

UNIT 1. MY HOBBIES

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
belong to	(v)	/bɪ'lɒŋ tə/	thuộc về
Ex: Does this house belong to Mr. Winter? (<i>Ngôi nhà này có phải thuộc về Mr. Winter không?</i>)			
benefit	(n, v)	/'benfɪt/	lợi ích, được lợi, giúp ích cho
Ex: People would benefit greatly from a pollution-free vehicle. (<i>Con người sẽ được hưởng rất nhiều lợi ích từ phương tiện không ô nhiễm.</i>)			
bug	(n)	/bʌg/	con bọ
Ex: I've caught a bug . (<i>Tôi vừa bắt được một con bọ.</i>)			
cardboard	(n)	/'kɑːdbɔːd/	bìa các tông
Ex: We can use cardboard to make a cat house. (<i>Chúng ta có thể dùng bìa các tông để làm một căn nhà cho mèo.</i>)			
dollhouse	(n)	/'dɒlhɑʊs/	nhà búp bê
Ex: She is building a dollhouse . (<i>Cô ấy đang xây một căn nhà búp bê.</i>)			
gardening	(n)	/'gɑːdnɪŋ/	việc làm vườn
Ex: Doing gardening is an interesting hobby. (<i>Làm vườn là một sở thích thú vị.</i>)			
glue	(n)	/gluː/	keo dán
Ex: He joined two blocks of wood with glue . (<i>Anh ta ghép hai khối gỗ bằng keo.</i>)			
horse riding	(n)	/'hɔːs raɪdɪŋ/	việc cưỡi ngựa
Ex: Her hobbies are people-watching and horse riding . (<i>Sở thích của cô ấy là nhìn dòng người qua lại và cưỡi ngựa.</i>)			
insect	(n)	/'ɪnsɛkt/	côn trùng
Ex: He has a collection of rare insect specimens. (<i>Ông ấy có một bộ sưu tập các mẫu côn trùng quý hiếm.</i>)			
jogging	(n)	/'dʒɒŋɪŋ/	việc chạy bộ thư giãn

Ex: She goes jogging every morning. (<i>Cô ấy chạy bộ mỗi sáng.</i>)			
making models	(phr)	/'meɪkɪŋ 'mɒdlz/	việc tạo mô hình
Ex: Her hobby is making models . (<i>Sở thích của cô ấy là làm mô hình.</i>)			
maturity	(n)	/mə'tʃʊərəti/	sự trưởng thành
Ex: His performance was full of maturity and poise. (<i>Màn trình diễn của anh ấy đầy trưởng thành và đĩnh đạc.</i>)			
patient	(adj)	/'peɪfnt/	kiên nhẫn
Ex: She is a patient girl. (<i>Cô ấy là một cô gái kiên nhẫn.</i>)			
popular	(adj)	/'pɒpjələ(r)/	được nhiều người yêu thích, phổ biến
Ex: Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. (<i>Bóng đá là một trong những môn thể thao phổ biến nhất trên thế giới.</i>)			
responsibility	(n)	/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/	sự chịu trách nhiệm
Ex: It's my responsibility to ensure the project finishes on time. (<i>Tôi có trách nhiệm đảm bảo công việc hoàn thành đúng thời hạn.</i>)			
set	(v)	/set/	(mặt trời) lặn
Ex: The sun is setting . (<i>Mặt trời đang lặn.</i>)			
stress	(n)	/stres/	sự căng thẳng
Ex: She felt stress before the entrance exam. (<i>Cô ấy cảm thấy căng thẳng trước kì thi.</i>)			
take on	(phr)	/teɪk ɒn/	nhận thêm, thuê, mượn
Ex: Our store takes on extra employees during Christmas. (<i>Cửa hàng của chúng tôi thuê thêm một vài nhân viên trong suốt dịp Giáng Sinh.</i>)			
unusual	(adj)	/ʌn'ju:zʊəl/	khác thường, hiếm, lạ
Ex: Carving eggshells is an unusual hobby. (<i>Khắc vỏ trứng là một sở thích lạ.</i>)			
valuable	(adj)	/'væljuəbl/	quý giá

Ex: There are many valuable things in this museum. (*Có rất nhiều thứ quý giá trong bảo tàng này.*)

yoga	(n)	/'jʌʊgə/	yoga
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Ex: Kate is doing **yoga**. (*Kate đang tập yoga.*)

*** Some common hobbies (Tên một vài sở thích phổ biến)**

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
to collect teddy bear	v phr	/kə'lekt tedi beə(r)/	sưu tầm gấu bông
to go to the cinema	v phr	/gəʊ tu: ðə 'sɪnəmə/	đi xem phim
to hang out with friends	v phr	/tu: hæŋ aʊt wɪð frendz/	đi chơi với bạn bè
to chat with friends	v phr	tu: tʃæt wɪð frendz	nói chuyện với bạn
to walk the dog	v phr	/tu: wɔ:k ðə dɒg/	dắt chó đi dạo
to collect stamps	v phr	/tu: kə'lekt stæmps/	sưu tầm tem
to play chess	v phr	/tu: pleɪ tʃes/	chơi cờ vua
to do sports	v phr	/tu: du: spɔ:ts/	chơi thể thao
to play computer games	v phr	/tu: pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪmz/	chơi game
to go shopping	v phr	/tu: gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi mua sắm
to watch television	v phr	/tu: wɒtʃ 'telɪvɪʒən/	xem tivi
to listen to music	v phr	/tu: 'lɪsn tu: 'mju:zɪk/	nghe nhạc
to play the guitar	v phr	/tu: pleɪ ðə ɡɪ'tɑ:/	chơi ghi-ta
to play the violin	v phr	/tu: pleɪ ðə ,vaɪə'lm/	chơi violin
cycling	n	/'saɪklɪŋ/	đạp xe
gardening	n	/'gɑ:dnɪŋ/	làm vườn
painting	n	/'peɪntɪŋ/	vẽ tranh
going camping	v phr	/'gəʊɪŋ 'kæmpɪŋ/	cắm trại
skating	n	/'skeɪtɪŋ/	trượt băng/trượt pa-tanh
bird-watching	n	/bɜ:d-'wɒtʃɪŋ/	ngắm chim

cooking	n	/'kʊkɪŋ/	nấu ăn
arranging flowers	n	/ə'reɪndʒɪŋ 'flaʊəz/	cắm hoa
walking	n	/'wɔ:kɪŋ/	đi bộ
dancing	n	/'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	khiêu vũ

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
benefit (n)	lợi ích	beneficial (adj)	beneficially (adv)
		benefit (v)	beneficiary (n)
glue (n)	keo, hồ dán	glue (v)	
insect (n)	côn trùng	insecticidal (adj)	insecticide (n)
jogging (n)	chạy bộ thư giãn	jog (v)	jogger(n)
maturity (n)	sự trưởng thành	mature (adj)	maturely (adv)
		mature (v)	maturational (adj)
		maturation (n)	
patient (adj)	kiên nhẫn	patient (n)	patiently (adv)
		patience (n)	
popular (adj)	được nhiều người yêu thích, phổ biến	popularity (n)	

responsibility (n)	sự chịu trách nhiệm	respond (v)	response(n)
		responsible (adj)	responsibly (adv)
		responsive (adj)	responsively (adv)
stress (n)	sự căng thẳng	stressful (adj)	stress (v)
		stressed(adj)	unstressed (adj)
unusual (adj)	khác thường, lạ, hiếm	unusually (adv)	usual (adj)
		usually (adv)	
valuable (adj)	quý giá	valuation (n)	value (n)
		value (v)	

III. GRAMMAR

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. Cấu trúc

	Chủ ngữ số ít	Chủ ngữ số nhiều
Câu khẳng định	S + V _{s/es}	S + V
Câu phủ định	S + doesn't+ v	S + don't+ V
Câu nghi vấn	Does + S + V?	Do + S + V?

b. Cách sử dụng

Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn đạt một hành động lặp đi lặp lại như một thói quen ở hiện tại.

Ex. We often goto New York in summer holiday.

(Chúng tôi thường tới New York vào kì nghỉ hè.)

Ex. She always has breakfast at 7 a.m.

(Cô ấy thường xuyên ăn sáng lúc 7 giờ.)

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex. The Earth goes around the Sun.

(Trái đất quay quanh Mặt trời.)

Ex. Today is Sunday.

(Hôm nay là Chủ nhật.)

Thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả một lịch trình, thời gian biểu.

Ex. The news programme starts at 7 p.m.

(Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu lúc 7 giờ tối.)

Ex. We have Maths on Mondays.

(Chúng tôi có tiết Toán vào các ngày thứ Hai.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

✓ Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ tần suất như: **always** (luôn luôn), **usually** (thường xuyên), **often** (thường xuyên) **sometimes** (thỉnh thoảng.), hoặc **every + day/ week/ month/ year** (mọi ngày/ tuần/ tháng/ năm), ...

2. VERBS OF LIKING AND DISLIKING (Động từ chỉ sự yêu thích và không thích)

✚ Một số động từ chỉ sự yêu thích và không thích như: **like, love, prefer, enjoy, fancy, mind, dislike** và **hate**. Chúng ta thường sử dụng dạng V-ing theo sau các động từ này.

Ex. Mark likes collecting stamps.

(Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)

Ex. David dislikes playing boardgames.

(David không thích các trò chơi ô chữ.)

Ex. We enjoy playing football after school.

(Chúng tôi thích chơi bóng đá sau giờ tan học.)

Ex. Do you fancy listening to music?

(Bạn có thích nghe nhạc không?)

+ Lưu ý: một số động từ như: **like, love, hate** và **prefer** có thể theo sau bởi cả *V-ing* hoặc *to V*

Ex. Mark likes collecting/ to collect stamps.

(Mark thích sưu tầm tem.)

Ex. We hate doing/ to do homework.

(Chúng tôi không thích làm bài tập về nhà.)

+ Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích

- Một số cấu trúc khác nói về sự yêu thích mà chúng ta có thể vận dụng để biến đổi cấu trúc linh hoạt thay vì lặp đi lặp lại **I like/I love**

① **I am quite into + V-ing/something:** Tôi thích làm gì/ cái gì

Ex. I am quite into playing football - I get very excited about it.

(Tôi rất thích chơi bóng đố - Tôi rất hào hứng với nó.)

② **I am a big fan of + V-ing/something:** Tôi là người hâm mộ của ai.

Ex. I am a big fan of horror movie - I see all horror movies on the cinema.

(Tôi là người hâm mộ phim kinh dị - Tôi xem tất cả các bộ phim kinh dị chiếu ở rạp.)

Ex. She is a big fan of pop music.

(Cô ấy là một người hâm mộ nhạc pop.)

③ **To be interested in + V-ing:** Quan tâm, yêu thích làm gì

Ex. I am interested in cooking.

(Tôi rất yêu thích việc nấu ăn.)

Ex. Are you interested in reading books?

(Bạn có thích đọc sách không?)

④ **To be keen on V-ing/something:** Say mê, yêu thích điều gì

Ex. She is keen on doing DIY.

(Cô ấy say mê làm các dự án cá nhân.)

Ex. I am really keen on going to eat in Thai restaurants. Thai food is very delicious.

(Tôi rất thích tới ăn ở nhà hàng Thái. Đồ ăn Thái rất ngon.)

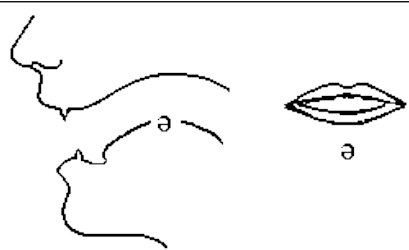
IV. PRONUNCIATION

SOUND /ə/ AND /ɜ:/

1. Cách phát âm âm /ə/ và âm /ɜ:/

+ Cách phát âm âm /ə/

/ə/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, hãy mở miệng thật nhẹ và đơn giản. Môi và lưỡi được thư giãn và phát âm /ə/.



+ Cách phát âm âm /ɜ:/

/ɜ:/ là một nguyên âm dài. Để phát âm âm này, miệng mở tự nhiên, lưỡi đặt tự nhiên, cao vừa phải, nhưng cao hơn khi phát âm /ə/. Âm phát ra dài hơn /ə/.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

▣ Âm /ə/

① "a" được phát âm là /ə/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
ban <u>a</u>	n	/bə' nɑ: nə/	quả chuối
sof <u>a</u>	n	/' sɔ: fə/	ghế bành
ap <u>a</u> rtment	n	/ə' pɑ: tmənt/	căn hộ
separ <u>a</u> te	adj, v	/' seprət/	riêng lẻ, tách rời

② "e" được phát âm là /ə/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
answ <u>e</u> r	n, v	/' ɑ: nsə(r)/	trả lời
moth <u>e</u> r	n	/' mʌ ðə(r)/	mẹ
open	v	/' ə:pən/	mở ra

③ "o" được phát âm là /ə/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
com <u>o</u> pare	v	/kəm' peə(r)/	so sánh

control	v	/kən'trəʊl/	kiểm soát
continue	v	/kən'tɪnjuː/	tiếp tục
freedom	n	/'friːdəm/	sự tự do

④ "u" được phát âm là /ə/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
upon	prep	/ə'pɒn/	bên trên
picture	n	/'pɪktʃə(r)/	bức tranh
suggest	v	/sə'dʒest/	gợi ý, đề nghị
surprise	v	/sə'praɪz/	ngạc nhiên

⑤ "ou" được phát âm là /ə/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
famous	adj	/'feɪməs/	nổi tiếng
dangerous	adj	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
anxious	adj	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu

▣ Âm /ɜ:/

① "o" thường được phát âm là /ɜ:/ trong một số trường hợp

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
work	n	/wɜ:k/	công việc
world	n	/wɜ:ld/	thế giới
word	n	/wɜ:d/	từ
worse	adj	/wɜ:s/	tệ/xấu hơn

② "u" còn được phát âm là /ɜ:/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
burn	v	/bɜ:n/	đốt cháy
burglar	n	/'bɜ:glə(r)/	kẻ trộm
burly	adj	/'bɜ:li/	lực lưỡng, vạm vỡ
curtain	n	/'kɜ:tn/	rèm cửa

③ "i", "e", "ea" và "ou" thỉnh thoảng cũng được phát âm là /ɜ:/ khi trọng âm rơi vào những từ này.

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
bird	n	/bɜ:d/	con chim
herd	n	/hɜ:d/	bầy, đàn, bọn, bè lũ
were	v	/wɜ:r/	thì, là (quá khứ của to be)
courtesy	adj	/'kɜ:təsi/	lịch sự, nhã nhặn

girl	n	/gɜ:l/	cô gái
early	adj	/'ɜ:li/	sớm
search	v	/sɜ:tʃ/	tìm kiếm
sir	n	/sɜ:r/	ngài (trong xưng hô)
circuit	n	/'sɜ:kɪt/	chu vi, mạch điện

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

mother	work	learn	sunburn	service
birth	early	expert	collect	leisure
around	upon	singer	shirt	pottery
murderer	parent	nature	world	surfing

/ə/	/ɜ:/

Exercise 2. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. pottery B. flower C. silent D. service
2. A. girl B. expert C. open D. burn
3. A. sentence B. world C. picture D. dangerous
4. A. game B. arrange C. skate D. cake
5. A. hobby B. doll C. college D. over
6. A. prefer B. better C. teacher D. worker
7. A. bear B. hear C. dear D. near
8. A. collect B. concern C. concert D. combine
9. A. absent B. government C. dependent D. enjoy
10. A. future B. return C. picture D. culture

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

dancing

cooking

cycling

making pottery

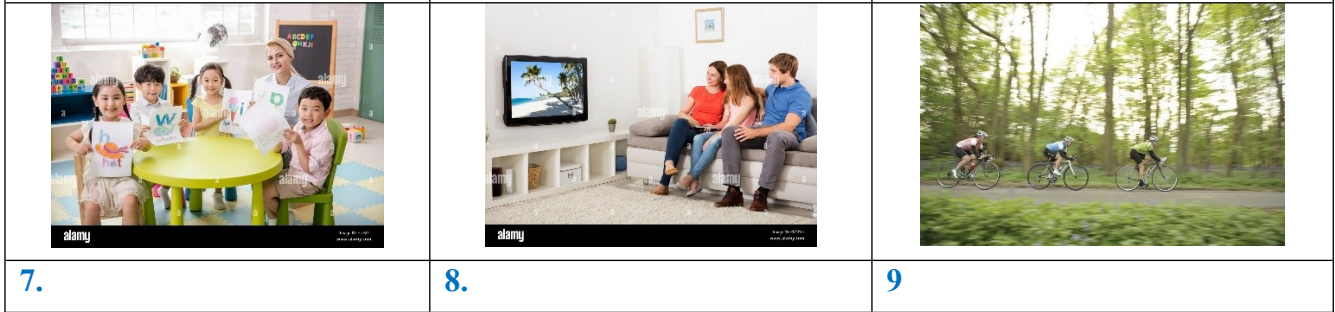
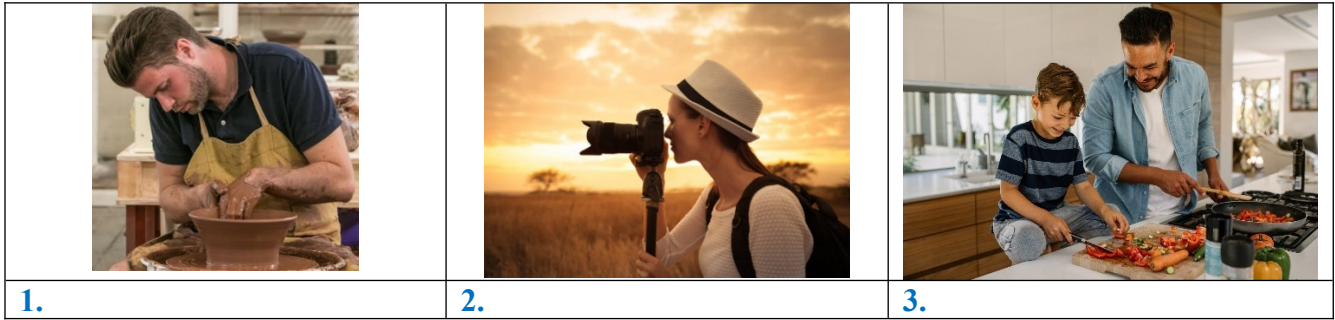
taking photos

watching TV

learning English

carving wood

surfing the Internet



Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

gardening	photos	model cars	eggshells
painting	fishing	music	swimming

1. She usually goes _____ with her friends in the pool near her school.
2. Sarah likes _____. She plants lots of flowers and vegetables in her home garden.
3. Every weekend, I go _____ in my uncle's boat, or just off the shoreline.
4. In later years, he took up _____ as a hobby. He drew water colour landscapes.
5. My hobby is listening to _____. It can help relax my mind.
6. I have recently started a new hobby – collecting _____.
7. Most people take _____ and post them on their social networking accounts.
8. Carving _____ is a great hobby that can make you happier.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

films	dub	music	books	photography
swimming	basketball	zoo	skating	chess

1. I really like _____ - especially in the sea.
2. I'm interested in _____. My favourite band is T-ara from Korea.
3. I love _____. I go to the cinema every weekend.
4. I really like I don't play it, but I watch matches on TV.
5. My hobby is _____. I have a new camera.
6. I love _____. My favourite writer is To Hoai.
7. I really love _____ in the park with my friends.
8. I like _____. I play against my dad. I also play against other people on the Internet.
9. I've just joined the local tennis _____.
10. We could hear the lions roaring at the end of the _____.

Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The most popular after-school _____ in Viet Nam are football and badminton. (act)
2. The city library has over 60 _____. (employ)
3. English is an _____ and important subject. (interest)
4. Science books are very _____ for our study of the world. (use)
5. Ba is a famous stamp _____. (collect)
6. They learn to play a instrument _____. (music)
7. The team has many talented _____. (play)
8. We sat on the beach _____ a spectacular sunset. (watch)

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of present simple tense.

1. Where _____ that guy _____ from? (come)
2. Where _____ your mother _____? (work)
3. James _____ usually _____ the trees. (not water)
4. Who _____ the washing in your house? (do)
5. They _____ out once a week. (eat)
6. My father always _____ delicious meals. (make)
7. Tom _____ vegetables. (not eat)
8. Rosie _____ shopping every week. (go)
9. _____ Miley and David _____ to work by bus every day? (go)

10. _____ your parents _____ with your decision? (agree)
11. It (be) _____ a fact that smart phone (help) _____ us a lot in our life.
12. I often (travel) _____ to some of my favorite destinations every summer.
13. Our Math lesson usually (finish) _____ at 4.00 p.m.
14. The reason why Susan (not eat) _____ meat is that she (be) _____ a vegetarian.
15. People in Ho Chi Minh City (be) _____ very friendly and they (smile) _____ a lot.
16. The flight (start) _____ at 6 a.m every Thursday.
17. Peter (not study) _____ very hard. He never gets high scores.
18. I like oranges and she (like) _____ apples.
19. My mom and my sister (cook) _____ lunch every day.
20. They (have) _____ breakfast together every morning.

Exercise 8. Underline the mistake and correct it.

1. I often gets up early to catch the bus to go to school.

_____.

2. She teach students in a local high school.

_____.

3. They doesn't own a house. They still have to rent one to live.

_____.

4. Dang Van Lam am a famous goalkeeper in the National Football Team.

_____.

5. What do your brother do?

_____.

6. Bruce and Tim doesn't go swimming in the lake.

_____.

7. Hannah speak Chinese very well.

_____.

8. How often does she goes shopping in the supermarket?

_____.

9. Our dogs aren't eat bones.

_____.

10. Mary's parents is very friendly and helpful.

_____.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. I enjoy (play) _____ football with my friends.
2. I like (go) _____ swimming with you.
3. They hate (paint) _____ but they like (swim)
4. Tom doesn't want (move) _____ to the city.
5. My sister is interested in (cook) _____ good very much. She can cook many foods.
6. Every year, my mother (give) _____ me a nice doll on my birthday.
7. She loves (do) _____ the gardening.
8. (You/think) _____ he can do this job?
9. We (go) _____ to the cinema three times a month.
10. My hobby is (collect) _____ stamps.
11. What (you/do) _____ in your free time?
12. Hoa spends lots of time (read) _____ books.
13. I don't think we (have) _____ much free time.
14. My brother (listen) _____ to music every day.
15. James never (watch) _____ TV at night.

Exercise 10 a. Complete the paragraph with the words in the box and give the correct form of verbs if necessary.

go - play - watch - listen

John has a lot of hobbies. He (1) _____ chess at school and he also (2) _____ skating. After dinner, he (3) _____ for a walk and he (4) _____ to music every evening in his room. John loves sports. He (5) _____ football afterschool.

On Saturdays, John and his friends (6) _____ swimming. On Sundays, they (7) _____ basketball in the part. On Sunday evenings, they sometimes (8) _____ a film.

Exercise 10 b. Circle the mistakes in each sentence.

1. I find carve (A) eggshells boring (B) because it takes (C) a lot of time to (D) complete one shell.
2. My brother not goes (A) to class to (C) learn how to paint.
3. I take (A) up my hobby (B) when I came back (C) home from (D) the Art Gallery.
4. I think playing (A) volleyball interest (B) because it is (C) a team (D) game.
5. In (A) my opinion, more (B) people play (C) monopoly in (D) the future.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Would you mind (watch) _____ my bag for a few minutes?
2. I enjoy (listen) _____ to music while I'm doing the cooking.

3. He wants (buy) _____ a new computer game.
4. I'd like (speak) _____ to Mr. Davis, please. Is he there?
5. Please avoid (make) _____ silly mistakes in this exercise.
6. The children would love (eat) _____ French fries.
7. She really loves (work) _____ with children.
8. We tried (call) _____ you but your mobile was off.
9. They intend (build) _____ houses on the school playing fields.
10. I can't stand (do) _____ the washing up.

Exercise 12. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Nowadays people _____ hours sitting in front of computers.
A. take B. last C. set D. spend
2. I think you should take up swimming _____ it is suitable for your health condition.
A. so B. because C. although D. but
3. My family enjoys _____ because we can sell vegetables and flowers _____ money.
A. garden-to B. gardening-for C. gardening-with D. garden-of
4. If your hobby is greeting card making, you can give your _____ to your friends as presents.
A. hobby B. money C. greetings D. products
5. My sister's hobby is sewing, and she can get the sewing patterns from the _____ magazines.
A. fashion B. cooking C. sports D. science
6. There are many _____ why it is important to have a hobby.
A. answers B. reasons C. details D. facts
7. Will you _____ making models in the future?
A. pickup B. look for C. take up D. find
8. Do you think that hobby is _____ and boring?
A. easy B. difficult C. danger D. interesting
9. I love my sister's paintings because she is very _____ in using colours.
A. careless B. care C. creative D. imagine
10. A hobby helps you to connect with _____ people.
A. other B. others C. another D. the other
11. I join a photography club, and all the members love _____ a lot of beautiful photos.

A. take B. taking C. make D. making

12. What does your father _____ do his free time?

A. in B. at C. on D. while

13. I think a hobby will always give you _____ and help you _____.

A. pleased – relax B. pleasure – relaxed

C. pleased – relaxing D. pleasure – relax

14. You can share your stamps _____ other collectors _____ a stamp club.

A. with-at B. to-at C. with-in D. to-in

15. I think this hobby does not cost you much, and _____ you need is time.

A. most B. all C. some D. all of

Exercise 13. Read the text carefully, then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. And people have many different ideas of how to spend their free time. If you enjoy doing a thing or an activity in your free time, then you have a hobby. A hobby is an activity, interest, enthusiasm or pastime that is undertaken for pleasure or relaxation, done during one's own time. A person's hobbies depend on his age, character and personal interests. An interesting thing to one person can be boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, photography or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

No.	Statements	T or F
1.	A hobby is anything that you enjoy doing in your free time.	
2.	Different people have the same hobbies.	
3.	A hobby can provide US with relaxation.	
4.	Your hobby may be changed as you get older.	
5.	One person's hobby may be a boring thing to another person.	
6.	Playing sports is not a hobby.	

Exercise 14. Read the passage, and then choose the correct answer.

Stamp collecting is an interesting hobby. You can learn many things, such as the geography of a country from stamps. Postal stamps are a source of interesting facts and important dates about every country in the world. It makes stamp collecting become very popular.

As you look at the pages of a stamp album, you can learn interesting details of foreign customs,

arts, literature, history and culture. Their colours can make you feel relaxed and happy.

Collecting stamps can become a **business**. If you are lucky in finding a special stamp, it will bring you some money besides knowledge and pleasure.

1. Stamp collecting is an interesting hobby because _____.
 - A. you can learn many things such as the geography of a country from stamps
 - B. stamps give you interesting facts and important dates about a country
 - C. it is very important to collect stamps
 - D. A and B are correct
2. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - A. stamps can make you relaxed and happy
 - B. stamps can make you know more
 - C. stamp collecting can make you famous
 - D. you can earn money from your collection if you are lucky
3. According to the passage, it infers that _____.
 - A. stamp collecting helps you become rich and famous
 - B. stamp collecting is a very popular hobby
 - C. stamp collectors can earn a lot of money from stamp collecting
 - D. stamp collecting is a hobby that costs you a lot of money
4. The word "**business**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. the activity of collecting stamps
 - B. the activity of selling stamps from other countries
 - C. the activity of buying stamps from other countries
 - D. the activity of buying or selling something
5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
 - A. the history of stamp collecting
 - B. good things from stamp collecting
 - C. the ways of stamp collecting
 - D. famous stamp collectors

Exercise 15 a. Make correct sentences from the words and phrases given.

1. We/ enjoy/ play/ chess/ free time.
→ _____.
2. She/ interested / arranging flowers?
→ _____.

3. Alex/ keen/ photos. He/ photos/ every day.

→ _____.

4. My mom/ not/ love/ bird watching. She/ like/ shopping

→ _____.

5. Your brothers/ hate/ playing / drums?

→ _____.

Exercise 15 b. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. I find collecting glass bottles interesting.

→ My hobby is

2. Van's brother usually goes to work by motorbike.

→ Van's brother usually rides

3. Linh finds playing boarding games boring.

→ Linh doesn't like

4. My sister enjoys arranging flowers.

→ My sister finds

5. My father likes doing gardening at the weekend.

→ My father enjoys

Exercise 16. Make questions for the underlined parts.

1. A: _____.

B: My hobby is playing badminton.

2. A: _____.

B: I started my hobby three years ago.

3. A: _____.

B: I enjoy my hobby because I think it's funny.

4. A: _____.

B: I spend three hours a day on my hobby.

5. A: _____.

B: Tony usually plays volleyball in his free time.

6. A: _____.

B: He plays volleyball twice a week.

7. A: _____.

B: He often plays volleyball in the stadium near his school.

8. A: _____.

B: He likes to play table tennis with his friends.

9. A: _____.

B: Tom often plays football in his free time.

10. A: _____.

B: Linda is playing chess with her mother in the room.

UNIT 2. HEALTHY LIVING

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
acne	(n)	/ˈækni/	mụn trứng cá
Ex: Acne is very common among teenagers. (<i>Mụn trứng cá rất phổ biến ở thanh thiếu niên.</i>)			
affect	(v)	/əˈfekt/	ảnh hưởng, tác động
Ex: How will these changes affect us? (<i>Những thay đổi này sẽ ảnh hưởng đến chúng ta như thế nào?</i>)			
avoid	(v)	/əˈvɔɪd/	tránh
Ex: We must find a way to avoid similar problems in future. (<i>Chúng ta phải tìm cách tránh những vấn đề tương tự trong tương lai.</i>)			
chapped	(adj)	/tʃæpt/	bị nứt nẻ (trên da)
Ex: The girl's hands were chapped by the cold. (<i>Đôi tay của cô gái bị nứt nẻ vì lạnh.</i>)			
dim	(adj)	/dɪm/	lờ mờ, không đủ sáng
Ex: This light is too dim to read by. (<i>Đèn này quá mờ để có thể đọc được.</i>)			
disease	(n)	/dɪˈziːz/	bệnh tật
Ex: The government has issued a number of health measures to prevent the spread of the disease . (<i>Chính phủ đã ban hành một số biện pháp y tế để ngăn chặn sự lây lan của dịch bệnh.</i>)			
eyedrops	(n)	/aɪˈdrɒps/	thuốc nhỏ mắt
Ex: These eyedrops are very effective in treating conjunctivitis. (<i>Những loại thuốc nhỏ mắt này rất hiệu quả trong việc điều trị viêm kết mạc.</i>)			
fat	(n)	/fæt/	mỡ
Ex: This ham has too much fat on it. (<i>Món thịt nguội này có quá nhiều mỡ.</i>)			
fit	(adj)	/fɪt/	vừa vặn, cân đối
Ex: She tries to keep fit by jogging every day. (<i>Cô ấy cố gắng giữ dáng bằng cách chạy bộ mỗi ngày.</i>)			
health	(n)	/helθ/	sức khỏe

Ex: We are both in excellent health . (Cả hai chúng tôi đều có sức khỏe tuyệt vời.)			
healthy	(adj)	/'helθi/	khỏe mạnh, lành mạnh
Ex: Stay healthy by eating well and exercising regularly. (Giữ sức khỏe bằng cách ăn uống đầy đủ và tập thể dục thường xuyên.)			
indoor	(adj)	/'ɪndɔ:(r)/	trong nhà
Ex: There is an indoor swimming pool on the first floor. (Có bể bơi trong nhà ở tầng 1.)			
lip balm	(n)	/lɪp bɑ:m/	son dưỡng môi (chống nẻ)
Ex: She uses lip balm every day. (Cô ấy sử dụng son dưỡng môi hàng ngày.)			
pimple	(n)	/'pɪmpl/	mụn
Ex: She has a pimple on her chin. (Cô ấy có một cái mụn ở cằm.)			
pop	(v)	/pɒp/	nặn (mụn)
Ex: You should avoid popping the pimple. (Bạn nên tránh nặn mụn.)			
protein	(n)	/'prəʊti:n/	chất đạm
Ex: Gluten is a protein found in wheat and other grains. (Gluten là một loại chất đạm được tìm thấy trong lúa mì và các loại ngũ cốc khác.)			
skin condition	(n)	/skɪn kən'dɪʃən/	trình trạng da
Ex: He has a rare skin condition . (Anh ấy có tình trạng rất hiếm gặp.)			
soybean	(n)	/'sɔɪbi:n/	đậu nành, đậu tương
Ex: Turkey are fed mainly corn and soybean meal. (Gà tây được nuôi chủ yếu bằng bữa ăn có ngô và đậu tương.)			
sunburn	(n)	/'sʌnbɜ:n/	sự cháy nắng
Ex: He was taken to hospital suffering from severe sunburn . (Anh ấy được đưa đến bệnh viện vì bị cháy nắng nghiêm trọng.)			
tofu	(n)	/'təʊfu:/	đậu phụ
Ex: Tofu is a bland food made from soy beans. (Đậu phụ là một món ăn chay được làm từ hạt đậu nành.)			

virus	(n)	/'vaɪrəs/	vi rút
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Ex: An infected person can pass the **virus** to others. (*Người bị nhiễm bệnh có thể truyền vi rút cho người khác.*)

vitamin	(n)	/'vɪtəˌmɪn/	vi ta min
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Ex: She tried changing her diet and taking **vitamins**. (*Cô ấy đã thử thay đổi chế độ ăn và uống vitamin.*)

*** Some common diseases (Tên một vài căn bệnh phổ biến)**

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
allergy	n	/'ælədʒi/	dị ứng
backache	n	/'bækɛɪk/	bệnh đau lưng
bruise	n	/bru:z/	vết thâm tím
cold	adj, n	/kɔ:ld/	bị lạnh, cảm lạnh
cough	v	/kɒf/	ho
cut	v, n	/kʌt/	cắt, vết đứt
dizziness	n	/'dɪzɪnəs/	chóng mắt
fever	n	/'fi:və(r)/	sốt
flu	n	/flu:/	cúm
headache	n	/'hedɛɪk/	đau đầu
obesity	n	/əʊ'bi:səti/	bệnh béo phì
sore throat	n	/sɔ: θrəʊt/	đau họng
medicine	n	/'medsn/	thuốc
bleed	v	/bli:d/	chảy máu
spot	n	/spɒt/	vết, đốm
sunburn	n	/'sʌnbɜ:n/	cháy nắng
sick	adj	/sɪk/	ốm, bệnh
sickness	n	/'sɪknəs/	sự ốm, sự đau yếu

ill	adj	/ɪl/	ốm
illness	n	/'ɪlnəs/	sự ốm
toothache	n	/'tu:θeɪk/	đau răng
temperature	n	/'tempɾətʃə(r)/	sốt
earache	n	/'ɪəreɪk/	đau tai
tired	adj	/'taɪəd/	mệt mỏi

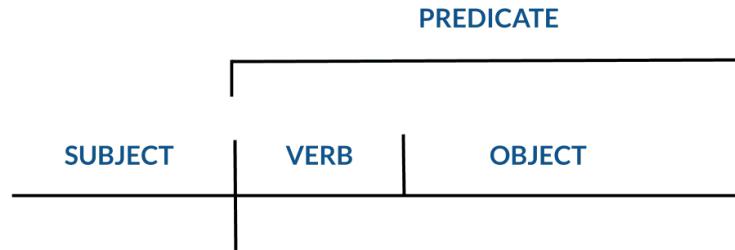
II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words		
affect (v)	sự ảnh hưởng	affected (adj)		affectation (n)
		affectedly (adv)		
avoid (v)	tránh	avoidable (adj)		avoidance (n)
fat (n)	mỡ, chất béo	fat (adj)		fatty (adj)
		fatten (v)		fattening (adj)
fit (adj)	vừa vặn, cân đối	fit (n)	fit (v)	fitness (n)
health (n)	sức khỏe	healthy (adj)		
indoor (adj)	trong nhà	indoors (adv)		

III. GRAMMAR

1. Simple sentence (Câu đơn)

* Câu đơn là câu chỉ chứa một mệnh đề, hay cụ thể hơn là một mệnh đề độc lập, có **chủ ngữ (subject)** và **vị ngữ (predicate)**.



✳ Chúng ta có thể gặp các kiểu câu đơn sau:

- Câu đơn gồm một chủ ngữ và một động từ (S + V).

Ex.

✳ The price rises. (Giá tăng)

S V

✳ Jessie is crying. (Jessie đang khóc.)

S V

- Một số câu đơn có thêm tân ngữ (S + V + O).

Ex.

✳ Jessie ate dinner. (Jessie ăn tối.)

S V O

✳ She buys some books. (Cô ấy mua vài cuốn sách.)

S V O

- Một số câu đơn có thêm trạng ngữ (S + V + O + A hoặc S + V + A).

Ex.

✳ Jessie ate a very large dinner at Sushi restaurant.

S V O A

(Jessie ăn một bữa tối thịnh soạn ở nhà hàng Sushi.)

✳ She lives in a house on the top of the mountain.

S V A

(Cô ấy sống trong một căn nhà trên đỉnh núi.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

SOUND /f/ AND /v/

1. Cách phát âm âm /f/ và /v/

- Cách phát âm âm /f/

/f/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, hãy để răng chạm vào môi dưới của bạn. Sau đó thổi hơi ra qua răng và môi. Dây thanh không rung.



- Cách phát âm âm /v/

/v/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Để phát âm âm này, hãy để răng chạm vào môi i dưới của bạn. Sau đó thổi hơi ra qua răng và môi, đẩy luồng hơi ra, rung nhẹ dây thanh quản.



- **Phân biệt âm /f/ và âm /v/:** đặt một mảnh giấy trước miệng khi phát âm. Khi phát âm âm /f/, tờ giấy sẽ di chuyển còn khi phát âm âm /v/ thì không. Cũng có thể đặt tay lên cổ họng để cảm nhận độ rung của dây thanh. Âm /f/ không làm rung dây thanh còn âm /v/ thì có.

2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

* Âm /f/

a. "f" thường được phát âm là /f/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>f</u> an	n	/fæn/	cái quạt
<u>f</u> at	adj	/fæt/	béo
co <u>ff</u> ee	n	/'kɒfi/	cà phê
<u>f</u> in	n	/fin/	vây cá

b. "ph" và "gh" được phát âm là /f/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>ph</u> onetic	adj	/fə'netɪk/	thuộc ngữ âm học
<u>ph</u> oto	n	/'fəʊtəʊ/	bức ảnh
<u>ph</u> rase	n	/freɪz/	cụm từ
la <u>gh</u>	v	/lɑ:f/	cười lớn

<u>cough</u>	v	/kɒf/	hồ
orphan	n	/'ɔ:fn/	trẻ mồ côi
rough	adj	/rʌf/	xù xì, gồ ghề

* Âm /v/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
favour	n	/'feɪvə(r)	thiện ý, sự quý mến
oven	n	/'ʌvn/	lò (để nướng bánh)
view	v	/vju:/	nhìn, quan sát
heavy	adj	/'hevi/	nặng
move	v	/mu:v/	chuyển động
veal	n	/vi:l/	thịt bê
vine	n	/vam/	cây nho
veil	n	/veil/	mạng che mặt
leave	v	/li:v/	rời khỏi
halve	v	/hɑ:v/	chia đôi
vest	n	/vest/	áo gi lê

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

veil	rough	fat	phrase	heavy
leave	oven	coffee	laugh	move
halve	view	fin	cough	veal
orphan	fan	photo	vine	vest

/f/	/v/

Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. of B. coffee C. leaf D. fault
2. A. cough B. laugh C. enough D. through
3. A. knee B. knife C. king D. knitting
4. A. daughter B. weigh C. rough D. thought
5. A. allergy B. calorie C. coordinate D. triathlon
6. A. essential B. attention C. vegetarian D. Depression
7. A. sick B. swimming C. itchy D. riding
8. A. really B. healthy C. regularly D. identify
9. A. eat B. head C. dead D. bread
10. A. kind B. ride C. knife D. kid

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

			
1. f _____	2. c _____	3. o _____	4. f _____
			
5. a _____	6. s _____	7. e _____	8. t _____

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with the health problems in exercise 3.

1. She's very hot and shivery, so I think she must have _____.
2. She eats lots of junk food and be overweight. _____ is her problem.
3. He went outside all day long without wearing a hat. Now his skin turns red and hurts. He has got _____.
4. I think I'm getting a _____. I've got a sore throat and a runny nose.
5. Tony had lobster for dinner, and now his skin becomes covered with red marks. He says he has a shellfish _____.
6. If you've got _____, you should go and see a dentist.
7. His body is too hot and soaked in sweat, but he feels very cold. I think he has a _____.
8. My brother feels pain in his ear. He has _____.

Exercise 5. Put the words into the correct column.

flu	exercising	fever	sore throat
playing			
sports	sneezing	gardening	watching TV
cough	cycling	allergy	runny nose
walking	red skin	swimming	doing aerobics
headache	stomachache	sleeping	relaxing

Illnesses and symptoms	Activities

--	--

Exercise 6. Complete the sentence with the words in the box.

health	dry	flu	provide	getting
physical	exercise	stay	weight	swimming

- Do you want to know how you can _____ healthy?
- They go _____ outside even when it's cold.
- In order to have good _____, you should eat lightly and laugh cheerfully.
- My father does morning _____ every day.
- He eats a lot of burgers and chips so he's putting on _____.
- You should eat a lot of fruits and vegetables because they _____ vitamin A, which is good for the eyes.
- If you want to be fit, stay outdoors more and do more _____ activities.
- To prevent _____, you should eat a lot of garlic and keep your body warm.
- He plays computer games and watches TV a lot so his eyes are often _____.
- Eat less junk high-fat food to keep you from _____ fat.

Exercise 7. Match the health problems with the correct advice.

1. I have spots on my face.	a. You should go to your dentist.
2. I get sunburnt.	b. Eat less junk food and do more exercise.
3. I've got flu.	c. You shouldn't drink cold drinks.
4. I'm putting on weight.	d. Apply an aloe vera lotion and drink lots of water.
5. I have a toothache. My tooth hurts.	e. Spend less time in front of screens.
6. I have a sore throat.	f. Stay at home and have a rest.
7. My eyes are sore and tired.	g. Wash your face regularly.

Your answer:

Exercise 8. Fill in each blank with the correct conjunction: and, or, but, so.

- Get up early _____ do more exercise.
- Eat less junk food _____ eat more fruit and vegetables.

3. The weather is very cold today _____ I should put on a coat.
4. Watch less television _____ you can protect your eyes.
5. If you spend less time on computer games _____ television programmes, you will have more time for outdoor activities.
6. I have a lot of homework to do this evening _____ I don't have time to watch the football match.
7. Take up a new hobby _____ you'll have some new friends.
8. He has toothache _____ he still eats a lot of sweets and cakes.
9. She's very hard-working _____ not very imaginative.
10. I was lost _____ I bought a street map.

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense and form.

1. Nam looks brown. He was on holiday last week. He (get) _____ sunburn.
2. Getting plenty of rest is very good. It (help) _____ you to avoid depression.
3. The Japanese (eat) _____ a lot of fish so they are very intelligent.
4. If you wash your hands more, you (have) _____ less chance of catching flu.
5. Eating carrots regularly (help) _____ you see better.
6. It is very hot outside. Please (wear) _____ a sun hat when you go out.
7. Do more exercise and you (feel) _____ healthier.
8. I don't want (be) _____ tired tomorrow so I go to bed early.
9. Nowadays, I don't feel well. I often (feel) _____ sick and weak.
10. People who (smile) _____ more are happier and they live longer.

Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with "and, so, but, or".

1. We stayed at home _____ watched a film.
2. I want to buy a new car, _____ I don't have enough money.
3. She had a terrible headache last night, _____ she couldn't go out.
4. I eat cakes, _____ I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.
5. Would you like cakes _____ biscuits with your coffee?
6. My job is very interesting, _____ it doesn't pay very well.
7. We can go by bus, _____ we can walk.
8. My classmate studies very hard, _____ she always gets good marks.
9. You had better hurry up, _____ you'll be late for work.
10. The Japanese eat healthily, _____ they have high life expectancy.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. It (be) _____ 10.00. We (learn) _____ our lesson.
2. What you (do) _____ now?
3. your mother (walk) _____ to work every day?
4. They (not play) _____ soccer in the morning.
5. Hai (work) _____ in the garden at the moment?
6. My brother (do) _____ his homework in his room now. He does it every day.
7. James and his brother (play) _____ soccer at the moment. They (play) _____ it every afternoon.
8. Where the old man (live) _____ now?
9. Mr. Smith often (teach) _____ class 4A, but this morning he (teach) _____ class 4B.
10. It's 7.30 now. She (study) _____ Science in the classroom.
11. On Friday, I (have) _____ English.
12. At the moment, I (eat) _____ an orange and my sister (play) _____ tennis.
13. Now, he (look) _____ at his cat. It (eat) _____ a mouse in the garden.
14. Phong, An, Ha, and Lan (be) _____ close friends.
15. _____ (your mother/walk) to market?

Exercise 12. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. We should play sports or do exercise in order to stay in _____.
A. look B. shape C. fit D. health
2. Don't eat that type of fish: you may have a/an _____.
A. sick B. sore C. energy D. allergy
3. Do you believe that eating _____ carrots helps you see at night?
A. much more B. less C. most D. the most
4. We should try to keep everything around US clean and then flu will find it _____ to spread.
A. difficult B. difficulty C. difficultly D. difficulties
5. Be careful with _____ you eat and drink.
A. what B. that C. who D. this
6. Eating a lot of junk food may lead to your _____.
A. obesity B. fitness C. pain D. stomachache
7. We should follow the advice from doctors and health _____ in order to keep fit.
A. people B. workers C. managers D. experts
8. Have a healthy _____ and you can enjoy your life.

A. lives B. lifestyle C. lifeline D. lively

9. The health _____ from that diet expert is that you should eat less junk food and count your calories if you are becoming fat.

A. tip B. tips C. advices D. ideas

10. The seafood I ate this morning makes me feel _____ all over.

A. running B. well C. itchy D. weak

11. You can avoid some diseases by _____ yourself clean.

A. keeping B. taking C. looking D. bringing

12. The Japanese eat a lot of fish instead of meat _____ they stay more healthy.

A. but B. because C. although D. so

13. Rob eats a lot of fast food and he _____ on a lot of weight.

A. takes B. puts C. spends D. brings

14. We need to spend less time _____ computer games.

A. play B. to play C. playing D. to playing

15. Do more exercise _____ eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. but B. or C. and D. so

Exercise 13. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

Thang: What time do you usually come home from school?

Tony: I usually come home at 11.30.

Thang: When do you often have lunch?

Tony: I often have lunch at 12 o'clock.

Thang: What do you usually have for lunch?

Tony: I often have fish and eggs.

Thang: What do you do after dinner?

Tony: I sometimes go to the cinema, but I usually stay at home, watch TV and do my homework.

Thang: Do you often watch TV?

Tony: Yes, I do. I like watching sports very much.

Thang: When do you go to bed?

Tony: I always go to bed at 9.30. I never stay up late.

1. What time does Tony usually come home from school?

2. When does he often have lunch?

3. What does he usually have for lunch?

_____.

4. What does he often do after dinner?

_____.

5. What TV programme does he like watching?

_____.

Exercise 14. Choose the correct word A, B, or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

We need calories or (1) _____ to do the things every day. For example, when we walk to school or (2) _____ a bike to school we spend a certain amount of (3) _____ and even when we sleep, we also use them. But how many calories should we (4) _____ a day to stay in shape? It's difficult (5) _____ us to calculate. If people want to keep (6) _____ they should remember that everyone should have between 1600 and 2500 calories a day.

We get calories (7) _____ the food we eat. If we get too much food and don't take part (8) _____ any activities, we can get fat quickly. So besides studying, we should do some (9) _____ play sports or do the housework, such as cleaning the floor, cooking, etc. otherwise, we don't eat enough, we will be (10) _____ and weak.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. food | B. energy | C. Drink |
| 2. A. ride | B. come | C. drive |
| 3. A. things | B. food | C. calories |
| 4. A. do | B. spend | C. have |
| 5. A. for | B. with | C.in |
| 6. A. health | B. fit | C. active |
| 7. A. in | B. of | C. from |
| 8. A. with | B. in | C. on |
| 9. A. exercises | B. activities | C. healthy |
| 10. A. good | B. tired | C. thirsty |

Exercise 15 a. Reorder the words to have correct sentences.

1. you/ some/ clean/ yourself/ avoid/ diseases/ by/ can/ keeping/.

_____.

2. Jim/ overweight/ so/ eats/ is/ fast food/ too much/ he/.

_____.

3. too much/ bad/ television/ watching/ for/ health/ your/ is/?

4. the flu/ should/ you/ a cold,/ if/ have/ or/ you/ home/ stay/.

5. Alex/ usually/ fishing,/ so/ loves/ goes/ in/ near/ he/ his house/ fishing/ the lake/.

Exercise 15 b. Write the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. It's a good idea to do exercise regularly.

→ You

2. Judy stayed home from school yesterday because she had a high fever.

→ Judy had a high fever,

3. She eats fruits and veggies every day, but she keeps gaining weight.

→ Although

4. Tom's gained 5 kilos since he quit smoking.

→ Tom's put

5. Jenny doesn't eat much in order not to be overweight.

→ Jenny doesn't eat much because

Exercise 16. Combine the sentences using an appropriate coordination conjunction *and, or, but, so*.

1. To stay healthy, you eat more vegetable. You eat less high-fat food.

2. To prevent flu, we eat a lot of garlic. We keep our bodies especially feet warm.

3. It began to rain. I opened my umbrella.

4. You should eat less junk food. You will put on weight.

5. He worked hard. He could earn much money.

6. Study hard. You will fail the exam.

7. Dan didn't study for the exam. Lan did.

8. He is a vegetarian. He doesn't eat any meat.

9. Junk food tastes so good. It is bad for your health.

10. It began to get dark. I turned on the light.

UNIT 3. COMMUNITY SERVICE

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
board game	(n)	/'bɔ:d geɪm/	trò chơi trên bàn cờ, trò chơi ô chữ
Ex: Kenny is interested in playing board games . (<i>Kenny rất thích chơi các trò chơi ô chữ.</i>)			
clean-up activity	(n)	/'kli:n ʌp æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động dọn rửa
Ex: She hates doing clean-up activities . (<i>Cô ấy ghét các công việc dọn rửa.</i>)			
collect	(v)	/kə'lekt/	thu thập, sưu tập
Ex: Her hobby is collecting dolls. (<i>Sở thích của cô ấy là sưu tập búp bê.</i>)			
community	(n)	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng, khu phố
Ex: There's a real sense of community in this neighbourhood. (<i>Người dân trong khu phố này rất có ý thức cộng đồng.</i>)			
community service	(n)	/kə'mju:nəti 'sɜ:vɪs/	phục vụ cộng đồng
Ex: He was sentenced to 140 hours community service . (<i>Anh ta bị phạt làm việc 140 giờ phục vụ cộng đồng.</i>)			
develop	(v)	/dɪ'veləp/	phát triển
Ex: I'm looking for a job which will enable me to develop my skills . (<i>Tôi đang tìm kiếm một công việc có thể giúp tôi phát triển các kỹ năng của mình.</i>)			
donate	(v)	/dəʊ'neɪt/	hiến, cho, tặng
Ex: He donated thousands of Pounds to charity. (<i>Anh đã quyên góp hàng nghìn bảng Anh cho tổ chức từ thiện.</i>)			
elderly	(adj)	/'eldəli/	lớn tuổi, cao tuổi
Ex: We should help the elderly people. (<i>Chúng ta nên giúp đỡ những người già.</i>)			
exchange	(v, n)	/'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	trao đổi
Ex: He exchanges the blue jumper for a red one. (<i>Anh ấy đổi cái áo màu xanh lấy cái màu đỏ.</i>)			

flooded	(adj)	/ˈflʌdɪd/	bị lũ lụt
Ex: Help the people in flooded area! (<i>Hãy giúp đỡ những người ở vùng bị lũ lụt</i>)			
homeless	(adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	vô gia cư, mất nhà cửa
Ex: Three hundred people were left homeless by the flood. (<i>Ba trăm người mất nhà cửa do trận lũ lụt.</i>)			
mountainous	(adj)	/ˈmaʊntənəs/	thuộc vùng núi
Ex: There were still a lot of poor people living in the mountainous districts. (<i>Vẫn còn rất nhiều người nghèo sống ở các huyện miền núi.</i>)			
nursing	(n)	/ˈnɜːsɪŋ/	chăm sóc, điều dưỡng
Ex. She studied nursing at Garfield Hospital. (<i>Cô học điều dưỡng tại bệnh viện Garfield.</i>)			
nursing home	(n)	/ˈnɜːsɪŋ həʊm/	viện dưỡng lão
Ex: In the nursing home, she has to pay for room and board. (<i>Trong viện dưỡng lão, bà ấy phải trả tiền ăn và ở.</i>)			
orphanage	(n)	/ˈɔːfənɪdʒ/	trại trẻ mồ côi
Ex: He spent most of his childhood in an orphanage . (<i>Anh ấy đã dành phần lớn thời thơ ấu của mình trong trại trẻ mồ côi.</i>)			
plant	(v)	/plɑːnt/	trồng cây
Ex: My father usually plants trees on the first day of Tet. (<i>Bố tôi thường trồng cây vào ngày mùng 1 Tết.</i>)			
protect	(v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
Ex: We have to protect the environment by any ways. (<i>Chúng ta phải bảo vệ môi trường bằng mọi cách.</i>)			
proud	(adj)	/praʊd/	tự hào
Ex: My daughter has made me extremely proud . (<i>Con gái tôi đã làm cho tôi vô cùng tự hào.</i>)			
provide	(v)	/prəˈvaɪd/	cung cấp
Ex. We are here to provide a service for the public. (<i>Chúng tôi ở đây để cung cấp dịch vụ cho công</i>			

chúng.)			
rural area	(n)	/ˈrʊərəl ˈeəriə/	vùng nông thôn
Ex. We live in a rural area of the San Francisco Bay Area. (Chúng tôi sống ở một vùng nông thôn của vùng vịnh San Francisco.)			
skill	(n)	/skɪl/	kỹ năng
Ex. The children need to improve communicative skill . (Những đứa trẻ cần phát triển kỹ năng giao tiếp.)			
teenager	(n)	/'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/	thanh thiếu niên
Ex. Now she's a teenager , she's starting to be interested in boys. (Bây giờ cô ấy là một thiếu niên, cô ấy bắt đầu quan tâm đến các chàng trai.)			
tutor	(v, n)	/'tju:tə(r)/	dạy phụ đạo, gia sư
Ex. He was my personal tutor at university. (Anh ấy là gia sư riêng của tôi ở trường đại học.)			
volunteer	(v, n)		tình nguyện, tình nguyện viên
Ex: She does volunteer work at an orphanage. (Cô ấy làm công việc tình nguyện tại một trại trẻ mồ côi.)			

* **Some common community service activities**

(Tên một vài hoạt động phục vụ cộng đồng phổ biến)

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
do charity work	V _{phr}	/du: ˈtʃærəti wɜ:k/	làm việc từ thiện
help elderly people	V _{phr}	/help ɛldəli ˈpi:pl/	giúp đỡ người già
help homeless people	V _{phr}	/help ɛldəli ˈpi:pl/	giúp người vô gia cư
help the poor	V _{phr}	/help ðə pʊə(r)/	giúp người nghèo
pick up litter	V _{phr}	/pɪk ʌp ˈlɪtə(r)/	nhặt rác
donate books	V _{phr}	/dəʊ ˈneɪt/	quyên góp sách
donate blood	V _{phr}	/dəʊ ˈneɪt blʌd/	hiến máu
donate money	V _{phr}	/dəʊ ˈneɪt ˈmʌni/	quyên góp tiền
donate clothes	V _{phr}	/dəʊ ˈneɪt kləʊðz/	quyên góp quần áo

plant trees in the park	V _{phr}	/plɑ:nt tri:z ɪn ðə pɑ:k/	trồng cây trong công viên
clean the street	V _{phr}	/kli:n ðə stri:t/	dọn đường phố
provide food for the poor	V _{phr}	/prə'vaɪd fu:d fɔ: ðə pʊə/	cung cấp thức ăn cho người nghèo
provide education for homeless children	V _{phr}	/prə'vaɪd ,edju:'keɪʃən fɔ: 'həʊmlɪs 'tʃɪldrə/	cung cấp giáo dục cho trẻ vô gia cư
provide accommodation for homeless children	V _{phr}	/prə'vaɪd ə ,kɒmə'deɪʃn fɔ: 'həʊmlɪs 'tʃɪldrə/	cung cấp chỗ ở cho trẻ vô gia cư
recycle plastic bottles	V _{phr}	ri:'saɪkl 'plæstɪk 'bɒtlz	tái chế vỏ chai nhựa
reuse things	V _{phr}	<u>ri:'ju:z</u> θɪŋz	tái sử dụng đồ

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
collect (v)	thu thập, sưu tập	collectable (adj)	collection (n)
		collector (n)	
community (n)	cộng đồng	commune (n)	communalism (n)
		commune (v)	communally (adv)
		communal (adj)	
develop (v)	phát triển	developer (n)	development (n)
		developing (adj)	developmental (adj)
		developmentally (adv)	
donate (v)	hiến, cho, tặng	donation (n)	
exchange (v)	trao đổi	exchange(n)	exchangeable (adj)
mountainous (adj)	vùng núi	mountain (n)	
orphanage (n)	trại trẻ mồ côi	orphan (n)	orphan (v)
protect (v)	bảo vệ	protection (n)	protectionism (n)
		protective (adj)	protectionist (n)
skill (n)	kỹ năng	skilful (adj)	skilfully (adv)

III. GRAMMAR

✿ THE PAST SIMPLE (Thì quá khứ đơn)

a. Cấu trúc

	Normal Verb	To be
Câu khẳng định	S + V _{2/ed}	S + was/ were ...
Câu phủ định	S + did + not + V	S + was/ were + not...
Câu hỏi	Did + S + V?	Was/ Were + S ...?

b. Cách sử dụng

□ Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.

E.g.

- I went shopping yesterday morning. (Tôi đi mua sắm vào sáng hôm qua.)
- She wasn't at home last night. (Cô ấy không có ở nhà vào tối qua.)

c. Dấu hiệu nhận biết:

- yesterday (ngày hôm qua)
- ago (trước đó)
- last week (tuần trước)
- last month/ year/ decade/ century... (tháng trước, năm ngoái, thập kỉ trước, thế kỉ trước, ...)
- in the past (trong quá khứ)
- in 1990 (vào năm 1990)

d. Quy tắc thêm đuôi "ed" khi chia động từ thường ở thì quá khứ

① Thêm -d vào sau các động từ tận cùng bằng -ee hoặc -e

E.g.

live → lived

love → loved

agree → agreed

② Đối với các động từ một vần, tận cùng bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm (trừ h, w, x), chúng ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm -ed:

E.g.

fit → fitted

stop → stopped

fix → fixed

③ Động từ tận cùng bằng -y, ta chia ra làm 2 trường hợp:

- trước y là một phụ âm, ta chuyển y thành / sau đó thêm -ed: study → studied

- trước y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -ed bình thường: play → played

④ Với các động từ còn lại, ta thêm -ed vào cuối mỗi từ.

E.g.

work → worked

learn → learned

IV. PRONUNCIATION

* Cách phát âm đuôi /t/, /d/ và /id/

▢ Các động từ theo qui tắc khi chuyển sang quá khứ ta thêm -ed, đuôi này sẽ được phát âm theo 3 cách là /t/, /d/ và /id/

Cách phát âm	Quy tắc
/id/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /id/ với các động từ tận cùng bằng t hoặc d.</p> <p>E.g. <i>wanted, invited, needed, decided, ...</i></p> <p>✗ Tính từ tận cùng bằng 'ed'.</p> <p>E.g. <i>interested, bored, naked, ...</i></p>
/t/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /t/ khi động từ có âm cuối là các âm vô thanh sau: ch, f (gh, ph), p, k, th, x, s (ce), sh.</p> <p>E.g. <i>helped, looked, washed, watched, laughed, breathed, kissed, danced, fixed, ...</i></p>
/d/	<p>✗ "ed" được phát âm là /d/ khi động từ tận cùng bằng các âm còn lại.</p> <p>E.g. <i>called, cleaned, damaged, amazed, used, ...</i></p>

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.

laughed	showed	wondered	breathed	needed	kissed	decided	danced
interested	bored	fixed	called	cleaned	helped	naked	damaged
amazed	looked	wanted	used	washed	invited	ended	studied
started	loved	watched	played	filled	walked		
/t/			/d/			/id/	

--	--	--

Exercise 2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. stopped B. lived C. played D. arrived
2. A. invited B. wanted C. ended D. liked
3. A. stopped B. agreed C. listened D. cleaned
4. A. worked B. wanted C. stopped D. asked
5. A. rested B. hiked C. dressed D. advanced
6. A. devoted B. suggested C. provided D. wished
7. A. looked B. watched C. stopped D. carried
8. A. worked B. lived C. enjoyed D. listened
9. A. stopped B. wanted C. needed D. fitted
10. A. decorated B. forced C. asked D. liked

Exercise 3. Choose the odd one out.

1. A. donate B. provide C. food D. encourage
2. A. clean B. street C. house D. wall
3. A. clothes B. educate C. blood D. money
4. A. money B. blood C. donate D. waste
5. A. homeless B. disabled C. people D. poor
6. A. volunteer B. clothes C. books D. food
7. A. help B. draw C. paint D. school
8. A. individual B. essential C. environmental D. service
9. A. blood B. homework C. students D. tutors
10. A. elderly B. grandparents C. nursing home D. orphan

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

volunteer	mountainous	helped	patients	English classes
save	gone	donated	clean	homeless

1. It is the first time I have done the _____ work.
2. We have _____ to this village to do volunteer work several times.
3. On the way home I _____ an old lady go across the road.
4. We provided foods for the _____ in the hospital last week.

5. Up to now, my class has collected hundreds of old books and clothes for the poor children in _____ areas.
6. My friend opened the evening _____ for the poor children.
7. Youth volunteers regularly _____ the streets and plant more trees.
8. I _____ blood for the first time almost a year ago.
9. The storm was terrible. Many homes were destroyed and many people became _____.
10. It's good to donate blood because you can _____ people's lives.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases from the box.

elderly people	street children	sick children	evening classes
donors	disabled people	homeless people	volunteers

1. We provide _____ for the children from poor families.
2. Linda often spends her free time helping _____ at the hospital.
3. We provide housing and other services to _____.
4. Street Child works to help _____ off the streets and into school.
5. Most blood _____ are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply.
6. Schools need _____ to help children to read.
7. They help _____ with housework and gardening.
8. The local authority built a new home for severely _____.

Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.

1. After the party, I _____ twenty bottles from various parts of the house yesterday. (collect)
2. He's well-known in the local _____. (community)
3. All our profits are re-invested in research and _____. (develop)
4. Even a small _____ can do a lot of good. (donate)
5. They were given food and shelter in _____ for work. (exchange)
6. The people in _____ area are very poor. (mountain)
7. It's important to _____ your skin from the harmful effects of the sun. (protection)
8. The craft villagers are so _____. (skill)
9. Community _____ have a lot of positive effects on students. (serve)
10. _____ people find it difficult to have a job. (disable)
11. I'd like to work as a volunteer for a charity _____. (organise)

12. He made a £5000 _____ to charity. (donate)
13. The Soup Kitchen is a _____ organization that provides free meals for needy people. (profit)
14. The homeless shelters are entirely staffed by _____ worker. (volunteer)
15. The organization is funded by _____ donations. (charity)
16. We help the _____ with housework and gardening. (old)

Exercise 7. Turn the sentences into the negative and interrogative form.

1. Nam wrote an essay in Literature class this morning.

2. I watched TV yesterday morning.

3. Nam and you were in the English club last Tuesday.

4. They ate noodles two hours ago.

5. We always had a nice time on Christmas holiday in the past.

6. My father decorated the Christmas tree.

7. She bought a new dress yesterday.

8. They were late for school.

9. Mr. Tam took his children to the museum last Sunday.

10. Hoa made a cushion for her armchair.

Exercise 8 a. Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

1. I (eat) _____ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
2. A: (Helen/ drive) _____ to work? - B: Yes, she _____.
3. My neighbor (buy) _____ a new car last week.
4. They (go) _____ to Italy on their last summer holiday.
5. (they/ swim) i _____ n the sea? - B: No, they.
6. My family and I (see) _____ a comedy movie last night.
7. First, we (do) _____ exercise, and then we (drink) some water.
8. Suddenly, the animal jumped and (bite) _____ my hand.
9. What time (you/ get up) _____ this morning?
10. The Wright brothers (fly) _____ the first airplane in 1903.
11. I think I (hear) _____ a strange sound outside the door one minute ago.
12. When I was ten years old, I (break) _____ my arm. It really (hurt) _____.
13. The police (catch) _____ all three of the bank robbers last week.
14. When _____ (you/read) _____ that book?
15. Unfortunately, I (forget) _____ to (bring) _____ my money.

Exercise 8 b. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

On Friday, the children (1. talk) _____ about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they (2. go) _____ to the country with their two dogs and (3. play) _____ together. Ben and Dave (4. have) _____ some kites. Some time later the dogs (5. be) _____ not there. So they (6. call) _____ them and (7. look) _____ for them in the forest. After half an hour the children (8. find) _____ them and (9. take) _____ them back. Charlie (10. be) _____ very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick (11. go) _____ to the bikes and (12. fetch) _____ the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they (13. play) _____ football. Nick and Dave (14. win) _____. In the evening they (15. ride) _____ home.

Exercise 9. Write complete sentences basing on the given words (Use the past simple form).

1. It/ be/ cloudy/ yesterday.

_____.

2. In 1990/we/move/to another city.

_____.

3. When/ you/ get/ the first gift?

_____.

4. She/ not/ go/ to the church/ five days ago.

_____.

5. How/ be/ he/ yesterday

_____.

6. Mr. and Mrs. James/ come back home/ and/ have/ lunch/ late/ last night?

_____.

7. They/ happy/ last holiday?

_____.

8. How/you/get there?

_____.

9. I/play/football/last/Sunday.

_____.

10. My/ mother/ make/ two/ cake/ four/ days/ ago.

_____.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentence with the verbs in the box. Remember to put them in the past

simple form.

want	be	write	study	cook
ring	teach	spend	go	sleep

1. She _____ out with her boyfriend last night.
2. Laura _____ a meal yesterday afternoon.
3. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
4. I _____ tired when I came home.
5. The bed was very comfortable so they _____ very well.
6. Jamie passed the exam because he _____ very hard.
7. My father _____ the teenagers to drive when he was alive.
8. Dave _____ to make a fire but there was no wood.
9. The little boy _____ hours in his room making his toys.
10. The telephone _____ several times and then stopped before I could answer it.

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Snow White was the daughter of a beautiful queen, who died when the girl (1. be) _____ young. Her father (2. marry) _____ again, but the girl's stepmother was very jealous of her because she was so beautiful.

The evil queen (3. order) _____ a hunter to kill Snow White but he couldn't do it because she was so lovely. He (4. chase) _____ her away instead, and she (5. take) _____ refuge with seven dwarfs in their house in the forest. She (6. live) _____ with the dwarfs and take care of them and they (7. love) _____ her dearly.

Then one day the talking mirror (8. tell) _____ the evil queen that Snow White was still alive. She (9. change) _____ herself into a witch and (10. make) _____ a poisoned apple. She (11. go) _____ to the dwarfs' house disguised as an old woman and tempted Snow White to eat the poisoned apple, which (12. put) _____ her into an everlasting sleep.

Finally, a prince (13. find) _____ her in the glass coffin where the dwarfs had put her and woke her up with a kiss. Snow White and the prince (14. be) _____ married and lived happily ever after.

Exercise 12. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. Tom Holden worked _____ a volunteer at a charity in 2010.
2. They provided housing and other supports _____ homeless people.

3. Some volunteers enjoy helping elderly people living _____ nursing homes.
4. She donated thousands of pounds _____ children's charities.
5. The benefits _____ volunteering are enormous to you, and your community.
6. You can volunteer to help cook and serve a meal _____ a homeless shelter.
7. UNICEF has launched a campaign to help children _____ need.
8. They provided street children _____ food and books.
9. We often help them do housework _____ our free time.
10. The volunteers are so enthusiastic. They take part _____ all the activities in this area.

Exercise 13. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. We came to the remote village and _____ meals for homeless children.
A. cooked B. offered C. do D. made
2. You should think of _____ the volunteer activities in your community.
A. taking in B. taking part in C. participating D. making
3. Traditional volunteer activities include _____ money for people in need, cooking and giving food.
A. rising B. raising C. getting D. taking
4. You can help young children by _____ them to do homework before or after school.
A. doing B. offering C. teaching D. helping
5. Let's collect and _____ warm clothes to homeless children in our city.
A. giveaway B. give back C. takeoff D. put on
6. To help people in remote areas, we can _____ transportation, such as giving rides to the elderly.
A. give B. bring C. provide D. donate
7. Let's help the sweet children because they have bad _____.
A. live B. living conditions C. ways of life D. earnings
8. They have decided to ride to work _____ it is good for their health and the environment.
A. so B. but C. although D. because
9. Our school has a programme to _____ children from poor families in Ho Chi Minh City.
A. ask B. offer C. tutor D. volunteer
10. Volunteers can do general _____ such as clean-up projects or home repair.
A. activities B. things C. labour D. jobs

11. Volunteering is special _____ me because I can help others.

- A. at B. for C. with D. to

12. They have decided to clean up the neighbourhood _____ it is full of rubbish.

- A. so B. but C. although D. because

Exercise 14. Read the text and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Volunteer Work among Vietnamese Students

Hue, 17 years old: Being able to make a difference in the lives of people is a wonderful thing to me. That's why I take part in volunteer work. I've been a volunteer for over three years. Once or twice a week, usually on weekends, I teach English and Math to poor children in Long Bien district. My friends and I also encourage other people to donate books to them. We also tutor some young children who can't go to school.

Ngan, 13 years old: My family spends one Saturday morning a month collecting rubbish or planting trees in our neighbourhood. We are not forced or paid to do it, but we enjoy it. In our village, most families volunteer to do this once a month. We cook and give food to patients in some hospitals. My parents also donate their blood once or twice a year to help sick people. At the end of each year, people in my village raise money for poor and homeless people. We love helping others.

Statements	T or F
1. Hue loves to make a difference in the lives of people.	
2. Hue started volunteering when she was 14 years old.	
3. Ngan collects rubbish in the neighbourhood with her family on Saturday mornings.	
4. Ngan's family doesn't like volunteering.	
5. Many families in Ngan's village do volunteer work.	
6. Ngan's parents encourage people to donate blood to help sick people.	

Exercise 15. Read the passage, and then choose the best answers.

Each country has many good people who take care of others. For example, some of students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the elderly. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean

up, or repair their houses, do the shopping. For boys who don't have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to basketball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things those boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go and play games. Some of these clubs show movies or hold short trip to the mountains, the beaches, museums, or other places of interest. Most of these clubs use a lot of students as volunteers because they are young enough to understand the problems of younger boys and girls.

1. What do volunteers usually do to help those who are sick or old in their homes?

- A. They do the shopping, and repair or clean up their house.
- B. They tell them stories and sing dance for them.
- C. They cool, sew, and wash their clothes.
- D. They take them to basketball games.

2. What do they help boys whose fathers do not live with them?

- A. To learn things about their fathers.
- B. To get to know thing about their fathers.
- C. To get to know things that boys want from their fathers.
- D. To learn things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

3. Which activities are NOT available for the students at the clubs?

- A. playing games
- B. learning photography
- C. going to interest places
- D. watching films

4. Why do they use many students as volunteers? – Because _____

- A. they can understand the problems of younger boys and girls.
- B. they have a lot of free time.
- C. they know how to do the work.
- D. they are good at playing games and learning new things.

5. Where don't students often do volunteer work?

- A. hospitals
- B. orphanages
- C. clubs
- D. homes for the elderly

Exercise 16. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. The lakes/ are full/ rubbish. We should/ ask our friends/ clean them this Sunday.

2. The hurricane/was terrible. Many houses/are destroyed/ many people became homeless.

3. They are cold/ hungry. They have/ live/ the street this winter. We should ask people/help them.

4. We/ can cook meals/ bring them/ homeless people.

5. We can ask people/ donate warm clothes/ help them/ rebuild their houses,

6. Yesterday I/ go to school late because I/ miss the bus.

7. Do you like/ work with children/ or with elderly people?

8. It's good/ donate blood because you/ can save people's lives.

9. volunteers/ take/ responsibility/ make/ better/ world.

10. you/ think/ how/ can/ we/ help/ elderly

Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the words and phrases given.

1. volunteer/in/community/make/difference.

2. I /like/take/ part /volunteer/ work /because/1 /think/it /useful /meaningful / society.

3. We / should / help / homeless / elderly / abandoned / children.

4. I/volunteer/for/five/years.

5. Last week / my class / volunteer / clean / streets.

6. I / feel / more / confident / after / participate / volunteer / work.

7. My brother / ever / donate / blood / three times / before.

8. Every year / we / collect / old / books / clothes / help / poor / children / mountainous areas.

9. We/ raise/ fund/ homeless/ poor children/ Ha Noi.

10. They/ provide/ evening/ class/ disable/ children.

UNIT 4. MUSIC AND ARTS

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
anthem	n	/'ænthəm/	Quốc ca
Ex: The Vietnamese anthem was played at the opening and closing ceremonies. (<i>Quốc ca Việt Nam đã được vang lên trong lễ khai mạc và bế mạc.</i>)			
character	n	/'kærəktə(r)/	nhân vật
Ex: The main character in the film is a Hollywood star. (<i>Nhân vật chính trong phim là một ngôi sao Hollywood.</i>)			
compose	v	/kəm'pəʊz/	soạn, sáng tác, biên soạn
Ex: She began to compose at an early age. (<i>Cô ấy bắt đầu sáng tác từ khi còn nhỏ.</i>)			
composer	n	/kəm'pəʊzə(r)/	nhạc sỹ, nhà soạn nhạc
Ex: The composer expresses his sorrow in his music. (<i>Nhạc sỹ thể hiện nỗi buồn của mình trong bản nhạc của anh ấy.</i>)			
concert	n	/'kɒnsət/	buổi hòa nhạc
Ex: Tickets for this concert have been over-subscribed. (<i>Vé cho buổi hòa nhạc này đã được đăng ký vượt mức giới hạn.</i>)			
control	v	/kən'trəʊl/	điều khiển, kiểm soát
Ex: You must learn to control your temper. (<i>Bạn phải học cách kiểm soát tính khí nóng nảy của mình.</i>)			
country music	n	/'kʌntri mju:zɪk/	nhạc đồng quê
Ex: My father enjoys listening country music . (<i>Bố của tôi thích nghe nhạc đồng quê.</i>)			
exhibition	n	/'eksɪ'bɪʃn/	buổi triển lãm
Ex: Have you seen the Picasso exhibition ? (<i>Bạn đã xem triển lãm Picasso chưa?</i>)			
folk music	n	/'fəʊk mju:zɪk/	nhạc dân gian, nhạc truyền

			thống
--	--	--	-------

Ex: I'm really into folk music . (<i>Tôi thực sự thích âm nhạc dân gian.</i>)			
gallery	n	/'gæləri/	phòng trưng bày tranh
Ex: Her pictures are disposed around the gallery . (<i>Những bức tranh của cô ấy được bày biện xung quanh phòng trưng bày tranh.</i>)			
musical instrument	n	/,mju:zɪkl 'ɪnstɾəmənt/	nhạc cụ
Ex: You should learn to play a musical instrument . (<i>Bạn nên học chơi một loại nhạc cụ.</i>)			
originate	v	/ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt/	bắt nguồn từ, xuất phát từ
Ex: A lot of medicines originate from tropical plants. (<i>Rất nhiều loại thuốc có nguồn gốc từ thực vật nhiệt đới.</i>)			
perform	v	/pə'fɔ:m/	biểu diễn, trình diễn
Ex: I'm looking forward to seeing you perform . (<i>Tôi rất mong được xem bạn biểu diễn.</i>)			
photography	n	/fə'tɒgrəfi/	nhiếp ảnh
Ex: Her hobbies include hiking and photography . (<i>Sở thích của cô bao gồm đi bộ đường dài và nhiếp ảnh.</i>)			
portrait	n	'pɔ:treɪt/	chân dung
Ex: He had his portrait painted in uniform. (<i>Anh ấy đã vẽ chân dung của mình trong bộ đồng phục.</i>)			
prefer	v	/prɪ'fɜ:(r)/	thích hơn
Ex: I much prefer jazz to rock music. (<i>Tôi thích nhạc jazz hơn nhạc rock.</i>)			
puppet	n	/'pʌpɪt/	con rối
Ex: We took the children to a puppet show. (<i>Chúng tôi đưa bọn trẻ đến xem một buổi biểu diễn múa rối.</i>)			
sculpture	n	/'skʌlptʃə(r)/	điêu khắc, tác phẩm điêu khắc
Ex. Sculpture is a tangible art form. (<i>Điêu khắc là một loại hình nghệ thuật hữu hình.</i>)			
water puppetry	n	/'wɔ:tə(r) 'pʌpɪtri/	múa rối nước
Ex: Water Puppetry originated from the Red River Delta of Viet Nam in the tenth century. (<i>Múa rối</i>			

nước có nguồn gốc từ đồng bằng sông Hồng Việt Nam từ thế kỷ thứ X.)

*** Some common musical instruments (Tên một số loại nhạc cụ phổ biến)**

Piano	n	/pi'ænəʊ/	dương cầm
Saxophone	n	/'sæksəfəʊn/	kèn sắc-xô-phôn
Trombone	n	/trɒm'bəʊn/	kèn trôm-bôn
Trumpet	n	'trʌmpɪt/	kèn trum-pet
Violin	n	/,vaɪə'lɪn/	vĩ cầm
Drum	n	/drʌm/	trống
Guitar	n	/gɪ'tɑ:(r)/	đàn ghi ta
Gong	n	/gɒŋ/	cồng, chiêng
Flute	n	/flu:t/	sáo
Organ	n	/'ɔ:gən/	đàn organ
Harmonica	n	/hɑ:'mɒnɪkə/	kèn ác-mô-cica
Harp	n	/hɑ:p/	đàn hạc

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
character (n)	nhân vật	characteristic (adj)	characteristically (adv)
		characterful (adj)	characterize (v)
		characterless (adj)	
control (v)	kiểm soát, điều khiển	controllable (adj)	controlled (adj)
exhibition (n)	cuộc triển lãm	exhibitionist (n)	exhibitionism (n)
originate (v)	bắt nguồn, xuất phát từ	origination (n)	original (adj)
		originator (n)	originally (adv)
perform (v)	biểu diễn, trình diễn	performance (n)	performer (n)
photography (n)	nhiếp ảnh	photographic (adj)	photographically (adv)
		photograph (n, v)	photographer (n)
puppet (n)	con rối	puppeteer (n)	puppetry (n)

III. GRAMMAR

* COMPARISONS (CẤU TRÚC SO SÁNH)

1. So sánh giống nhau: (NOT) AS ... AS, THE SAME AS, LIKE

✓ as ... as: bằng

S + be/V + as + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... có tính chất gì đó tương đương nhau

E.g

- She is as tall as me.

(Cô ấy cao bằng tôi)

- He is as intelligent as his brother.

(Anh ấy thông minh như anh trai anh ấy)

✓ **not as ... as/ not so ... as: không bằng**

S + be/V + not as/so + adj/adv + as + noun/pronoun

E.g

- She isn't as tall as me.

(Cô ấy không cao bằng tôi.)

- She isn't as careful as her sister.

(Cô ấy không cẩn thận bằng chị gái của cô ấy.)

- Lan doesn't work so hard as me.

(Lan không làm việc chăm chỉ bằng tôi.)

- My mother is not so strong as my father.

(Mẹ tôi không khỏe mạnh bằng bố tôi.)

✓ **the same... as: giống với**

S + V + the same + N + as + O

- Được dùng nói về 2 vật, việc giống hệt nhau.

E.g

- She is the same height as me.

(Cô ấy có chiều cao như tôi.)

- My son is the same age as yours.

(Con trai tôi cùng tuổi với con cậu.)

✓ **like: giống với**

S + V + like + N/O

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người hoặc vật hao hao giống nhau.

E.g

- She looks like her mother.

(Cô ấy trông giống với mẹ của cô ấy.)

- Like my mother, I'm good at cooking.

(Giống với mẹ của tôi, tôi nấu ăn rất ngon.)

✓ So sánh khác nhau: DIFFERENT FROM

$S_1 + to\ be + different\ from + S_2$

- Được dùng để so sánh 2 người, vật, ... khác nhau ở một mặt nào đó.

E.g

- Schools in a big city are different from schools in the countryside.

(Các trường học ở thành phố lớn khác với các trường học ở nông thôn.)

- His house is different from mine.

(Ngôi nhà của anh ấy khác ngôi nhà của tôi.)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

1. Cách phát âm âm /ʃ/ và âm /ʒ/

* Âm /ʃ/

/ʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm âm này, đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng **không rung**. Âm này được sử dụng như khi bạn bảo người khác yên lặng (Sh!)

E.g. show, sugar, push, ...



* Âm /ʒ/

/ʒ/ là một phụ âm hữu thanh. Cách đọc âm này như âm /ʃ/ tuy nhiên ta đưa lưỡi về hướng hàm răng, không chạm vào răng đồng thời thổi hơi giữa lưỡi và 2 hàm răng, cổ họng **rung**.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

* Âm /ʃ/

✗ "c" được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước ia, ie, io, iu, ea

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
spe <u>cial</u>	adj	/'speʃl/	đặc biệt

ancient	adj	/'eɪnfənt/	cổ xưa
ocean	n	/'əʊʃn/	đại dương

× "s" phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
en <u>s</u> ure	v	/ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/	đảm bảo
in <u>s</u> ure	v	/ɪn'ʃʊə(r)/	bảo hiểm
pre <u>s</u> sure	n	/'preʃə(r)/	áp lực, sức ép
in <u>s</u> urance	n	/ɪn'ʃʊərəns/	sự bảo hiểm

× "t" phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
na <u>t</u> ion	n	/'neɪʃn/	quốc gia
int <u>t</u> ention	n	/ɪn'tenʃn/	ý định
ambit <u>t</u> ious	adj	/æm'bitʃəs/	tham vọng
pot <u>t</u> ential	adj	/pa'tenʃl/	tiềm năng

× Lưu ý: "x" có thể được phát âm là /kʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
an <u>x</u> ious	adj	/'æŋkʃəs/	lo âu
lux <u>x</u> ury	n	/'lʌkʃəri/	sự sang trọng

× "ch" được phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
ma <u>ch</u> ine	n	/mə'ʃi:n/	máy móc
<u>ch</u> emise	n	/ʃə'mi:z/	áo lót
<u>ch</u> assis	n	/'ʃæsi/	khung, gầm xe
<u>ch</u> agrin	n	/'ʃægrɪn/	chán nản, thất vọng

× "sh" luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>sh</u> ake	v	/ʃeɪk/	lắc, rũ
<u>sh</u> all	v	/ʃəl/	sẽ, phải
<u>sh</u> arp	adj	/ʃɑ:p/	nhọn, sắc
<u>sh</u> ear	v	/ʃɪə(r)/	xén, tỉa

* Âm /z/

x "g" được phát âm là /z/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
massage	n	/'mæsa:z/	xoa bóp
mirage	n	/'mɪrɑ:z/	ảo vọng

x "s" được phát âm là /z/ khi đi sau nó là nguyên âm và đứng trước u, ia, io

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
usual	adj	/'ju:zʊəl/	thông thường
pleasure	n	/'pleɪə(r)/	thú vui
measure	n	/'meɪʒə(r)/	đo lường, thước đo
erasure	n	/'ɪreɪʒə(r)/	sự xóa bỏ
division	n	/dɪ'vɪʒn/	sự phân chia
conclusion	n	/kən'klu:ʒn/	sự tóm lại, tổng kết
erosion	n	/'ɪrəʒn/	sự xói mòn
explosion	n	/'ɪk'spləʒn/	tiếng nổ, sự nổ

x "t" được phát âm là /z/

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
equation	n	/'ɪkweɪʒn/	phương trình

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. collection B. tradition C. exhibition D. question
2. A. version B. pleasure C. usual D. design
3. A. closure B. sure C. pleasure D. leisure
4. A. ocean B. concert C. musician D. official
5. A. so B. expensive C. saxophone D. music
6. A. treasure B. closure C. exposure D. ensure
7. A. happy B. hard C. similarity D. talent
8. A. chorus B. brochure C. machine D. chef
9. A. treasure B. vision C. discussion D. decision
10. A. exhibition B. action C. question D. tradition

Exercise 2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. gallery B. musician C. recently D. excellent
2. A. fantastic B. museum C. colourful D. melodic
3. A. necessity B. definitely C. traditional D. curriculum
4. A. perform B. painting C. concert D. cello
5. A. national B. festival C. saxophone D. violin
6. A. industry B. tornado C. natural D. injury
7. A. geography B. electronic C. scientific D. preparation
8. A. patient B. humour C. deny D. friendly
9. A. worried B. reserved C. polite D. arrive
10. A. mathematics B. economics C. politics D. automatics

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

comedian	pianist	actress	drum	composer
singer	musician	poet	clown	artist

1. They danced to the beat of the _____.
2. *Truyen Kieu* is written by the great _____ Nguyen Du.
3. Celine Dion is a Canadian _____. She sang the song *My heart will go on*.
4. Mozart was an Austrian classical _____. He wrote over 600 pieces of music.
5. Every joke the _____ made was greeted with gales of laughter.
6. Vietnamese _____ Dang Thai Son studied piano in Moscow.
7. The _____ is playing some sad tune on his saxophone.
8. This young _____ is currently exhibiting his work at the gallery.
9. American _____ Selena Gomez starred in the film *Another Cinderella Story*.
10. The _____ wears funny clothes, has a painted face, and makes people laugh by performing tricks.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the box.

play	dance	exhibit	sing	draw
perform	take	paint	act	compose

1. Who was she _____ with at the party last night?
2. Mozart _____ his first piece of music when he was five years old.

3. She usually _____ in water colour.
4. We all _____ 'Happy Birthday' to her.
5. Most pupils learn _____ a musical instrument.
6. We _____ many of his works at our gallery so far.
7. Rosie _____ an elephant and coloured it in.
8. My brother enjoys _____ photos of the nature and landscape.
9. The band _____ live at the Central Park tomorrow.
10. Ellis Pike was chosen _____ the part of the lawyer in the film.

Exercise 5. Fill each blank with a suitable word in the box.

exhibition	popular	instruments	singer	theatre
classic	pleasure	dancer	language	artists

1. Kiri Te Kanawa is a famous _____ from New Zealand.
2. William Shakespeare was widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English _____.
3. Picasso was one of the greatest and most influential _____ of the 20th century.
4. I'd far rather go to the _____ than watch a video.
5. My brother can play a variety of _____.
6. Last week I came to see a/an _____ of the farmer's lives.
7. Piano is more _____ than viola.
8. Titanic is a _____ movie by James Cameron.
9. It is _____ his to become a musician.
10. He's a _____ in the Royal Ballet.

Exercise 6. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ in this film are very famous. (character)
2. The government is trying to _____ spending. (control)
3. The photographs will be on _____ until the end of the month. (exhibit)
4. The gardens have recently been restored to their _____ glory. (originate)
5. This was a very impressive _____ by the young player. (perform)
6. She's a professional _____. (photograph)
7. We took the children to a _____ show. (puppetry)
8. "What's your _____ colour?" - "Green." (favour)
9. He is a famous _____. I usually hear some of his wonderful songs when I relax. (music)

10. English is one of the _____ subjects for students to learn. (compel)
11. The school was _____ very small. (originate)
12. She played the piano and sang this song _____. I couldn't stop watching her performance.
(art)
13. _____ is the art of taking and processing photographs. (photograph)
14. Avatar is probably the _____ film I've ever seen! (bad)
15. The DAN BAU is a Vietnamese traditional _____ instrument. (music)

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentence using the structure "as ... as" and start by the given words.

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller.
→ I'm not
2. My salary is high, but yours is higher.
→ My salary isn't
3. You know a bit about cars, but I know more.
→ You don't know
4. It's still cold, but it was colder yesterday.
→ It isn't
5. I still feel quite tired, but a lot more tired yesterday.
→ I don't
6. Our neighbours have lived here for quite a long time, but we've lived here longer.
→ Our neighbours haven't
7. I was a bit nervous before the interview, but usually I'm a lot more nervous.
→ I wasn't
8. I know them better than you do.
→ You don't
9. There are fewer people at this meeting than at the last one.
→ There aren't
10. I go out less than I used to.
→ I don't

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using the structure "the same ... as" and the noun in the brackets.

1. My sister has _____ me. (height)
2. Jim pursues _____ Jane. (hobby)

3. My best friend is at _____ me. (age)
4. My friends went to see _____ me. (movie)
5. This musician plays _____ me. (musical instrument)
6. Critics say that this painter has _____ that one. (style)
7. My brother is interested in _____ me. (subject)
8. This class has _____ that one. (number of students)
9. Anne bought _____ me yesterday. (dress)
10. She cut her hair _____ mine. (length)
11. My best friend likes _____ my brother. (books)
12. I bought my car at _____ hers. (price)
13. My mother likes _____ me. (TV programs)
14. He had _____ a famous actor. (appearance)
15. He puts on _____ usual. (old coat).

Exercise 9. Complete the second sentence using the word in brackets.

1. Cycling is faster than walking. (as)
→ Walking
2. This tea doesn't taste the same as the one I usually drink. (from)
→ This tea
3. Money is not as important as health. (than)
→ Health
4. His new guitar isn't different from his old one. (as)
→ His new guitar
5. Everest is higher than K2. (as)
→ K2
6. Oil painting is not the same as pencil painting. (from)
→ Oil painting
7. Yesterday's exam wasn't as short as today's. (than)
→ Today's exam
8. Your idea is different from mine. (as)
→ Your idea

Exercise 10. Rewrite each of the following sentences using "different from" or "the same as".

1. Their results and our results are different.

Their results are different from our results.

2. The price of the scarf and the price of the gloves are the same.

The price of the scarf is the same as the price of the gloves.

3. This house and your last house are different.

_____.

4. The child's height and the height of the table are the same.

_____.

5. Jane and her sister are very different.

_____.

6. This cake and that cake taste the same.

_____.

7. Food in San Francisco and food in New Orleans are different.

_____.

8. His shoes and my shoes are the same.

_____.

9. American English and British English are slightly different.

_____.

10. People say I and my mother look just the same.

_____.

Exercise 11. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. He is very good at drawing _____. He often draws his parents and friends.

A. crayons B. landmarks C. galleries D. portraits

2. She can play some musical _____ such as guitar, piano and cello.

A. instruments B. paintbrushes C. opera D. microphones

3. He _____ as a photographer. He likes photos very much.

A. plays/drawing B. writes/taking C. works/taking D. works/drawing

4. Physical education, music and art are the subjects in the secondary _____ in Viet Nam.

A. curriculum B. necessity C. consideration D. importance

5. Do you know the national _____ of Viet Nam? -Yes. It's Tien Quan Ca.

- A. composer B. anthem C. academic D. music

6. Some people should take notice of the main content in the discussion. They just talk about _____ things.

- A. suitable B. central C. unimportant D. necessary

7. The puppeteers are _____ the puppets by their strings.

- A. controlling B. visiting C. appearing D. enjoying

8. She's looking _____ to receiving the letter from her mother.

- A. on B. forward C. up D. for

9. Your paintings are _____ his.

- A. as beautiful so B. as beautiful as C. more beautiful as D. so beautiful than

10. Her paintbrushes are so old. Hers are yours.

- A. as not new as B. not as new like C. not as new as D. not as new than

11. His knowledge of history of art is _____ ours.

- A. the same as B. very same as C. like same as D. more same as

12. Their kind of music is _____ mine.

- A. different with B. so different to C. as different than D. different from

13. Some people think the band's rock and roll songs are very lively. They are _____ some of their gentle old songs.

- A. the same as B. different from C. not as far as D. as much as

14. I love dancing, and my sister loves it, _____.

- A. so B. too C. neither D. either

15. No one else in the class plays the guitar _____ John.

- A. as well B. as far as C. so well as D. as soon as

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

1. She's interested (A) in photographer (B) because she wants to take (C) a lot of beautiful photos (D) of life.

2. The band would like to (A) share their interest (B) in music to (C) their fans by singing (D) good songs in their concert.
3. Water puppetry (A) is one (B) of the most unigue (C) and traditional artist (D) forms in Viet Nam.
4. She thinks (A) her younger (B) brother plays (C) the piano as good (D) as she does.
5. Some people say (A) that the melody (B) of classical (C) music isn't more (D) quick as hip-hop.
6. My hobby isn't quite different with (A) your hobby (B), so I think we can (C) become close (D) friends.
7. She doesn't (A) like going (B) to cinema, and (C) her sister doesn't, too (D).
8. I think (A) your idea is (B) quite (C) different as (D) mine.
9. Uncle Jimmy came to (A) stay with us (B) last month; it is (C) very nice (D).
10. I have travelled (A) a lot, but (B) I have never been (C) in (D) the USA.

Exercise 13. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

leaving	however	most	was	lived
made	the	in	much	wrote

One of the first novels in the history of literature (1) _____ written in England in 1719. It was Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Daniel Defoe was born (2) _____ London in the family of a rich man. When Daniel was a schoolboy, he began to write stories. After (3) _____ school, he worked in his father's shop and (4) _____ articles for newspapers. Defoe visited many countries and met many people. That helped him (5) _____ in his writings.

In 1719, when Defoe was sixty years old, he wrote the novel Robinson Crusoe which (6) _____ him famous. Defoe used in his book a true story about a sailor who (7) _____ on an island for four years. Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's novel lived on an island for twenty-eight years. People liked (8) _____ novel in England and in many other countries, Daniel Defoe wrote other books. (9) _____ his novel Robinson Crusoe was the (10) _____ famous. Defoe was not a rich man when he died in 1731.

Exercise 14. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

Have you ever seen the film *School of Rock*? It's about a rock musician who became a teacher. The film is based on a real music school which is run by Paul Green. Paul Green started the first *School of Rock* in 1998 in Philadelphia in the USA. He gave students rock music lessons after school, but he wanted to do more. Now he gives them the chance to play in rock concerts. "Some of our students have never played in front of a real audience before. We teach them how to do it." he says. He has already taught hundreds of young people to be rock performers, and now there are 30 schools of rock in different

towns in the USA.

1. How many students has Paul Green taught?

2. How many schools of rock are there in the USA?

3. When did Paul Green start his first rock school?

4. What is the film *School of Rock* about?

5. What does he teach his students to do?

Exercise 15. Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the sentence above.

1. This room is larger than the one at the end of the corridor of the art gallery.

→ The room at the end of the corridor of the art gallery is not

2. I think action films are more exciting than romance films.

→ In my opinion, romance films are not

3. Salvador Dali's paintings are different from Picasso's paintings.

→ Picasso's paintings are not

4. I am interested in comic books, and my brother is also interested in comic books.

→ I am interested in comic books, and my brother is

5. My mother doesn't like thrillers. I don't like them.

→ My mother doesn't like thrillers, and I don't

6. She takes photographs and collects coins as hobbies.

→ Her hobbies are

7. "Chèo" or "Cải lương" are considered some kinds of traditional opera in Viet Nam.

→ Viet Nam has some kinds of

8. My sister sings better than me.

→ I don't sing

9. Ballets and modern dance are quite different.

→ Ballets and modern dance are not

10. The project was shorter than we thought at first.

→ The project was not as

Exercise 16. Write complete sentences basing on the given words.

1. This/ painting/ is/ made/ traditional paper/ with/ natural colours.

2. I / see/ interesting/ portraits/ art gallery/ last week.

3. Piano/ be / much/ heavy / than /other / instruments.

4. Which/ musical/ instrument/ you / have?

5. Who/ compose/ this/ song?

6. villagers/ not be/ friendly/ they /be/ years/ ago.

7. This/film/ not/ long / film/1 /watch/yesterday.

8. Classical/ music/ not/ interesting / rock music.

9. I/ never/watch/dramas/theatre.

UNIT 5. FOOD AND DRINK

I. VOCABULARY

Word	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
beef	n	/bi:f/	thịt bò
Ex: I have beef steak for dinner. (Tôi ăn món bò bít tết cho bữa tối.)			
butter	n	/'bʌtə(r)/	bơ
Ex: Fry the onions and beef in butter . (Chiên hành tây và thịt bò trong bơ.)			
dish	n	/dɪʃ/	món ăn, cái đĩa
Ex: The meat should be finely diced for this dish . (Thịt nên được thái hạt lựu cho món ăn này.)			
eel	n	/i:l/	con lươn
Ex: Eel soup is my favorite food. (Xúp lươn là món ăn yêu thích của tôi.)			
flour	n	/'flaʊə(r)/	bột mì
Ex: Blend together the eggs, sugar and flour . (Trộn trứng, đường và bột mì với nhau.)			
fried	adj	/fraɪd/	được chiên, được rán
Ex: There is a smell of fried chicken in this room. (Có mùi gà rán trong phòng này.)			
green tea	n	/.gri:n 'ti:/	trà xanh
Ex: I feel like a cup of the green tea . (Tôi muốn uống một tách trà xanh.)			
ingredient	n	/ɪn'grɪdiənt/	thành phần (nguyên liệu để nấu ăn)
Ex: Mix all the ingredients in a bowl. (Trộn tất cả các thành phần trong một cái bát.)			
juice	n	/dʒu:s/	nước ép (rau, củ, quả)
Ex: Would you like a drink of juice ? (Bạn có muốn uống nước trái cây không?)			
lemondade	n	/.lemə'neɪd/	nước chanh
Ex: She tasted her lemonade , then added more sugar. (Cô ấy nếm thử nước chanh của mình, sau đó			

cho thêm đường.)			
mineral water	n	/'mɪnərəl wɔ:tə(r)'/	nước khoáng
Ex: You should drink at least 2 litres of mineral water a day. (Bạn nên uống ít nhất 2 lít nước khoáng mỗi ngày.)			
noodle	n	/'nu:dl/	mì, bún, miến, phở, bánh đá
Ex: Would you like a chicken noodle soup? (Bạn có muốn ăn một bát mì gà không?)			
omelette	n	/'ɒmlət/	trứng tráng
Ex: Making an omelette is easy. (Làm một món trứng tráng rất dễ dàng.)			
onion	n	/'ʌnjən/	hành
Ex: The soup has a savor of onion . (Món súp có vị thơm của hành.)			
pancake	n	/'pæŋkeɪk/	bánh kếp
Ex: Can you teach me how to make a pancake ? (Bạn có thể dạy tôi cách làm bánh kếp được không?)			
pepper	n	/'pepə(r)'/	hạt tiêu
Ex: He put some pepper on his steak . (Anh ấy cho một ít hạt tiêu vào miếng bít tết của mình.)			
pie	n	/'paɪ/	bánh nướng, bánh hấp
Ex: Would you like another piece of apple pie ? (Bạn có muốn một miếng bánh táo khác không?)			
pork	n	/'pɔ:k/	thịt lợn
Ex: We dined on a chicken, pork and fresh vegetables. (Chúng tôi ăn tối với thịt gà, thịt lợn và rau tươi.)			
recipe	n	'resəpi/	công thức làm món ăn
Ex: I tried some recipes from this book. (Tôi đã thử một số công thức nấu ăn từ cuốn sách này.)			
roast	adj	/'rəʊst/	được quay, nướng
Ex: The smell of roast meat came from the kitchen. (Mùi thịt nướng tỏa ra từ bếp.)			
salt	n	/'sɔ:lt/	muối
Ex: Add some salt to the soup. (Thêm chút muối vào món súp.)			

sauce	n	/sɔ:s/	nước chấm, nước sốt
Ex: Pour the sauce over the pasta and serve immediately. (<i>Đổ nước sốt lên mì và phục vụ ngay.</i>)			
shrimp	n	/ʃrɪmp/	con tôm
Ex: Grilled shrimp is my favorite food. (<i>Tôm nướng là món ăn yêu thích của tôi.</i>)			
soup	n	/su:p/	xúp, canh, cháo
Ex: She ordered a chicken soup . (<i>Cô ấy gọi một bát cháo gà.</i>)			
spring roll	n	/ˌsprɪŋ ˈrɔ:l/	nem rán
Ex: Spring roll is a speciality in Vietnam. (<i>Nem rán là một đặc sản của Việt Nam.</i>)			
tablespoon	n	/'teɪblspu:n/	muỗng/thìa canh
Ex: Heat one tablespoon of oil in a saucepan. (<i>Đun nóng một thìa canh dầu trong chảo.</i>)			
teaspoon	n	/'ti:spu:n/	muỗng/thìa cà phê
Ex: Add two teaspoons of salt. (<i>Thêm hai thìa muối.</i>)			
toast	n	/təʊst/	bánh mì nướng
Ex: I ate two slices of toast . (<i>Tôi đã ăn hai lát bánh mì nướng.</i>)			

*** Some common dishes and adjectives to describe food (Một vài món ăn phổ biến và các tính từ miêu tả món ăn)**

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
round glutinous rice cake	n	/raʊnd 'glu:tɪnəs raɪs keɪk/	bánh dày
shrimp in batter	n	/ʃrɪmp ɪn 'bæteɪ/	bánh tôm
young rice cake	n	/jʌŋ raɪs keɪk/	bánh cốm
stuffed sticky rice ball	n	/stʌft 'stɪki raɪs bɔ:l/	bánh trôi
steamed wheat flour cake	n	/sti:md wi:t 'flaʊə keɪk/	bánh bao
rice noodles	n	/raɪs 'nu:dlz/	bún
beef rice noodles	n	/bi:f raɪs 'nu:dlz/	bún bò
grilled meat rice	n	/grɪld mi:t raɪs 'nu:dlz/	bún chả

noodles			
crab rice noodles	n	/kræb raɪs 'nuːdlz/	bún riêu cua
steamed sticky rice	n	/stiːmd 'stɪki raɪs/	xôi
tofu	n	/'təʊfuː/	đậu phụ
delicious	adj	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	ngon
fragrant	adj	/'freɪgrənt/	thơm
sweet	adj	/swiːt/	ngọt
sour	adj	/'saʊə(r)/	chua
spicy	adj	/'spaɪsi/	cay
bitter	adj	/'bɪtə(r)/	đắng
salty	adj	/'sɔːlti/	mặn
tasty	adj	/'teɪsti/	ngon, có hương vị

II. WORD FORM

Word	Meaning	Related words	
beef (n)	thịt bò	beef (v)	
butter (n)	bơ	butter (v)	
dish (n)	món ăn, cái đĩa	dish (v)	
lemonade (n)	nước chanh	lemon (n)	lemon (adj)
roast (adj)	được quay, nướng	roast (v)	roast (n)
salt (n)	muối	salty (adj)	salt (adj)
		saltwater (n)	
sweet (adj)	ngọt	sweet (n)	sweetly (adv)
		sweeten (v)	
spicy (adj)	cay	spice (v)	spiciness (n)
bitter (adj)	đắng	bitterly (adv)	bitterness (n)
juice (n)	nước ép (rau, củ, quả)	juicy (adj)	juicer (n)

III. GRAMMAR

I. SOME, A LOT OF, LOTS OF

☐ *Some* (một vài), *a lot of* (nhiều), *lots of* (nhiều) được dùng trước cả danh từ đếm được và không đếm được để chỉ số lượng.

a. Some

- **Some** được dùng **trước** các danh từ không đếm được hoặc đếm được số nhiều trong câu khẳng định.

E.g

- There is some water in the bottle.
(Có một ít nước trong lọ.)
- There are some books on the desk.
(Có một số sách trên bàn.)

b. A lot of, lots of

- **A lot of** thường được dùng trong câu khẳng định. **Lots of** là cách nói khác của *a lot of*.
- **A lot of và lots of** thường đi với danh từ không đếm được và danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

E.g

- There's a lot of rain today.
(Hôm nay mưa nhiều.)
- A lot of students are studying in the library.
(Nhiều học sinh đang học bài trong thư viện.)
- There are lots of people here.
(Có nhiều người ở đây.)

2. COUNTABLE NOUNS AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (Danh từ đếm được và danh từ không đếm được)

a. Countable noun (Danh từ đếm được)

- Danh từ đếm được là những danh từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc độc lập, riêng lẻ, tách rời có thể đếm được như một cái, một con, một vật...
- Có thể theo sau một số đếm (one, two, three, ...) *a/an* hoặc *some*.
- Danh từ đếm được có 2 dạng: số ít và số nhiều.

E.g. a friend (1 người bạn), two dogs (2 con chó), three sandwiches (3 cái bánh sandwich)

☑ Cách chuyển một danh từ đếm được từ số ít sang số nhiều

- Danh từ đếm được số ít thường được chuyển sang dạng số nhiều bằng cách thêm "s" hoặc "es" vào tận cùng của danh từ.

E.g. a pen → pens, a book → books, a tomato → tomatoes, a glass → glasses

▮ Lưu ý:

Hầu hết cá danh từ khi chuyển sang số nhiều ta thêm "s" trừ một số trường hợp sau:

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -ch, -h, -s, -x, -o thì thêm "-es" vào cuối.

E.g. a class → classes, a box → boxes

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -y, khi sang số nhiều thì đổi "-y" thành "-i" và thêm "-es":

E.g. a candy → candies, one family → two families

- Nếu trước -y là một nguyên âm, ta thêm -s bình thường:

E.g. a boy → boys, a key → keys, a toy → toys

- Danh từ có tận cùng là -f-fe, -ff thì bỏ đi và thêm "-ves" vào cuối.

E.g. a knife → knives, a half → halves, a shelf → shelves

☑ **Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ:**

E.g. a chef → chefs, a chief → chiefs, a roof → roofs

- Và một số danh từ đặc biệt bất quy tắc

Bảng danh từ đếm được bất quy tắc

Danh từ số ít	Danh từ số nhiều	Nghĩa của từ
man	men	đàn ông
woman	women	phụ nữ
child	children	đứa trẻ
sheep	sheep	cừu
tooth	teeth	răng
foot	feet	bàn chân
bacterium	bacteria	vi khuẩn
fish	fish	cá
person	people	người
mouse	mice	chuột

b. Uncountable noun (Danh từ không đếm được)

- Danh từ không đếm được là những từ chỉ sự vật, sự việc không thể đếm được như chất liệu, chất lỏng, danh từ trừu tượng.

E.g. water (nước), sugar (đường), nature (thiên nhiên), weather (thời tiết), money (tiền)...

- Danh từ không đếm được không có dạng số nhiều.

- Có thể theo sau *some*, tuy nhiên không thể theo sau *a/an* hoặc một số đếm.

☐ Danh từ không đếm được được chia làm 5 nhóm điển hình như sau:

- *Danh từ chỉ đồ ăn:*

E.g. food (đồ ăn), meat (thịt), water (nước), rice (gạo), sugar (đường), ...

- *Danh từ chỉ khái niệm trừu tượng:*

E.g. help (sự giúp đỡ), fun (niềm vui), information (thông tin), knowledge (kiến thức), patience (sự kiên trì),...

- *Danh từ chỉ lĩnh vực, môn học:*

E.g. Mathematics (môn Toán), Ethics (Đạo đức học), Music (Âm nhạc), History (Lịch sử), Grammar (Ngữ

pháp),...

- Danh từ chỉ hiện tượng tự nhiên:

E.g. thunder (sấm), snow (tuyết), heat (nhiệt độ), wind (gió), light (ánh sáng), ...

- Danh từ chỉ hoạt động:

E.g. swimming (bơi), walking (đi bộ), reading (đọc), cooking (nấu ăn), sleeping (ngủ), ...

* **Một số danh từ không đếm được thường gặp**

bread: bánh mì	beer: bia	soap: xà phòng	stone: đá
cream: kem	dust: bụi	wine: rượu vang	wood: gỗ
gold: vàng	ice: đá	coffee: cà phê	luggage: hành lí
paper: giấy	sand: cát	glass: thủy tinh	furniture: đồ nội thất
tea: trà xanh	water: nước	oil: dầu ăn	weather: thời tiết

3. "HOW MUCH" AND "HOW MANY"

□ Khi muốn hỏi về số lượng, ta dùng HOW MUCH và HOW MANY

a. How many

Cách dùng: Dùng trước danh từ đếm được số nhiều.

Cấu trúc cơ bản

Câu hỏi: How many + noun-s/es + are there?

Trả lời: There is a/an/one + noun.

There are + số lượng + noun-s/es.

E.g

- How many eggs are there in the fridge? (Có bao nhiêu quả trứng trong tủ lạnh?)

There are five. (Có 5 quả.)

- How many books are there on the table? (Có bao nhiêu cuốn sách ở trên bàn?)

There are 50 books. (Có 50 cuốn.)

b. How much

Cách dùng: Dùng trước danh từ không đếm được

Cấu trúc cơ bản

How much + uncountable N+ ...?

E.g

- How much water do you drink every day? (Bạn uống bao nhiêu nước mỗi ngày?)

Two litres. (2 lít)

- How much cheese would you like to buy? (Bạn cần mua bao nhiêu phô mai?)

500 grams. (500 gram nhé.)

* Ngoài ra, *how much* còn thường được dùng khi hỏi giá cả

E.g.

- How much is that shirt? (Cái áo đó giá bao nhiêu tiền?)

It's 100.000 dong. (Nó có giá 100.000 đồng)

- How much does this book cost? (Cuốn sách này giá bao nhiêu tiền?)

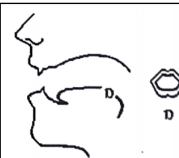
It's 50.000 dong. (Nó có giá 50.000 đồng)

IV. PRONUNCIATION

1. Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/ và /ɔ:/'

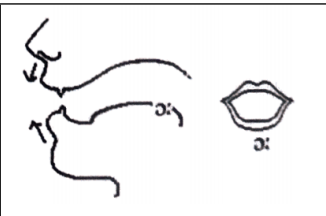
* Cách phát âm âm /ɒ/

/ɒ/ là một nguyên âm ngắn. Để phát âm âm này, mở rộng miệng, tròn môi. Mặt trước lưỡi của bạn hạ thấp xuống và phát âm ngắn.



* Cách phát âm âm /ɔ:/'

/ɔ:/' là một nguyên âm dài. Nguyên âm này ở giữa âm nửa mở và âm mở đối với vị trí của lưỡi. Để phát âm âm này, ta tròn môi, đầu lưỡi hạ thấp và phát âm /ɔ:/'.



2. Dấu hiệu nhận biết

* Âm /ɒ/

✗ "o" thường được phát âm là /ɒ/ trong một số trường hợp

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
d <u>o</u> g	n	/dɒg/	con chó
b <u>o</u> ttle	n	/'bɒtl/	cái chai
b <u>o</u> ther	v	/'bɒðə(r)/	làm phiền, quấy rầy
sh <u>o</u> t	n	/ʃɒt/	đạn, viên đạn
l <u>o</u> ck	n	/lɒk/	khóa
c <u>o</u> t	n	/kɒt/	cái lán, nhà tranh

p <u>o</u> t	n	/pɒt/	cái bình, lọ
sh <u>o</u> ck	n	/ʃɒk/	sự chấn động, sốc
top	n	/tɒp/	đỉnh cao
b <u>o</u> x	n	/bɒks/	cái hộp
bl <u>o</u> ck	n	/blɒk/	khối, tảng
b <u>o</u> dy	n	/'bɒdi/	thân thể, thể xác
l <u>o</u> t	n	/lɒt/	nhiều
o <u>o</u> dd	adj	/ɒd/	lặt vặt, linh tinh, lạ
h <u>o</u> p	v	/hɒp/	nhảy lò cò
co <u>o</u> mma	n	/'kɒmə/	dấu phẩy
ro <u>o</u> b	v	/rɒb/	ăn cướp, cướp đoạt
ro <u>o</u> bery	n	/'rɒbəri/	vụ cướp
stop	v	/stɒp/	dừng lại

* Âm /ɔ:/

✗ "a" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "ll".

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
tal <u>l</u>	adj	/tɔ:l/	cao
cal <u>l</u>	n, v	/cɔ:l/	gọi, cuộc gọi
smal <u>l</u>	adj	/smɔ:l/	nhỏ, bé
fal <u>l</u>	v	/fɔ:l/	rơi, ngã

✗ "o" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong những từ có nhóm or + phụ âm:

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
bo <u>o</u> rn	v	/bɔ:n/	sinh ra
fo <u>o</u> t	n	/fɔ:t/	pháo đài
ho <u>o</u> rn	n	/hɔ:n/	còi xe
lo <u>o</u> rd	n	/lɔ:d/	lãnh chúa

✗ "au" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong một số trường hợp như:

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
fa <u>u</u> lt	n	/fɔ:lt/	lỗi lầm, điều sai lầm
la <u>u</u> nc <u>h</u>	v	/lɔ:ntʃ/	hạ thủy (một chiếc tàu)

<u>a</u> udience	n	/'ɔ:diəns/	khán giả, người xem
da <u>u</u> ghter	n	/'dɔ:tə(r)/	con gái (trong gia đình)

✘ "aw" thường được phát âm là /ɔ:/ trong từ có tận cùng là aw hay aw + phụ âm.

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>l</u> aw	n	/lɔ:/	luật pháp
<u>b</u> aw <u>l</u>	v	/bɔ:l/	nói oang oang
<u>d</u> aw <u>n</u>	n	/dɔ:n/	bình minh
<u>c</u> raw <u>l</u>	v	/crɔ:l/	bò, bò lê

✘ "oa" được phát âm là /ɔ:/ khi đứng trước "r":

Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
<u>b</u> oard	n	/bɔ:d/	tấm ván, tấm bảng
<u>s</u> oar	v	/sɔ:/	bay vút lên
<u>o</u> ar	n	/ɔ:(r)/	mái chèo
<u>r</u> oar	v	/rɔ:(r)/	gầm, rống

V. PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- A. wash B. warm C. wall D. walk
- A. pan B. bag C. water D. add
- A. sauce B. aunt C. caught D. daughter
- A. document B. naughty C. audience D. water
- A. one B. bottle C. coffee D. pot
- A. morning B. what C. problem D. yogurt
- A. talk B. salt C. sausage D. cause
- A. pork B. flower C. cow D. flour
- A. noodle B. food C. soon D. cook
- A. apple B. fragrant C. fragile D. traffic

Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct column depending on the pronunciation.









bottle	pot	shot	fault	launch	body	small
corpse	shock	law	call	tall	lot	oar
daughte	dawn	bawl	cot	robbery	roar	pond

r						
bother	crawl	lock	box	stop	horn	dog
odd	born	soar	fall	lord	hop	board

/b/	/ɔ:/

Exercise 3. Look at the photo and write the correct words/ phrases in the box under each photo.

hamburger	round sticky rice cake	pizza	donut
steamed sticky rice	young rice cake	stuffed sticky rice balls	beef rice noodle

			
1.	2.	3.	4.
			
5.	6.	7.	8.

Exercise 4. Circle the correct words.

1. She bought a *loaf*/*bowl*/*bar* of bread so we can make sandwiches.
2. We've already eaten a *tube*/*packet*/*slice* of biscuits!
3. Would you like a *bowl*/*piece*/*glass* of lemonade?
4. There is a *piece*/*carton*/*kilo* of milk in the fridge.
5. Could you cut me a smaller *slice*/*spoon*/*bunch* of ham?
6. You can have a *loaf*/*piece*/*pot* of cake after you've eaten your vegetables!

7. See round the grocer's for a *bottle/tin/tube* of sardines.
8. She ate a *glass/slice/bowl* of noodles yesterday morning.
9. Anna always eats a *slice/ bar/ loaf* of chocolate on her way to school.
10. He got a *can/piece/carton* of Coke from the fridge because he was thirsty.

Exercise 5. Complete the instructions to make a basic French omelette with the verbs in the box.

beat	heat	server	place	pour	fold
-------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	-------------	-------------

(1) _____ eggs, water, salt and pepper in a small bowl until blended. (2) _____ butter in nonstick omelet pan. (3) _____ in egg mixture. Mixture should set immediately at edges. When top surface of eggs is thickened and no visible liquid egg remains, (4) _____ filling, such as shredded cheese, finely chopped ham on one side of the omelet. (5) _____ omelet in half with turner. With a quick flip of the wrist, turn pan and invert omelet onto plate. (6) _____ immediately.

Exercise 6. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.

1. There aren't any vegetables and fruits _____. We should go to the supermarket and buy them . (leave)
2. It was so _____ when I tried eating sticky rice at the first time. (taste)
3. My Grandma is cooking sweet soup _____, so I can't wait to enjoy it. (fragrant)
4. Viet Nam cuisine has a _____ of unique foods from different areas. (variable)
5. I like Pho very much. Its broth is made by _____ chicken bones or bones of cows. (stew)
6. The soup had a very _____ taste . (salt)
7. She covered the cake with a _____ of sugar and whites of eggs. (mix)
8. Most children enjoy eating _____ chicken and French fries. (fry)
9. The pineapple was sweet and _____. (juice)
10. Meats and fish are _____ used in all Vietnamese cooking. (common)

Exercise 7. Fill in each blank with the correct word: a /an /some/any.

1. There isn't _____ plum jam.
2. She'd like _____ apple.
3. There are _____ bananas.
4. Is there _____ pork?
5. There aren't _____ beef noodles.
6. There are _____ sandwiches for lunch.
7. Are there _____ water in fridge?

8. I have _____ bread for you.
9. He eats _____ banana after his dinner.
10. Would you like _____ orange juice, please?
11. She wants to buy _____ apples for her mother.
12. Would you like _____ eggs for breakfast?
13. Can you bring me _____ water, please?
14. I don't want _____ sugar in the tea.
15. She has _____ bread for breakfast.

Exercise 8. Fill in each blank with the correct word: a /an /some/any.

1. There is _____ goldfish in the tank.
2. There is _____ money in the pocket.
3. There isn't _____ milk left in the fridge.
4. There are _____ plums in the basket.
5. There aren't _____ pears in the tree.
6. There aren't _____ people in the room.
7. There is _____ room in the museum.
8. There is _____ meat in the sandwich.
9. There aren't _____ buses at this time of the day.
10. There are _____ pictures on the wall.
11. There is _____ egg in the frying pan.
12. There is _____ snake in the forest.
13. There are _____ cards in the box.
14. There is not _____ cheese in my house.
15. There is _____ potato in the garden.

Exercise 9. Fill in each blank with the correct word: How much or How many.

1. _____ beer is there in the fridge?
2. _____ Eggs do you want?
3. _____ languages do you speak?
4. _____ people are there in the class?
5. _____ days are there in a week?
6. _____ milk do you drink every day?

7. _____ kilos of rice do you want?
8. _____ soda does she want?
9. _____ soup is there in the fridge?
10. _____ tomatoes do you want?
11. _____ languages does your sister speak?
12. _____ boys are there in her class?
13. _____ days are there in a month?
14. _____ coffee do you drink every day?

Exercise 10. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. _____ beef does she want?
A. How much B. how many C. how D. how long
2. _____ apples do you want?
A. How often B. How many C. How much D. How
3. _____ oranges do you want? - A dozen.
A. How much B. How many C. How D. What
4. There are _____ things to do here.
A. many B. much C. a lot D. little
5. We haven't got _____ time.
A. much B. alot C. many D. some
6. How much rice does she _____?
A. want B. wants C. wanting D. to want
7. How _____ apples are there on the table?
A. many B. much C. some D. any
8. How _____ does the T-shirt cost?
A. many B. much' C. some D. any
9. How much _____ the shoes?
A. do B. does C. are D. is
10. _____ much is a loaf of bread?
A. What B. Where C. When D. How

11. How _____ glasses of water do you drink in the morning?

- A. many B. much C. some D. any

12. This dictionary _____ 90,000 dong.

- A. cost B. costs C. is costing D. costing

13. How much water _____ there in the glass?

- A. be B. am C. is D. are

14. How much _____ a kilo of rice?

- A. be B. am C. is D. are

15. _____ books are there on the shelf?

- A. Where B. What C. How much D. How many

Exercise 11. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box. Add a, an before these noun in case of necessary.

blood	key	n	letter	n	music
electric	accide				momen
ity	nt	sugar	coat	biscuit	t

1. It wasn't your fault. It was _____.
2. Listen! Can you hear _____?
3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have _____.
4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing _____?
5. Do you take in your coffee _____?
6. Are you hungry? Would you like with your coffee _____?
7. Our lives would be very difficult without _____.
8. I didn't phone them. I wrote _____ instead.
9. The heart pumps _____ through the body.
10. Excuse me, but can I ask you _____?
11. I'm not ready yet. Can you wait _____ please?
12. We can't delay much longer. We have to make _____ soon.

Exercise 12. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Can you tell me _____ this dish?

- A. to cook B. how to cook
C. cooking D. how to cooking

2. What _____ do I need to cook an omelette?

- A. food B. material C. menu D. ingredients

3. In Viet Nam, spring rolls are served _____ at a family gathering or anniversary dinner.

- A. most B. almost C. mostly D. most of

4. "What is your _____ dish for breakfast?" - "It's beef noodle soup."

- A. favourite B. most C. best D. liking

5. How many _____ do you eat every day?

- A. orange B. milk C. apple D. apples

6. Cakes in Viet Nam are made _____ butter, eggs, and flour.

- A. in B. from C. of D. by

7. Lan's brother is a _____ working _____ at the Metropolitan Restaurant.

- A. cooker B. cooking C. chief D. chef

8. What _____ drink do you like most?

- A. nation B. foreign C. foreigner D. favourite

9. "Do you want to _____ this new dish of noodle I have just cooked?"

- A. like B. try C. drink D. make

10. The eel soup that your father has just cooked tastes very _____.

- A. well B. best C. healthy D. delicious

11. There isn't _____ for dinner, so I have to go to the market.

- A. some left B. any leaning
C. some leaving D. any left

12. A _____ is a small meal that you eat when you are in a hurry.

- A. snack B. fast food C. breakfast D. lunch

13. _____ is _____ hot food that is quick to cook, and is served very quickly in a restaurant.

- A. Hot food B. Fast food
C. Sandwiches D. Hamburgers

14. _____ water should I put into the glass?

- A. How
B. How much
C. How many
D. what

15. _____ tomatoes do you need to make the sauce?

- A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How often

Exercise 13. Choose the underlined word or phrase (marked A, B, C or D) in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. She added some cooking oil (A) into the frying (B) pan, and then put (C) the mixtures (D) of eggs into it.

2. The noodles (A) in a bowl of bun bo (B) are done (C) from the most delicious (D) rice.

3. They shouldn't (A) put a pinch and (B) sugar more because (C) the mixture of cakes is so sweet (D) now.

4. There are (A) some potato (B) and beef in the kitchen now, so we can cook (C) soup from (D) them.

5. There isn't some (A) fresh milk in the glass (B) bottle, so she thinks (C) someone has drunk (D) it all.

6. How (A) many banana (B) did you buy (C). Mom? - Three, my dear.

7. How many (A) pork does (B) your mother decide to cook (C) this food? - A (D) kilo.

8. The chef always cooks (A) eel soup very well (B), and we can't forget (C) its specially (D) taste.

9. He likes taking (A) photos and singing (B) very much, and (C) his brother doesn't like (D) them

10. The gardens (A) are looking (B) after the trees (C) and flowers very carefully (D).

Exercise 14. Read the passage and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

The 25th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) that will take place in February 2003 comes at a (1) _____ time in the quest for sustainable fisheries. Meeting in Johannesburg at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, world leaders (2) _____ the vital role of marine fisheries to economic and food security and to biodiversity in general. Leaders established a number of fisheries commitments for the world community, (3) _____ a call "to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable (4) _____ with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015."

The mission of FAO in the field of fisheries is to (5) _____ and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the worlds fisheries and aquaculture. Many of the issues (6) _____ the agenda for the 2003 COFI meeting will contribute directly to the goal of restoring depleted fish

stocks and to (7) _____ other commitments.

If we are to fulfill these commitments, we must take (8) _____ actions and set clear priorities. The most recent FAO statistics indicate that over 70 percent of fisheries are (9) _____ overfished or are fished at their maximum capacity. In coming years, production from many key fisheries will likely decline. Demand for fisheries products, (10) _____, will continue to increase. The prospect of this growing shortfall poses our greatest fisheries challenge today.

1. A. busy B. critical C. serious D. fine
2. A. declared B. claimed C. accepted D. acknowledged
3. A. giving B. making C. including D. containing
4. A. volume B. quantity C. amount D. yield
5. A. aid B. meet C. provide D. facilitate
6. A. on B. with C. in D. for
7. A. advancement B. advancing C. advanced D. advance
8. A. determined B. concentrated C. concerted D. focused
9. A. both B. or C. either D. neither
10. A. however B. consequently C. so D. therefore

Exercise 15. Read the passage carefully, and then do the following tasks.

The Healthy Eating Diet

Healthy eating is about feeling great and having more energy. If you choose the right foods, your healthy diet will be a tasty diet, too. You can still enjoy your favourite sweet and salty foods, but too much sugar and salt is bad for your body.

Dairy products like milk, cheese, and yoghurt are great because they contain calcium and keep your teeth and bones healthy. You should choose low-fat dairy products.

Meat, fish, eggs, beans, and nuts are important, too. They keep our bodies healthy and they give US energy to work and play.

Whole grains are an important part of every meal. If you eat lots of whole grains, you will have a healthy heart. Whole grains are in bread, cereal, pasta, and rice. Dark bread and brown rice are great sources of whole grains.

Fruit and vegetables are the most important part of a healthy diet. They are low in calories and full of vitamins. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables with every meal, and as snacks during the day. Fruit and vegetables with darker colours have more vitamins.

1. What does the healthy eating diet help you?

2. What can you also enjoy when you have a healthy eating diet?

3. Why are dairy products good for your health?

4. What is the function of meat, fish, eggs, beans and nuts?

5. Why are whole grains an important part of every meal?

6. What types of foods can we get whole grains from?

7. Why are fruit and vegetables the most important part of a healthy diet?

8. What types of fruit and vegetables have more vitamins?

Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. There is beef and chicken in the menu.

→ The menu

2. I like salad best.

→ Salad is

3. The market does not have any carrots.

→ There

4. I want some iced tea because I am hot.

→ I am hot

5. Linh prefers beef noodles to chicken noodles.

→ Linh likes

6. Mr Long wants a cold drink.

→ Mr Long would like

7. How much is a bowl of noodles?

→ How much does

8. How many kilos of rice would you like?

→ How many kilos of rice do

Exercise 17. Write in complete the sentences using the given words/ phrases.

1. Snack/ be/ small/ meal/ you/ eat/ when/ hungry.

_____.

2. How much/ water/ should/I/ pour/ pot?

_____.

3. I/ be/ afraid/ there/ not/ sugar/ left/ refrigerator.

_____.

4. main/ ingredient/ use/Vietnamese food/ be/ rice/fish sauce/vegetables.

_____.

5. Many /main/ dish/ and/ snacks/Vietnam/ be/ made/ from/ rice.

_____.

6. Banh Chung/ be/Vietnamese/ traditional/ dish/ that /must/ part /Tet meals.

_____.

7. Can/ you/ tell/ me / how/ cook/ beef/ noodle?

_____.

8. What/ your/ favorite/ dish/ breakfast?

_____.

9. Do/ you/ want/ try/ chicken soup/I/ cook.

_____.

10. There/ not/ something/ left/ dinner/ so/I/ have to/ eat/ restaurant.

_____.

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

tới.)			
opportunity	n	/ˌɒpə'tjuːnəti/	cơ hội
Ex: Don't miss this opportunity ! (Đừng bỏ lỡ cơ hội này!)			
outdoor	adj	/'aʊtdɔː(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	/'riːsɔːs/	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	/'sɜːvɪs/	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	ˌwel '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

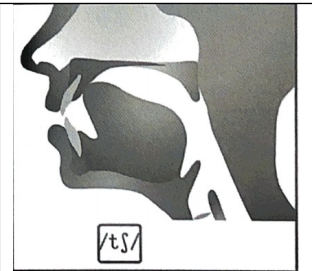
* SOUND /tʃ/ AND /dʒ/

1. Cách phát âm /tʃ/ và /dʒ/

✓ Âm /tʃ/

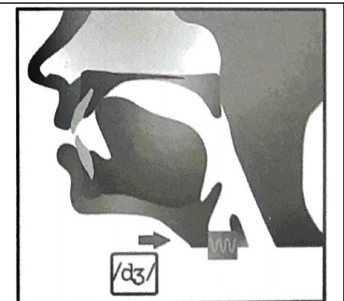
- Âm /tʃ/ là một phụ âm vô thanh. Để phát âm này bạn đưa môi về phía trước và căng ra để tạo âm, khép hai răng, nâng đầu lưỡi lên chạm phía sau hàm răng trên, bật hơi nhẹ nhàng âm "ch" của tiếng Việt.

- 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	/'sɔ:ldʒə(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.



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)
