

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; thủy 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'tænikl'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'thi: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** /'ɪdɪlɪk/'aɪ'dɪlɪk/ (adj) : thanh bình, đẹp, hoàn hảo

- **idyllically** /'ɪdɪlɪkli/'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'trəʊl 'ɒfɪsə/ (n): nhân viên kiểm soát hộ chiếu

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

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

- **ruin** /'ru:ɪn/ (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:ɪn/ (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/ /'sæŋktʃuəri/ (n): khu bảo tồn = refuge /'refju:dʒ/
- **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:diŋ pɑ:s/ : thẻ lên máy bay
- **departure gate** /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə geɪt/ : cổng khởi hành để ra máy bay
- **departure lounge** /dɪ pɑ:tʃə laʊndʒ/: phòng chờ khởi hành
- **flight attendant** /'flaɪt ətendənt/ : tiếp viên hàng không
- **flight number** /'flaɪt nʌmbə(r)/ : số hiệu máy bay
- **flight screen** /'flaɪt skri:n/ : màn hình hiển thị chuyến bay
- **hand luggage** /'hænd lʌɡɪdʒ/ : hành lý xách tay
(= hand baggage / carry-on baggage)
- **passport control** /,pɑ:s.pɔ:t kən'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 ɡɑ: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 sổ

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,	enable: tạo điều kiện ≠ disable	able: có thể ≠ unable disabled: tàn	ably: thành thạo, khéo léo

	sự bất tài		tật	
2	affordability: có khả năng chi trả	afford: có 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 lịch	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*

- The organization was set up to protect _____ across Europe.
- A bronze _____ was erected in his honour.
- She studies pandas in their natural _____.
- They got some _____ for damages.
- We've had no news of him, but we're _____ he's still alive.
- Moments before boarding I came across an old friend in the _____.
- Their parents are _____ but not divorced.
- The earthquake left the city in _____.
- I got really _____ because I forgot the sunscreen.
- Stop it! You are _____ the children.

Part B:

mosque - idyllic — entry — queued - fountain

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	have	done it.
You	haven't	

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

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/
<u>s</u> ee	<u>s</u> he
<u>s</u> ell	<u>s</u> hell
<u>s</u> ip	<u>s</u> hip
l <u>s</u> ten	<u>s</u> ugar
pl <u>s</u> ce	ma <u>s</u> chine
pa <u>s</u> s	influent <u>s</u> ial

➤ **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 đẩy lên trong khi đó thì đầu lưỡi hướng xuống dưới.

Bước 3: Thả hơi ra.

CHÚ Ý:

- Âm /s/ and /ʃ/ là âm **không rung** nên không có bất kỳ rung động nào trong cổ họng.
- Âm /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. botaanical C. habitat D. catathedral

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.....