**Unit 7: TOURISM**

**I. VOCABULARY**

**- ankle** /'æŋkl/ (n) :mắt cá chân

**- break/twist/sprain your ankle** (v)*: gãy / trật / bong gân mắt cá chân*

*Example: Jack slipped on the stairs and twisted his ankle.*

*(Jack trượt trên cầu thang và trật mắt cá chân.)*

**- aquarium** /ə'kweəriəm/ (n) *: bể cá; thuỷ cung*

**aquariums or aquaria** /ə'kweəriə/ (pl.n)

**- atmospheric** /ætməs'ferɪk/ (adj) : *(thuộc) bầu khí quyển; lãng mạn*

*Example: The new restaurant is highly atmospheric. (Nhà hàng mới rất lãng mạn.)*

**- botanical garden** /bə'tænɪkl'gɑ:rdən/ (n): vườn bách thảo

**- bumpy** /'bʌmpi/ (adj) : gập ghềnh

*Example: We drove along a narrow, bumpy road. (Chúng tôi lái xe dọc theo một con đường hẹp, gập ghềnh.)*

**- carnival** /'kɑ:nɪvl/ (n) : lễ hội hoá trang

**- castle** /'kæsl//'kɑ:sl/ (n) : lâu đài

**- cathedral** /kə'θi:drəl/ (n) : nhà thờ lớn; đại giáo đường

**- check-in desk** (n) : quầy làm thủ tục

**- come across** /kʌm ə'krɒs/ /kʌm ə'krɔ:s/ (v): gặp / tìm thấy tình cờ

**- compensate** (for something) /'kɒmpenseɪt/ (v): bù đắp; đền bù

**- compensation** (for something) /kɒmpen'seɪʃn/ (n): sự bồi thường; sự bù đắp

**- departure** /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ (n) : lúc khởi hành

**- dive** /daɪv/ (v) : lặn

**- ecotourism** /'i:kəʊtʊərɪzəm/ (n) : du lịch sinh thái

*Example: Ecotourism is financing rainforest preservation. (Du lịch sinh thái đang tài trợ cho việc bảo tồn rừng nhiệt đới.)*

**- entry** /'entri/(n) : mục; bài viết; lối vào

**- food van** /fu:d væn/ (n) : xe bán thức ăn

**- fountain** /'faʊntn//'faʊntɪn/ (n) : vòi phun nước; suối nước

**- habitat** /'hæbɪtæt/ (n) : môi trường sống

**- idyllic** /ɪ'dɪlɪk//aɪ'dɪlɪk/ (adj) : thanh bình, đẹp, hoàn hảo

**- idyllically** /ɪ'dɪlɪkli//aɪ'dɪlɪkli/(adv): một cách bình dị

**- jungle** /'dʒʌŋgl/ (n) : rừng nhiệt đới

*Example: The area was covered in dense jungle. (Khu vực này được bao phủ bởi rừng rậm nhiệt đới.)*

**- mosque** /mɒsk//mɑ:sk/ (n) : nhà thờ Hồi giáo

**- picturesque** /,pɪktʃə'resk/ (adj) : đẹp như tranh

**- passport control officer** /'pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəol 'ɒfɪsə/ (n): nhân viên kiểm soát hộ chiếu

**- roadworks** /'rəʊdwɜ:ks/ (n) : công trình cầu đường

**- roast** /rəʊst/ (v) : quay; nướng (thịt)

**- ruin** /'ru:.in/ (n) : tàn tích, sự đổ nát

*Example: We visited the ruins of a Norman castle last summer. (Chúng tôi đã đến thăm di tích của một lâu đài vùng Norman mùa hè vừa rồi.)*

**- ruin** /'ru:.m/ (v) : tàn phá

**- safari park** /sə'fɑ:ri pɑ:k/ (n) : vườn nuôi thú hoang dã

**- to be/go on safari** : đi tham quan vườn thú hoang dã

**- sanctuary /'**sæŋktʃʊəri/ /'sæŋktʃueri/ (n): khu bảo tồn = refuge /'refju:ʤ/

**- separated (from)** /'sepəreɪtɪd/ (adj) : bị tách ra

**- statue** /'stætʃu:/ (n) : bức tượng

**- theme park** /θi:mpɑ:k/ (n) : công viên giải trí

**- take the open-top-bus tour** (v) : đi chuyến xe buýt mui trần

**- wildlife** /'waɪldlaɪf/ (n) : động vật hoang dã

**COMPOUND NOUNS: “Noun + Noun”**

Một số danh từ ghép (compound nouns) được tạo ra bằng cách ghép hai danh từ với nhau. Chúng ta có thể viết chúng thành hai từ (travel agent, tourist attraction, etc); hoặc một từ (whiteboard, pickpocket etc); hoặc có dấu nối (film-maker).

Trọng âm thường đặt vào danh từ thứ nhất.

**- aisle seat** /'aɪl si:t / : chỗ ngồi trên lối đi (trên tàu, xe, máy bay...)

**- bag drop** /'bæg drɑ:p/ /'bæg drɒp/: nơi ký gửi hành lý đi máy bay

**- boarding pass** /'bɔ:dɪŋ pɑ:s/ : thẻ lên máy bay

**- departure gate** /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə geɪt/ : cổng khởi hành để ra máy bay

**departure lounge** /dɪ pɑ:tʃə laʊnʤ/: phòng chờ khởi hành

**- flight attendant** /'flaɪt ətendənt/ : tiếp viên hàng không

**- flight number** /'fɪaɪt nʌmbə(r)/ : số hiệu máy bay

**- flight screen** /'flaɪt skri:n/ : màn hình hiển thị chuyến bay

**- hand luggage** /'hænd lʌgɪdʒ/ : hành lý xách tay

(= hand baggage / carry-on baggage)

**- passport control** /,pɑ:s.pɔ:tkən'trəʊl/: kiểm tra hộ chiếu

**- seat belt** /'si:t ,belt/ : đai an toàn trên ghế ngồi

**- security check** /sɪ 'kjʊərəti tʃek / : kiểm tra an ninh

*-* **security guard** /sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑ:d/ : nhân viên bảo vệ

*-* **tourist attraction** /'tʊərɪst ə'trækʃn/ : điểm thu hút khách du lịch

*-* **travel agency** /'trævl ,eɪdʒənsi/ : công ty du lịch

*-* **travel agent**/'trævl ,eɪdʒənt/ : nhân viên du lịch

*-* **travel zone /** 'trævl zəʊn/ : khu du lịch

*-* **travel pass /** 'trævl pɑ:s/ : thẻ thông hành

*-* **window seat** /'wɪn.dəʊ ,si:t/ : ghế ngồi gần cửa so

**COMPOUND SENTENCES:**

Một câu ghép thường có hai mệnh đề được nối với nhau bằng một dấu phẩy và một liên từ như: ***“and, but, so”*** và **“or”.**

***Example****:*

*- I'm afraid those days are gone,* ***and*** *they'll never come again.*

*- They ran after him,* ***but*** *he escaped.*

*- My knee started hurting,* ***so*** *I stopped running.*

*- You must wear your coat,* ***or*** *you’ll catch cold.*

***WORD FORM***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Adverb** |
| **1** | ability: khả năng ≠inability  disability: sự tàn tật, sự bất tài | enable: tạo điều kiện  ≠ disable | able: có thể ≠unable disabled: tàn tật | ably: thành thạo, khéo léo |
| **2** | affordability: có khả năng chi trả | afford: cỏ khả năng, có đủ điều kiện | affordable: phải chăng, vừa phải |  |
| **3** | attraction: sự thu hút, sự hấp dẫn | attract: thu hút, hấp dẫn | attractive: thu hút, hấp dẫn  ≠ unattractive | attractively: hấp dẫn  ≠ unattractively |
| **4** | exotica: vật quý hiếm, lạ |  | exotic: kì lạ, đẹp kỳ lạ | exotically: kỳ lạ |
| **5** | picture: bức tranh, bức ảnh | picture: hình dung ra | picturesque: đẹp | picturesquely: đẹp |
| **6** | music: âm nhạc musician: nhạc sĩ musical: nhạc kịch |  | musical: thuộc âm nhạc | musically: âm nhạc |
| **7** | nature: thiên nhiên |  | natural: tự nhiên, thuộc về thiên nhiên unnatural | naturally: một cách tự nhiên ≠unnaturally |
| **8** | popularity: sự phổ biến ≠ unpopularity | popularize: truyền bá | popular: phổ biến ≠ unpopular | popularly: một cách phổ biến |
| **9** | security: sự an toàn ≠ insecurity | secure: làm cho an toàn | secure: an toàn, an tâm ≠ insecure | securely: một cách an toàn  ≠ insecurely |
| **10** | tourism: ngành du lịch tourist: khách du lịch tour: chuyến du dịch | tour (around): đi du lịch | touristy: đầy khách du lịch, thu hút khách du lịch |  |

***VOCABULARY PRACTICE***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with one word from the box.**

***Part A:***

|  |
| --- |
| *sunburnt - frightening - compensation - statue – wildlife*  *separated - ruins - convinced - habitat - departure - lounge* |

1. The organization was set up to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across Europe.

2. A bronze \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was erected in his honour.

3. She studies pandas in their natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. They got some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for damages.

5. We've had no news of him, but we're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he's still alive.

6. Moments before boarding I came across an old friend in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

7. Their parents are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but not divorced.

8. The earthquake left the city in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. I got really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because I forgot the suncream.

10. Stop it! You are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children.

***Part B:***

|  |
| --- |
| *mosque - idyllic — entry — queued – fountain*  *jungle - sanctuary - scary — diving — safari* |

1. John got lost in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he chased a monkey.

2. I used to pray at the local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my mother.

3. I really thought I was going to fall - it was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moment.

4. There is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her diary for that day.

5. We like living in such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surroundings.

6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for hours to buy tickets for the football match yesterday morning.

7. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park there are domesticated elephants which are available for a ride.

8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of blood was pouring from his chest.

9. The children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a swimming pool at the moment.

10. The park is the largest wildlife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the US.

**Exercise 2. Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. Don’t be frightened. I’m not going to hurt you.

A. scared B. terrifying C. exhausted D. disappointed

2. Failures in this area will have to be compensated for by successes in other areas.

A. shown up for B. put up with C. made up for D. turned up

3. The museum has special facilities for handicapped people.

A. difficult B. disabled

C. disadvantaged D. poor

4. Have you ever come across such a beautiful person in all your life?

A. met such a beautiful person by chance

B. heard such a beautiful person

C. talked to such a beautiful person

D. glanced at such a beautiful person by chance

5. These isolated islands are inhabited only by birds and small animals.

A. remote B. near C. picturesque D. dull

**Exercise 3. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following questions.**

1. He arranged to pick up the tickets at the airport departure desk.

A. arrival B. reception C. aeroplane D. office

2. Can you make money and travel at the same time?

A. earn money B. raise money C. save money D. spend money

3. Social networking sites become more and more popular every day.

A. famous B. unpopular C. well-known D. talented

4. This job would suit someone experienced in dealing with the public.

A. clever B. spectacular

C. inexperienced D. good

5. There was a large but peaceful demonstration outside the US Embassy.

A. quiet B. small C. soft D. noisy

**Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in the parentheses.**

1. His music still enjoys widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers. (popularize)

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people should have the same rights and choices as everyone else. (able)

3. The department is responsible for the president’s personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (secure)

4. The exercises are supposed to help you improve your mental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (able)

5. We have just purchased an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ priced house. (attract)

6. For the more adventurous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , there are trips into the mountains with a local guide. (tour)

7. Television has an important role to play in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new scientific ideas. (popular)

8. It is important to preserve our country's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heritage. (nature)

9. Most tourists find Phu Quoc Island \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it offers a peaceful atmosphere, fresh seafood and picturesque landscapes. (attract)

10. Mr. Thompson was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get out of bed for ten days because he was seriously injured. (able)

11. Her brother is a genius, both intellectually and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (music)

12. His younger sister is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and often sings before going to bed. (music)

13. The inn is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situated on the banks of the river. (picture)

14. Being your own boss is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of owning your own business. (attract)

15. Many girls in the United States have the name Emma. It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name. (popularize)

**Exercise 5. Complete each of the following sentences with one preposition from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *for - to - from - in - off -of - with - since - on- at* |

1. Jim finds it easy to make friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other children as he is very friendly.

2. You can get a special device for separating egg whites \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yolks.

3. Do you think tourists bring a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the local economy?

4. They scored another goal and made sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ victory.

5. Who will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charge of the department when Jack leaves?

6. Let’s go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an out-of-town excursion at this weekend.

7. We were absolutely amazed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his rapid recovery.

8. He has been writing his novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the last two years.

9. Jack hasn’t been here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year.

10. When I arrived at the airport, the plane had already taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. The Present perfect**

**2. The Present perfect vs the Past simple**

**3. Reported speech**

**1. The Present perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)**

**1.1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

**“Have + past participle”**

***Affirmative and Negative:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I  You  We  They | **have**  **haven’t**  **have not** | **done** it. |
| He  She  It | **has**  **hasn’t**  **has not** |

***Questions:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Have** | I  you  we  they | **done** it? |
| **Has** | he  she  it |

**1.2. Usages (Cách dùng)**

Chúng ta có thể dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành trong một số trường hợp sau đây:

1.2.1. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra nhưng người nói không chú trọng thời gian xảy ra mà chỉ chú trọng đến hành động. Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường dùng các cụm trạng từ: “so far, up to now, already, never, not yet”. Ví dụ:

*- So far, I* ***have visited*** *ten countries.*

*- She* ***has written*** *15 books up to now.*

*- Thank you. I’m not hungry. I’ve* ***already had*** *dinner.*

*- “Do you know that man? ” “No. I’****ve******never met*** *him before. ”*

1.2.2. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra được bao nhiêu lần cho tới khi đang nói. Ví dụ:

*- I* ***have telephoned*** *Jane several times but there was no answer.*

*- He* ***has played*** *more than 100 matches for his football club.*

1.2.3. Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kéo dài được bao lâu cho tới khi đang nói. Trong trường hợp này, chúng ta thường dùng thời gian với “for + time” hoặc “since ...” Ví dụ:

*- You* ***have worn*** *this pair of shoes* ***for*** *many years. Why don't you get a new pair?*

*- Helen* ***has been*** *very busy since she got married.*

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn (Have been +Verb-ing) để diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra **liên tục** trong bao lâu cho đến lúc nói. Ví dụ:

*- The students* ***have been doing*** *the test for thirty minutes. (Now they are still doing it.)*

*- Jane has* ***been working*** *on this project since September. She’s going to finish it soon.*

**2. The Present perfect vs the Past simple**

**(Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì quá khứ đơn)**

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì quá khứ đơn đều được dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ. Đối với người nói tiếng Anh như tiếng mẹ đẻ (Anh, Mỹ, Úc,...), họ đã có thói quen ngôn ngữ nên chắc chắn không gặp khó khăn khi phân biệt và dùng hai thì trên.

Nhưng đối với người các nước khác bắt đầu học tiếng Anh, việc phân biệt cách dùng giữa hai thì trên sẽ không dễ dàng và đòi hỏi thời gian luyện tập. Sau đây, chúng ta hãy khảo sát bảng so sánh cách dùng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành và thì quá khứ đơn.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present Perfect** | **Past Simple** |
| Diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng chưa kết thúc và tiếp tục tới hiện tại.  *I* ***have lived*** *in this city for ten years. (Now I still live here.)* | Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.  *I* ***lived*** *in Dalat for ten years and then I moved to this city. (I don’t live in Dalat now.)* |
| Diễn tả hành động đã làm và có thể sẽ còn làm trong tương lai.  *My brother* ***has been*** *to Thailand several times. (He may go there again in the future.)* | Diễn tả hành động đã làm trong quá khứ và không thế tiếp tục trong tương lai.  *My grandfather* ***went*** *to Thailand several times. (My grandfather died in 2005.)* |
| Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và có hậu quả trong hiện tại.  *I'****ve lost*** *my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now.)* | Diễn tả một hành động đã xảy ra và kết thúc, không có hậu quả trong hiện tại.  *I* ***lost*** *my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday.)* |
| Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra với thời gian chưa kết thúc. Những cách nói thời gian chưa kết thúc gồm có: “today, this week, this month, this year, this season, etc.”  *I* ***have made*** *five phone calls today. (I may make more phone calls today.)*  *Our team* ***has won*** *three matches this season. (They may win more matches this season.)* | Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra với thời gian đã kết thúc. Những cách nói thời gian chưa kết thúc gồm có: “yesterday, last week, last month, last year, last season, in 2012, in December, etc.”  *I* ***made*** *six phone calls yesterday. (“Yesterday” is finished time.)*  *Our team* ***won*** *eight matches last season. “Last season ” is finished time.)* |

**3. Reported speech (Câu tường thuật)**

“Reported speech” là câu nói tường thuật lại một câu nói trước đó (gọi là câu nói trực tiếp “Direct speech”). Trong tiếng Anh, khi dùng câu tường thuật, chúng ta phải thay đổi một số chi tiết trong câu nói trực tiếp: thay đổi đại từ, thay đổi thời gian, nơi chốn và thay đổi thì của động từ. Ví dụ:

Direct speech: “I’ve never been to Spain,” Nam said.

Reported speech: Nam said he had never been to Spain.

Direct speech: “I went to Singapore with my family last month,” he said.

Reported speech: He said he had gone to Singapore with his family the previous month.

Những điều cần làm khi đổi câu trực tiếp (Direct speech) sang câu tường thuật (Reported speech):

**⮚ Bắt đầu câu tường thuật bằng:**

***He/ She said (that)...* hoặc *He/ She told me (that)...***

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta không dùng tân ngữ sau “He said **~~me~~** (that) ...”; chúng ta

phải dùng tân ngữ sau “He told **me** (that)...”

**⮚ Thay đổi đại từ: các đại từ thường thay đổi như sau:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| I, me, my | He/ She, him/ her, his/ her |
| We, us, our | They, them, their |
| You, you, your | I, me, my hoặc: We, us, our |

CHÚ Ý: Các đại từ còn lại thường không thay đổi.

**⮚ Thay đổi thời gian, nơi chốn:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| Today/ tonight | That day/ that night |
| Tomorrow | The next day/ the following day |
| Last night | The night before/ the previous night |
| Yesterday | The day before/ the previous day |
| Next week/ month/ year | The next week/ month/ year  Or: the following week/ month/ year |
| Last week/ month/ year | The week/ month/ year before  Or: the previous week/ month/ year |
| Now | Then/ At that time |
| At the moment | At that moment |
| Here | There |
| This/ these | That/ those |

**⮚ Thay đổi thì của động từ:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| **Present simple**  “I walk to work every day,” he said. | **Past simple**  He said he walked to work every day. |
| **Present continuous**  “I’m reading a novel now,” she said. | **Past continuous**  She said she was reading a novel then. |
| **Present perfect**  “I’ve never eaten this food,” he said. | **Past perfect**  He told me he had never eaten that food. |
| **Present perfect continuous** “I’ve been working on a project,” she said. | **Past perfect continuous**  She told me she had been working on a project. |
| **Past simple**  “We bought this car last year,” they said. | **Past perfect**  They said they had bought that car the year before. |
| **Past continuous**  “We were staying in a resort then,” she said. | **Past perfect continuous**  She said they had been staying in a resort then. |
| **Modal verbs: will/ can/ may** “I will/ can/ may send you an email,” he said. | **Modal verbs: would/ could/ might**  He said he would/ could/ might send me an email. |

CHÚ Ý: Những trường hợp sau đây không cần thay đổi thì:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** |
| **“Must”**  “I must send her an apology,” he said. | **“Must” hoặc “Had to”**  He said he must send her an apology.  Or: He said he had to send her an apology. |
| **“Should/ ought to”**  “You ought to/ should exercise more ,” she said. | **“Should/ ought to” hoặc dùng “advise sb to do sth”**  She told me I ought to/ should exercise more.  Or: She advised me to exercise more. |
| **Past perfect/ Past perfect continuous**  “We had returned home then,” they said.  “We had been staying there for a week,” they said. | **Past perfect/ Past perfect continuous**  They said they had returned home then.  They said they had been staying there for a week. |

***GRAMMAR EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct verb form in bold type in each of the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.**

1. They first **met/ have met** in 2010. They **were/ have been** good friends ever since.

2. I **knew/ have known** my great grandmother for a few years. She died when I was eight.

3. I **knew/ have known** Julie for three years. We still meet once a month.

4. I **played/ have played** badminton since I was a child - I'm pretty good!

5. Mai **played/ has played** badminton at school but she didn't like it.

6. Yesterday I **missed/ have missed** the bus and then I **missed/ have missed** the aeroplane as well!

7. Sorry, I **missed/ have missed** the bus - I'm going to be late.

8. I **finished/ have finished** my exams finally. I'm so happy!

9. I **saw/ have seen** all of my friends at the party last weekend. It was great!

10. I **saw/ have seen** my friend Caroline three times this week.

**Exercise 2: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense: the past simple or the present perfect simple.**

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1. you/ ever be) to London?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. be) there three times.

A: When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. be) the last time you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. be) there?

B: Last summer. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. spend) two weeks in Brighton with my parents and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. go) to London one weekend. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. stay) there for three days.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8. you/ like) it?

B: Oh yes. We really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9. have) a great time in London.

A: Lucky you! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. never be) to London.

**Exercise 3: Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses, using the present perfect or the past simple.**

*Example: I came (come) to this place on the 5th January.*

*I have been (be) here for seven months now.*

1. I'm sorry, John isn't here now. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shops.

2. The road is closed. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) an accident.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) an accident when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Hanoi last year.

4. Come on, let's celebrate! Our team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (win) the match.

5. Oh no, it's raining and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my umbrella at home.

6. Look! There is so much food left. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) anything.

7. Why don't you want to play football with us this weekend? - I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) my leg.

8. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you/ be) yesterday? - I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shopping centre and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer game.

9. Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in this school for three years. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) teaching here in 2020.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) this book for nearly six months. In fact, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to write it in February.

**Exercise 4: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense: the past simple or the present perfect simple.**

A: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1. not see) you for a long time. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2. you/ be)?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3. just come) back from Canada.

A: Oh really? What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4. you/ do) in Canada?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5. take) a nature tour.

A: Wow! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6. you/ see) many wild animals there?

B: Of course. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7. watch) bears, wolves and whales in the wild. That \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8. be) so interesting. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9. you/ ever spend) a holiday in Canada?

A: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10. travel) around Canada twice so far.

B: When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11. you/ go) there?

A: The first time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (12. go) there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (13. be) in 2010 and the second time in 2015.

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (14. you/ enjoy) it?

A: I absolutely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (15. love) it, especially the west coast.

**Exercise 5: Change the following direct speech to reported speech.**

*Example: “I’m trying to find a part-time job, ” Mary said.*

*Mary said that she was trying to find a part-time job.*

1. “I can’t work very hard because I have a bad back,” he said.

He said that

2. “I’ll be very happy if my mother recovers from the operation well,” Tracy said.

Tracy said that

3. “I’ve taught at several schools but this school is the best one,” Miss May said.

Miss May said that

4. “We were staying in the hotel when the earthquake began,” he said.

He said that

5. “You should drink more water every day. It’s good for your health,” the doctor told me.

The doctor told me that

6. “My sister finished the university in 2012 and found this job two years later,” John said.

John said that

7. “I won’t come to her birthday party if she doesn’t invite me,” Tom told me.

Tom told me that

8. “You’ll look better if you grow a beard,” his wife told him.

His wife told him that

9. “When I get there, I’ll send you a message,” Jane told Thomas.

Jane told Thomas that

10. “As I was walking round the square, I happened to meet an old friend,” Mr. Hill said.

Mr. Hill said that

**Exercise 6: Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following sentences.**

1. I haven't had a Chinese meal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. since ages B. for 2002 C. since two years D. for years

2. “Why are your hands so dirty?”

“Because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on my car.”

A. had been working B. have been working

C. have worked D. had worked

3. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decided where to go on holiday.

A. yet B. already C. still D. just

4. These tourists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our country for the first time, and they love our traditional music very much.

A. were B. are C. have been D. had been

5. Michael is an old friend. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. know him for ages B. know him since ages

C. have known him for ages D. have known him since ages

6. Nam was so sleepy yesterday morning that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asleep during the English lesson.

A. falls B. was fallen C. has fallen D. fell

7. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any interesting films lately.

A. didn’t see B. haven’t seen C. saw D. have seen

8. Eric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a flat yet, so he’s still living with his parents.

A. found B. didn’t find C. is finding D. hasn’t found

9. I’m not thirsty because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some milk.

A. drunk B. have just drunk C. just drank D. had just drunk

10. Mrs. Edwards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history for 35 years. After that, she retired.

A. taught B. is teaching C. teaches D. has taught

**III. SPEAKING**

***Part A: Choose the response A, B, C or D that best completes each of the following conversations.***

1. Nick: Why don’t we go to a Japanese restaurant?

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m very hungry to death!

A. No. I’m full. B. I’m rather not.

C. Yes. Why not? D. I’m not sure about that.

2. Emily: “Do you fancy visiting the science museum or the art gallery?

Michael: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. What a good idea! B. Either suggestion is fine by me.

C. I’m not sure about that. D. Let’s do that.

3. Husband: “It would be nice to book the tickets in advance.”

Wife: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We will buy them as soon as we arrive there.”

A. I’d rather not. B. Sounds good

C. I like that idea D. Oh, what cheap tickets!

4. Fred: “Would you like a one-way ticket or a return ticket?”

Jenny: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Don’t mention it B. I couldn’t agree more.

C. I really can’t say D. A one-way ticket, please.

***Part B:* Fill in each blank with the correct phrases from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *in the harbour - have booked- a dinner - relax – sounds*  *would be a great idea - Why not - get seasick - bargain - Let’s* |

John: (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on the cruise around the harbour tonight.

Shirley: Well, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the concert tickets for this afternoon, so we’ll be rather tired tonight, I don’t think it (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

John: (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? It’ll be fun and fantastic! Look, it’s (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and it’s only 200,000 VND each. It’s a (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Shirley: I see. I’ll (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the waves are big. And dinner ...on a boat... I can’t.

John: But it’s just (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . We will enjoy the beauty of the sea at night and (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Shirley: Yeah, that (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ okay.

**IV. PRONUNCIATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/s/** | **/ʃ/** |
| see  sell  sip  listen  place  pass | she  shell  ship  sugar  machine  influential |

**⮚ Cách phát âm /s/**

*Bước 1:* Căng môi ra hai bên và mỉm cười.

*Bước 2:* Hướng lưỡi về phía trước, rộng và phẳng. Đầu lưỡi chạm phía sau răng cửa dưới.

*Bước 3:* Thổi hơi ra.

**⮚ Cách phát âm** /**ʃ**/

*Bước 1:* Môi tròn và đưa ra.

*Bước 2:* Kéo lưỡi về phía sau và phần giữa lưỡi đấy lên trong khi đó thì đầu lưỡi hướng xuống dưới.

**Bước 3:** Thả hơi ra.

CHÚ Ý:

- Am **/s/** and **/ʃ/** là âm **không rung** nên không có bất kỳ rung động nào trong cổ họng.

- Am /**ʃ**/ là một âm mềm mại không sắc bén như âm **/s/.**

**Exercise: *Put the following words in the correct column depending on the underlined sound.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| childish | cross | sentence | roadworks | show | machine | special |
| Spanish | sing | palace | sanctuary | assume | influential | certain |
| precious | chase | castle | nation | statue | prudential | tourist |
| impressive | chef | Chicago | mosque | sociable |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **/s/** | **/ʃ/** |
|  |  |

**PRACTICE TEST 15**

***❖ Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Is it better to go on a package tour or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a travel agent has some advantages. You have an itinerary which gives you definite (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and arrival dates, and a list of all your destinations. The accommodation may be cheaper as it has been booked (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . In addition, you also spend less time (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about where you are going to stay. If you travel on your own, you may prepare everything.

1. A. belongs to B. depends on C. due to D. is

2. A. is organized B. was organized C. organizing D. organized

3. A. departure B. destinations C. landscapes D. games

4. A. in advance B. yet C. already D. late

5. A. worried B. to be worried C. worrying D. to worry

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. attraction B. question C. influential D. delicious

7. A. sure B. sugar C. insurance D. castle

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. cathedral B. habitat C. departure D. museum

9. A. concert B. district C. surprise D. campsite

***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. My grandfather enjoys listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

A. atmospheric B. carnival C. picturesque D. historical

11. When she got there, she had to fight for reform and take one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk.

A. romantic B. careless C. peaceful D. spectacular

12. I called several travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to compare prices before I booked a cruise.

A. agencies B. pass C. agency D. zones

13. He fell and sprained his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so he couldn’t take part in last football match.

A. stomachache B. ankle C. belly D. head

14. The boy hasn’t finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. already B. sometimes C. yet D. very often

15. It’s easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people on the internet.

A. keep in touch with B. bring up

C. set out D. pay a visit to

16. The police officer ' that she couldn’t park there.

A. said Maisy B. told to Maisy C. told Maisy D. told

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the epidemic, almost every home in the city had at least one sick family member.

A. When B. During C. Since D. As

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many months of practice, he can hardly pass his driving test.

A. Because B. Because of C. Although D. Despite

19. So far there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of botanical gardens in our country.

A. have had B. are C. has been D. have been

20. I didn’t understand what you said. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that again?

A. being explained B. to be explained

C. to explain D. explaining

21. James said that he had given it to her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the following day B. the previous day

C. the next day D. the day after

22. Dick was satisfied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the service \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.

A. with/at B. about/in C. of/at D. at/at

23. “Why did you apply for this job?” asked the sales manager.

A. The sales manager asked me why I applied for that job.

B. The sales manager asked me why did I apply for that job.

C. The sales manager asked me why had I applied for this job.

D. The sales manager asked me why I had applied for that job.

24. My brother saw Jack jogging in the park yesterday morning.

A. Jack was seen to jog in the park by my brother yesterday morning.

B. Jack was seen jogging in the park yesterday morning by my brother.

C. Jack was seen jogging in the park by my brother yesterday morning.

D. Jack is seen to jog by my brother in the park yesterday morning.

25. Becky: “Have you ever bought cosmetics online?” Izzy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Definitely yes. B. Sounds great.

C. I’m not very keen on that idea. D. I couldn’t agree more.

26. Receptionist: “Good morning, Royal Hotel. How may I help you?”

Customer: “Good morning, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. well, good to see you.

B. is it possible to buy me a twin room, please?

C. I’d like to book a single room, please, for next week.

D. I think it is a luxurious hotel.

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. This is a top-quality product at a very affordable price.

A. high B. expensive C. exorbitant D. cheap

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. I felt quite sick from the long drive over the bumpy road.

A. rough B. smooth C. uneven D. slippery

*❖* ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. When Linda was a child, she thought up an imaginative friend called Booboo.

A. When B. up C. imaginative D. called

30. Laughter has a positive effect for your health. It reduces high blood pressure and can prevent some illnesses.

A. positive B. for your health C. blood pressure D. illnesses

*❖* ***Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. I think Phu Quoc Island is one of Vietnam’s most popular tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (attract)

32. I am not going to do anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (exotica)

33. My mother couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a house in the city center. (affordable)

34. Try to act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of the camera. (nature)

35. His cousin and the doctor felt worried and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (secure)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. There was a party at John’s house two days ago.

John had .

37. I started playing the piano when I was in grade 1.

I have .

38. “I went on my first flight last week,” said James to me.

James told .

39. My friend Margaret has decided to buy a new smartphone. Her old one was stolen last week.

My friend Margaret,

40. Nothing has been decided yet.

No decision .

**PRACTICE TEST 16**

*❖* ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

I don’t like holidays with hotels, beaches and swimming pools, I’m not interested in sightseeing in old cities. So for my next holiday, I plan to do something exciting outdoors. There are so many tour companies on the internet offering that type of holiday. One company takes backpacking trips over the Andes of South America. Another company has animal safaris in Africa. And you can even go swimming with dolphins with a tour group in Australia.

The problem for me is that when I choose a holiday, I don’t want to go somewhere and see lots of other tourists. I want to be the only person there, which is difficult these days. Is there anywhere in the world without other people? What about Antarctica?

Antarctica should be **perfect** for me. It’s huge, it’s quiet and it’s thousands of kilometres away from other countries. It doesn’t have a government and there are no cities, so there’s no pollution or noisy traffic. **It** has lots of wildlife.

1. What is the paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. Which holidays the writer likes and doesn’t like.

B. Why Antarctica is a good destination.

C. The positive work of tourism in Antarctica

D. The writer’s problem.

2. What does the writer want to do on his next holiday?

A. He plans to work for a travel agency on the internet.

B. He intends to meet a lot of tourists.

C. He wants to do something exciting outdoors.

D. He enjoys going on holiday in Antarctica.

3. What types of holiday does he write about?

A. Holidays with hotels, beaches and swimming pools.

B. Backpacking trips over the Andes, animal safaris in Africa, swimming with dolphins in Australia.

C. Going sightseeing in old cities.

D. Hiking in the mountain.

4. The word **“perfect”** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. complete B. imperfect C. ideal D. terrible

5. The word **“it”** in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Antarctica B. noisy traffic C. pollution D. government

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.***

6. A. excursion B. television C. emission D. decision

7. A. ankle B. botanical C. habitat D. cathedral

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.***

8. A. atmospheric B. atmosphere C. ecotourism D. sanctuary

9. A. colourful B. idyllic C. natural D. separated

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

10. On the plane the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought me a bottle of mineral water.

A. conductor B. assistant

C. waitress D. flight attendant

11. You have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour before the plane takes off.

A. check out B. check in C. present D. stay

12. I was so nervous about flying that I left my bag in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. atmosphere B. security guard

C. departure lounge D. boarding pass

13. We’ll join \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the other groups later.

A. to B. about C. up D. into

14. We were stuck in a traffic jam on the motorway for hours as there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. roadworks B. theme parks C. cathedrals D. aquariums

15. The flight was delayed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the high winds.

A. in spite B. as a result C. instead D. due to

16. I’d rather you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the door.

A. don’t open B. not to open C. not open D. didn’t open

17. Her phone number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A. hasn’t found B. hasn’t been found C. had been found D. had found

18. Jack has been working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since he was promoted.

A. much harder B. hardly C. hard than D. as harder

19. Neighbors heard the child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police.

A. screamed/called B. scream/call

C. screaming/called D. screaming/calling

20. It’s worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an appointment before you go.

A. to do B. doing C. to make D. making

21. Harry said that he had been walking home when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the accident.

A. saw B. had seen C. was seeing D. has seen

22. I’ve found out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting pieces of information.

A. a great deal of B. a lot C. much D. several

23. This is my first visit to the United States.

A. This is the first time I have been to the United States.

B. This is the first time I have visited to the United States.

C. This is the first time I visited the United States.

D. This is the first time I paid a visit to the United States.

24. My mother gave me a very useful gift yesterday.

A. A very useful gift was given me by my mother yesterday.

B. A very useful gift was given me yesterday by my mother.

C. A very useful gift was given to me by my mother yesterday.

D. I was given a very useful gift yesterday by my mother.

25. Emma “Let’s take an open-top-bus tour of the city to see all the major sights.”

Lucy: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Not at all. B. That sounds fun.

C. Great. Thanks very much. D. Yes, please.

26. Lan: “I quite like cooking and going shopping at weekends.”

Nga: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A. Me too. B. How about you?

C. I’m afraid not. D. So I do.

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

27. I made a phone call to check out his address.

A. write to B. send to C. investigate D. go to

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.***

28. Please ensure that your seat belts are fastened securely.

A. insecurely B. safely C. carefully D. tightly

***❖ Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.***

29. I am looking for accommodation. Do you know anywhere can I stay?

A. looking for B. accommodation

C. anywhere D. can I

30. Although Brian came last, everyone agreed he had made his best.

A. Although B. last C. everyone D. made

***❖ Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.***

31. It was a pretty town with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harbor and well-preserved buildings. (picture)

32. His brother is one of the most talented young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our age. (music)

33. My main goal is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my children to study abroad. (able)

34. The country depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for much of its income. (tour)

35. The president of America is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elected every four years. (popular)

***❖ Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.***

36. It’s ages since I last saw my sister.

I haven’t .

37. It was raining heavily, but I went swimming.

Despite .

38. The house was so small that we couldn’t live in it comfortably.

The house was too .

39. Ann found the horror film frightening.

Ann was .

40. “I lost my bike last night, Ian,” said Christina.

Christina told .