

UNIT 6: VIETNAMESE LIFESTYLE THEN AND NOW

PART I. VO

a. Vocabulary

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	democratic	a	/ˌdeməˈkrætɪk/	dân chủ
	democracy	n	/dɪˈmɑːkrəsi/	nền dân chủ
2.	various	a	/ˈværiəs/	đa dạng, nhiều
	variety	n	/vəˈraɪəti/	sự đa dạng
	vary	v	/ˈværi/	thay đổi, giao động
3.	family-oriented	a	/ˌfæməli ɔːrientɪd/	hướng về gia đình
4.	personal	a	/ˈpɜːrsənl/	riêng tư, cá nhân
5.	extended family	np	/ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæməli/	đại gia đình, gia đình từ 3 thế hệ
6.	hide-and-seek	np	/ˌhaɪd ən ˈsiːk/	trốn tìm
7.	tug of war	np	/ˌtʌg əv ˈwɔːr/	kéo co
8.	marbles	n	/ˈmɑːrblz/	trò chơi bi
9.	privacy	n	/ˈpraɪvəsi/	sự riêng tư
10.	conflict	n/v	/ˈkɒnflɪkt/	xung đột/mâu thuẫn
11.	reflect	v	/rɪˈflekt/	phản ánh, phản chiếu
12.	frightening	a	/ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/	đáng sợ
13.	display	n	/dɪˈspleɪ/	sự sắp xếp, sự trưng bày
14.	independent	a	/ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/	độc lập
	independence	n	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/	sự độc lập
	depend	v	/dɪˈpend/	phụ thuộc
	dependence	n	/dɪˈpendəns/	sự phụ thuộc
	dependent	a	/dɪˈpendənt/	phụ thuộc
15.	act	v	/ækt/	hành động
	action	n	/ˈækʃn/	hành động
	activity	n	/ækˈtɪvəti/	hoạt động
	active	a	/ˈæktɪv/	đang hoạt động, năng động
	actor	n	/ˈæktər/	diễn viên nam
	actress	n	/ˈæktres/	nữ diễn viên
16.	convenient	a	/kənˈviːniənt/	thuận lợi, thuận tiện
	convenience	n	/kənˈviːniəns/	sự tiện lợi
	inconvenient	a	/ɪnkənˈviːniənt/	bất tiện
17.	learning facilities	np	/ˈlɜːrniŋ fəˈsɪlətɪz/	trang thiết bị học tập
18.	replace	v	/rɪˈpleɪs/	thay thế
19.	natural material	np	/ˌnætʃrəl məˈtɪriəl/	vật liệu tự nhiên, nguyên liệu tự nhiên
20.	opportunity	n	/ˌɑːpərˈtuːnəti/	cơ hội
21.	necessary	a	/ˈnesəseri/	cần thiết
22.	negative	a	/ˈnegətɪv/	tiêu cực
	positive	a	/ˈpəːzətɪv/	tích cực
23.	living condition	np	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˈdɪʃn/	điều kiện sống
	living standard	np	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ˈstændərd/	chất lượng cuộc sống
24.	generate	v	/ˈdʒenəreɪt/	tạo ra,
	generator	n	/ˈdʒenəreɪtər/	phát ra
	generation	n	/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn/	máy phát điện thế hệ
	generational	a	/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃnl/	thuộc thế hệ
25.	dye	v	/daɪ/	nhuộm

26.	freedom free	n a	/ˈfriːdəm/ /friː/	sự tự do tự do
27.	electronic device	np	/ɪˌlektrɒːnɪk dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị điện tử
28.	leisure	n	/ˈliːʒər/	thời gian rảnh rỗi
29.	different differ difference	a v n	/ˈdɪfrənt/ /ˈdɪfər/ /ˈdɪfrəns/	khác nhau khác biệt sự khác biệt
30.	generation gap	np	/ˌdʒenəˈreɪʃn ɡæp/	khoảng cách thế hệ
31.	family values	np	/ˌfæməli ˈvæljuːz/	các giá trị gia đình
32.	conversation	n	/ˌkɔːnvərˈseɪʃn/	cuộc hội thoại

b. Collocation/ phrase/ phrasal verb

Collocations/ phrases	Meaning
1. depend on sb/ sth = rely on sb/ sth	phụ thuộc vào ai/cái gì
2. pursue one's own interest	theo đuổi sở thích của riêng mình
3. go/ study abroad	đi nước ngoài/ đi du học
4. take notes = write down	ghi chép lại
5. give up	bỏ cuộc, từ bỏ
6. play an important role/ part in sth	đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc gì
7. provide sb with sth	cung cấp cho ai cái gì
8. provide sth to/ for sb	cung cấp cái gì cho ai

PART II. GRAMMAR

a. Verbs + to-infinitive/ Verbs + V-ing

Verbs + to-infinitive	Verbs + V-ing
begin: bắt đầu agree: đồng ý appear: có vẻ arrange: sắp xếp ask: yêu cầu attempt: cố gắng, thử beg: van xin claim: đòi hỏi decide: quyết định demand: yêu cầu deserve: xứng đáng determine: quyết định expect: kỳ vọng, mong đợi hope: hy vọng learn: học manage: xoay xở được offer: đề nghị pay: trả tiền plan: lên kế hoạch prepare: chuẩn bị pretend: giả vờ promise: hứa prove: chứng minh refuse: từ chối request: yêu cầu seem: dường như wait: chờ đợi want: muốn wish: mong muốn, ước muốn neglect: bỏ bê	admit: thừa nhận finish: kết thúc, hoàn thành involve: liên quan mind: phiền avoid: tránh dislike: không thích give up: từ bỏ keep: giữ, tiếp tục delay: hoãn lại detest: ghét quit: từ bỏ, bỏ cuộc risk: mạo hiểm consider: coi như enjoy: thích, đam mê mention: đề cập postpone: hoãn lại can't stand: không thể chịu được deny: từ chối fancy: đam mê imagine: tưởng tượng miss: nhớ practice: thực hành suggest: gợi ý can't bear: không thể chịu đựng được
E.g. We <u>managed to get</u> to the airport in time.	E.g. Would you <u>mind turning</u> off the radio for



<p>The children <u>pretended to be</u> sleeping.</p> <p>- Ta có thể đặt NOT trước động từ mẫu có to</p> <p>E.g. My family <u>decided not to travel</u> this year because of the pandemic.</p>	<p>me?</p> <p>She often <u>practices speaking</u> English with her friends.</p> <p>John <u>denied breaking</u> the window.</p> <p>She <u>hates not being</u> on time.</p>
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b. Một số động từ dùng với cả "to + Verb" và "V-ing" mà không có nhích khác biệt về nghĩa.

Verbs + "to + Verb/ V-ing"	Example
begin: bắt đầu can't bear: không thể chịu đựng can't stand: không thể chịu đựng continue: tiếp tục hate: ghét like: thích love: yêu thích prefer: thích hơn start: bắt đầu	Tom continued doing his homework. = Tom continued to do his homework. = They love reading books. = They love to read books.

c. Một số động từ có thể được dùng với cả hai dạng nguyên mẫu có "to" hoặc V-ing nhưng có sự khác nhau về nghĩa.

No.	Structures	Meaning
1	try + to-V try + V-ing	cố gắng làm gì thử làm gì
2	remember + to-V remember + V-ing	nhớ phải làm gì nhớ đã làm gì
3	forget + to-V forget + V-ing	quên phải làm gì quên đã làm gì
4	advise + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V advise + V-ing	khuyên ai đó làm gì khuyên làm gì
5	allow/permit + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V allow/permit + V-ing	cho phép ai đó làm gì cho phép làm gì
6	recommend + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V recommend + V-ing	khuyên bảo/dặn/đề nghị ai đó làm gì khuyên bảo/dặn/đề nghị làm gì
7	encourage + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V encourage + V-ing	khuyến khích ai đó làm gì khuyến khích làm gì
8	mean + to-V mean + V-ing	dự định làm gì có nghĩa là
9	regret + to-V regret + V-ing	rất lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì hối tiếc vì đã làm gì
10	go on + to-V go on + V-ing	tiếp tục làm điều gì sau khi hoàn tất một công việc chỉ sự liên tục của hành động
11	V (tri giác) + O + V _o . V (tri giác) + O + V-ing	khi chúng kiến toàn bộ sự việc khi chúng kiến một phần sự việc
12	stop + to-V stop + V-ing	dừng lại để làm gì dừng hẳn làm gì
13	need + to-V need + V-ing = need to be done	cần phải làm gì cần phải được làm
14	help + O <small>chỉ người</small> + V _o / to-V	giúp ai đó làm gì
15	have + O <small>chỉ người</small> + V _o = get + O <small>chỉ người</small> + to-V	nhờ ai đó làm gì có cái gì được làm bởi ai



	have/ get ST + V3/ed	
16	used + to-V be/ get used to + V-ing	thường làm gì trong quá khứ thường làm gì ở hiện tại

PART III. PRACTICE

LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D for each question below:

- Why was it hard to compare the lives of ancient people with those of the twenty-first century?
 - Because ancient people had better technology
 - Because many changes have occurred
 - Because ancient people traveled more
 - Because ancient people had more comfortable lives
- What was one reason planes were not popular in the past?
 - They were too slow
 - They were very expensive
 - They were not safe
 - They were not invented yet
- What is one way people's mobility has changed nowadays?
 - People walk more
 - People use bicycles more
 - People have fast and comfortable cars
 - People travel less
- How has work changed from the past to the present?
 - People work harder now
 - People work less now
 - Most difficult and dangerous work is done by computers and machines now
 - People do not work anymore
- What was a common condition of living in the past?
 - Houses had running water
 - Houses had bathrooms
 - Many people could not afford household appliances
 - Houses were more comfortable

Exercise 2: Listen to the audio and decide whether those sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

- The older generation prefers using modern technology over traditional tools. _____
- Younger people often use computers for both learning and having fun. _____
- The older generation values spending time with family. _____
- Both the older and younger generations do not believe in working hard. _____
- The younger generation is less likely to follow traditional career paths. _____

PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. satisfi <u>ed</u> | B. match <u>ed</u> | C. thatch <u>ed</u> | D. depress <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. consequ <u>e</u> nce | B. obed <u>i</u> ent | C. dem <u>a</u> nd | D. rep <u>o</u> rt |
| 3. A. suffer | B. rub <u>ber</u> | C. subur <u>b</u> an | D. tunn <u>e</u> l |
| 4. A. weath <u>e</u> r | B. sympath <u>e</u> tic | C. wort <u>h</u> y | D. bothe <u>r</u> |
| 5. A. happ <u>e</u> n | B. vehi <u>c</u> le | C. exhibi <u>t</u> ion | D. exha <u>u</u> st |
| 6. A. extend <u>e</u> d | B. orient <u>e</u> d | C. memoris <u>e</u> | D. dress <u>e</u> s |
| 7. A. mind | B. privac <u>y</u> | C. lifestyl <u>e</u> | D. promis <u>e</u> |
| 8. A. household | B. not <u>e</u> s | C. conveni <u>e</u> nt | D. program <u>m</u> e |
| 9. A. promis <u>e</u> | B. pursu <u>e</u> | C. person <u>a</u> l | D. memoris <u>e</u> |
| 10. A. freed <u>o</u> m | B. handsom <u>e</u> | C. condi <u>t</u> ion | D. stand <u>a</u> rd |

Exercise 2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. shuffle | B. workflow | C. offline | D. flavor |
| 2. A. annoy | B. fragile | C. frankly | D. frozen |
| 3. A. influence | B. reflection | C. fluency | D. flexible |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4. A. friendly | B. freezer | C. freeway | D. confront |
| 5. A. flatten | B. reflect | C. florist | D. leaflet |
| 6. A. mushroom | B. demand | C. sandal | D. tunnel |
| 7. A. entertain | B. communicate | C. receive | D. complain |
| 8. A. children | B. student | C. professor | D. teacher |
| 9. A. opinion | B. relax | C. semester | D. nervous |
| 10. A. operate | B. telescope | C. mechanic | D. satellite |

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. The Vietnamese society is becoming more _____, allowing people to express their opinions and participate in decision-making processes.
A. stressful B. convenient C. democratic D. modern
2. Young people in Vietnam are encouraged to _____ higher education and career opportunities.
A. pursue B. do C. get D. feel
3. _____ is respected in Vietnamese culture, and people are mindful of not intruding on others' personal space.
A. Time B. Understanding C. Privacy D. Opportunity
4. The _____ is evident in Vietnam, with differences in values and lifestyles between older and younger generations.
A. conflict B. attitude C. mass communication D. generation gap
5. Many people in Vietnam enjoy spending time _____, especially during hot weather or rainy seasons.
A. outdoors B. indoors C. in the garden D. under
6. Living _____ have improved significantly in recent years, with more access to modern housing and amenities.
A. conditions B. relationships C. opportunities D. traditions
7. Before motorbikes became popular, bicycles were the main mode of _____ for many Vietnamese people in rural areas.
A. communication B. entertainment C. activities D. transportation
8. There are a variety of games that use _____, such as rolling them along a track or trying to knock them out of a circle.
A. hide-and-seek B. tug of war C. skipping D. marbles
9. Young people in Vietnam are becoming more _____ and are making their own life choices.
A. unnecessary B. necessary C. independent D. depend
10. There might be some dress codes an employee can wear at workplace, but they cannot wear _____.
A. their uniforms B. traditional ao dai C. jeans with holes D. a suit and
11. Some young people express their individuality through fashion choices like wearing clothes with holes or _____ hair.
A. dyed B. styled C. long D. curly
12. Vietnam has made progress in ensuring _____ of speech and expression, but there are still limitations.
A. power B. opportunities C. freedom D. things
13. The old folktales have been passed down through many _____ of Vietnamese people.
A. stories B. generations C. times D. histories
14. Many households now have several _____ such as TVs, refrigerators, and washing machines.
A. communication tools B. electronic devices C. entertainment gadgets D. traditional instruments
15. There are _____ opportunities for education and career development in Vietnam's growing economy.
A. various B. similar C. changeable D. multiple
16. Vietnamese culture is _____, with strong emphasis on respect for elders and family values.
A. family-oriented B. important C. independent D. rich
17. I find it challenging to _____ new vocabulary words.



- A. promise B. replace C. memorise D. pursue
18. It is common for people in Vietnam to _____ a note of important information or appointments.
A. take B. do C. receive D. join
19. A(n) _____ family is a family consisting of two parents and their children.
A. essential B. nuclear C. core D. basic
20. Many Vietnamese people still _____ on agriculture for their livelihoods, especially in rural areas.
A. rest B. believe C. trust D. depend
21. She grew up surrounded by a large _____ family.
A. expanded B. spread C. lengthened D. extended
22. _____ After some research, we all agreed _____ the ancient town of Hoi An for our visit.
A. choosing B. to choose C. going D. to go
23. _____ We must try to avoid _____ those mistakes in the future.
A. repeating B. to make C. correcting D. to find
24. _____ During the history lesson, our teacher suggested _____ a quiz on the history of our school.
A. doing B. to do C. do D. did
25. We have _____ to visit Thanh Chuong Viet Palace.
A. fancied B. suggested C. decided D. enjoyed
26. _____ My sister is going on a chanty tour to Cao Bang. She _____ to open a small library for children there.
A. avoids B. tells C. fancies D. plans
27. _____ I was surprised that Mike _____ participating in the Debate Contest.
A. planned B. avoided C. persuaded D. tried
28. I don't mind _____ late if it will help at all.
A. to work B. to be work C. working D. being working
29. I remember _____ to the zoo when I was a child.
A. to take B. to be taken C. taking D. being taken
30. They managed _____ over the wall without _____.
A. to climb - seeing B. climbing - being seen C. to climb - being seen D. to be climbed - seeing
31. _____ Do you _____ not talking loud on the bus? It's against the bus regulations.
A. try B. agree C. know D. mind
32. Isabel expected _____ to the university, but she wasn't.
A. to admit B. to be admitted C. admitting D. being accepted
33. The city council agreed _____ the architect's proposed design for a new parking garage.
A. to accept B. be accepted C. accepting D. being accepted
34. The tin opener seems _____ for left-handed people.
A. to design B. to be designed C. designing D. being designed
35. My parents appreciate _____ the thank-you note you sent them.
A. to receive B. to be received C. receiving D. being received
36. When the police first questioned him, Wayne denied _____ in the robbery.
A. to involve B. to be involved C. involving D. being involved
37. Many reliable methods of storing information tended _____ when computers arrived.
A. to forget B. to be forgotten C. forgetting D. being forgotten
38. The police warned everybody _____ inside with their windows closed.
A. to stay B. to be stayed C. staying D. being stayed
39. She resented _____ to make tea for everyone at the meeting.
A. to ask B. to be asked C. asking D. being asked
40. Let's leave early. We can't risk _____ in heavy traffic during rush hour.
A. to hold up B. to be held up C. holding up D. being held up
41. After their children had grown up, they decided _____ to a condominium in the city.
A. to move B. to be moved C. moving D. being moved
42. The new students hope _____ in many of the school's social activities.
A. to include B. to be included C. including D. being included
43. Does John mind _____ at home if his patients need his help?



A. to call

B. to be called

C. calling

D. being asked

Exercise 2: Circle the correct option in brackets.

1. My cousin doesn't want **(missing / to miss)** the Tet celebrations this year.
2. In the past, children were encouraged **(to help / helping)** their parents in the fields.
3. Today, with busy schedules, some families are forced **(rushing / to rush)** their meals.
4. My grandmother let me **(to ride / ride)** a bicycle when I was a child.
5. My pen pal decided **(learning / to learn)** Vietnamese before moving to Hanoi.
6. Many Vietnamese people still enjoy **(wearing / to wear)** traditional clothing on special occasions.
7. I never forget **(visiting / to visit)** that beautiful temple, and I'll visit it again someday.
8. Nowadays, some young people don't mind **(to spend/ spending)** time with their extended families.
9. Vietnamese parents always want to make their children **(respect / respecting)** their elders.
10. In the past, most families in Vietnam preferred **(to cook / cooking)** meals together at home.

Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in the bracket.

1. Do you mind _____ (water) the plants while I'm away on vacation?
2. We plan _____ (watch) an action film at home this weekend.
3. Tuan agreed _____ (lend) me his bicycle for the weekend.
4. My teacher suggests _____ (practise) the piano every day to improve.
5. Emily promises _____ (study) hard for her upcoming exam.
6. Nancy and Tom fancy _____ (explore) the hiking trails in the mountains.
7. We avoid _____ (argue) with each other to maintain harmony in the family.
8. She decides _____ (write) a letter to her friend who lives abroad.
9. The children finished _____ (clean) their rooms before going out.
10. My sister wants _____ (go) to the shopping mall and buy a new dress for the party next week.
11. Ben enjoys _____ (play) volleyball and _____ (paint) pictures in his free time.
12. Are we permitted _____ (bring) guests to the ceremony? I'd like _____ (invite) my friend to join us.
13. We hope _____ (see) our families over the holidays.
14. He suggested _____ (take) a boat trip down the Mekong Delta.
15. Many people choose _____ (live) in a big city for career opportunities.
16. I don't mind _____ (help) you with your homework.
17. The children refused _____ (eat) their vegetables.
18. Hertha practices _____ (play) the piano every day.
19. My parents promised _____ (buy) me a new bike if I got good grades.
20. The worker finally finished _____ (paint) the living room.
21. You shouldn't let your children _____ (play) with matches. It's very easy _____ (catch) fire.
22. I enjoy _____ (be) busy. I don't like it when there is nothing _____ (do).
23. Let's hurry! We must finish _____ (paint) the office before 3:00 today.
24. As we don't agree _____ (carry out) a proposal we generally avoid _____ (discuss) the subject.
25. We decided _____ (decorate) the living room ourselves.
26. They're considering _____ (renovate) their old kitchen.
27. He admitted _____ (enter) the house but refused _____ (steal) the money.
28. We had hoped _____ (finish) the project by the end of the month but we keep _____ (delay) by changes in the plans.
29. Those shirts need _____ (iron), but you don't need _____ (iron) them now.
30. Quang would like _____ (learn) how to play the guitar because he wants _____ (express) himself through music.

Exercise 4: Fill in each blank with a word or phrase in the box.**materials
extended****took note of
replacing****depend
personal****family-oriented
memorize****democratic
various**

- Children often _____ on their parents for help with daily tasks and learning traditional skills.
- Vietnam is a(n) _____ country, which means the citizens have the right to vote for their leaders.
- With more tourists visiting, some beach towns are _____ traditional houses with modern hotels.
- In the past, many families in Vietnam lived in close proximity, with grandparents, parents, and children all sharing an _____ home.
- After learning about the history of ao dai, the students _____ its elegant design and cultural significance.
- While social media use is high, some people still prefer to keep their _____ lives private.
- The artisans enjoy making traditional crafts from natural _____ like wood and seashells.
- You can see _____ forms of transportation on the roads, like bicycles, cars, and even the occasional horse-drawn carriage.
- The teachers use flashcards to help pupils _____ the vocabulary for their English exams.
- Evenings were often spent sharing stories and meals, which fosters a strong sense of _____ within Vietnamese households.

Exercise 5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- My grandmother spent her childhood in **various** parts of Viet Nam.
A. similar B. different C. difficult D. same
- I **took notes** in my notebook of the talk on the history of the drums.
A. liked B. learned C. understood D. wrote down
- Children now have fewer **opportunities** to learn about nature than their peers in the past.
A. chances B. time C. interests D. tools
- Students now do not **depend** as much on textbooks as they used to.
A. want B. rely wholly C. appreciate D. ask for
- People now can entertain from **various** sources like TVs, computers, smartphones, entertainment centres.
A. rare B. few C. interesting D. many

Exercise 6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Our school offers **various** extracurricular activities, including sports, music, and art.
A. restricted B. dependent C. astonished D. democratic
- Many Vietnamese families now enjoy the convenience of **modern** appliances in their kitchens.
A. extended B. astonished C. outdated D. family-oriented
- A(n) **nuclear** family or elementary family, is a family group consisting of two parents and their children.
A. replaceable B. democratic C. annoyed D. extended
- With a growing economy, more Vietnamese families are able to **pursue** a comfortable lifestyle.
A. give up B. promise C. memorise D. dye
- Technology allows us to connect with friends and family easily, but it can also be a challenge to maintain **privacy** online.
A. nuclear family B. publicity C. dependence D. lifestyle

Exercise 7: Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

- Our country became totally _____ in 1975 after decades of fighting for freedom.
(depend)
- We have lived in an _____ family for over twenty years. (extension)
- The number of private cars on the roads has increased _____ since 2010.
(dramatic)
- All of us were _____ to hear that he had passed the driving test on the fourth attempt. (relief)
- In my opinion, a good doctor is always _____ to his patients. (sympathy)

6. We are proud that our country has become one of the world's largest rice _____.
(**export**)
7. These are the most _____ shoes I have ever worn. I like them very much.
(**comfort**)
8. There has been a _____ increase in high-rise buildings over the last five years.
(**consider**)
9. We really like the photo _____ in the school's 70th anniversary. (**exhibit**)
10. _____ Nowadays, it is
easy to get to the _____ areas by tram. (**suburb**)

SPEAKING






Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. Phong: I will show you some of my photos when I was a child. - Tom: "_____"
A. No problem. B. I have some pictures too.
C. How interesting. I'll love it. D. I'm sorry to hear that.
2. Mai: I promise I'll do the task to my best. - Sue: "_____"
A. You must do your part. B. Great. I appreciate it.
C. Everybody has his own task. D. That's what I do.
3. Bill: Do you mind lending me this book for three days? - Nam: "_____" I need it for my project.
A. Sorry I don't know. B. This book's very interesting.
C. Never mind. D. Please remember to return it on time.
4. Cathy: "_____" - Lan: I used to go flying kites.
A. What's a dike? B. I don't play traditional games.
C. What did you do in your free time then? D. There's a colourful kite here.
5. Anna: In the past, most people went to work by bike. - Luk: "_____"
A. Did they? B. They love cycling!
C. Bicycles were expensive then. D. That's my favourite bike.
6. Isla: "Dao, how has the way Vietnamese families live together changed?" - Dao: "_____"
A. Cost of living in the city is higher now. B. Still, many people can't own their own homes.
C. Nuclear families are becoming more common. D. There is less emphasis on respecting elders.
7. Kelvin: "There are so many motorbikes in this old video!" - Ngan: "_____"
A. Everyone uses bicycles for health reasons. B. Cars are popular and there's less traffic.
C. Public transportation is the cheapest way to travel. D. Yes, motorbikes are still the main way to get around.
8. Albert: "Minh, what has changed the most about Vietnamese cuisine?" - Minh: "_____"
A. We still rely mostly on home-cooked meals.
B. I don't like fast food, so I won't go to the restaurant.
C. There are few options for fresh ingredients in fast food restaurants.
D. People choose banh mi for breakfast as it's healthy and convenient.
9. Michael: "Hoa, what was the typical pace of life in rural Vietnam?" - Hoa: "_____"
A. Life was fast-paced with many deadlines to meet. B. Our neighbors were more focused on leisure activities.
C. Life revolved around farming and a slower pace. D. City life influenced most aspects of daily life.
10. _____ Henry: "Nhưng, did most families have big televisions in your childhood?" -
Nhưng: "_____"
A. Yes, every house had a radio for entertainment. B. I'm sorry, but we don't have big televisions.
C. Of course, you can watch the channels you want. D. No, most families watched movies at the cinema.

READING

Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.



1.		A. Landslides road is ahead. B. Slippery road is ahead. C. Speed limit sign by a narrow road at the countryside. D. Being careful with motorcycles crossing the road.
2.		A. Mother must put bike helmet on Child with Bicycle. B. Helmet is available for girl and boy. C. Mother has a bike helmet on child with bicycle D. Mother rides without a helmet on child with bicycle.
3.		A. Seat is available to look for baby. B. Seat is available for girl and baby. C. Seat is available pregnant woman D. Seat is available for looking after baby.
4.		A. Gravel road is ahead. B. Wheel and cars stoppers. C. Slippery road is ahead.. D. Built up road is ahead.
5.		A. You can run fast here. B. Be careful when you go swimming C. You shouldn't watch your steps when you go up or down stairs. D. You want to buy an apartment here.

Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement / announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

①

Discover the Magic of Vietnamese Festivals!

Have you ever experienced (1) _____ traditional festival in Vietnam? Share your (2) _____ and let us know how it compares to other celebrations you've attended. Whether it was a vibrant cultural (3) _____ or delicious local food, we want to hear your story!

Join us at [VietnamFestivals.com] to connect (4) _____ fellow enthusiasts and celebrate the rich heritage of Vietnam together!

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a | B. the | C. an | D. no article |
| 2. A. hi-tech appliances | B. memories | C. transportations | D. generations |
| 3. A. performative | B. perform | C. performer | D. performance |
| 4. A. with | B. for | C. to | D. at |

②

Discover Vietnam: A Journey Through Time

1. Life in the Past:

Step back in time to a Vietnam where villages flourished with rice fields and livestock. Families lived (1) _____ harmony, celebrating a vibrant (2) _____ heritage through customs and festivals. Life was simple, peaceful, and community-centered.

2. Life Today:

Fast forward to the present, where cities like (3) _____ Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi buzz with energy. Modern technology intertwines with traditional (4) _____, creating a unique blend of old and new. Experience the rapid progress and dynamic lifestyle of contemporary Vietnam.

Explore Vietnam: Where History Meets Innovation

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 2. A. cultural | B. culture | C. multiculturalism | D. culturally |
| 3. A. a | B. no article | C. the | D. an |
| 4. A. educations | B. family types | C. values | D. differences |

③

Discover the evolution of Vietnam!

📌 Topic: Vietnam's Journey Through Time

📅 Date: September 20, 2024

🕒 Time: 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM

📍 Location: Heritage Cultural Center, 456 Heritage Road, Hanoi

Join us at the Heritage Cultural Center in Hanoi (1) _____ September 20 for an exploration of

Vietnam's rich history and vibrant present. We will delve into traditional customs and modern lifestyles.

☛ Engage with special speakers (2) _____ will share their unique perspectives on these changes. Don't miss this (3) _____ to learn more about Vietnam's fascinating culture!

☛ Register now at [EventRegistration.com] to secure (4) _____ your spot!

We look forward to seeing you!

Best,

The Event Team

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. on | B. for | C. with | D. to |
| 2. A. where | B. who | C. which | D. whom |
| 3. A. opportunity | B. generation | C. living condition | D. lifestyle |
| 4. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. no article |

Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

① Respect for ancestors is a vital element of Vietnamese culture. In the past, families lived in (1) _____ households, with grandparents, parents, and children all sharing a (2) _____. Ancestral altars were a prominent feature in every home, adorned with fresh flowers, incense, and offerings of food and drink. Special ceremonies were held throughout the year to honor (3) _____ relatives. During Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, elaborate feasts were prepared to (4) _____ ancestral spirits back to the home. Families would gather around the altar, sharing stories and expressing gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon them. This deep respect for the past ensured a strong sense of family identity and continuity, with traditions passed (5) _____ from generation to generation.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. extended | B. nuclear | C. communal | D. common |
| 2. A. door | B. roof | C. attic | D. room |
| 3. A. current | B. existing | C. deceased | D. present |
| 4. A. deny | B. refuse | C. welcome | D. reject |
| 5. A. up | B. on | C. off | D. down |

② These are my top two observations on how shopping has changed.

1. Shoppers know as much as salespeople

Then: People came into stores with little or (1) _____ knowledge of the products and they relied on a salesperson to advise them on what to buy.

Now: (2) _____ usually do their own research before shopping to get the maximum value out of every dollar they spend, and to feel secure about the items they're buying. Therefore, shoppers nowadays have more power to (3) _____ what they want to buy. If salespeople try to give false information about products, they risk losing potential customers.

2. Opinions carry more weight than ever

Then: Information about products were mostly shared among friends and family - and word of mouth was a (4) _____ force that transformed a new product into a must-have.

Now: With YouTube and social networks, people are now sharing their opinions on products not just with a group of friends, but with (5) _____ of people. Their reviews make it easy for people to discuss and get to know more about a product. They also affect people's decisions on whether to buy a product.

(Adapted from: <https://www.thinkwithgoogle.com>)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. no | B. much | C. any | D. more |
| 2. A. Salespeople | B. Shoppers | C. Producers | D. Retailers |
| 3. A. say | B. sell | C. make | D. decide |
| 4. A. personal | B. tiny | C. social | D. natural |
| 5. A. lots of | B. millions | C. an amount | D. many |

③ In the old days, Vietnamese roads were seen with (1) _____ trucks. Now they are full of a variety of vehicles. The Vietnamese carry a huge load of a variety of goods up to over one hundred kilograms, especially during the war.

Time has gone by and (2) _____ bikes are visible on the street. In big cities, many people think that bicycles belong to the inferior classes and seem (3) _____. That is why people often find it hard psychologically and physically to park their bikes when going to a modern cafe or shopping mall.



Motorbikes are the main mode of (4) _____ in Viet Nam, with 24 million of them in a country of 87 million people in 2009, one of the highest ratios in the world. More motorcycles of all brands have dominated the road. The mobility which motorbikes provide is crucial to workers in big cities. Some youths try to (5) _____ expensive motorbikes from famous brands. Almost anything can be transported on a motorcycle. The loads include baskets of fruits, tree trunks, live pigs, flocks of live ducks and stacked crates of raw eggs. Two-thirds of Viet Nam's population of 85 million is under 30, and motorcycles have become the center of youth culture.

(<http://share.shub.edu.vn/>)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. planes | B. bicycles | C. trains | D. ships |
| 2. A. lots | B. a lot of | C. a few | D. fewer |
| 3. A. unfashionable | B. fashionable | C. modern | D. comfortable |
| 4. A. convey | B. transport | C. deliver | D. traffic |
| 5. A. show up | B. show round | C. show off | D. show through |

Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① Motorbikes are the undisputed kings of the road in Vietnam. Millions zoom through the streets, carrying everything from passengers to entire families and deliveries. The convenience and affordability of motorbikes have made them the primary mode of transportation for most Vietnamese people.

Owning a motorbike is a rite of passage for many young adults, and learning to ride is a crucial skill. The dense traffic can be intimidating for newcomers, but Vietnamese riders navigate the streets with a practiced ease, weaving between cars and pedestrians in a seemingly chaotic yet organized dance.

While motorbikes offer freedom and flexibility, concerns are rising about traffic congestion and pollution. The government is exploring solutions like promoting public transportation and electric vehicles. However, for many Vietnamese, the motorbike remains a symbol of independence and a cornerstone of their daily lives.

- What is the most common mode of transportation in Vietnam?
A. Cars B. Buses C. Motorbikes D. Trains
- Why are motorbikes so popular in Vietnam?
A. They are a status symbol for the wealthy.
B. Gas prices are very low.
C. Traffic laws are not strictly enforced for motorbikes.
D. They are convenient, affordable, and can navigate narrow streets.
- What is a challenge for new motorbike riders in Vietnam?
A. The dense traffic B. The high cost of motorbike insurance
C. Finding a parking space after riding D. Learning the different hand signals used
- How do experienced Vietnamese riders navigate the busy streets?
A. By memorizing all the one-way streets
B. By using only major highways
C. By always staying in the far-right lane
D. By weaving skillfully between other vehicles while maintaining awareness.
- What is a growing concern related to motorbikes?
A. The increasing number of accidents B. Traffic congestion and pollution
C. The difficulty of finding spare parts D. The lack of comfortable helmets

② Back in the 19th century, on the Iowa frontier, most homes had to produce nearly all their own needs. They lived on farms that raised much of their own food, and children became an important part of the family team. They learned to contribute to the family's survival at an early age. They gathered eggs, worked in the garden, carried in wood and water and perhaps cared for younger brothers and sisters. As girls got older, they learned to cook, sew, preserve food for the winter, do the washing and care for the sick. Boys helped their father with the livestock, planting and harvest, hunting, and maintenance of buildings and fences. Their opportunities for education were limited to whatever a



However, life for Iowan children has changed a lot. It has become much easier in many ways. And with the invention of computers, the internet and cell phones, children have greater opportunities to connect with friends and the outside world.

1. In the 19th century, most Iowan families on the frontier _____.
A. did business
B. produced their own food
C. had few children
D. took good care of their children
2. Iowan girls learned to _____.
A. preserve food
B. hunt
C. knit gloves
D. maintain buildings
3. Iowan children had _____ opportunities for education.
A. good
B. few
C. no
D. a lot of
4. Older boys _____.
A. did not go to school
B. had fewer opportunities to go to school than girls
C. had to stop school from time to time to help with harvesting
D. did not like going to school
5. Life for Iowan children has become much _____ now.
A. demanding
B. complicated
C. convenient
D. fun

In downtown, we can meet young women with their shoulder poles. The baskets are covered with plastic wrap carefully to protect the foods from street dust. In a tight space of one basket, she could mix the ingredients and bake the cake on a small charcoal, which was defended by a carton. The ready cakes were put in another basket.

(<https://>

1. A shoulder pole _____.
A. is the connection between wood and bamboo
B. used to be called a carrying pole
C. is a bar made of wood or bamboo
D. is used to put goods on street vendors' shoulders
2. The street food shoulder pole is _____.
A. used by street vendors to carry things
B. a characteristic of Districts 1 and 3
C. used to make foreign travelers curious
D. a way for passersby to have food
3. All of the following are true about shoulder poles EXCEPT that _____.
A. street vendors can bake cakes there
B. the two baskets have the same function
C. they can contain enough things to serve some customers
D. they can be protected from dust
4. All the following are benefits of shoulder poles EXCEPT that _____.
A. they can help street vendors sell many things without a store
B. street vendors can support their families with the help of shoulder poles
C. it is a way for street vendors to carry goods around the streets
D. women are marked by unique shoulder poles from different regions
5. The word "**yoke**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. a piece of wood that is shaped to fit across a person's shoulders to carry two equal loads
B. a wooden bar that is connected to the vehicles or loads so that they can be pulled away

- C. something that connects two things or people, usually in a way that limits freedom
- D. a long piece of wood that is fastened across the neck to pull heavy loads

Exercise 5: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

① Vietnam has seen a dramatic rise in online shopping in recent years. Fueled by a growing internet population and (1) _____. Popular websites offer a wide variety of products, from clothing and electronics to groceries and household goods.

(2) _____ is a major draw for Vietnamese consumers. Many people enjoy being able to browse and purchase items from the comfort of their own homes. Online shopping also offers competitive prices and frequent discounts, making it an attractive alternative to traditional brick- and-mortar stores.

(3) _____. Cash on delivery remains the preferred payment method for many customers, who are wary of online transactions. Additionally, concerns exist about product quality and the potential for counterfeit goods. Delivery times can also vary depending on location, (4) _____.

- A. The convenience of online shopping
- B. and rural areas may have limited access to reliable delivery services
- C. Despite its popularity, online shopping in Vietnam still faces some challenges
- D. increasing smartphone use, e-commerce platforms are booming

② Entertainment nowadays (1) _____. In the past, people relied on traditional forms of entertainment such as books, radio, and live performances. They would gather in theatres or at home to listen to radio dramas or watch plays. (2) _____, but people had to go to theatres to watch them. Music was mainly enjoyed through vinyl records or live performances.

However, with the advancement of technology, entertainment has become much more accessible and diverse. (3) _____. Streaming services like Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify offer unlimited access to movies, TV shows, music, and videos. Social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok provide endless entertainment through photos, videos, and short clips. Additionally, online gaming has become a major form of entertainment, (4) _____.

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

- A. Movies were a popular form of entertainment
- B. Nowadays, people can access a wide range of entertainment options right from their smartphones or computers
- C. is very different from entertainment in the past
- D. allowing people to connect and play with others from around the world.

WRITING

Exercise 1: Make complete sentences from the clues.

1. Japan / people / ring / temple bells / 108 times / welcome / New Year / .
→ _____
2. some / old Vietnamese people / still / use / some French / conversations / .
→ _____
3. area / use / be covered / bushes / tall trees / .
→ _____
4. over/ past / 50 years / English / become / global means / communication / .
→ _____
5. even now / people / many areas / world / still / use / animals / travelling / .
→ _____
6. Nam/ learn/ speak French/ by/ watch/ videos/ practise/ speak/ every day.
→ _____
7. Anna/ not/ mind/ cook/ dinner/ tonight.
→ _____
8. We/ plan/ have/ picnic/ in/ park/ if/ weather/ nice.
→ _____
9. I/ promise/ be/ careful/ while/ ride/ bike/ in/ park.
→ _____
10. you/ mind/ help/ me/ carry/ these groceries/ upstairs?
→ _____
11. Tuy/ need/ finish/ her project/ before/ deadline.
→ _____



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

→ _____

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the suggested words at the beginning.

1. Expensive restaurants are out of my price range.

→ I can't afford _____

2. You could share my pizza if you like.

→ I don't mind you _____

3. I look forward to having lunch with you again.

→ I hope _____

4. They argued about drugs all morning.

→ They spent _____

5. He said, "I'll complete the assigned work on time tonight."

→ He promised _____

6. Miss Hoa said, "I used to play hide-and-seek a lot during my childhood."

→ Miss Hoa remembered _____

7. Mark finally succeeded in persuading his parents to accept his career choice.

→ Mark managed _____

8. The man said, "I don't take the money that is left behind from the previous customer."

→ The man denied _____

9. Mary said, "I can help you write a professional curriculum vitae and a formal letter of application."

→ Mary offered _____

10. Joe said, "I'm afraid I've missed the best chance to get a promotion to the manager position."

→ Joe admitted _____

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

→ Lisa enjoys _____

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

→ We should avoid _____

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

→ I want _____

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

→ My friends suggest _____

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

→ Kevin promises _____

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

→ We planned _____

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

→ Harry fancies _____

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

→ My uncle decides _____

Exercise 3: Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. Most people start recalling their youthhood when they get old.

A. Memories of their youthhood are important for people when they get old.

B. Most people start thinking about their youthhood when they get old.

C. Their youthhood is the only thing people think about when they get old.

D. Most old people value their youthhood.

2. Life in our small village used to be very simple and peaceful.

A. Life in our small village is now not as simple and peaceful as in the past.

B. Life in our small village has become very simple and peaceful.

C. Our small village has experienced simplicity and peace.

D. Life used to be different in our small village.

3. Nowadays, more people are moving to big cities for employment.

A. Nowadays, employment is the only reason to make people move to big cities.

B. Employment is one reason to attract more people moving to big cities.

C. Nowadays, people are moving to live a better life.

D. More people are moving to big cities for higher-paid employment.

4. I love traditional decor with classic furnishings.



- A. Traditionally classic furnishings fancy me a lot.
 - B. I love traditional decor which focuses on furnishings.
 - C. I love classic furnishings in traditional style.
 - D. Traditional décor with classic furnishings is my interest.
5. The average age for getting married in Viet Nam has increased in recent years.
 - A. The age for getting married in Viet Nam has changed in recent years.
 - B. People in Viet Nam now get married at an earlier age than in the past.
 - C. The average age for Vietnamese people to get married has increased in recent years.
 - D. In recent years, Viet Nam has increased in aged marriages.
 6. Learning English has become increasingly important for career opportunities in Vietnam.
 - A. Many Vietnamese people learned English in the past.
 - B. Most Vietnamese jobs don't require English skills.
 - C. English is not a useful language to learn in Vietnam.
 - D. Knowing English can open doors to better jobs in Vietnam.
 7. Street food is incredibly popular in Vietnam.
 - A. Vietnamese people enjoy street food very much.
 - B. Street food is not popular in Vietnam.
 - C. People rarely eat street food in Vietnam.
 - D. Very popular street food is found in Vietnam.
 8. Many families in Vietnam prioritize spending time together.
 - A. Spending time together is not important for Vietnamese families.
 - B. Vietnamese families don't have much time to spend together.
 - C. It is a priority for Vietnamese families to spend time together.
 - D. Spending time together is a recent trend in Vietnamese families.
 9. Coffee shops are a popular hangout spot for young people in Vietnam.
 - A. Young people rarely visit coffee shops in Vietnam.
 - B. Coffee shops are a boring place for young people.
 - C. Young Vietnamese enjoy spending time in coffee shops.
 - D. Coffee is the most popular drink among young people.
 10. Due to the rise of online shopping, fewer people visit traditional markets.
 - A. Traditional markets are becoming more popular.
 - B. Online shopping has made traditional markets less crowded.
 - C. Traditional markets only sell products not available online.
 - D. Most Vietnamese people prefer online shopping to traditional markets.

Exercise 4: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

①

- a. In addition, cultural preservation fosters a sense of community and belonging. It brings people together who share similar traditions and values.
- b. In conclusion, preserving culture is essential for building a strong, inclusive, and vibrant society.
- c. It allows us to appreciate the traditions, customs, and art forms that have been passed down through generations.
- d. To begin with, preserving culture helps us connect with our roots and understand our history.
- e. It allows us to learn from each other and appreciate the richness of human experience.
- f. Last but not least, preserving culture promotes diversity and understanding between different groups of people.

A. d - b - a - f - e - c

B. d - a - b - f - e - c

C. d - c - a - f - e - b

D. d - a - f - a - e - c

②

- c. The lifestyle of Vietnamese people has undergone significant changes compared to the past.
- e. Firstly, the rapid urbanization and economic growth have led to a faster-paced lifestyle. People now live in bustling cities and work longer hours.
- a. Secondly, technological advancements have revolutionized communication and entertainment. The widespread use of smartphones and the internet has changed how people interact and access information.
- b. Lastly, globalization has exposed Vietnamese people to diverse cultures and ideas, influencing their fashion choices, food preferences, and lifestyles.



d. In conclusion, the lifestyle of Vietnamese people has become more modern, fast-paced, and globally connected, reflecting the country's rapid development and integration into the world.

A. c - e - a - b - d

B. c - e - a - b - d

C. c - e - a - b - d

D. c - a - e - b - d

③

a. First, in the past, Vietnamese people mainly relied on traditional farming tools like plows and sickles.

b. But now, thanks to technological advancements, many farmers have access to hi-tech tools like tractors and irrigation systems.

c. Best regards, Thanh

d. Dear Hoa, I hope you're doing well! I've been thinking about farming in Vietnam lately, and it's amazing how much it has changed.

e. It's great to see how progress is benefiting our farmers. Take care, and I hope to hear from you soon!

f. This change has not only made farming more efficient but has also helped farmers produce more food and improve their livelihoods.

A. d - b - a - f - e - c

B. d - a - b - f - e - c

C. d - c - a - f - e - b

D. d - a - f - a - e - c

--- THE END ---

