. under
7. Our house is _____ to the supermarket.
A. in B. on C. behind D. next
8. Oh my God! I saw a mouse _____ the sofa.
A. behind B. in C. next D. between
9. There is a big supermarket _____ the park.
A. on B. near C. in front D. next
10. The children are playing _____ the garden.
A. on B. between C. in D. to
11. I have photographs of my family _____ the wall of my office.
A. on B. next to C. at D. in
12. Mr. Smith's jacket is _____ the closet.
A. under B. in C. at D. from
13. Where's John? He's over there. He's standing _____ Ellen.
A. on B. under C. next to D. between
14. It arrives _____ Chicago at ten o'clock.
A. at B. in C. near D. from
15. The teacher stands _____ the class.
A. from B. at C. in front of D. by
16. There is a map on the wall just _____ the teacher's desk.
A. from B. above C. before D. in front of

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions.

1. Tony lives _____ 810 Orange Street.
2. The course begins _____ 8th June and ends _____ October.
3. Peter is _____ class 2B.
4. Peter goes to school _____ Monday _____ Friday.
5. Students haven't got any lessons _____ the weekends.
6. Sheila gets up _____ 6.30 every morning.
7. Mike and his family go for a walk _____ the evenings.
8. Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures _____ cars _____ the wall _____ his

room.

9. I go to school _____ bus, not _____ foot.
10. I went to bed _____ midnight and got up _____ 10.00 _____ the morning.
11. Mozart was born _____ Salzburg _____ 1756.
12. There is a car in _____ our house.
13. Who is sitting _____ to you?
14. There is a light _____ the table.
15. Hurry up! We are going to the cinema _____ five minutes.
16. I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her _____ Tuesday.
17. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work _____ the moment.
18. How far is it _____ the post office the bank?

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with a correct wh-question.

1. _____ do you want to eat? Pizza and cheese.
2. _____ does John go to the beach? By car.
3. _____ floors does your school have? Nine.
4. _____ do we get up? Early in the morning.
5. _____ did your family go swimming yesterday? At the swimming club.
6. _____ do you usually eat for breakfast? - Toast and eggs.
7. _____ does Peter come from? - Paris.
8. _____ do you usually have lunch with? - My family members.
9. _____ do you go to school? - In the morning.
10. _____ does Mary come to class? - By bus.
11. _____ do your sister and you usually go to bed? -Ten o'clock.
12. _____ ice cream does Johnny like? - Chocolate.
13. _____ cap do you often borrow? - It's my brother's (cap).
14. _____ does she sometimes come to work late? - Because she misses the train.
15. _____ do you go shopping? - Once a week.

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

1. She hopes (A) she will have (B) a greatly (C) success in (D) her study at university.
2. They should book (A) tickets of (B) this train to (C) Hue on (D) advance.

3. He decided visiting (A) some places (B) of interest in (C) Can Tho at the weekend.
4. This area is contained (A) some souvenir (B) shops, a small restaurant (C) and a clean (D) park.
5. The historical (A) and precious (B) relics protect (C) carefully in (D) the museum.
6. Many good (A) students are educated (B) in this school by (C) the old teacher many years (D) ago.
7. She was given (A) a present to (B) her friends yesterday because (C) she couldn't come to (D) their party.
8. At (A) the age of (B) seven, Picasso received (C) artistic training by (D) his father.
9. My mother doesn't (A) enjoy country music (B), and I don't like (C) it too (D).
10. Jason hasn't (A) telephoned (B) me since (C) two weeks (D).

Exercise 13. Put a word from the box in each gap to complete the following passage.

study	go	state	choose	take
find	leave	start	stay	private

Secondary Education in the USA

In the USA students (1) _____ their secondary education at the age of 11. First, they (2) _____ to Middle School for three years. Then they go for High School for four years, from the age 14 to 18. Some students (3) _____ school when they are 16 and (4) _____ job. But most students (5) _____ at High School still they are 18. Then they (6) _____ exams and they get "High School Diploma". There aren't any national exams.

All students at secondary school in the USA (7) _____ English, Maths, Science, and P.E, but students (8) _____ other subjects, so they don't all study the same subjects.

About 90% of students in the USA go to (9) _____ schools. About 10% go to (10) _____ schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

Exercise 14. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered bank.

Chu Van An was born in 1292 and died in 1370. From his childhood, he was (1) _____ for his intelligence. He did not have the dream of (2) _____ part in exams to become mandarins (3) _____ other students. Chu Van An stayed at (4) _____ and taught himself by reading books, and opened schools. His school quickly became famous in the region and many students from other places went there to (5) _____.

Emperor Tran Minh Tong (6) _____ Chu Van An to be the principal of the Imperial Academy to teach his crown prince and other students to become (7) _____ people for the country. In 1359, Emperor Tran Minh Tong gave his crown (8) _____ his son, Tran Hien Tong, who was also a student

of Chu Van An. Under the regime of Emperor Tran Hien Tong, the court and the country were peaceful. (9) _____ this period lasted only for 12 years. Then Emperor Tran Hien Tong died, and Tran Du Tong inherited the crown. The social situation became complicated, the people were very poor and many good people were killed.

Chu Van An bravely submitted a petition which requested the Emperor to behead 7 perfidious mandarins, so it was (10) _____ "Seven Beheaded Petition" (Thất Trảm Sớ). "Seven Beheaded Petition" became the symbol of the courageous attitude of the real intellectuals, and of Chu Van An's spirit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. like | B. famous | C. interest | D. similar |
| 2. A. take | B. took | C. taking | D. takes |
| 3. A. like | B. to | C. by | D. in |
| 4. A. custom | B. school | C. service | D. home |
| 5. A. tourists | B. study | C. pilot | D. guess |
| 6. A. invited | B. orbiton | C. orbital | D. orbiting |
| 7. A. constructed | B. designed | C. talented | D. painted |
| 8. A. for | B.to | C. as | D. in |
| 9. A. And | B. So | C. This | D. However |
| 10. A. called | B. named | C. told | D. spoke |

Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Remember to use the word in brackets.

1. It is a lovely dinner. (What)

_____.

2. He lives too far away from the school. (near)

_____.

3. Long is a very good swimmer. (well)

_____.

4. My brother cycles slowly. (cyclist)

_____.

5. Mr. Cuong plays tennis very well. (good)

_____.

6. Mrs. Chi is a quick typist. (quickly)

7. Thoa sings smoothly. (smooth)

8. Miss. An is a fast runner. (fast)

9. Mr. Hung is a safe driver. (safely)

10. Minh's sister dances marvelously. (marvelous)

Exercise 16. Combine the two sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Classical music is interesting. Folk music is interesting. (as ...as)

2. This picture is 800,000 VND. That picture is 600,000 VND. (price ... different)

3. Mr. Brown speaks English. Mrs. Kent speaks English. (same language)

4. John didn't go to the concert show last night. Nam didn't go to the concert show last night. (either)

5. Mr. Phong teaches history of arts. Mrs. Ha teaches history of music. (same subject)

6. I like pop music. My brother likes pop music. (too)

7. This painting is green. That painting is green. (colour ... different)

8. The new sculpture is 4 meters high. The old sculpture is 4.2 meters high. (as ... as)

9. Van Gogh is Dutch. Picasso is Spanish. (nationality ... different)

10. Hoa sings beautifully. Hoa's sister sings more beautifully than her. (as ... as)
