

Cùng

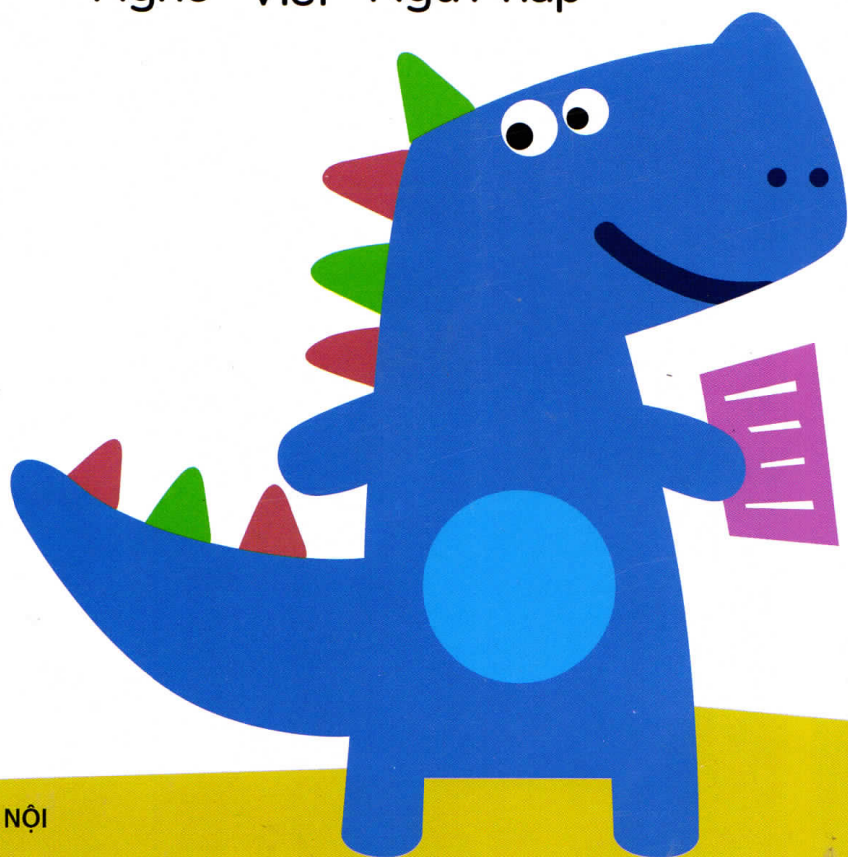
HOÀNG THỊ NGỌC TÚ
NGUYỄN THỊ NGÂN



HỌC
TIẾNG ANH
THEO CHỦ ĐỀ



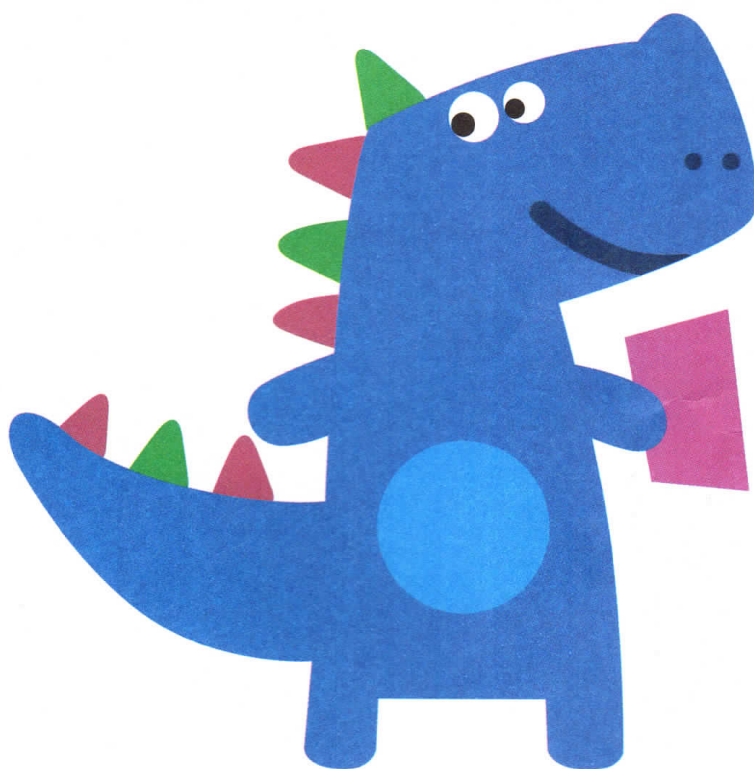
Bộ sách tạo dựng nền tảng vững chắc 3 kỹ năng
Nghe - Viết - Ngữ Pháp



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

HOÀNG THỊ NGỌC TÚ, NGUYỄN THỊ NGÂN

Cùng
hỏi
đáp
HỌC
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Kính chào quý phụ huynh và các em học sinh thân mến.

Megabook ra đời bộ sách **Cùng Khủng Long học tiếng Anh** nhằm mục đích giúp các em phát triển ngôn ngữ tiếng Anh khi tự học tại nhà, từ đó nâng cao khả năng tư duy của mình về môn học này.

Cùng Khủng Long học tiếng Anh là một trong những bộ giáo trình tiếng Anh đầu tiên trên thị trường sách được thiết kế dành riêng cho học sinh Việt Nam. Bộ sách bao gồm 5 cấp độ, dành cho học sinh từ lớp 1 tới lớp 5. Mỗi cuốn sách là 10 chủ đề gần gũi với cuộc sống hàng ngày. Chúng tôi- những người biên soạn cuốn sách đã chèn vào các mục Chú thích, Nội dung, Từ vựng, File nghe để giúp học sinh học dễ dàng hơn và giúp bố mẹ, đặc biệt là bố mẹ không biết tiếng Anh có thể giúp con học ở nhà.

- Chương trình học theo một hệ thống từ thấp đến cao, giúp con phát triển nền tảng ngữ pháp vững chắc cùng 4 kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết.

- Bám sát khung chương trình của Bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo, đồng thời mở rộng thêm các nội dung thực tế với lớp học Việt Nam.

- Nội dung học được thiết kế lồng ghép giữa hình ảnh và âm thanh giúp học sinh học bằng não phải. Vì vậy, bé tiếp thu nhanh - hứng thú học - hiệu quả ngay tức thì.

- Giúp học sinh phát âm chuẩn ngay từ đầu với 100% giọng người bản xứ.

- Bé có thể học mọi lúc mọi nơi: ở nhà, góc học tập, khi đi chơi...

Với sự tham gia của các giáo viên bản ngữ, các giảng viên uy tín của Việt Nam, **Cùng Khủng Long học tiếng Anh** là sự kết hợp nhuần nhuyễn của kinh nghiệm quốc tế và nhu cầu giảng dạy thực tế của Việt Nam.



HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

Bộ sách **Cùng Khủng Long học tiếng Anh** gồm 5 cấp độ tương ứng từ lớp 1 đến lớp 5. Mỗi giáo trình có những công cụ hỗ trợ sau:

1. Mainbook (Giáo trình): Mỗi cuốn gồm 10 bài. Nội dung gồm có:

- **Vocabulary:** Học sinh sẽ học 6 đến 8 từ mới trong mỗi chủ đề. Các từ vựng được dạy qua tranh ảnh sinh động.

- **Structure:** Phần này là các mẫu câu liên quan đến từ vựng vừa học. Bố mẹ hãy tạo ra các tình huống để con có thể sử dụng các mẫu câu đó trong cuộc sống, thay vì chỉ học lý thuyết trên sách vở.

- **Exercise:** Các bài tập được thiết kế phong phú và đa dạng, giúp học sinh thực hành từ vựng và mẫu câu vừa học.

- **Note:** Phần chú thích này giúp học sinh hiểu yêu cầu của bài và làm đúng theo yêu cầu.

- **Content:** Phần tóm tắt nội dung của cuốn sách, giúp học sinh và bố mẹ dễ dàng chọn chủ đề mà con yêu thích.

- **Answer key:** Học sinh chỉ nên tham khảo phần này sau khi tự mình hoàn thành bài tập.

- **Word list:** Phần liệt kê từ mới theo từng chủ đề, theo thứ tự bảng chữ cái, có kèm theo phần nghĩa tiếng Việt giúp học sinh dễ dàng hơn trong việc học từ mới.

2. Pocket Dialogue (phần nghe): Để luyện kỹ năng nghe, nói, học từ vựng mới và các đoạn hội thoại trong cuộc sống thường nhật, chỉ cần nhập mã code thì bất cứ lúc nào bé cũng có thể luyện tập nói tiếng Anh.

Cách nhập mã code lấy file nghe mang lại sự an toàn cho bé khi sử dụng (đĩa CD bình thường bé phải bỏ vào đầu đĩa, nguy hiểm).

Để xem được các nội dung nghe, phụ huynh thực hiện các bước sau:

- Cào mã quà tặng ở phía sau cuốn sách.
- Nhập mã code vào trang web: <http://khunglong.megabook.vn/>
- Click vào file nghe tương ứng với nội dung đang học, nghe trực tiếp hay download về máy tính.

3. Sticker: Hệ thống 10 hình sticker Pokemon ngộ nghĩnh, đáng yêu tương ứng với 10 unit ở cuối mỗi cuốn sách là "hoa điểm 10", là phần thưởng phụ huynh trao cho con khi con hoàn thành tốt phần bài tập của mỗi unit. Bố mẹ sẽ hướng dẫn con bóc một hình sticker và dán vào phần cuối của bài học, và động viên khích lệ con học tốt để dành thêm những hình Pokemon trong những bài học tiếp theo. Vì có động lực như vậy nên con sẽ hào hứng học và cố gắng sưu tập đủ bộ Pokemon đáng yêu.

Qua số lượng sticker học sinh dành được sau khi học xong cuốn sách, phụ huynh cũng có thể đánh giá khả năng học tiếng Anh của con mình.

CHÚ THÍCH

Vocabulary	Từ vựng
Structure	Mẫu câu
Exercise	Bài tập
Writing Practice	Luyện viết
Grammar	Ngữ pháp
Read	Đọc
Look	Nhìn
Match	Nối
Number	Đánh số
Tick - Cross	Tích ✓ Gạch chéo X
Find the words	Tìm từ
Circle	Khoanh tròn
Write	Viết
Use	Sử dụng
Fill in	Điền
The best choices	Đáp án đúng
Answer	Trả lời
True - False	Đúng - Sai
Odd one out	Tìm từ khác loại
Draw	Vẽ
Unscramble	Sắp xếp lại
Rearrange the words	Sắp xếp lại từ

Do the tasks below	Làm bài tập bên dưới
Change to	Đổi thành
Connect	Nối
Underline	Gạch chân
Correct the mistakes	Sửa lỗi sai
The right place	Vị trí đúng
Complete the sentences	Hoàn thành câu
Reorder	Sắp xếp lại
The Correct word / sentence	Từ / Câu đúng
Missing	Còn thiếu
Write sentences	Viết câu
Add	Thêm
The correct column	Cột đúng
Underlined part	Phần gạch chân
According the signs	Theo dấu hiệu
Phrases	Cụm từ
Replace the underlined words	Thay thế các từ gạch chân
Appropriate	Thích hợp
Capital letters	Chữ hoa
Rephrase the sentences	Viết lại câu
The verbs in brackets	Động từ trong ngoặc đơn
Look at the information	Nhìn thông tin
The suitable verb	Động từ thích hợp
The bold words	Các từ in đậm

CONTENT

1	Question Words – Từ để hỏi What, Which, Where, Who, When, Whose, Why, How	Structure What is it? → It's a chair. Which dress do you like, the black or the blue? → I like the black. Where are you? → I'm at school. Who are they? → They are my brothers. When's your birthday? → It's on the tenth of March. Whose hat is this? → It's Joe's. Why do you come late today? → Because I had a fever. How does she feel? → She feels hungry.	11
2	Housework – Việc nhà do the washing up, do the laundry, make dinner, make the bed, put out the rubbish, water the plants, tidy up the room, clean the windows, vacuum the carpet	Past Continuous: Quá khứ tiếp diễn What was she doing at 2 o'clock yesterday? → She was watering the plants. → She wasn't making the bed. Was she tidying up the room? → Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't. What were they doing at 10 o'clock yesterday? → They were making the bed. → They weren't vacuuming the carpet. Were they doing the washing up? → Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.	21
3	Prepositions of movement – Giới từ chỉ sự di chuyển across, around, away from, past, into, out, onto, off, over, down, up, through	Where's the snake? → It's around the box. Where's the snake? → It's onto the box.	35

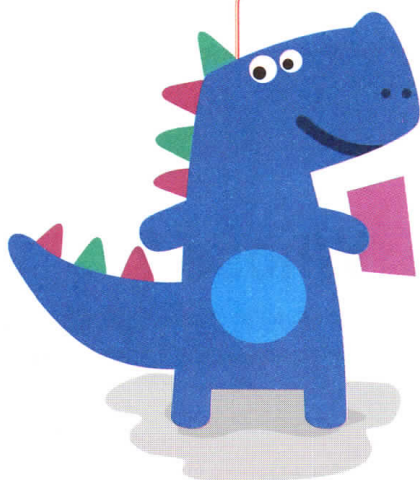
	Prepositions of time – Giới từ chỉ thời gian at , on, in	<table> <tr> <td rowspan="3">on</td> <td>• Days of the week</td> <td>On Monday</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Calendar dates</td> <td>On 17th / On 17th May / On 17th May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• 'Special' days</td> <td>On my birthday/ on my wedding anniversary</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">in</td> <td>• Months/ Seasons</td> <td>In January /in winter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Year/ Decade</td> <td>In 2012 / in the 1980s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Period of the day</td> <td>In the morning / afternoon/ evening</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• After a certain period ('When')</td> <td>In two hours / in a few minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">at</td> <td>• 'Night'</td> <td>At night, (not 'in the night')</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• 'Weekend'</td> <td>At weekends ('on weekends' is also correct)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Aprecise time</td> <td>The staff is meeting at 9:30.</td> </tr> </table>	on	• Days of the week	On Monday	• Calendar dates	On 17 th / On 17 th May / On 17 th May 2012	• 'Special' days	On my birthday/ on my wedding anniversary	in	• Months/ Seasons	In January /in winter	• Year/ Decade	In 2012 / in the 1980s	• Period of the day	In the morning / afternoon/ evening	• After a certain period ('When')	In two hours / in a few minutes	at	• 'Night'	At night, (not 'in the night')	• 'Weekend'	At weekends ('on weekends' is also correct)	• Aprecise time	The staff is meeting at 9:30.	39
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4	Personal Pronouns and Object Pronouns – Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ và đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ I / You / We / They / She / He / It me / you / us / them / her / him / it	Can you help me please? I can see you. She doesn't like him. She is waiting for me. I'll get it for you. Give it to him.	48																							
	Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns – Tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu my / your / our / their / her / his / its mine / yours / ours / theirs / hers / his / its	My dog is big. I think you forgot your purse. Her cat is brown. The big dog is mine. The purse is yours. The brown cat is hers.	54																							
5	Opposite Adjectives – Tính từ trái nghĩa Short Adjectives big / small, tall / short, fat / thin, slow / fast, strong / weak, young / old, hot / cold, sad / happy, pretty / ugly, bad / good, dirty / clean, long / short, light / heavy, full / empty, wet / dry, soft / hard.	Comparative - short adjectives: So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn Winter is colder than Summer. This dog is nicer than that dog. My house is bigger than Peter's house. John looks happier than Peter. This test is better than that test.	63																							

	Long Adjectives interesting / boring, expensive / cheap, ugly / beautiful, dangerous / safe, easy / difficult, active / lazy, intelligent / stupid	Comparative – Long adjectives: So sánh hơn với tính từ dài My sister is more beautiful than me. Your car is more expensive than her car.	77
6	Jungle Adventure – Thám hiểm rừng xanh hippo, rhino, bear, leopard, parrot, bat, panda, gorilla, lizard	Superlative – Short Adjectives So sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn Winter is the coldest season. This is the nicest dog. Summer is the hottest season. John is the happiest boy in my class. He is the best student in his class. Superlative – Long Adjectives So sánh nhất với tính từ dài My sister is the most beautiful girl. Your car is the most expensive.	85
7	Freetime Activities – Hoạt động trong thời gian rảnh go fishing, listen to music, play computer game, play basketball, go swimming, watch TV, read a book, go to the cinema	Near future - Thì tương lai gần (+) I'm going to buy a car next week. We are going to buy a car next week. She is going to buy a car next week. (-) I'm not going to buy a car next week. We aren't going to buy a car next week. She isn't going to buy a car next week. (?) Are you going to buy a car next week? → Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Are we going to buy a car next week? → Yes, we are. / No, we aren't. Is she going to buy a car next week? → Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.	104
8	The weather forecast – Dự báo thời tiết foggy, storm, lightning, rainbow, tornado, freezing, flood, draught	Future Simple - Thì tương lai đơn (+) I / We / You / They / He / She / It will open the door. (-) I / We / You / They / He / She / It won't open the door. (?) Will I / we / you / they / he / she / it open the door? → Yes, I / we / you / they / he / she / it will. → No, I / we / you / they / he / she / it won't.	117

9	Present Perfect Thì hiện tại hoàn thành	(+) I / We / You / They have ('ve) made a cake. (-) He / She / It has ('s) made a cake. I / You / We / They haven't made a cake. He / She / It hasn't made a cake. (?) Have I / we / you / they made a cake? → Yes, I / we / you / they have. → No, I / we / you / they haven't. Has he / she / it made a cake? → Yes, he / she / it has. → No, he / she / it hasn't.	130
10	Present Perfect Thì hiện tại hoàn thành since / for	since 8 o'clock / since 2000 / since June for two weeks / for two months / for three years	145
	already / just / yet / ever / never	Mary has already baked a cake. I have just heard it. Have you had breakfast yet? Have you ever been here? I have never seen him before.	

1

QUESTION WORDS



Question Words — Từ để hỏi

What, Which, Where, Who, When, Whose, Why, How

CẤU TRÚC

What is it? → It's a chair.
Which dress do you like, the black or the blue?
→ I like the black.
Where are you? → I'm at school.
Who are they? → They are my brothers.
When's your birthday?
→ It's on the tenth of March.
Whose hat is this? → It's Joe's.
Why do you come late today?
→ Because I had a fever.
How does she feel? → She feels hungry.



Vocabulary



What ?

It's used to ask about specific thing, people, animal, object.



Which ?

It's used to ask about choice, alternative.

What (gì, cái gì): dùng để hỏi về đồ vật, con vật

Which (nào, cái nào): dùng để hỏi về lựa chọn



Where ?

It's used to ask about place, position.

Where (ở đâu):

Dùng để hỏi nơi chốn, vị trí

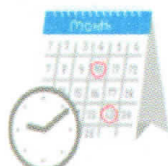


Who ?

It's used to ask about people, person.

Who (ai):

Dùng để hỏi về người



When ?

It's used to ask about time, occasion, moment.

When (khi nào):

Dùng để hỏi về thời gian

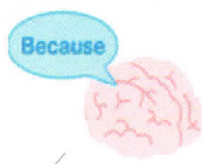


Whose ?

It's used to ask about who the possessor of something.

Whose (của ai):

Dùng để hỏi về sở hữu



Why ?

It's used to ask about reason, explanation.

Why (tại sao):

Dùng để hỏi về lí do



How ?

It's used to ask about condition, quality, may, manner, form events and the way things.

How: Dùng để hỏi về cách thức



Structure

What is it? → It's a chair.

Which dress do you like, the black or the blue? → I like the black.

Where are you? → I'm at school.

Who are they? → They are my brothers.

When's your birthday? → It's on the tenth of March.

Whose hat is this? → It's Joe's.

Why do you come late today? → Because I had a fever.

How does she feel? → She feels hungry.



Exercise

A Complete the questions and write answers about you

- 1 What is your name? → _____.
- 2 _____ is your job? → _____.
- 3 _____ is your birthday? → _____.
- 4 _____ are you from? → _____.
- 5 _____ is your address? → _____.
- 6 _____ is your teacher? → _____.

B Match and write

Who

Whose car is this?

→ *It's Peter's.*

Where

_____ is the party?

→ *It's on Friday at 2.00.*

Whose

_____ is that girl?

→ *That's my sister.*

When

_____ is your book?

→ *It's in my bag.*

Why

_____ is your chair?

→ The orange one.

Which

_____ do you go to school?

→ I go to school by bus.

What

_____ are you late?

→ Because I missed the bus.

How

_____ is there on the table?

→ There is a pencil.

C Choose the correct option

① _____ do you live?

- I live in a house.

- a. Who
- b. When
- c. Where
- d. How



② _____ is your street's name?

- It's Black Street.

- a. Why
- b. When
- c. Where
- d. What



③ _____ do you live with?

- I live with my parents.

- a. Who
- b. When
- c. Where
- d. What



④ . _____ is her birthday?

- It's on Sunday.

- a. Who
- b. When
- c. Where
- d. What



⑤ _____ is he feeling today?

- He's happy.

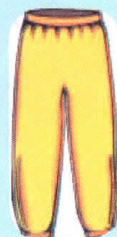
- a. How
- b. Which
- c. When
- d. Whose



⑥ _____ trousers are they?

- They're Kim's.

- a. Where
- b. Whose
- c. What
- d. How



7 _____ are his sunglasses?

- The blue one.

- a. Where
- b. Whose
- c. Which
- d. Why



8 _____ are you sad?
- Because I lost my dog.

- a. Why
- b. Where
- c. Which
- d. How



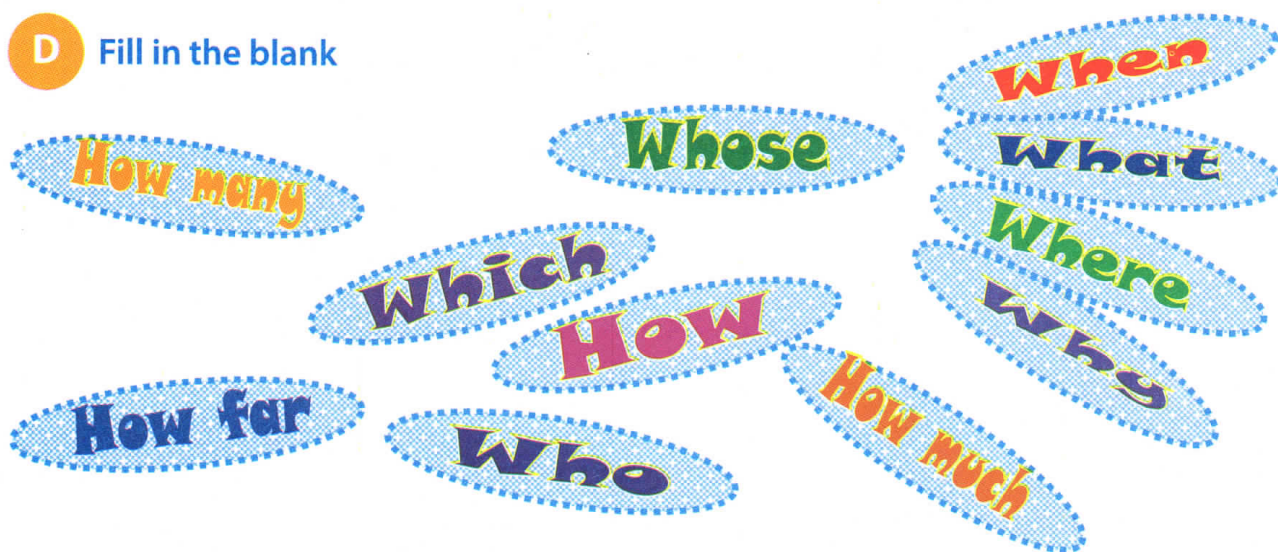
9 _____ is the Eiffel Tower?

- It's in France.

- a. Why
- b. Where
- c. Which
- d. How



D Fill in the blank



1 Why are you crying? - Because I lost my bike.

2 _____ do you live? - On Great Street.

3 _____ book is yours: this one or that one? - That one.

4 _____ flour do you plan to buy? - Two kilos.

5 _____ is that yellow sweater? - It's Jack's.

6 _____ is that woman? - She's my new teacher.

7 _____ mobile is it? - It's Terra's.

8 _____ does the performance start? - At half past one.

9 _____ didn't you call me yesterday? - Because I was tired.

10 _____ are you now? - I'm at school.

- 11 _____ lessons do you have today? - Five.
- 12 _____ is the shoe shop from here? - 2 kilometres.
- 13 _____ are you reading now? - I'm reading "Blue Birds".
- 14 _____ keys are they? - They are Mark's.
- 15 _____ is the post office? - Next to the restaurant.

E Make questions for the underlined parts

- 1 Paul has six lessons today.
 _____?
How many lessons does Paul have today
- 2 They went to the stadium after school.
 _____?
- 3 Mona plans to buy a new mobile next month.
 _____?
- 4 Now it's 10 o'clock. They are watching TV.
 _____?
- 5 Ben met his friends at the bus station.
 _____?
- 6 They spent their vacation in Spain last year.
 _____?
- 7 Kate was afraid to sit in the dark room.
 _____?
- 8 We usually have lunch late because we are too busy.
 _____?
- 9 Pam had a terrible headache yesterday.
 _____?
- 10 Nick lives next to his school.
 _____?

F Write questions to the following answers

- 1 What time is it ? - It is five o'clock.
- 2 _____ ? - I live in Oxford Street.
- 3 _____ ? - It is my car.
- 4 _____ ? - The blue pen is mine.
- 5 _____ ? - It is Mona's mobile.
- 6 _____ ? - He saw a new film.
- 7 _____ ? - They went to the cinema.
- 8 _____ ? - I'm fine, thank you.

G Match the questions and the answers

How do you come
to class?

Because I want to
get a good job.

When did you
come to the UK?

In 2002.

What's your
favourite fruit?

That's my best
friend, Tom.

Why are you
learning English?

Where do you go
shopping?

By bus.

Who is that man?

Watermelon.

Sharon Market.

H Read the text and answer the question



Hello! My name is Max and I am twelve years old. My favourite activity is skiing. I like doing this activity because it's fun and I love spending time outdoors. I usually go skiing with my parents and with my best friend John. I ski on weekends in winter at Manda Ski Resort. When I ski, I feel really cool, relaxed and happy.

1 What is Max's favourite activity?

His favorite activity is skiing

2 Why does he like going skiing?

3 Who does he go skiing with?

4 When does he go skiing?

5 Where does he go skiing?

6 How does he feel when he goes skiing?



Writing Practice

What

What

What

What

Which

Which

Which

Which

When

When

When

When

Where

Where

Where

Where

Who

Who

Who

Who

Whose

Whose

Whose

Whose

How

How

How

How

How many

How many

How much

How much

How far

How far

2

HOUSEWORK



Housework - Việc nhà

do the washing up, do the laundry, make dinner,
make the bed, put out the rubbish, water the
plants, tidy up the room, clean the windows,
vacuum the carpet

CẤU TRÚC

Past Continuous: Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn

What was she doing at 2 o'clock yesterday?

→ She was watering the plants.

→ She wasn't making the bed.

Was she tidying up the room?

→ Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.

What were they doing at 10 o'clock yesterday?

→ They were making the bed.

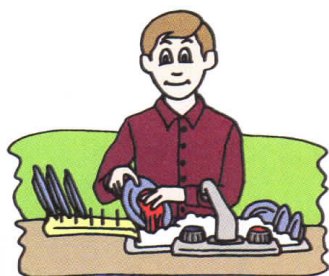
→ They weren't vacuuming the carpet.

Were they doing the washing up?

→ Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.



Vocabulary



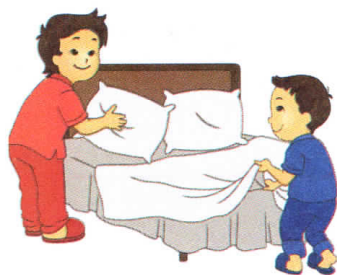
do the washing up



do the laundry



make dinner



make the bed



put out the rubbish



water the plants



tidy up the room



clean the windows



vacuum the carpet



Grammar

Past Continuous - Quá khứ tiếp diễn



Usage (Cách dùng): to describe an action or an activity going on at some time in the past

(dùng để nói về một hoạt động đang diễn ra tại một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ)



Signal (Dấu hiệu nhận biết):

at (2) o'clock (yesterday)

at (6) o'clock (yesterday evening)

(at) this time (last year)



Form (Công thức): POSITIVE - CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH (+)

I	was	} + V-ing
She	was	
He	was	
It	was	

They	were	} + V-ing
We	were	
You	were	



Structure



What was she doing at 2 o'clock yesterday?

→ She was watering the plants.

What were they doing at 10 o'clock yesterday?

→ They were making the bed.



Exercise

A Circle the correct word with -ing

1	do	doing	dooing	doying
2	make	makeing	making	makeeing
3	put	puting	putiing	putting
4	tidy	tidying	tiding	tidiing
5	vacuum	vacuumming	vacuuming	vacuumeing
6	clean	cleanning	cleanying	cleaning

B Read and match

1

water

2

put out

3

make

4

clean

5

vacuum

6

tidy up

7

do

the room

the carpet

the plants

the laundry

the rubbish

the windows

dinner

C Match and write

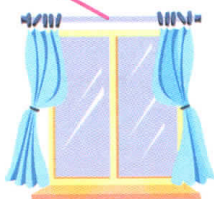
clean

water

make

vacuum

tidy up



clean the
windows



D Fill in the blank with "was" or "were"

- 1 My brother was putting out the rubbish.
- 2 My dad _____ doing the washing up.
- 3 They _____ tidying up the living room.
- 4 Mark and Ben _____ cleaning the windows.
- 5 Mary _____ vacuuming the carpet.
- 6 We _____ watering the plants.

E Tick ✓ and write

- 1 They were cleaning the windows at 6 o'clock yesterday.

were clean ☐

were cleaning ☒

was cleaning ☐

- 2 She _____ the laundry at 3.30 yesterday afternoon.

was doing ☐

were doing ☐

was making ☐

- 3 Kim and Kate _____ the dinner at 5.30 yesterday.

was making ☐

were makeing ☐

were making ☐

- 4 My brothers _____ up their bedroom.

was tidying ☐

were tidying ☐

were tidy ☐

5 We _____ the carpet at this time yesterday.

was vacuuming ☐

were vacuuming ☐

were vacuum ☐

6 Her sister _____ the rubbish at 7.00 yesterday.

were put out ☐

was putting out ☐

was put out ☐

7 The cat _____ at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

was sleeping ☐

were sleeping ☐

was sleep ☐

8 His sons _____ the bed at 10 o'clock yesterday.

was making ☐

were doing ☐

were making ☐

F Underline and correct the mistake

1 We was watching at 7 o'clock yesterday.

were

2 They were listen to music.

3 My brother was makeing the bed.

4 Her sisters was cleaning the door.

5 What was you doing at 3.15 yesterday?

6 She is studying at 5 o'clock yesterday.

G Look and answer

At 9 a.m yesterday

1 What was she doing?



She was doing
the laundry.

2 What was he doing?



3 What were they doing?



4 What was Emma doing?



5 What was Mark doing?





Grammar

Past Continuous - Quá khứ tiếp diễn



Form (Công thức):

NEGATIVE - CÂU PHỦ ĐỊNH (-)

I	wasn't	} + V-ing
She	wasn't	
He	wasn't	
It	wasn't	

wasn't = was not

They	weren't	} + V-ing
We	weren't	
You	weren't	

weren't = were not

QUESTION - CÂU HỎI (?)

Was $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{she} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V-ing?}$

Were $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{they} \\ \text{we} \end{array} \right\} + \text{V-ing?}$

→ Yes, she / he / it was.
→ No, she / he / it wasn't.

Was I + V-ing?

→ Yes, you were.
→ No, you weren't.

→ Yes, they / we were.
→ No, they / we weren't.

Were you + V-ing?

→ Yes, I was.
→ No, I wasn't.



Exercise

A Change the sentences into negative and question form

- 1 (+) He was doing the washing up at 7 o'clock yesterday.
 (-) He wasn't doing the washing up at 7 o'clock yesterday.
 (?) Was he doing the washing up at 7 o'clock yesterday?
- 2 (+) They were making the lunch at 10.30 yesterday morning.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____?
- 3 (+) I was cleaning the door at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____?
- 4 (+) Kate was watering the plants at half past six yesterday.
 (-) _____
 (?) _____?

5 (+) Mark and Joe were tidying up their bedroom at 3.15 yesterday.

(-) _____.

(?) _____?

6 (+) My mum was vacuuming the carpet at 9 o'clock yesterday.

(-) _____.

(?) _____?

B Look and write

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning,



Jane was making
(make) a cake.



Kim _____
(eat) an ice cream.



They _____ (go)
to a birthday party.



She _____
(water) the plant.



Mark _____
(swim) in the pool.



Emma _____
(dance) in the class.

C Look and make sentences according the signs



1 He was playing
tennis.



2 He _____
the carpet.



3 _____ she
_____ the plant?



4 They _____
the dinner.



5 _____ they
_____ the windows?



6 He _____
out the rubbish.

D Rearrange the words

- 1 Peter/the/at/yesterday/was/plants/watering/3.15/ .
Peter was watering the plant at 3.15 yesterday
- 2 What/Kim/and/doing/Ben/were/2.00/at/yesterday/?
_____?
- 3 vacuuming/the/at/James/Was/carpet/yesterday/8.30 /?
_____?
- 4 wasn't/washing/Molly/the/doing/up/.

- 5 John/at/was/What/doing/yesterday/5/o'clock/?
_____?

E Make questions for the underlined parts

- 1 Tony was cleaning the door at 7 o'clock yesterday.
What was Tony doing at 7 o'clock yesterday?
- 2 They were tidying up the bathroom at 5.30 yesterday.
_____?
- 3 Joe and Jenny were making the dinner at 6.30 yesterday.
_____?
- 4 I was playing in the park at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
_____?
- 5 Mandy was doing the laundry at 9.15 yesterday morning.
_____?
- 6 The dog was drinking milk in the living room.
_____?



Writing Practice

do the washing up

do the washing up

doing the washing up

doing the washing up

make dinner

make dinner

making dinner

making dinner

put out the rubbish

put out the rubbish

putting out the rubbish

putting out the rubbish

tidy up the room

tidy up the room

tidying up the room

tidying up the room

vacuum the carpet

vacuum the carpet

vacuuming the carpet
vacuuming the carpet

clean the windows
clean the windows
cleaning the windows
cleaning the windows

make the bed
make the bed
making the bed
making the bed

water the plants
water the plants
watering the plants
watering the plants

do the laundry
do the laundry
doing the laundry
doing the laundry

She was making a cake at 8 p.m. yesterday.

She was making a cake at 8 p.m. yesterday.

He wasn't making the bed at 8 p.m. yesterday.

He wasn't making the bed at 8 p.m. yesterday.

Was she doing the washing up?

No, she wasn't.

Was she doing the washing up?

No, she wasn't.

They were watering the plants.

They were watering the plants.

We weren't doing the washing up.

We weren't doing the washing up.

Were you putting out the rubbish?

Yes, I was.

Were you putting out the rubbish?

Yes, I was.

3

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT AND PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



Prepositions of movement — Giới từ chỉ sự di chuyển

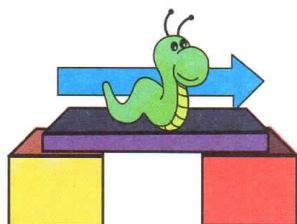
across, around, away from, past, into, out, onto, off, over, down, up, through

CẤU TRÚC

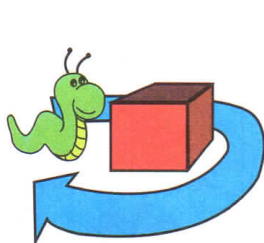
Where's the snake?
→ It's around the box.
Where's the snake?
→ It's onto the box.



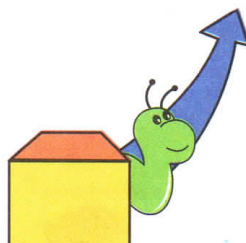
Vocabulary



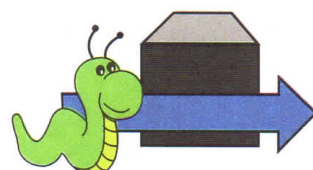
across



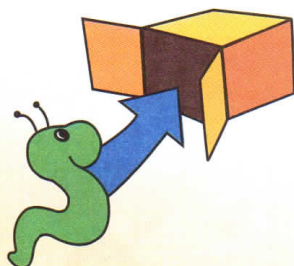
around



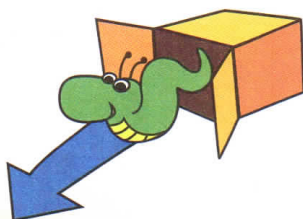
away from



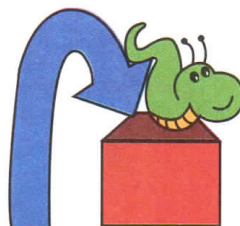
past



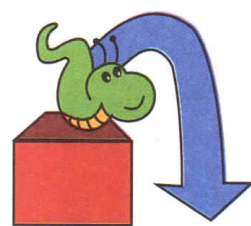
into



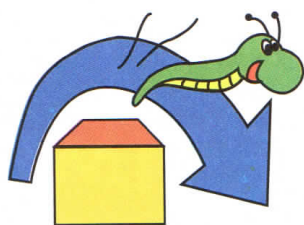
out



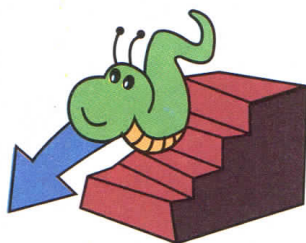
onto



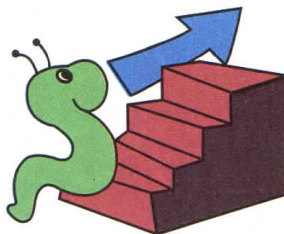
off



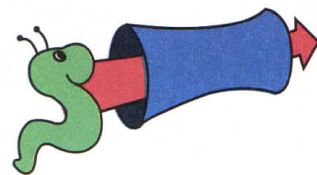
over



down



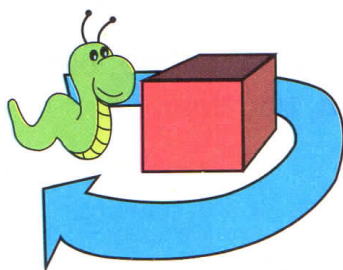
up



through

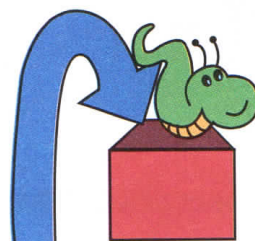


Structure



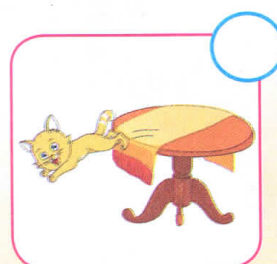
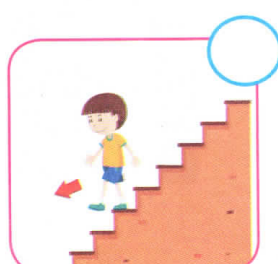
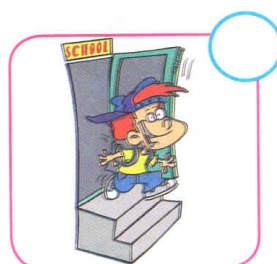
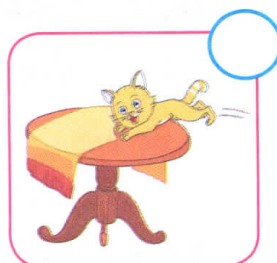
Where's the snake?
→ It's around the box.

Where's the snake?
→ It's onto the box.



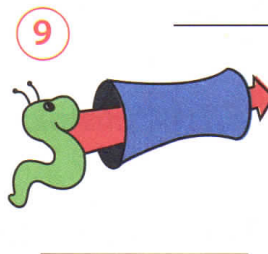
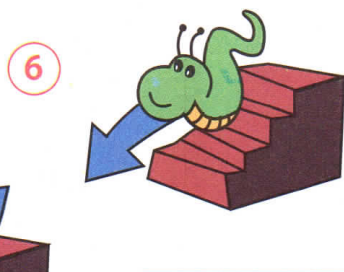
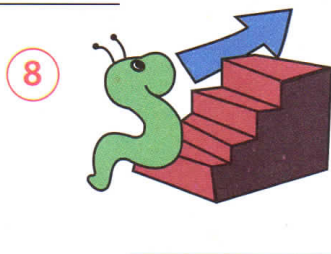
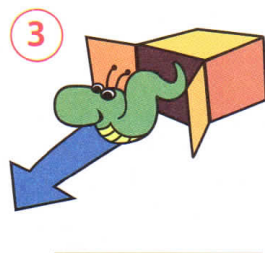
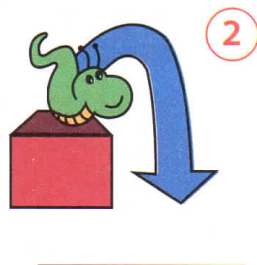
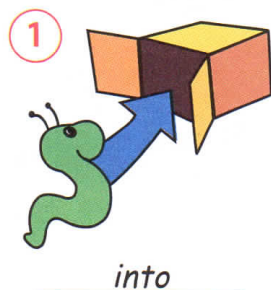
Exercise

A Look and number

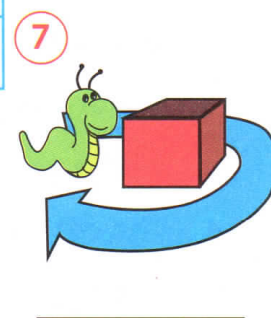
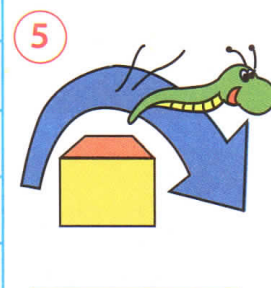
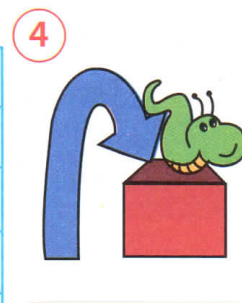


- 1 up 2 over 3 around 4 off
5 onto 6 down 7 through 8 out

B Look, find and write



K	T	G	O	A	U	B	T	M	D
O	Q	H	M	C	U	P	O	S	O
V	H	X	R	R	B	R	W	B	W
E	G	R	Q	O	J	E	A	A	N
R	N	D	H	S	U	I	R	R	J
P	U	M	O	S	O	G	D	O	Y
W	J	N	Y	U	N	I	H	U	K
X	Y	M	D	W	T	N	K	N	J
O	F	F	L	E	O	T	U	D	H
P	J	Q	T	Z	R	O	G	C	H



C Choose the correct preposition

- 1 They went _____ the cinema.
A. down B. to C. over D. off
- 2 The man got _____ of the car.
A. out B. across C. up D. over

- 3 We went _____ the stairs.
A. down B. into C. through D. out
- 4 The ball flew _____ the net.
A. in B. down C. over D. up
- 5 The boys ran _____ the road.
A. under B. across C. in D. over
- 6 Tom ran _____ the bookstore.
A. off B. up C. under D. past

D Fill in the prepositions of movement

~~to~~ over up past off through into around

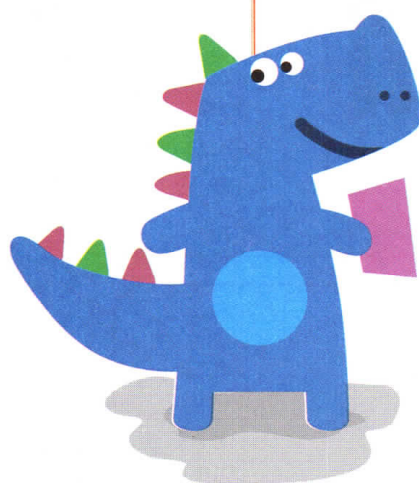
- 1 The children go to school.
- 2 Bob looked _____ the window and saw his friend.
- 3 We drove _____ that village yesterday.
- 4 The cat jumped _____ the tree.

- 5 The boys jumped _____ the wall and ran away.
- 6 They climbed _____ the mountain.
- 7 Have you put your clothes _____ the suitcase?
- 8 Ben goes _____ the house.

E Correct the mistake

- 1 The helicopter flew off the mountain. over
- 2 The book fell into the shelf. _____
- 3 The dog jumped under the box. _____
- 4 Tim can swim over the river. _____
- 5 Liz went over the park. _____
- 6 The girls went in the cinema. _____

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

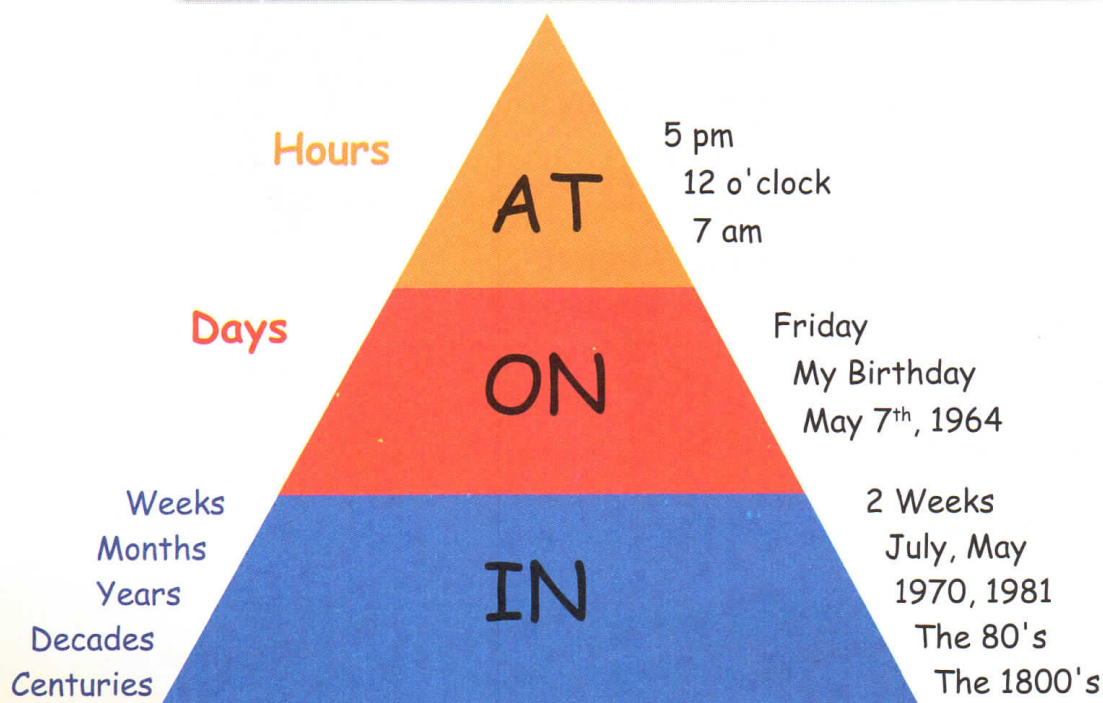


Prepositions of time - Giới từ chỉ thời gian

at, on, in

CẤU TRÚC

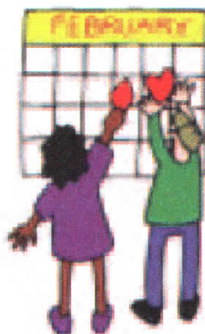
on	• Days of the week	On Monday
	• Calendar dates	On 17 th / On 17 th May / On 17 th May 2012
	• 'Special' days	On my birthday/ on my wedding anniversary
in	• Months/ Seasons	In January / in winter
	• Year/ Decade	In 2012 / in the 1980s
	• Period of the day	In the morning / afternoon/ evening
	• After a certain period ('When')	In two hours / in a few minutes
at	• 'Night'	At night (not 'in the night')
	• 'Weekend'	At weekends ('on weekends' is also correct)
	• A precise time	The staff meeting is at 9:30.



Exceptions: In 5 minutes in the morning in the afternoon At night

in

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2013
- the 1990s



on

- Sunday
- Monday morning
- Tuesday afternoon
- Wednesday evening
- my birthday
- a holiday
- May 5
- a weekday
- the weekend (U.S.)



at

- night
- 10:30
- noon / midday
- midnight
- bedtime
- sunrise / sunset
- the weekend (U.K.)



Exercise

A Look and write **at**, **in** or **on**

① on Monday

② _____ Halloween Day

③ _____ July

④ _____ 15th May

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 5 | _____ the evening | 6 | _____ my birthday |
| 7 | _____ lunchtime | 8 | _____ the future |
| 9 | _____ 2007 | 10 | _____ midnight |
| 11 | _____ the 18 th century | 12 | _____ 11.00 |
| 13 | _____ the weekend | 14 | _____ winter |
| 15 | _____ two months | 16 | _____ Sunday |

B Put the following word or phrase in the right box

1. Saturday ✓
2. Easter
3. the afternoon
4. 1995
5. nine o'clock
6. summer
7. June
8. May 23rd
9. present
10. midnight
11. December

IN



ON



Saturday

12. 1st May

13. bedtime

14. night

15. my birthday

AT



C Underline the correct preposition

- 1 What are you going to do **on** / **in** Monday?
- 2 It is often rainy **at** / **in** Autumn.
- 3 What did you do **in** / **at** the afternoon?
- 4 I often get up **on** / **at** 7 o'clock.
- 5 Flowers are beautiful **at** / **in** Spring.
- 6 I watched a new film **on** / **at** midnight.
- 7 My brother's birthday is **at** / **on** 16th December.
- 8 Sam watched football **on** / **in** the evening last Tuesday.
- 9 Do you get presents **on** / **in** Christmas Day?
- 10 We had lunch **at** / **on** noon yesterday.

D Tick ✓ and write

- ① My birthday is on 5th January.

on



in



at



- ② My sister's birthday is _____ October.

on



in



at



- ③ Peter starts school _____ 8.15 _____ the morning.

on / on



at / in



in / at



- ④ Students don't have lessons _____ Tuesdays.

on



in



at



- ⑤ It's cold _____ night.

on



in



at



- ⑥ We open our gifts _____ Christmas day.

on



in



at



- ⑦ _____ Halloween Day we go trick or treat.

On



In



At



- ⑧ I never go to school _____ the afternoon.

on



in



at



- ⑨ It's snowy _____ winter.

on



in



at



E Fill in the missing preposition of time

It was one of my usual days. I got up (1) at 7 o'clock (2) _____ the morning, washed, dressed and had breakfast (3) _____ 7.30. Then I went to my office. There I worked with the documents till 1 o'clock (4) _____ the afternoon. Then I had lunch (5) _____ 1.30. After that I looked at my diary and saw that I had an important meeting with my companions (6) _____ 3 p.m in the cafe (7) _____ Monday afternoon. I was in a hurry and forgot to take some important documents with me. I had to return to my office. I came to the café (8) _____ 20 minutes. Luckily, my companions were still there.

F Circle the mistakes and correct them

1 My family always comes to stay at Christmas. _____ on

A B C D

2 Let's go to the cinema in Sunday afternoon. _____

A B C D

3 I always visits my grandparents at the weekend. _____

A B C D

4 My father starts work on half past nine. _____

A B C D

5 Are you free in Saturday afternoon? _____

A B C D



Writing Practice

across

across

across

around

around

around

away from

away from

away from

past

past

past

into

into

into

out

out

out

onto

onto

onto

off

off

off

over

over

over

down

down

down

up

up

up

at midnight

at midnight

at midnight

at the weekend

at the weekend

at the weekend

in the morning.

in the morning.

in the morning

in February

in February

in February

on Christmas

on Christmas

on Christmas

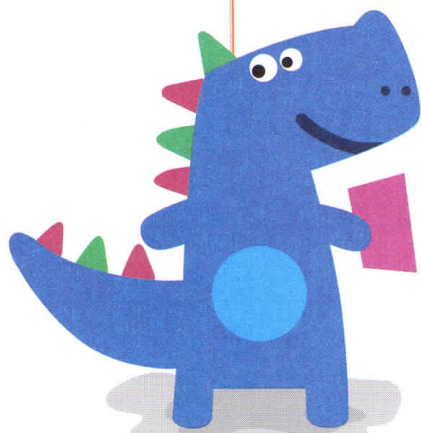
on Monday morning

on Monday morning

on Monday morning

4

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS



Personal Pronouns and Object Pronouns Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ và đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ

I / You / We / They / She / He / It
me / you / us / them / her / him / it

CẤU TRÚC

Can you help me please?
I can see you.
She doesn't like him.
She is waiting for me.
I'll get it for you.
Give it to him.



Vocabulary

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
You	you

We



us

They



them

He



him

She



her

It



it



Grammar



Personal Pronouns are used as subject of the sentence (Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ thường được sử dụng ở vị trí chủ ngữ trong câu – chủ ngữ là chủ thể của hành động (gây ra hành động))

I like your dress.

You are late.

We live in England.

They come from London.

He is my friend.

She is on holiday.

It is raining.



Object Pronouns are used:

+ as object of the verb and after verb (Đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ được sử dụng như một tân ngữ trong câu và đứng sau động từ – tân ngữ là đối tượng nhận sự tác động của hành động)

Can you help **me** please?

I can see **you**.

She doesn't like **him**.

I saw **her** in town today.

We saw **them** in town yesterday, but they didn't see **us**.

This book is interesting. Susan is reading **it**.

+ after preposition (Đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ đứng sau giới từ)

She is waiting **for me**.

I'll get it **for you**.

Give it **to him**.

Why are you looking **at her**?

Don't take it **from us**.

I'll speak **to them**.

This is my pet. I made a new house **for it**.



Exercise

A Replace the underlined words with the appropriate pronouns, using capital letters when necessary

- 1 The man went shopping and bought some books. The books They were history books.
- 2 My sister is studying at the library because my sister _____ has an exam tomorrow.
- 3 Jack lives in city but Jack _____ likes to go camping every summer.
- 4 Where was Sarah? I didn't see Sarah _____ at the party last week.
- 5 Suzy and I paid for the meal but the waiter forgot to bring Suzy and me _____ the food.

B Put the bold words in the right column

- 1 ~~We~~ listened to Dad's jokes.
- 2 I was first in line at the ice cream truck.
- 3 The artist drew ~~it~~ from memory.
- 4 Aunt Sue gave **me** a cookie.
- 5 Lily asked **him** for another slice of pizza.
- 6 **They** were late for school.

- 7 The teacher handed **us** our report cards.
- 8 **She** asked the police officer for help.
- 9 Kate watched **them** do judo.
- 10 **You** should brush your teeth before going to bed.
- 11 **He** gave the ice cream cone to **her**.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

We

OBJECT PRONOUNS

it

C Choose the correct option

- 1 After you meet _____ at the airport, please take them to the hotel.
A. him **B. them** C. us D. me
- 2 I have a problem with Question 4. Could you help _____, please?
A. her B. it C. me D. them
- 3 Should I give this book to _____ or to Layla?
A. you B. we C. he D. I
- 4 When _____ is eight o'clock, the class will begin.
A. I B. she C. he D. it
- 5 My friend and I had a great time. _____ really enjoyed the movie.
A. They B. We C. He D. She
- 6 The people in the restaurant are ordering the food. _____ look hungry.
A. We B. You C. I D. They
- 7 I don't like this dog. _____ bit me last week.
A. I B. She C. It D. He
- 8 I tried to talk to _____ this morning but no one answered the phone.
A. she B. he C. her D. they
- 9 Please don't ask _____ this question. I don't know the answer.
A. me B. they C. them D. it

D Match

Lucas is in the car.

These shoes are nice.

Amy is in the kitchen.

I can't carry it.

We're in Hawaii.

Where are you ?

Please help me.

Come and visit us.

I can't see you.

Jenny is with him.

Can I wear them ?

Go and talk to her!

E Underline the mistakes and correct them

1 My friend Sue is fantastic. I love she.

her

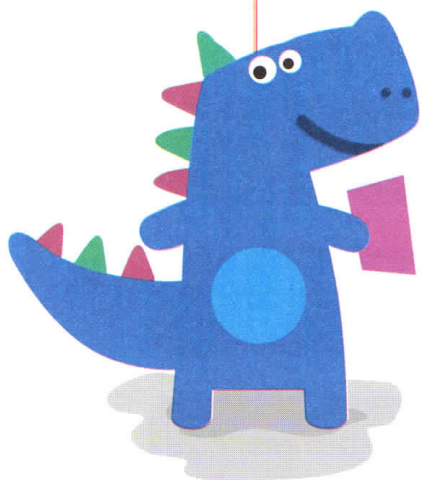
2 Do you play tennis with they?

3 Does him like cooking? Yes, he does.

4 My sister hates apples. He never eats them.

5 Do you come with Sue and I?

6 The boys don't play with Kate because her is very unfriendly.



Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns Tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu

my / your / our / their / her / his / its
mine / yours / ours / theirs / hers / his / its

CẤU TRÚC

My dog is big.
I think you forgot your purse.
Her cat is brown.
The big dog is mine.
The purse is yours.
The brown cat is hers.



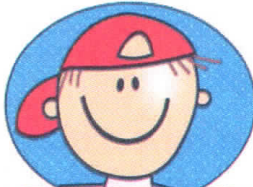
Vocabulary

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS



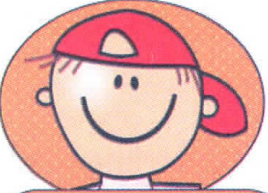
**PERSONAL PRONOUNS
SUBJECT**

I
You
He 
She 
It 
We
You
They



**POSSESSIVE
ADJECTIVES**

My 
Your
His
Her 
Its
Our
Your
Their 



**POSSESSIVE
PRONOUNS**

Mine 
Yours
His
Hers 
Its 
Ours
Yours
Theirs



Grammar



Possessive Adjectives are adjectives that are used to show ownership. They come before a noun in the sentence and let us know to whom the noun belongs.

(Tính từ sở hữu là tính từ thể hiện tính chất sở hữu của người hoặc vật đối với danh từ đi sau nó. Nó thường đứng trước danh từ trong câu)

My dog is big.

I think you forgot **your** purse.

Her cat is brown.

Joey left **his** bat at home.

Their sister works in the hospital.

Our house is small and pretty.

The dog buried **its** bone.



Possessive Pronouns are those designating possession. They may also be used as substitutes for noun phrases, and they are typically found at the end of a sentence or clause. (Đại từ sở hữu là đại từ thể hiện tính chất sở hữu. Nó được sử dụng để thay thế cho cụm danh từ. Đại từ sở hữu thường đứng ở cuối câu.)

The big dog is **mine**.

The purse is **yours**.

The brown cat is **hers**.

This bat is **his**.

These shoes are **theirs**.

My cat likes meat. This food is **its**.



Structure



possessive
adjective noun
That is **her** book.

That book is **hers**.
possessive
pronoun

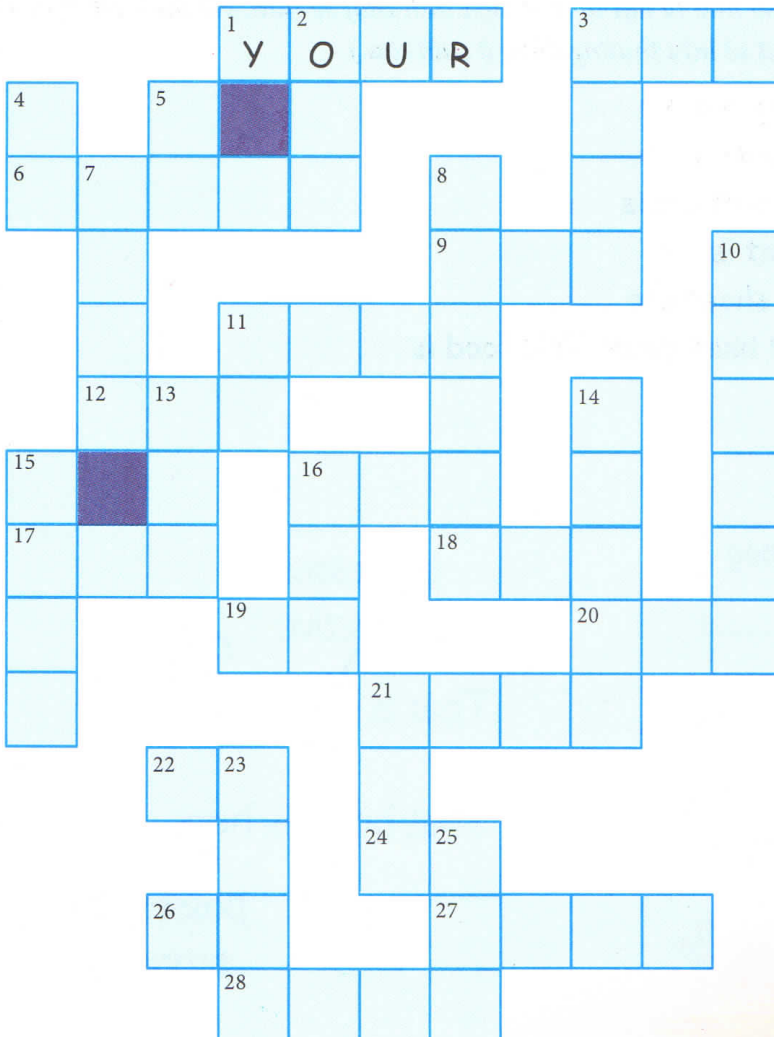


Exercise

A Fill in the blank with proper word

- 1 My father goes to work by his car. _____ drives well.
- 2 Sarah plays football on Saturday nights. _____ plays wonderfully.
- 3 My little cat is very lovely. _____ loves milk.
- 4 My brother goes to school with _____ friends.
- 5 In free time, I play piano with _____ mother.
- 6 Sue and Ali are good friends. _____ are always together.

B Read and fill in the missing word



ACROSS

1. This book is yours. It is ____ book.
3. My sister and I bought that car.
It is ____ car.
6. They are looking for ____
classroom.
9. Mr. Smith likes ____ new job.
11. I found that cookie! It's ____!
12. ____ forgot to do her homework.
16. Mrs. Brown took ____ son to a
hospital
17. My cat likes to play with ____
new toy.
18. It's my sister's birthday today
. ____ is eighteen years old.
19. Our teacher gave ____
test.
20. Can you fix my bicycle? ____
chain is broken.
21. Did you bring ____ computer?
22. ____ is five o'clock. Let's go
home.
24. We will be there tomorrow.
Can you meet ____ then?
26. I like him. ____ is a nice man.
27. This book is my mother's.
It's ____
28. It's _____. It belongs to me.

DOWN

2. We both finished ____ homework.
3. It belongs to us. It is ____.
4. It's delicious. I really like ____.
5. ____ finished our homework.
7. It's not his, it's ____.
8. I know it's ____ because I saw them buy it yesterday.
10. Their names are on it. It's ____.
11. Please give ____ my pen.
13. My father found ____ wallet.
14. They thought ____ test was easy.
15. No, it's not _____. It's hers.
16. Did he enjoy ____ dinner?
21. Are ____ busy next week?
23. Do you know ____? Who are they?
25. ____ is my best friend. I really like her.

C Choose the correct option

- ① What do you like to do in _____ free time?

yours

your

you

- ② My sister bought this new car last week. That car is _____.

his

her

hers

③ My brother doesn't like _____ job because it's very boring.

his

its

he

④ It's not theirs. It's _____. We bought it yesterday.

our

them

ours

⑤ No, that's not _____. That pen is blue. My pen is green.

my

mine

me

⑥ The cat was hungry and tired so it ate all _____ food and fell asleep.

its

it's

it

⑦ I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it belongs to _____.

her

his

our

⑧ Is that _____ pen? - Yes, it's mine.

you

your

yours

⑨ What time does _____ English class start?

they

theirs

their

F

- Underline the correct word

d

Read the story and fill in the blanks

Last year, we went to Antalya to visit 1 our grandparents. 2 _____
 were very glad to see 3 _____. 4 _____ was a very good holiday for
 5 _____.
 We went swimming with 6 _____ brother. 7 _____ swims well.
 8 _____ had picnics all together. The picnics were very funny.
 My grandmother made sandwiches for 9 _____. 10 _____ makes really
 delicious sandwiches. I love 11 _____ a lot! 12 _____ father and mother
 went to discos at night. 13 _____ like dancing at the weekend.
 14 _____ go to a dance club. While 15 _____ parents were out,
 16 _____ grandfather told 17 _____ funny stories. 18 _____ laughed
 all night. 19 _____ grandmother made pop-corn for 20 _____.
 In the mornings, 21 _____ had breakfast in the garden. 22 _____ was full
 of flowers. There were ducks and hens in the garden. 23 _____ played with
 the ducks and the hens. 24 _____ were very lovely. 25 _____ was a very
 beautiful holiday.

They

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Opposite Adjectives — Tính từ trái nghĩa

Short Adjectives

(Tính từ ngắn)

big - small, tall - short, fat - thin, slow - fast,

strong - weak, young - old, hot - cold, sad - happy,

pretty - ugly, bad - good, dirty - clean, long - short,

light - heavy, full - empty, wet - dry, soft - hard

CÂU TRÚC

Comparative short adjectives:

(So sánh hơn với tính từ ngắn)

Winter is colder than summer.

This dog is nicer than that dog.

My house is bigger than Peter's house.

John looks happier than Peter.

This test is better than that test.

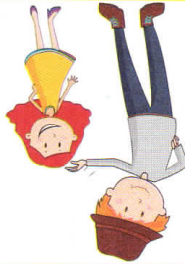
Vocabulary



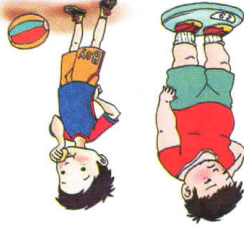
big - small



tall - short



fat - thin



fast - slow





Short Adjectives are: (Tính từ ngắn là:)

+ one-syllable adjectives (Những tính từ có 1 âm tiết)

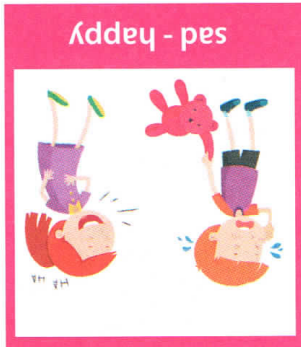
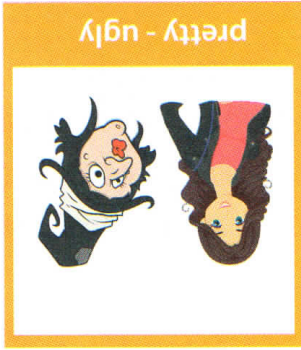
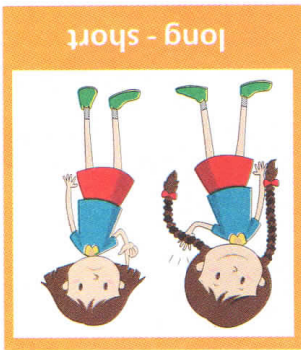
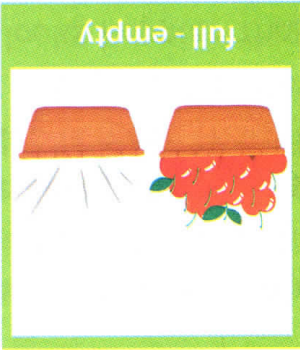
long, short, tall, clean

+ two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, -le, -ow, -er

(Những tính từ có 2 âm tiết có chữ cái cuối cùng là -y, -le, -ow, -er.)

happy, gentle, narrow, clever

COMPARATIVE - SHORT ADJECTIVES
So sánh hơn - Tính từ ngắn



 **The comparative form** is used to compare two things, two people, two groups of things or people and two animals, etc (So sánh hơn được dùng để so sánh hai vật, hai người, hai nhóm người hoặc vật và hai con vật với nhau.....)



• **Adjectives with one syllable: add -er or -r + than** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh với tính từ ngắn có một âm tiết thì thêm -er hoặc -r với những tính từ kết thúc bằng -e và cộng "than"):

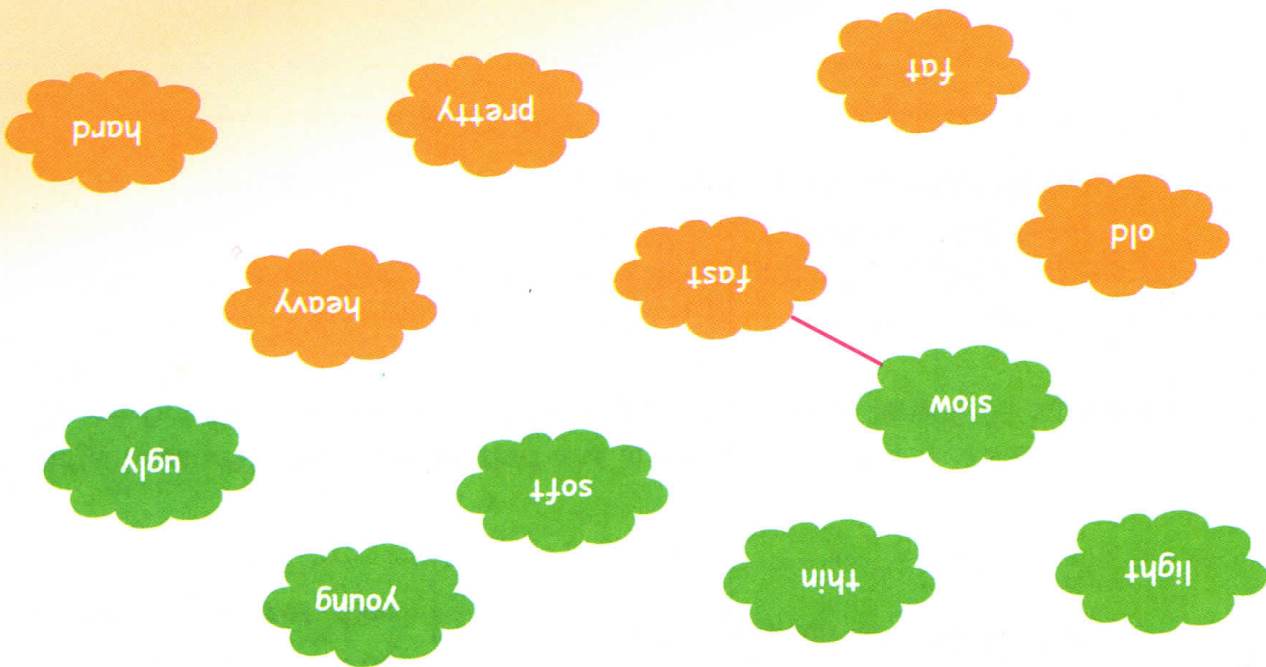
cold	colder than	$S1 + V + \text{short adjective} + ER + \text{than} + S2.$ - Winter is colder than Summer. - This dog is nicer than that dog.
nice	nicer than	

• **One-syllable adjectives that end with a consonant + a vowel + a consonant: double the final letter then add -er + "than"** (Đối với những tính từ có một âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm + 1 nguyên âm thì chúng ta nhân đôi chữ cái cuối cùng rồi thêm -er + than): (Nguyên âm: u, e, o, a, i - Phụ âm là những chữ còn lại)

big	bigger than	- My house is bigger than Peter's house. - This cup is hotter than that cup.
hot	hotter than	

• **Adjectives with two syllables that end in -y: change -y in -i and add -er + than** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh với tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y thì đổi -y thành -i và thêm er + than):

happy	happier than	$S1 + V + \text{short adjective} + ER + \text{than} + S2.$ - John looks happier than Peter. - Her room is dirtier than my room.
dirty	dirtier than	



Match the opposite adjectives

A

Exercise



Which month is hotter, January or August?
→ August is hotter.

• When a comparative statement is used to answer a question, it is not necessary to use "than" if only one person, place or thing is mentioned. (Khi sử dụng so sánh để trả lời câu hỏi thì không cần thiết phải sử dụng "than" nếu chúng ta chỉ nói đến một người, một nơi hay một vật):

S1 + V + short adjective + ER + than + S2. - This test is better than that test. - That test is worse than this test. - My house is farther than your house.	farther than	far
	better than	good
	worse than	bad

• Irregular Comparative Adjectives (Trường hợp đặc biệt):

 The **comparative form** is used to compare two things, two people, two groups of things or people and two animals, etc (So sánh hơn được dùng để so sánh hai vật, hai người, hai nhóm người hoặc vật và hai con vật với nhau.....)

 Structure

- **Adjectives with one syllable:** **add -er or -r + than** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh với tính từ ngắn có một âm tiết thì thêm -er hoặc -r với những tính từ kết thúc bằng -e và cộng “than”):

cold	cold er than	<u>S1 + V + short adjective + ER + than + S2.</u> - Winter is colder than Summer. - This dog is nicer than that dog.
nice	nice r than	

- **One-syllable adjectives that end with a consonant + a vowel + a consonant:**
double the final letter then add -er + “than” (Đối với những tính từ có một âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm + 1 nguyên âm thì chúng ta nhân đôi chữ cái cuối cùng rồi thêm -er + than): (Nguyên âm: u, e, o, a, i - Phụ âm là những chữ cái còn lại)

big	bigger than	- My house is bigger than Peter’s house. - This cup is hotter than that cup.
hot	hotte r than	

- **Adjectives with two syllables that end in -y:** **change -y in -i and add -er + than** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh với tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y thì đổi -y thành -i và thêm er + than):

happy	happi er than	<u>S1 + V + short adjective + ER + than + S2.</u> - John looks happier than Peter. - Her room is dirtier than my room.
dirty	dirti er than	

• **Irregular Comparative Adjectives** (Trường hợp đặc biệt):

bad	worse than	<u>S1 + V + short adjective + ER + than + S2.</u> - This test is better than that test. - That test is worse than this test. - My house is farther than your house.
good	better than	
far	farther than further than	

• When a comparative statement is used to answer a question, it is not necessary to use "than" if only one person, place or thing is mentioned. (Khi sử dụng so sánh để trả lời câu hỏi thì không cần thiết phải sử dụng "than" nếu chúng ta chỉ nói đến một người, một nơi hay một vật):

Which month is hotter, January or August?
 → August is hotter.



Exercise

A Match the opposite adjectives

light, thin, young, soft, ugly, slow, old, fast, heavy, pretty, hard, fat

B Write the opposite adjective

1 big small

3 clean _____

5 long _____

7 full _____

2 slow _____

4 strong _____

6 happy _____

8 wet _____

C Change into the comparative adjective

1 clean → cleaner

3 cold → _____

5 hard → _____

7 short → _____

2 fat → _____

4 dirty → _____

6 thin → _____

8 heavy → _____

D Odd one out

1 tall cold shorter soft

2 drier happier emptier fuller

3 smaller wetter younger lighter

4 sadder faster hotter wetter

E Complete the sentence with the comparative form of the adjective + than

1 My house is farther from school than yours. (far)

2 This bottle is _____ that one. (empty)

- 3 Madrid is much _____ Santander. (big)
- 4 Your brother is two years _____ mine. (old)
- 5 This blue book is _____ the yellow one. (cheap)
- 6 Ben is _____ you and me. (strong)
- 7 The north of Spain is _____ the south. (wet)
- 8 The street where I live is much _____ yours. (narrow)
- 9 He is _____ his brother. (happy)

F Look at the information about James and Jerry and complete the sentence with the comparative form



James

Weight: 60kg
Height: 1m75
Age: 25
House: Small



Jenny

Weight: 50kg
Height: 1m63
Age: 36
House: Big

- 1 James is taller than Jenny. (tall)
- 2 Jenny _____ James. (thin)
- 3 James's house _____ Jenny's house. (small)
- 4 Jenny _____ James. (old)
- 5 James _____ Jenny. (young)

G Fill in the crossword, using the comparative form

1



COLD

2



HOT

4



PROUD

5



FAST

6



SLOW

11



ANGRY

10



HEAVY

12



SHY

9

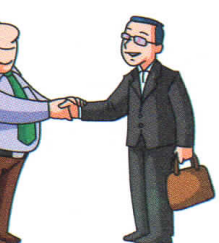


HAPPY

8



THIN



MILD

3



FAT

1	C	O	L	D	E	R
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

H Complete the sentence, using the comparative form

- 1 summer / winter / hot

Summer is hotter than Winter

- 2 cats / lions / small

Cats are smaller than lions.

- 3 December / July / cold

- 4 my grandfather / my father / old

- 5 turtles / rabbits / slow

- 6 bikes / cars / cheap

- 7 my room / his room / clean

- 8 the pillow / the rock / soft



Writing Practice

big

big

bigger

bigger

small

small

smaller

smaller

tall

tall

taller

taller

short

short

shorter

shorter

fat

fat

fatter

fatter

thin

thin

thinner

thinner

slow

slow

slower

slower

fast

fast

faster

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strong

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sadder

sadder

happy

happy

happier

happier

full

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fuller

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pretty

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prettier

prettier

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ugly

uglier

uglier

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farther

further

further

dirty

dirty

dirtier

dirtier

clean

clean

cleaner

cleaner

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long

longer

longer

short

short

shorter

shorter

light

light

lighter

lighter

heavy

heavy

heavier

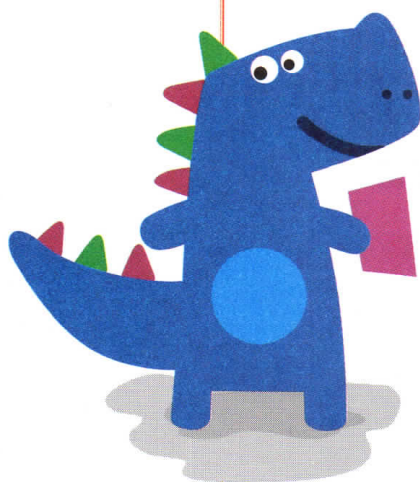
heavier

Rabbits are faster than turtles.

Rabbits are faster than turtles.

Kim looks happier than Peter.

Kim looks happier than Peter.



Opposite Adjectives — Tính từ trái nghĩa

Long Adjectives (Tính từ dài)

interesting / boring, expensive / cheap, ugly / beautiful, dangerous / safe, easy / difficult, active / lazy, intelligent / stupid

CẤU TRÚC

Comparative long adjectives:

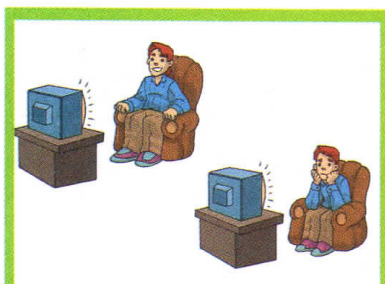
(So sánh hơn với tính từ dài)

My sister is more beautiful than me.

Your car is more expensive than hers.



Vocabulary



interesting - boring



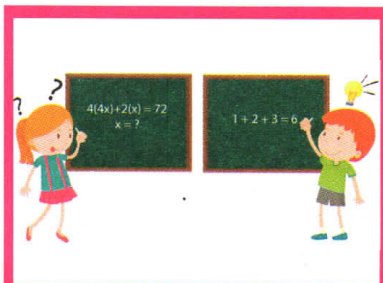
expensive - cheap



beautiful - ugly



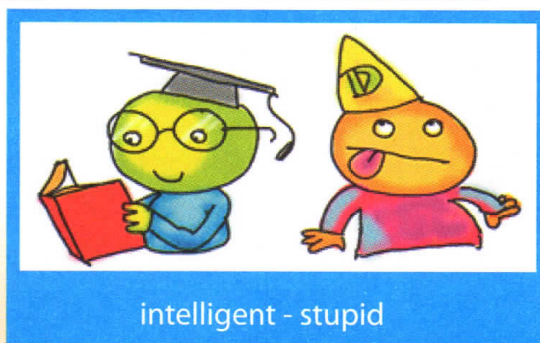
dangerous - safe



difficult - easy



active - lazy



intelligent - stupid



Grammar

COMPARATIVE – LONG ADJECTIVES

So sánh hơn – Tính từ dài



Long Adjectives are two or more - syllable adjectives

(Tính từ dài là những tính từ có 2 hoặc nhiều âm tiết)

beautiful, intelligent, dangerous, active



Structure

- Add “more” before long adjectives + **than** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh hơn với tính từ dài thì thêm “more” đứng trước tính từ dài và cộng “than”):

beautiful	more beautiful than	<u>S1 + V + more + long adjective + than + S2.</u> - My sister is more beautiful than me. - Your car is more expensive than her car.
expensive	more expensive than	



Exercise

A Choose the correct option

① Tom is _____ than Sam.

A. handsome

☒ B. more handsome

C. handsome



② His car is _____ than mine.

A. more expensive

B. expensiver

C. most expensive



3 English is _____ than Maths.

- A. interesting
- B. most interesting
- C. more interesting



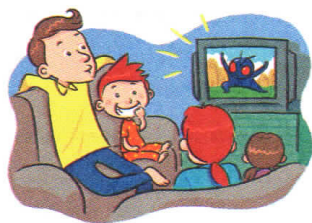
4 Leila is _____ than Sandra.

- A. more beautiful
- B. beautiful
- C. most beautiful



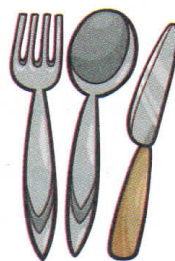
5 This movie is _____ than the other one.

- A. boringer
- B. most boring
- C. more boring



6 The knife is _____ than the spoon.

- A. dangerous
- B. more dangerous
- C. most dangerous



B Complete the sentences, with the comparative form

1 Kate is more beautiful than (beautiful) her sister.

2 I think chocolate cakes are _____ (delicious) banana cakes.

3 Taking a taxi to work is _____ (expensive) taking a bus to work.

4 Crossing a busy street is _____ (dangerous) flying in a plane.

5 Do you think Maths is _____ (difficult) Science?

C

Underline the mistake and write the correct sentence

- 1 This road is dangerouser than that road.
This road is more dangerous than that road
- 2 Tommy is more intelligenter than his brother.

- 3 Your house is expensive than my house.

- 4 Your cake is deliciouser than my cake.

- 5 Maths is difficulter than History.

- 6 Molly is beautiful than her sister.

D

Rearrange the words to make the right sentence

- 1 more James than Tom. handsome is
 ➡ James is more handsome than Tom.
- 2 is difficult Art than more Music.
 ➡ _____
- 3 than Joe. Jenny more is active
 ➡ _____

E Write the new sentence using the comparative of adjectives in brackets

- 1 Peter is lazier than Mark. (active)
Mark is more active than Peter.
- 2 Question three is easier than question two. (difficult)
Question two _____.
- 3 This shirt is cheaper than this T-shirt. (expensive)
This T-shirt _____.
- 4 Driving a car is safer than driving a motorbike. (dangerous)
Driving a motorbike _____.
- 5 This book is more boring than this movie. (interesting)
This movie _____.
- 6 The witch is uglier than the princess. (beautiful)
The princess _____.

F Fill in the blanks and answer the questions

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was smaller than (1. small) the one in the photograph. I think it was _____ (2. small) other rooms in the hotel. The weather was terrible too.

It was _____ (3. cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty - it was _____ (4. dirty) other beaches on the island. The food was not _____ (5. delicious) the food in my country.

One day I went shopping in a big shopping centre and I broke a vase. It was _____ (6. expensive) any other vase in the whole shop. It was _____ (7. horrible) when I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home.



Writing Practice

interesting

interesting

more interesting

more interesting

boring

boring

more boring

more boring

expensive

expensive

more expensive

more expensive

handsome

handsome

more handsome

more handsome

horrible

horrible

more horrible

more horrible

beautiful

beautiful

more beautiful

more beautiful

intelligent

intelligent

more intelligent

more intelligent

stupid

stupid

more stupid

more stupid

dangerous

dangerous

more dangerous

more dangerous

difficult

difficult

more difficult

more difficult

active

active

more active

more active

Maths is more difficult than Music.

Maths is more difficult than Music

The princess is more beautiful than the witch.

The princess is more beautiful than the witch.

Jungle Adventure — Thám hiểm rừng xanh

hippo, rhino, bear, leopard, parrot, bat,
panda, gorilla, lizard

CẤU TRÚC**Superlative - Short Adjectives**

(So sánh nhất - Tính từ ngắn)

Winter is the coldest season.

This is the nicest dog.

Summer is the hottest season.

John is the happiest boy in my class.

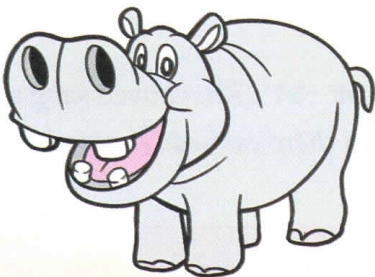
He is the best student in his class.

Superlative - Long Adjectives

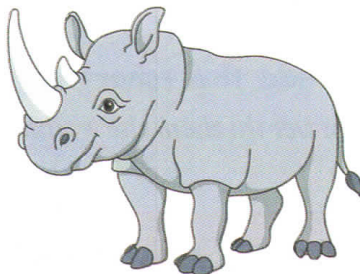
(So sánh nhất - Tính từ dài)

My sister is the most beautiful girl.

Your car is the most expensive.

**Vocabulary**

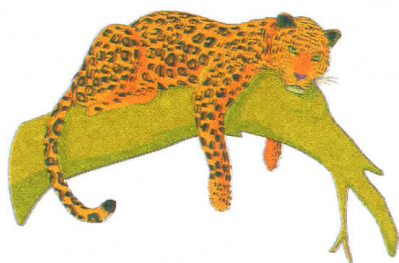
hippo



rhino



bear



leopard



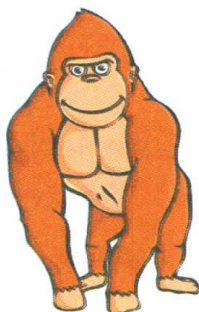
parrot



bat



panda



gorilla



lizard



Grammar

SUPERLATIVE – SHORT ADJECTIVES

So sánh nhất – Tính từ ngắn



The **superlative form** is used to compare 3 or more people, things or groups of people or things. (So sánh nhất được dùng để so sánh ba hoặc nhiều hơn ba vật, người, nhóm người hoặc vật xem cái gì, người nào con vật nào có gì nhất.)



Structure

- **Adjectives with one syllable:** **add the +short adj+est or -st** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn có một âm tiết thì thêm the + tính từ ngắn thêm est hoặc st với những tính từ kết thúc bằng -e):

cold	the coldest	<u>S + V + the +short adjective + EST + (N).</u> -Winter is the coldest season. -This is the nicest dog.
nice	the nicest	

• **One-syllable adjectives that end with a consonant + a vowel + a consonant:**
double the final letter then add -est and add "the" before (Đối với những tính từ có một âm tiết kết thúc bằng 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm + 1 nguyên âm thì chúng ta nhân đôi chữ cái cuối cùng rồi thêm -est và thêm "the" trước tính từ so sánh nhất):

big	the biggest	- That is the biggest house in this town. - Summer is the hottest season .
hot	the hottest	

• **Adjectives with two syllables that end in -y: change -y in -i an add -est and add "the" before** (Khi chuyển sang so sánh nhất với tính từ có hai âm tiết nhưng kết thúc bằng -y thì đổi -y thành -i và thêm "est" và thêm "the" trước tính từ so sánh nhất):

happy	the happiest	- John is the happiest boy in my class. - Her room is the dirtiest room.
dirty	the dirtiest	

• **Irregular Comparative Adjectives** (Trường hợp đặc biệt):

bad	the worst	- He is the best student in his class. - It was the worst storm in many years. - He lives the farthest from my house.
good	the best	
far	the farthest the furthest	



Exercise

A Complete the following table

long	pretty	close	ugly	bad	good	far
thin	nice	wet	light	large	dirty	young

-est

the longest

-st

the closest

-iest

the ugliest

×2+ -est

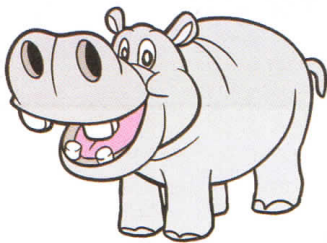
the fattest

Irregular

the worst

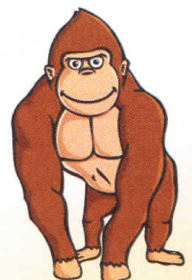
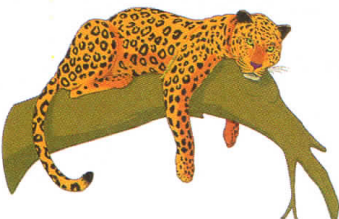
B Read and choose the right picture

1



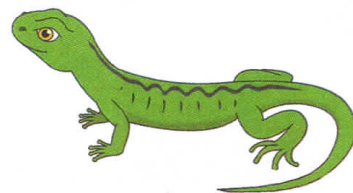
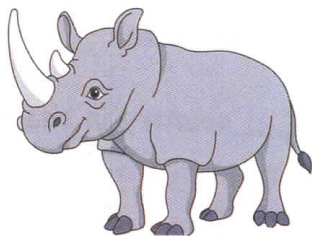
The bat is the smallest animal.

2



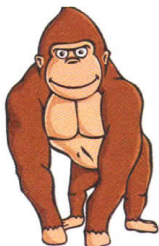
The leopard is the fastest animal.

3



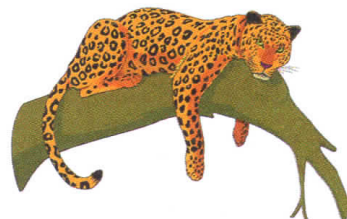
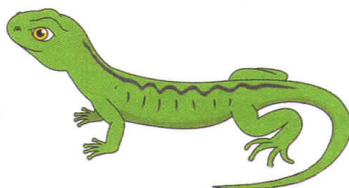
The panda is the cutest animal.

4



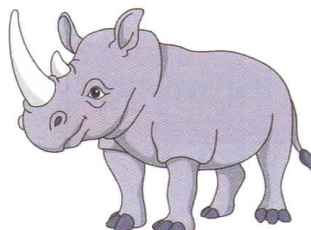
The gorilla is the biggest animal.

5



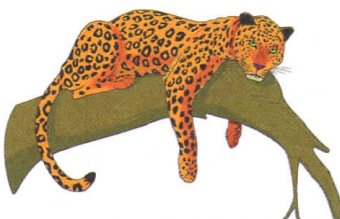
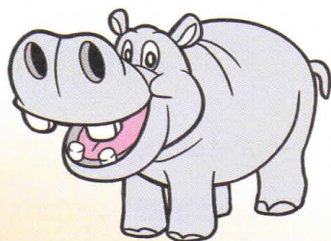
The bear is the fattest animal.

6



The rhino is the biggest animal.

7



The parrot is the thinnest animal.

C Underline the right option and write

① Russia is the biggest country in the world.

the biggest

the big

bigger

② David is _____ student in the class.

the taller

the tallest

tall

③ I think this supermarket is _____ in my town.

the goodest

best

the best

④ That is _____ show on TV.

the funnyest

the funniest

funniest

⑤ That is _____ cake I have ever eaten in my life.

the worst

worst

the baddest

⑥ Elephants are _____ land animals in the world.

the heaviest

the heavyest

heavy

D Complete the sentence, using the superlative form

① February is (short) the shortest month of the year.

② Summer is (hot) _____ season, and winter is (cold) _____.

③ Who is (young) _____ member in your family?

④ Russia is (large) _____ country in the world and Vatican City is (small) _____.

- 5 Today's meal was (bad) _____ meal he has ever eaten.
- 6 It is (safe) _____ to put your money in a bank.
- 7 Sarah is (pretty) _____ and Jenny is (slim) _____.
- 8 This city is (noisy) _____.
- 9 Jim and Joe live (far) _____ from the others.
- 10 Alan is (good) _____ student at our school. Everybody loves him.
- 11 Today, we saw one of (old) _____ castles in this country, but it was not (large) _____.
- 12 He always gets (high) _____ marks in the class.

E Choose the correct sentence

- 1
- A. Tommy is the best student in my class.
B. Tommy is the gooddest student in my class.
- 2
- A. This is the easy exercise in my the test.
B. This is the easiest exercise in the test.
- 3
- A. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
B. The Nile is the longgest river in the world.
- 4
- A. Who is the fasttest runner of all?
B. Who is the fastest runner of all?

5

A. Six o'clock is the earliest time I can be here.

B. Six o'clock is the earlyiest time I can be here.

F Fill in the blanks, using the superlative form

This is Mr Smith's family. He is the grandfather. He is

(1. old) the oldest of all. He has little Ben in his hands. Ben is

(2. young) _____ in the family. Lily who is hanging him from

behind is (3. close) _____ to grandpa and he thinks that she is

(4. funny) _____ of all his grandchildren. Grandma is

hugging Sam. Sam's results at school are very good. He is even (5. good)

_____ at school.

G Read Ex. F again and answer the questions

1 Whose family is this?



This is Mr Smith's family

2 Who is the oldest member in Mr Smith's family?



3 Is LiLy the funniest member in Mr Smith's family?



4 Who is hugging Sam?



5 Is Sam the worst student at school?





Writing Practice

the biggest

the biggest

the smallest

the smallest

the tallest

the tallest

the shortest

the shortest

the fattest

the fattest

the thinnest

the thinnest

the slowest

the slowest

the fastest

the fastest

the strongest

the strongest

the weakest

the weakest

the driest

the driest

the wettest

the wettest

the softest

the softest

the hardest

the hardest

the youngest

the youngest

the oldest

the oldest

the hottest

the hottest

the saddest

the saddest

the happiest

the happiest

the fullest

the fullest

the emptiest

the emptiest

the prettiest

the prettiest

the ugliest

the ugliest

the worst

the worst

the best

the best

the farthest

the farthest

the furthest

the furthest

the dirtiest

the dirtiest

the cleanest

the cleanest

the longest

the longest

the shortest

the shortest

the lightest

the lightest

the heaviest

the heaviest

hippo

hippo

rhino

rhino

bear

bear

leopard

leopard

parrot

parrot

bat

bat

panda

panda

gorilla

gorilla

lizard

lizard

Kim is the best student in her class.

Kim is the best student in her class

Rhinos are the biggest animals in this zoo.

Rhinos are the biggest animals in this zoo

Hippos are the heaviest animals in this zoo.

Hippos are the heaviest animals in this zoo

Pandas are the cutest animals in this zoo.

Pandas are the cutest animals in this zoo

Bats are the smallest animals in this zoo.

Bats are the smallest animals in this zoo



Grammar

SUPERLATIVE – LONG ADJECTIVES

So sánh nhất – Tính từ dài

• Add "the most" before long adjectives + than: (Khi chuyển sang so sánh nhất với tính từ dài thì thêm "the most" đứng trước tính từ dài)

beautiful	the most beautiful	S + V + the most + long adjective +(N). - My sister is the most beautiful girl. - Your car is the most expensive .
expensive	the most expensive	



Exercise

A Write the comparative and superlative form

Adjective

- beautiful
- dangerous
- interesting
- expensive
- boring

Comparative

more beautiful

Superlative

the most beautiful

B Choose the best option

- Football is the most popular / *more popular than* sport in our country.
- Obama has been one of *the most famous* / *more famous* American presidents in the world.
- I think French is *the most difficult* / *more difficult* language in the world.
- Charlize Theron is one of *the most beautiful* / *more beautiful* women in the world.
- Diamonds are *the most expensive* / *more expensive* in the world.
- I'm sure cats are *more intelligent* / *the most intelligent* animals in my house!

- 7 Mark is *the most talkative / more talkative* boy I know.
- 8 Nelson was one of *the most peaceful / more peaceful* people of this century.
- 9 This is *the most important / more important* exercise in our homework.
- 10 This is *more comfortable / the most comfortable* shoes she bought.

C Write the new sentence, using the superlative form

- 1 In my job, / Friday / boring day / week / .



In my job, Friday is the most boring day of the week.

- 2 In the 1970s, / the Beatles / famous / music band / world / .



_____.

- 3 When I was a child, / Hero / interesting movie / .



_____.

- 4 In my class, / Helen / intelligent student / .



_____.

- 5 In this town, / Baradas / dangerous / street / .



_____.

D Complete the sentences with the superlative form

Mandy is the tallest (1.tall) of the girls. Her dress is _____ (2. beautiful). Vicky's hair is _____ (3. wild). It is _____ (4. long), too. She is _____ (5. friendly) of the four girls. Laura is _____ (6. short) of the girls. She's _____ (7. elegant) and her necklace is _____ (8. expensive). She isn't _____ (9. pretty) of the girls. Noah is _____ (10. intelligent) of the girls. Her eyes are _____ (11.big).

E Read the text and do the tasks below



This is Jim. He likes eating a lot and that's why he is so fat. He weighs 70 kilos and is only 1,55 m. He is not a very good student. His teachers say he is very lazy to do his homework.



This is Larry. He is a very tall boy, 1,98 m and is very thin, he only weighs 82 kilos. He studies very hard and his marks are very good. He is a very nice boy and everybody likes him. He has lots of friends.



This is Adam. He doesn't play basket ball because he is only 1,65 m and weighs 68 kilos. He is not very intelligent and studying is difficult for him.

*** True (T) or False (F)**

1. Adam is lazier than Jim.
2. Jim is shorter than Larry.
3. Jim is thinner than Adam.
4. Adam is the cleverest of the three boys.
5. Larry studies harder than Jim.
6. Jim is the tallest of the three boys.

F

*** Answer the questions**

1. Who is the tallest boy? _____
2. Who is the laziest boy? _____



Writing Practice

the most interesting
the most interesting
the most interesting

the most boring
the most boring
the most boring

the most expensive
the most expensive
the most expensive

the most elegant
the most elegant
the most elegant

the most popular
the most popular

the most beautiful
the most beautiful

the most intelligent
the most intelligent
the most intelligent

the most stupid
the most stupid
the most stupid

the most talkative
the most talkative
the most talkative

the most dangerous
the most dangerous
the most dangerous

the most difficult
the most difficult
the most difficult

the most peaceful
the most peaceful
the most peaceful

the most active

the most active

the most active

the most comfortable

the most comfortable

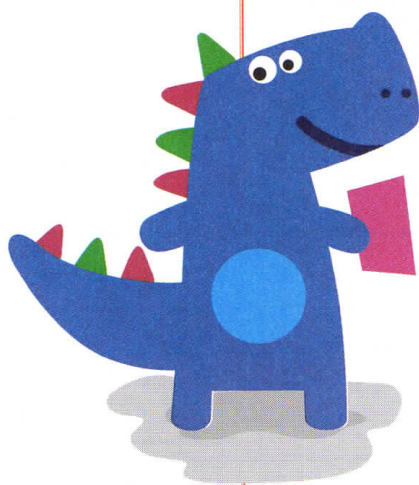
the most comfortable

Your car is the most expensive.

Your car is the most expensive.

The princess is the most beautiful girl.

The princess is the most beautiful girl.



Freetime Activities

- Hoạt động trong thời gian rảnh

go fishing, listen to music, play computer game,
play basketball, go swimming, watch TV,
read a book, go to the cinema

CẤU TRÚC

Near future - Thì tương lai gần

(+) I'm going to buy a car next week.

We are going to buy a car next week.

She is going to buy a car next week.

(-) I'm not going to buy a car next week.

We aren't going to buy a car next week.

She isn't going to buy a car next week.

(?) Are you going to buy a car next week?

→ Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Are we going to buy a car next week?

→ Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

Is she going to buy a car next week?

→ Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.



Vocabulary

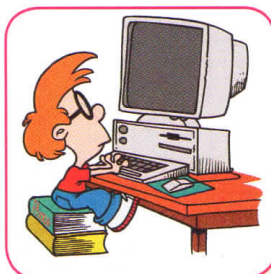
Free time activities



go fishing



listen to music



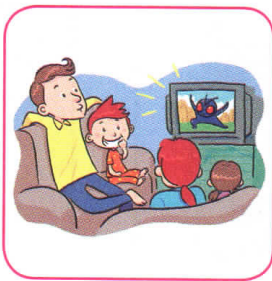
play computer game



play basketball



go swimming



watch TV



read a book



go to the cinema



Structure

Be going to

We use "be going to" to talk about our plans and intentions for the future.

Ta dùng **be going to** để nói về những kế hoạch đã có sự sắp xếp và dự đoán trong tương lai có bằng chứng cụ thể.



Affirmative – Câu khẳng định

I	am ('m)	going to	buy a car.
We / You / They	are ('re)		
He / She / It	is ('s)		



Exercise

A Choose the correct answer

1

a. watch TV
b. read a book
c. go fishing

2

a. go swimming
b. listen to music
c. play basketball

3

a. go to the cinema
b. play basketball
c. read a book

4



a. go fishing
b. go to the cinema
c. go swimming

5



a. go to the cinema
b. listen to music
c. watch TV

6

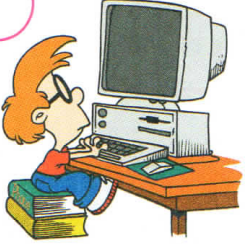


a. read a book
b. play basketball
c. go fishing

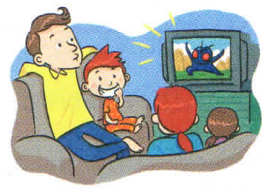
B Number

1

















1. go swimming

3. go to the cinema

5. play basketball

7. watch TV

2. go fishing

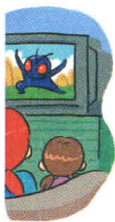
4. listen to music

6. read a book

8. play computer game

C Write

1



watch TV

2



3



4



5



6



D Unscramble and find in the wordsearch

1



okbo

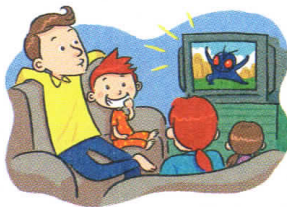
book

2



nmciea

3



cawth

4



imsuc

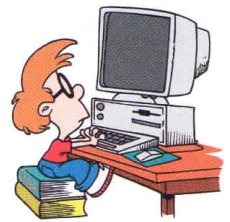
b	o	o	k	q	a	e	r	w
g	c	i	n	e	m	a	t	a
a	y	u	i	o	a	s	i	c
m	f	g	h	m	u	s	i	c
e	j	k	l	z	x	b	n	h
c	f	i	s	h	i	n	g	o

5



sifngi

6



mage

E Underline the correct choice

- 1 I am / is / are going to play tennis.
- 2 She am / is / are going to watch TV.
- 3 I am / is / are going to play basketball.
- 4 We am / is / are going to fly to Rome.
- 5 They am / is / are going to sleep.
- 6 My uncle am / is / are going to go swimming.
- 7 It am / is / are going to rain.
- 8 Lucy and Matt am / is / are going to go fishing.
- 9 Ms Young am / is / are going to go to the cinema.
- 10 The boys am / is / are going to play football.

F Fill in the blank with *am*, *is* or *are*

- 1 She is going to eat an ice cream.
- 2 They _____ going to eat pizza.
- 3 Alex _____ going to have a birthday party.
- 4 The students _____ going to go to school.
- 5 Mike and Jill _____ going to do the washing up.
- 6 Amy _____ going to buy some food for the party.
- 7 I _____ going to buy a new motorbike.

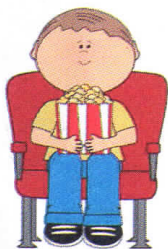
G Look at the picture. Read and write.



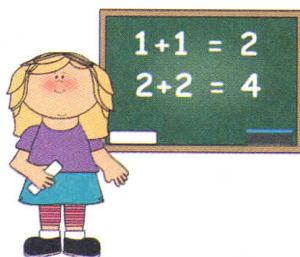
- 1 He / swim
He's going to swim.



- 2 John / kick the ball



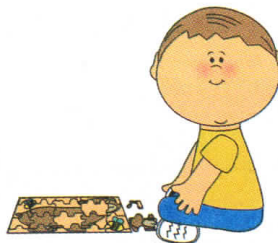
- 3 He / see a film



- 4 Anna / do some maths



5 I / ask a question



6 Bill / do a puzzle



7 This boy / play violin



8 My sister / graduate

H

Choose and write. Complete the sentences.

play football

play tennis

go to bed

see a movie

send a letter

eat a sandwich

1



He's going to play
football.

2



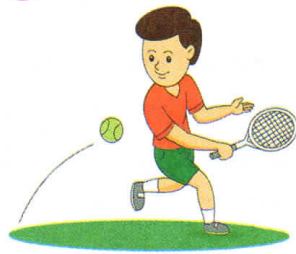
3



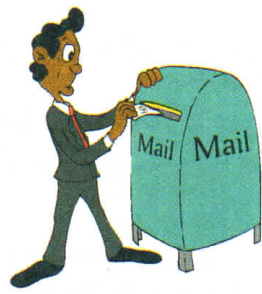
4



5



6





Negative – Câu phủ định

I	am not ('m not)	going to	buy a car.
We / You / They	are not (aren't)		
He / She / It	is (isn't)		



Questions – Câu hỏi

Am	I	going to	buy a car?
Are	We / You / They		
Is	He / She / It		



Short answers – Câu trả lời

Yes, I am. No, I am not. ('m not)
Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they are not . (aren't)
Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it is not. (isn't)

I Read and write

Edward, Bella and Mary are preparing for the picnic.

	Edward	Bella	Mary
buy fizzy drinks	✓		
make sandwiches		✓	✓
buy fruit		✓	
take camera	✓		
bring mats	✓		✓
get paper cups			✓
bring some toys	✓		

- 1 Edward is going to buy fizzy drinks.
- 2 _____ paper cups.
- 3 _____ camera.
- 4 _____ sandwiches.
- 5 _____ mats.
- 6 _____ fruit.
- 7 _____ some toys.

J Look at Exercise I. Correct the sentences.

- 1 Mary is going to buy fizzy drinks.

➡ Mary isn't going to buy fizzy drinks.

2 Edward and Mary are going to buy fruit.

→ _____

3 Bella is going to bring mats.

→ _____

4 Bella and Mary are going to bring some toys.

→ _____

5 Edward is going to make sandwiches.

→ _____

6 Mary is going to take the camera.

→ _____

K Look and write



1 Tony is going to
take photos.



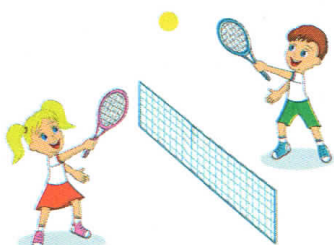
2 Sam _____



3 Tom _____



4 May _____



5 Jill and Ann _____



6 Vicky and Nick _____

L

Look at the pictures in Exercise K and write

1 Tony / watch TV? Is Tony going to watch TV?

No, he isn't. He's going to take photos.

2 Sam / play football? _____

3 Vicky and Nick / play tennis? _____

M Look and complete the paragraph about what Sarah's going to do on the holiday tomorrow.

In the morning: go to the mall with mom, buy new dress for birthday and shoes

Food: spaghetti with cream and mushrooms

Drink: apple juice

After lunch: play in the park with cousins

Tomorrow is a holiday so I'm going to sleep a little bit longer. Then

I'm going to go to the mall with mom. I need to buy a _____

and a pair of _____ for my _____. We're going to

eat _____ and we're going to drink _____.

After lunch, I'm going to play in the _____.

*** Answer the following questions**

1 Is she going to sleep a little bit longer?

→ Yes, she is.

2 Who is Sarah going to go the mall with?

→ _____

3 What are Sarah and her mom going to eat?

→ _____

4 Are they going to drink coffee?

→ _____

5 What's she going to do after lunch?

→ _____



Writing Practice

go fishing

go fishing

go swimming

go swimming

go to the cinema

go to the cinema

watch TV

watch TV

read a book

read a book

play basketball

play basketball

play computer game

play computer game

listen to music

listen to music

be going to

be going to

8

THE WEATHER FORECAST



The weather forecast — Dự báo thời tiết

foggy, storm, lightning, rainbow, tornado,
freezing, flood, draught

CẤU TRÚC

Future Simple: Thì tương lai đơn

(+) I / We / You / They / He / She / It
will open the door.

(-) I / We / You / They / He / She / It
won't open the door.

(?) Will I / we / you / they / he / she / it open the door?

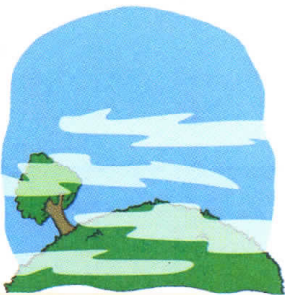
→ Yes, I / we / you / they / he / she / it will.

→ No, I / we / you / they / he / she / it won't.

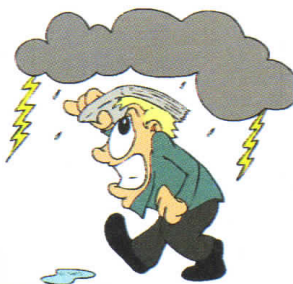


Vocabulary

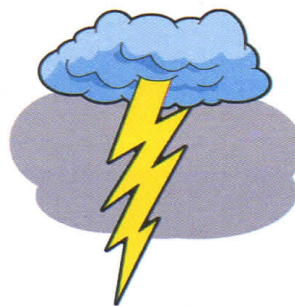
The weather forecast



foggy



storm



lightning



rainbow



tornado



freezing



flood



draught



Grammar

Future Simple - Will: Thì tương lai đơn

We use Will

Ta dùng Will để

* when we decide to do something , at the moment we decide to do it.

Diễn tả một quyết định, một ý định nhất thời nảy ra ngay tại thời điểm nói

* to say what we think, guess or know will happen in the future. We often use it with I think, I hope or I'm sure.

Diễn tả 1 dự đoán không có căn cứ. Thường dùng với : I think, I hope hoặc I'm sure .

* to express promises, predictions and offers. diễn tả một lời hứa, lời dự đoán, yêu cầu

Time expression in Future Simple: Cụm từ chỉ thời gian

tonight / tomorrow / today

next (Sunday / week / month / year)

in 2020 / May



Affirmative – Câu khẳng định

I / We / You / They / He / She / It	will ('ll)	open the door.
--	-----------------	----------------



Negative – Câu phủ định

I / We / You / They / He / She / It	will not (won't)	open the door.
--	---------------------	----------------



Question – Câu hỏi

Will	I / we / you / they / he / she / it	open the door?
------	--	----------------



Short answer – Câu trả lời

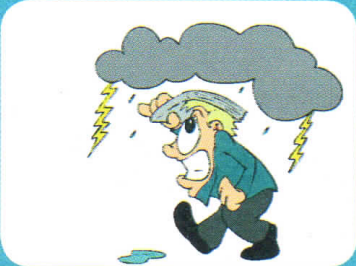
Yes, I / we / you / they / he / she / it will.
No, I / we / you / they / he / she / it won't.



Exercise

A Circle the correct word

1



storm

flood

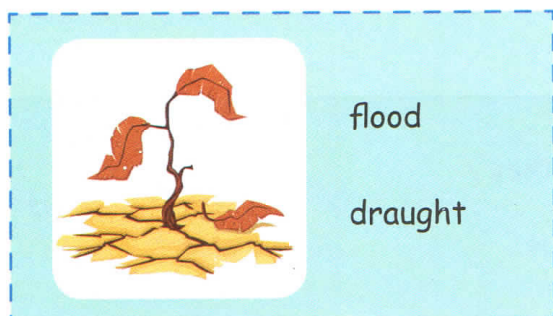
2



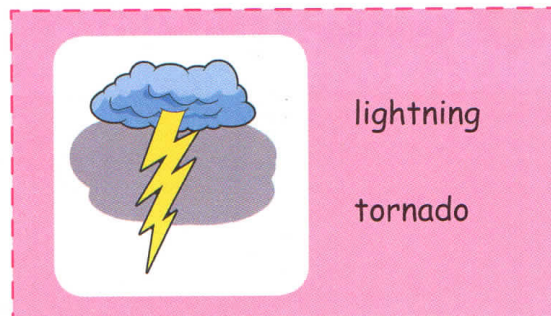
3



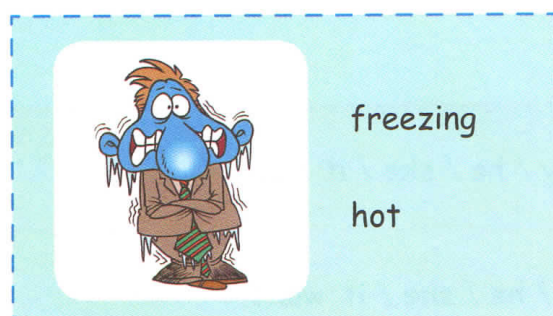
4



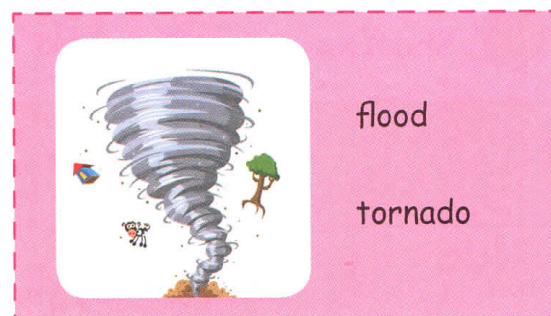
5



6



7



B Leave the unnecessary letter

1



r	a	i	n	b	o	u	w
---	---	---	---	---	---	--------------	---

2



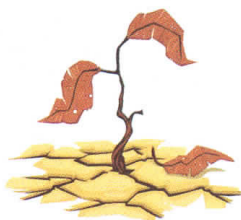
f	l	o	a	o	d
---	---	---	---	---	---

3



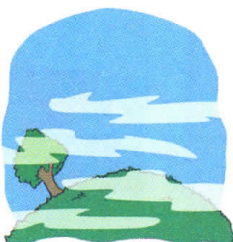
t	o	r	d	n	a	d	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4



d	r	o	a	u	g	h	t
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5



f	o	g	g	i	y
---	---	---	---	---	---

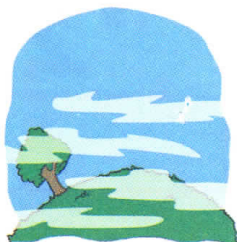
6



s	t	o	r	z	m
---	---	---	---	---	---

C Fill in the missing letters

1



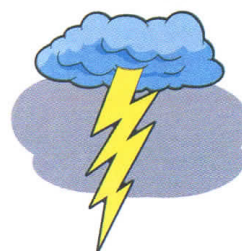
fog_g_y

2



s_or__

3



l_ght_ing

4



to__nad__

5



dr__ __ght

6



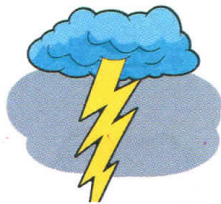
__ lo__d

D Find the words in the wordsearch and write

f	q	d	c	m	l	f	p	f	y	u
r	a	q	s	f	x	c	l	h	s	l
o	d	r	a	u	g	h	t	o	t	d
d	f	r	e	e	z	i	n	g	o	i
a	r	t	t	y	u	i	n	i	r	d
n	t	r	a	i	n	b	o	w	m	o
r	l	i	g	h	t	n	i	n	g	z
o	x	c	b	h	j	l	a	s	d	q
t	y	h	u	i	o	y	g	g	o	f



flood



E Match

1. I'm hungry.	a. I'll answer it.
2. I can't find my pencil.	b. I'll give you some.
3. My head hurts.	c. I'll bring you an aspirin.
4. I am late for school.	d. I'll make some sandwiches.
5. I want to go to the concert, too.	e. I'll buy two tickets then.
6. The phone is ringing.	f. I'll give you my phone.
7. I want to watch some interesting movies.	g. I'll bring you a glass of water.
8. I am not sure that I know this word.	h. We'll go to the cinema tomorrow.
9. I need to call my friend immediately!	i. I'll look it up in the dictionary.
10. I am so thirsty.	k. I'll drive you there.

1 d

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

F Rearrange

1 I - to - school - will - not - come - late.

→ I will not come to school late.

2 do - this - Sunday - What - will - you ?

→ _____

3 a - computer - My - parents - will - buy - me - for

→ _____

4 birthday - party - next - week - I - come - will - to - your

→ _____

5 Bali - uncle - My - go - to - will - morning - tomorrow

→ _____

6 Sally - do - will - her - tonight - homework

→ _____

G Finish the sentences with will or won't



- 1 Alex will draw a nice picture. (draw)



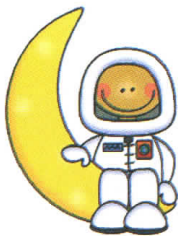
- 2 Jane _____ at the party. (dance)



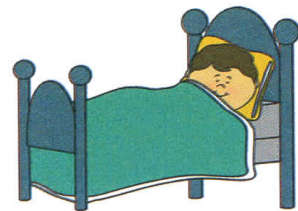
- 3 Alice _____ a blue dress. (not wear)



- 4 Jack _____ his mom in the garden. (not help)



- 5 George _____ to the moon. (fly)



- 6 Josh _____ to bed early. (go)



- 7 Jenny _____ coffee. (not drink)



- 8 They _____ a snowman. (make)

H Read and answer about you.

- 1 Will you watch TV this evening?

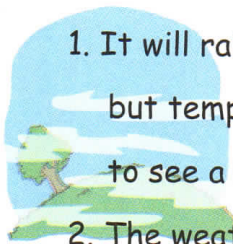
- 2 Where will you go this coming holiday?

- 3 Will you swim next Sunday?

- 4 What will you do on Sunday?

- 5 Will you do your homework tonight?

I Read about the weather for tomorrow in Great Britain. Then do the tasks below.



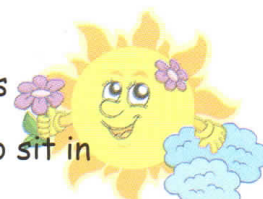
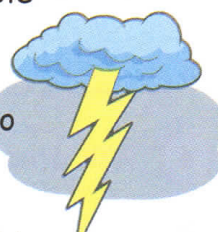
1. It will rain heavily in the South of Scotland during the morning, but temperatures will rise in the afternoon and we will be able to see a beautiful rainbow.

2. The weather in Wales will be quite foggy and cold. It will also be very windy. Be careful with tornadoes!

3. The weather in Northern Ireland will be stormy and very cold. There will be thunders and lightning all over the country, and it will probably snow.



4. The Republic of Ireland will have the best weather this weekend. It will be hot and sunny. People will be able to sit in the sun and enjoy a gentle breeze.





True or False

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | It will rain heavily in the South of Scotland. | <u>True</u> |
| 2 | It will be windy in Wales. | _____ |
| 3 | It will be hot in Wales. | _____ |
| 4 | The weather in Northern Ireland will be stormy. | _____ |
| 5 | There will be lightning in Northern Ireland. | _____ |
| 6 | It will be cold in The Republic of Ireland. | _____ |



Answer the following questions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Will it rain in the South of Scotland in the morning? |
| → | <u>Yes, it will.</u> |
| 2 | Will we be able to see a rainbow? |
| → | _____ |
| 3 | What will the weather be like in Wales? |
| → | _____ |
| 4 | Will it be hot in Northern Ireland? |
| → | _____ |
| 5 | Will there be lightning in Northern Ireland? |
| → | _____ |
| 6 | Will it snow in The Republic of Ireland? |
| → | _____ |

WILL / BE GOING TO

WILL	BE GOING TO
- A decision at the moment of speaking <i>1 quyết định tại thời điểm nói</i> Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.	- A decision before the moment of speaking <i>1 quyết định trước thời điểm nói</i> Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.
- A prediction based on opinion <i>1 dự đoán dựa theo ý kiến chủ quan:</i> I think she will pass the exam.	- A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now <i>1 dự đoán dựa theo ý kiến khách quan, theo những gì đang nhìn thấy, hoặc nghe thấy:</i> She's going to pass the exam. She has studied very hard.
- A future fact <i>1 sự thật trong tương lai:</i> The sun will rise tomorrow.	
- For promises / requests/ offers <i>1 lời hứa / yêu cầu / đề nghị:</i> I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.	

J Underline the correct choice

- 1 My brother will be / *is going to be* 45 in October.
- 2 The phone is ringing and I'm in the shower!
- Don't worry Mark, *I will answer* / *am going to answer* for you.

- 3 James Jones *will probably become / is going to become* the next President.
- 4 I'm so excited! We *will move / are going to move* to a bigger house next month.
- 5 My parents *will be / are going to be* very proud, I have passed all the exams.
- 6 I think my sister *will pass / is going to pass* the exam. She's smart.
- 7 I *will take / am going to take* the kids to the mountains this winter.
- 8 There isn't any milk left in the fridge.
- I know, I *will do / am going to do* the shopping this afternoon.
- 9 There isn't any milk left in the fridge.
- Oh sorry!, I *will give / am going to give* you some juice instead.

K Fill in the blanks with the words into brackets using *will* or *be going to*

- 1 Look at the clouds, it is going to rain (rain); you should take an umbrella!
- 2 There's a knock at the door; that _____ (be) the postman.
- 3 Boys _____ (be) boys!
- 4 When the cat is away, the mice _____ (play).
- 5 I'm not feeling well, I _____ (faint).
- 6 It's 11:00 pm; I think I _____ (go) to bed now.
- 7 She _____ (meet) them at 6:00 pm.
- 8 That _____ (be) the book you are looking for.
- 9 There _____ (be) a storm. I saw that news in the forecast program
- 10 Sally is a big girl now; we _____ (buy) her a scooter.



Writing Practice

foggy

foggy

freezing

freezing

rainbow

rainbow

storm

storm

tornado

tornado

lightning

lightning

flood

flood

draught

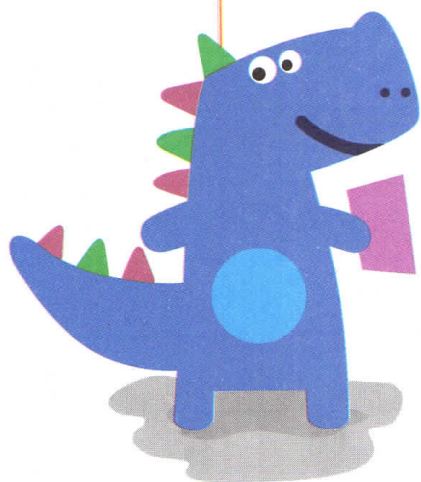
draught

will

will

won't

won't



Present Perfect - Hiện tại hoàn thành

CẤU TRÚC

Affirmative

I / We / You / They have ('ve) made a cake.
He / She / It has ('s) made a cake.

Negative

I / You / We / They haven't made a cake.
He / She / It hasn't made a cake.

Question

Have I / we / you / they made a cake?
→ Yes, I / we / you / they have.
→ No, I / we / you / they haven't.
Has he / she / it made a cake?
→ Yes, he / she / it has.
→ No, he / she / it hasn't.



Grammar

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành

Usage: Cách dùng

We use Present Perfect

Ta dùng Thì hiện tại hoàn thành để diễn tả:

* for something that started in the past and continues in the present

Một hành động bắt đầu ở quá khứ và đang tiếp tục ở hiện tại

I have worked for this company since 2010.

* for something we have done several times in the past and continue to do
một hành động đã từng làm trước đây và bây giờ vẫn còn làm

He has played tennis since he was ten.

* when we are talking about our experience up to the present

một kinh nghiệm cho tới thời điểm hiện tại (thường dùng trạng từ ever)

This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

* for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking:

một hành động trong quá khứ nhưng quan trọng tại thời điểm nói

I can't get my house. I've lost my key.

Form: Công thức

- We use **have/has** and the **past participle of the verb** to form the present perfect.

Ta dùng have/has và dạng phân từ của động từ để hình thành thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

- The past participle regular are the same as the past simple form. We add **-(e)d** to the infinitive.

Dạng phân từ của động từ có quy tắc giống dạng quá khứ đơn. Ta thêm (e)d sau dạng nguyên thể.

play	→ played	→ played
cook	→ cooked	→ cooked
live	→ lived	→ lived
dance	→ danced	→ danced

- Irregular verbs are different. They don't form the past participle with **-ed**

Ta không thêm -ed với động từ bất quy tắc.

go	→ went	→ gone
do	→ did	→ done
swim	→ swam	→ swum
drink	→ drank	→ drunk
cut	→ cut	→ cut
put	→ put	→ put

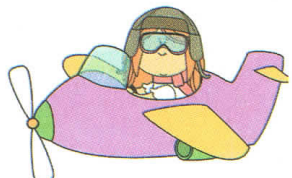
Positive: Câu khẳng định

I / We / You / They	have ('ve)	made a cake.
He / She / It		

The list of some irregular verbs: Bảng động từ bất quy tắc

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Meaning
be	was / were	been	
(been been been been been been)			
break	broke	broken	
(broken)			
bring	brought	brought	
buy	bought	bought	

come	came	come	
cut	cut	cut	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
drink	drank	drunk	

drive	drove	driven	
eat	ate	eaten	
find	found	found	
fly	flew	flown	
go	went	gone	

have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
meet	met	met	

put	put	put	
read	read	read	
ride	rode	ridden	
run	ran	run	
see	saw	seen	

sing	sang	sung	
sleep	slept	slept	
swim	swam	swum	
write	wrote	written	

Exercise

A Read and put a tick ✓ or a cross ✗

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	
1. cook	cooked	cooked	✓

2. see	saw	saw	×
3. dance	danced	danced	
4. swim	swam	swum	
5. come	came	came	
6. eat	ate	ate	
7. have	had	have	
8. wash	washed	washed	
9. try	tried	tried	
10. make	made	maden	

B Write the past participle of the following verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
1. play	played	played
2. see	saw	seen
3. help	helped	
4. drive	drove	
5. read	read	
6. watch	watched	
7. dance	danced	
8. do	did	
9. sing	sang	
10. fly	flew	
11. ride	rode	

C Choose the correct option

- 1 I have / *has* already finished my homework.
- 2 My father *have* / *has* driven to Rome.
- 3 Noah *have* / *has* bought the ticket for the show.
- 4 My little sister *have* / *has* just drunk milk.
- 5 Our English teacher *have* / *has* never ridden a horse.
- 6 Tony and his friend *have* / *has* gone skiing.
- 7 I never *have* / *has* flown by plane yet.
- 8 You *have* / *has* seen it.
- 9 We *have* / *has* met him before.
- 10 Those boys *have* / *has* played football.

D Write

- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1 buy | He <u>has bought</u> |
| 2 be | I _____ |
| 3 clean | They _____ |
| 4 write | She _____ |
| 5 make | It _____ |
| 6 go | You _____ |
| 7 play | We _____ |
| 8 lose | She _____ |
| 9 find | I _____ |
| 10 sing | It _____ |

E Rearrange

- 1 has / the / newspaper / John / read / .



John has read the newspaper

- 2 has / food / My / cooked / mom / delicious / .



- 3 milk / has / some / bought / Michael / .



- 4 eaten / I / two / sandwiches / have / .



- 5 watched / have / the / They / movie / .



- 6 William / nice / some / has / photos / taken / .



F Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect Tense

- 1 I have tidied up (tidy) my room.

- 2 Oh no! You _____ (break) mum's favourite vase.

- 3 They _____ (see) this movie.

- 4 Some swimmers _____ (swim) across the sea.

- 5 The girl _____ (drink) all the milk.

- 6 Her parents _____ (take) her to the park.

- 7 We _____ (sleep) five hours this afternoon.

- 8 My father _____ (buy) a sport car.

- 9 He _____ (talk) to his teacher.

- 10 She _____ (take) the dog for a walk.

G Circle the mistakes and correct

1 I have finish my homework.

A **B** C

finished

2 My son have just started the university.

A B C

3 Jane has wash her car.

A B C

4 She has cutted her finger.

A B C

5 I have bring my MP3 player.

A B C

6 The birds has sung all the morning.

A B C



Negative - Câu phủ định

I / We / You / They	have not (haven't)	made a cake.
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)	



Questions – Câu hỏi

Have	I / we / you / they	made a cake?
Has	he / she / it	



Short answer – Câu trả lời

Yes, I / we / you / they have.

No, I / we / you / they haven't.

Yes, he / she / it has.

No, he / she / it hasn't.

H Choose the correct answer

- 1 I haven't / hasn't phoned my mom.
- 2 She haven't / hasn't brushed her teeth.
- 3 New students haven't / hasn't come to school yet.
- 4 The boy haven't / hasn't cut the grass in the garden.
- 5 They haven't / hasn't answered the questions correctly.
- 6 I haven't / hasn't bought any new clothes.
- 7 We haven't / hasn't seen our new English teacher.

I Fill in the blanks with *haven't* or *hasn't*

- 1 My mother hasn't done the shopping.
- 2 They _____ painted the house.
- 3 Our neighbors _____ visited us.
- 4 The boys _____ finished their homework yet.
- 5 That little kid _____ flown his kite.
- 6 My father _____ gone to work.
- 7 The policemen _____ caught the thieves.

J Turn the sentences into Negative

1 I have phoned my mom.



I haven't phoned my mom.

2 My grandma has made an apple cake.



3 It has stopped raining.



4 Kim has bought tickets for the concert.



5 You have had lunch.



6 That woman has drunk her coffee.



K Turn the sentences into Questions and answer

1 She has cut her finger. (Yes)

Has she cut her finger? - Yes, she has.

2 They have written an essay. (No)

3 The baby has slept. (Yes)

4 They have been to Rome. (Yes)

5 He has bought a new motorbike. (No)

L

Complete the sentence with the suitable verb from the box in Present Perfect

not finish – break – not clean – not eat – put – not go – take

- 1 The football match hasn't finished yet.
- 2 She _____ breakfast yet. Now she's very hungry.
- 3 This little boy _____ the window.
- 4 They _____ the umbrellas.
- 5 Anna _____ her bag on the wrong shelf.
- 6 Jim and Ted _____ home yet.
- 7 I _____ my house .

M

Make Present Perfect sentences

- 1 I / not see / Kim / this morning / .



I haven't seen Kim this morning.

- 2 My cousin / not give me / the MP3 player / .



- 3 you / visit the dentist / ?



- 4 Dad / do the shopping / .



- 5 she / read this book / ?

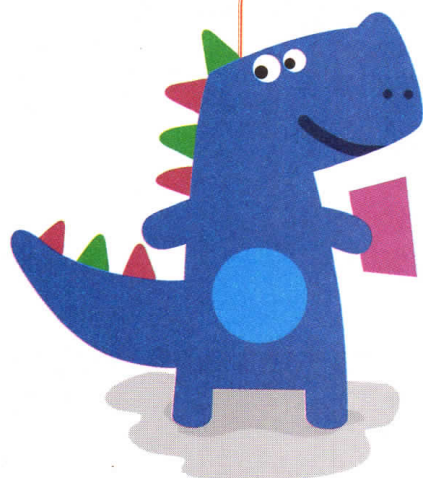


- 6 The train / not arrive / .



10

PRESENT PERFECT (2)



Present Perfect - Hiện tại hoàn thành

since / for /
already / just / yet / ever / never

CẤU TRÚC

since 8 o'clock / since 2000 / since June
for two weeks / for two months /
for three years



Grammar

Thì hiện tại hoàn thành



for - since

since is used for a specific time.

Since được dùng cho một mốc thời gian. (từ khi)

E.g.: since 8 o'clock / since 2000 / since June

* * * *

for is used for general periods of time.

For được dùng cho một khoảng thời gian. (trong...)

E.g.: for two weeks / for two months / for three years

A Fill in the blank with *since* or *for*

1

since

two o'clock.

6

three months

2 [] a long time.

7 [] ten hours

3 [] last night

8 [] many years

4 [] a few days

9 [] I was five

5 [] Sunday

10 [] 2001

B Fill in the blanks with *since* or *for*

- 1 She has lived in England *for* 10 years.
- 2 My grandparents have lived here _____ 1995.
- 3 I haven't seen her _____ this morning.
- 4 They have been married _____ 10 years.
- 5 They have been married _____ 2008.
- 6 We have been friend _____ we were five.
- 7 I have waited for the bus _____ 2 o'clock.
- 8 They have studied for the exam _____ a week.
- 9 My grandpa has watched TV _____ 9 o'clock.
- 10 Mr Smith has worked here _____ five years.

C Complete. Use Present Perfect and "*for*" or "*since*"

- 1 He *has had* (have) this car *for* two years.
- 2 She _____ (wait) for the letter _____ May.
- 3 My sister _____ (be) ill _____ Monday.
- 4 I _____ (not phone) my grandma _____ months.

- 5 They _____ (play) boardgame _____ 10 a.m.
- 6 We _____ (not see) each other _____ last year.
- 7 It _____ (rain) _____ Tuesday.
- 8 My friend, Jim _____ (write) a letter _____ an hour.
- 9 I _____ (not go) shopping _____ a week.
- 10 We _____ (not play) football _____ winter.

D Make sentences by using *since* and *for*

- 1 She has been a teacher. (two years - 2014)
(since) She has been a teacher since 2014.
(for) She has been a teacher for two years.
- 2 I have read this book. (three hours - 3 o'clock)
(since) _____
(for) _____
- 3 They have practiced singing. (this morning - four hours)
(since) _____
(for) _____
- 4 Alice has swum in the pool. (an hour - she got up)
(since) _____
(for) _____

already – just – yet- ever - never

Already is used in affirmative statements.

It goes between have/has and the perfect participle form.

Already được dùng trong câu khẳng định và đứng giữa have/has và phân từ.
(đã...rồi)

E.g: *Mary has already baked a cake.* (Mary đã nướng bánh rồi.)

* * * *

Just is used in affirmative statements.

It goes between have/has and the past participle form.

Just được dùng trong câu khẳng định và đứng giữa have/has và phân từ.
(vừa mới)

E.g: *I have just heard it.* (Tôi vừa nghe tin)

* * * *

Yet is used in question and negative sentences.

It goes at the end of the sentence.

yet được dùng trong câu phủ định và câu hỏi. Yet đứng ở cuối câu. (chưa)

E.g: *Have you had breakfast yet?* (Bạn ăn sáng chưa?)

* * * *

Ever is mostly used in question.

It goes between have / has and the perfect participle form.

Ever thường được dùng trong câu hỏi và đứng giữa have / has và phân từ. (đã từng)

E.g: *Have you ever been here?* (Bạn đã đến đây bao giờ chưa?)

* * * *

Never is used in affirmative statements.

It goes between have/has and the past participle form.

Never được dùng trong câu khẳng định, đứng giữa have / has và phân từ và mang nghĩa phủ định. (chưa bao giờ)

E.g: *I have never seen him before.* (Trước đây tôi chưa bao giờ gặp anh ta.)

E Write *already* or *yet* in the correct place

1 Jane has closed the window.



Jane has already closed the window.

2 He hasn't seen this film.



He hasn't seen this film yet.

3 I haven't bought a new car.



4 Have they come home?



5 We haven't invited our friends.



6 Jazmin has made a chocolate cake.



7 I have turned off the lights.



F Complete and fill in *just* correctly.

1 I (tidy up) my room.

I have just tidied up my room.

2 My uncle (buy) a big house.

3 She (finish) her homework.

4 It (start) to rain.

5 They (be) to England.

6 I (meet) my friend.

7 Ben (find) his key.

G Fill in *ever* or *never* in the correct place

1 I have tried this dish before.

I have never tried this dish before.

2 Have you seen the statue of Liberty?

Have you ever seen the statue of Liberty?

3 They have gone skiing.

4 Tony has been to a football match.

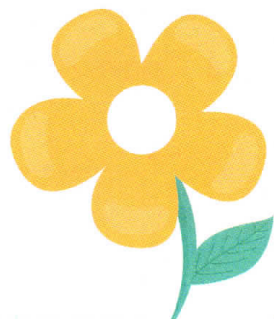
5 Has he cooked dinner?

6 Have they listened to this song?

H Choose the correct answer



- 1 She has _____phoned the doctor.
A. already B. yet C. for
- 2 They haven't had lunch_____
A. already B. yet C. for
- 3 I have _____read your email.
A. ever B. yet C. just
- 4 We have lived here _____last year.
A. since B. for C. never
- 5 Mrs May hasn't read the article_____
A. ever B. yet C. just
- 6 I haven't been to the beach _____last summer.
A. for B. never C. since
- 7 She has _____gone waterskiing. This is her first time.
A. never B. yet C. already
- 8 Kate has _____prepared dinner.
A. ever B. already C. yet
- 9 Has he _____climbed a mountain?
A. already B. yet C. ever



I Put the words in the right order

① I / my / yet / finished / haven't / homework / .

→ I haven't finished my homework yet.

② your / Has / yet / cousin / arrived / ?

→ _____

③ already / this / We / bought / have / house / .

→ _____

④ Mathew / from / Vietnam / just / back / come / has / .

→ _____

⑤ never / met / I / this / have / man / before / .

→ _____

⑥ studied / He / for / three / has / English / years / .

→ _____

⑦ since / last / haven't / I / Friday / Joss / met / .

→ _____

⑧ played / ever / tennis / he / Has / ?

→ _____



Writing Practice

since

since

since

for

for

for

already

already

yet

yet

just

just

ever

ever

never

never

ANSWER KEY



A

2. What

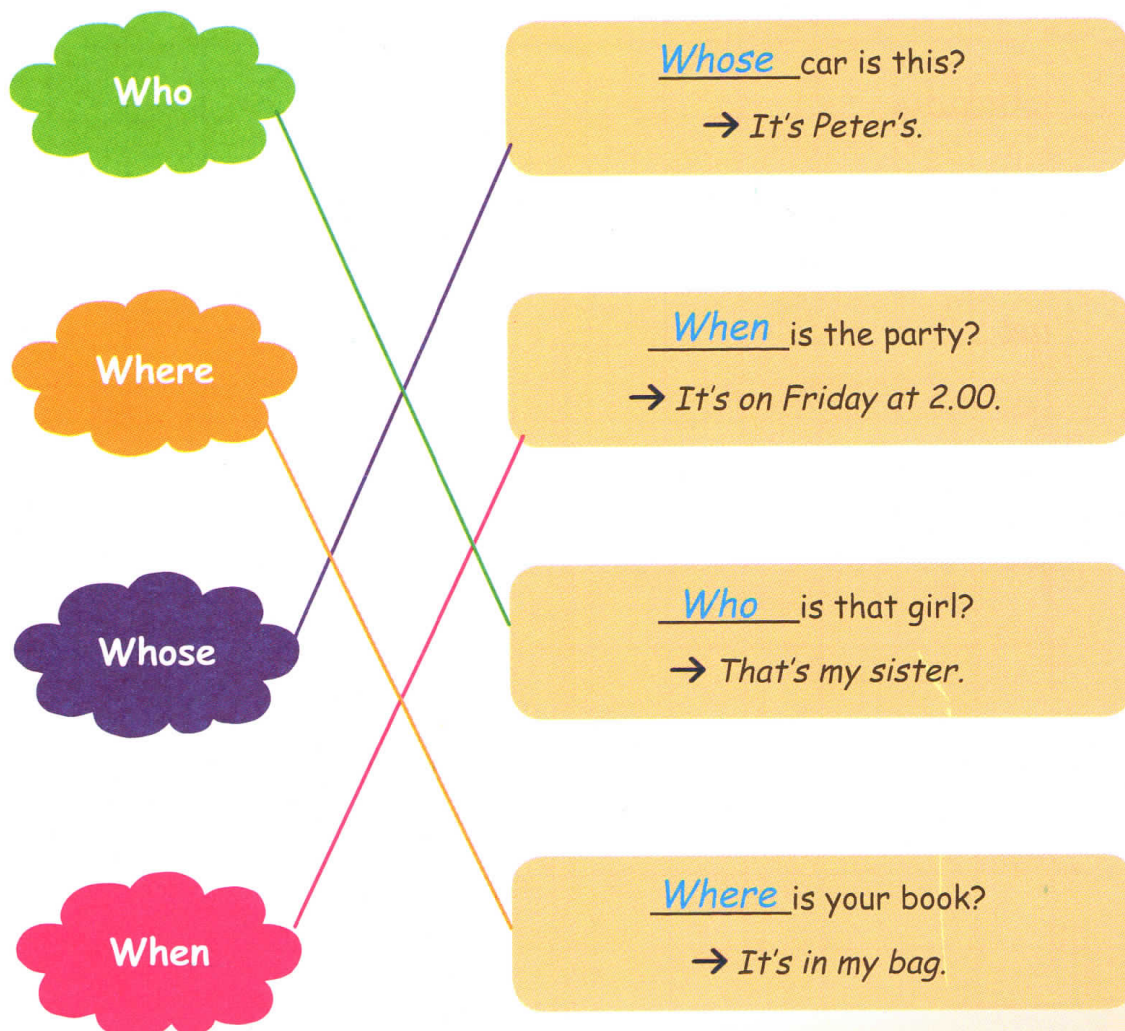
3. When

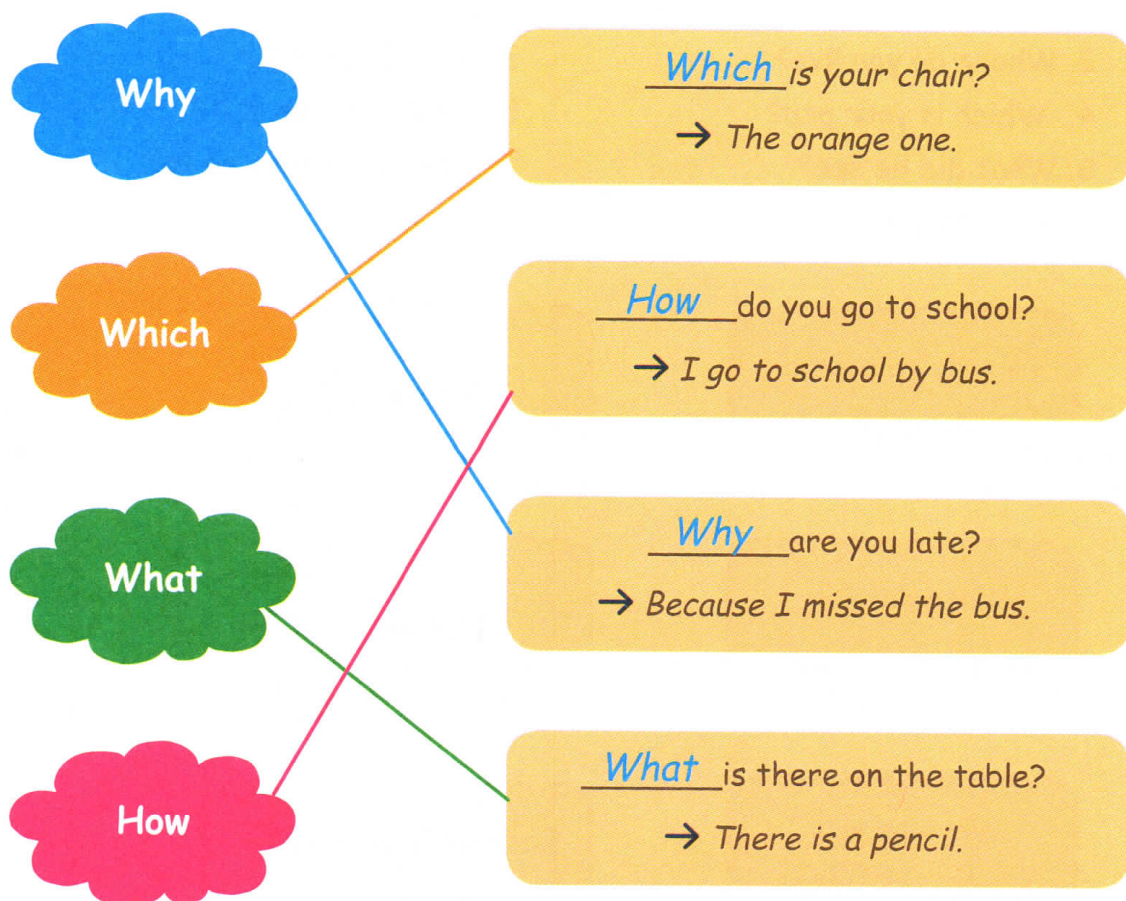
4. Where

5. What

6. Who

B





C

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2.d | 3.a | 4.b | 5.a |
| 6.b | 7.c | 8.a | 9.b |

D

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2. Where | 3. Which | 4. How much |
| 5. Whose | 6. Who | 7. Whose |
| 8. When | 9. Why | 10. Where |
| 11. How many | 12. How far | 13. What |
| 14. Whose | 15. Where | |

E

2. Where did they go to after school?
3. What does Mona plan to buy next month?
4. What time / When are they watching TV?
5. Who did Ben meet at the bus station?
6. Where did they spend their vacation last year?
7. Who was afraid to sit in the dark room?
8. Why does we usually have lunch late?
9. What was the matter with Pam yesterday?
10. Where does Nick live?

F

2. Where do you live?
4. Which is your pen?
6. What did he see?
8. How are you?
3. Whose car is it?
5. Whose mobile is it?
7. Where did they go to?

G

How do you come
to class?

By bus.

When did you
come to the UK?

In 2002.

Why are you
learning English?

Because I want to
get a good job.

Who is that man?

That's my best
friend, Tom.

Where do you go
shopping?

Sharon Market.

H

2. Because it's fun and he loves spending time outdoors.
3. He goes skiing with his parents and with his best friend John.
4. He skis on weekends in winter.
5. He skis at Manda Ski Resort.
6. When he skis, he feels really cool, relaxed and happy.



Unit 2

POSITIVE - CÂU KHẲNG ĐỊNH

A

2. making

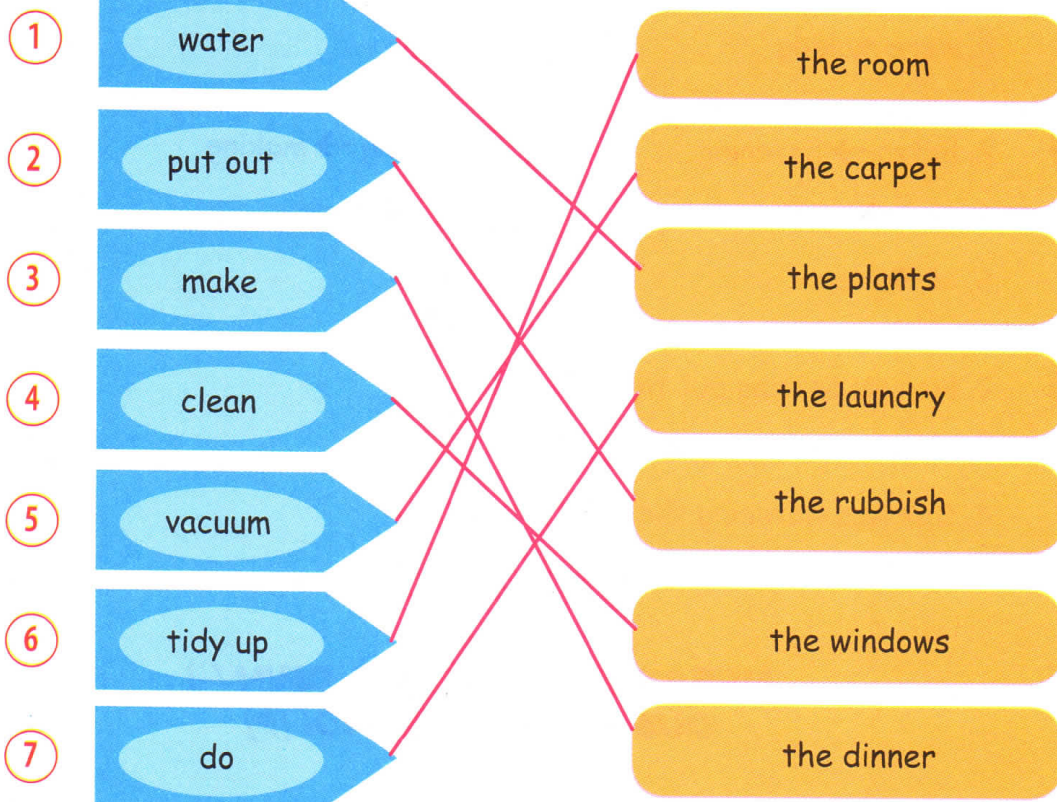
3. putting

4. tidying

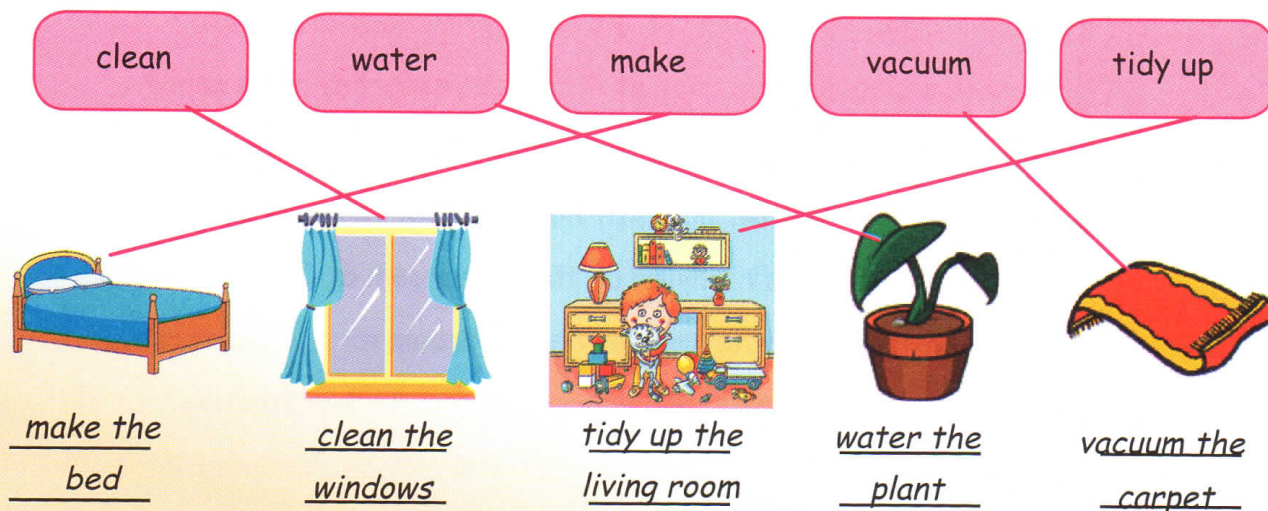
5. vacuuming

6. cleaning

B



C



D

2. was

3. were

4. were

5. was

6. were

E

2. was doing

3. were making

4. were tidying

5. were vacuuming

6. was putting out

7. was sleeping

8. were making

F

2. listen → listening

3. makeing → making

4. was → were

5. was → were

6. is → was

G

2. He was putting out the rubbish.

3. They were making the bed.

4. She was watering the plants.

5. He was vacuuming the carpet.

NEGATIVE - CÂU PHỦ ĐỊNH (-) QUESTION - CÂU HỎI (?)

A

2. (-) They weren't making the lunch at 10.30 yesterday morning.

(?) Were they making the lunch at 10.30 yesterday morning?

3. (-) I wasn't cleaning the door at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

(?) Were you cleaning the door at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

4. (-) Kate wasn't watering the plants at half past six yesterday.

(?) Was Kate watering the plants at half past six yesterday?

5. (-) Mark and Joe weren't tidying up their bedroom at 3.15 yesterday.

(?) Were Mark and Joe tidying up their bedroom at 3.15 yesterday?

6. (-) My mum wasn't vacuuming the carpet at 9 o'clock yesterday.

(?) Was your mum vacuuming the carpet at 9 o'clock yesterday?

- B**
- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. was eating | 3. were going | 4. was watering |
| 5. was swimming | 6. was dancing | |

- C**
- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 2. wasn't vacuuming | 3. Was - watering | |
| 4. weren't making | 5. Were - cleaning | 6. was putting |

- D**
2. What were Kim and Ben doing at 2.00 yesterday?
 3. Was James vacuuming the carpets at 8.30 yesterday?
 4. Molly wasn't doing the washing up.
 5. What was John doing at 5 o'clock yesterday?

- E**
2. When were they tidying up the bathroom?
 3. Who were making the dinner at 6.30 yesterday?
 4. Where were you playing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
 5. What was Mandy doing at 9.15 yesterday morning?
 6. Where was the dog drinking milk?

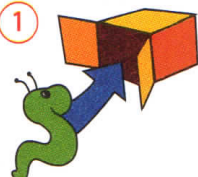


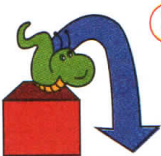
PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

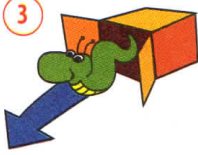
A



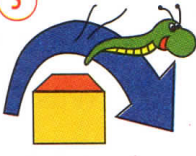
B

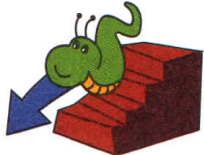
1.  into

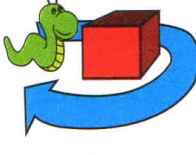
2.  off

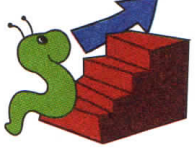
3.  out

4.  onto

5.  over

6.  up

7.  around

8.  down

9.  through

K	T	G	O	A	U	B	T	M	D
O	Q	H	M	C	U	P	O	S	O
V	H	X	R	R	B	R	W	B	W
E	G	R	Q	O	J	E	A	A	N
R	N	D	H	S	U	I	R	R	J
P	U	M	O	S	O	G	D	O	Y
W	J	N	Y	U	N	I	H	U	K
X	Y	M	D	W	T	N	K	N	J
O	F	F	L	E	G	T	U	D	H
P	J	Q	T	Z	R	O	G	C	H

C

2. A

3. A

4. C

5. B

6. D

D

2. through

3. past

4. off

5. over

6. up

7. into

8. around

E

2. into → off

3. under → into/off

4. over → across

5. over → around

6. in → into

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

A

2. on

3. in

4. on

5. in

6. on

7. at

8. in

9. in

10. at

11. in

12. at

13. on /at

14. in

15. in

16. on

B

IN



the afternoon

1995

summer

June

December

Easter

ON



Saturday

May 23rd

my birthday

1st May

AT



nine o'clock

midnight

night

bedtime

present

C

2. in

3. in

4. at

5. in

6. at

7. on

8. in

9. on

10. at

D

2. in

3. at - in

4. on

5. at

6. on

7. On

8. in

9. in

E

2. in

3. at

4. in

5. at

6. at

7. on

8. in

F

2. C - in → on

3. A - visits → visit

4. C - on → at

5. C - in → on



Unit 4

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

A

2. she

3. he

4. her

5. us

B

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

We

I

They

She

You

He

OBJECT PRONOUNS

it

me

him

us

them

her

C

2. C

3. A

4. D

5. B

6. D

7. C

8. C

9. A

D

Lucas is in the car.

These shoes are nice.

Amy is in the kitchen.

I can't carry it.

We're in Hawaii.

Where are you ?

Please help me.

Come and visit us.

I can't see you.

Jenny is with him.

Can I wear them ?

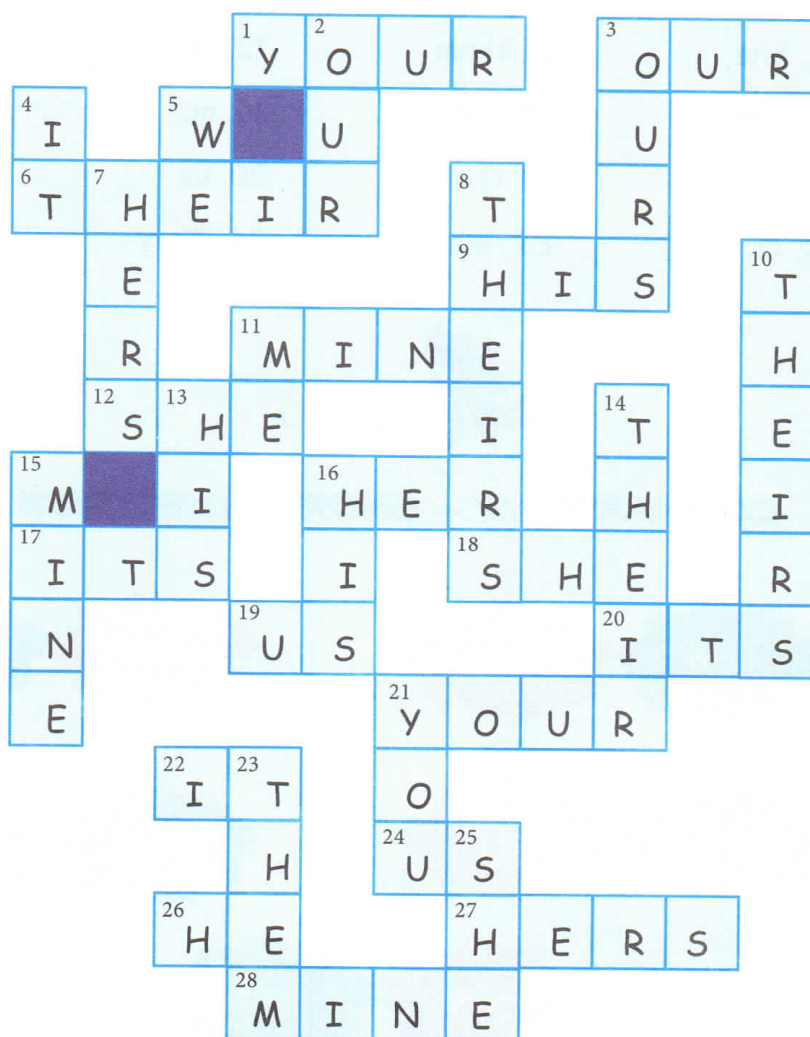
Go and talk to her!

- E**
2. they → them 3. him → he
 4. He → She 5. I → me 6. her → she

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- A**
1. He 2. She 3. It
 4. his 5. my 6. They

B



- C**
2. hers 3. his 4. ours 5. mine
 6. its 7. his 8. your 9. their

D

2. their - ours

3. her

4. yours

5. my - Mine

6. our - theirs

7. our

8. his

9. They - their

10. mine- his

E

3. This pencil is hers.

4. That is his computer.

5. Those are your glasses.

6. Those blankets are theirs.

7. These cards are ours.

8. Those cakes are theirs.

F

2. We

3. them

4. It

5. us

6. our

7. He

8. We

9. us

10. She

11. them

12. Our

13. They

14. They

15. our

16. our

17. us

18. We

19. Our

20. us

21. we

22. It

23. We

24. They

25. It



Unit 5

COMPARATIVE – SHORT ADJECTIVES

A

light

heavy

pretty

ugly

young

old

thin

fat

hard

soft

B

2. fast

3. dirty

4. weak

5. short

6. sad

7. empty

8. dry

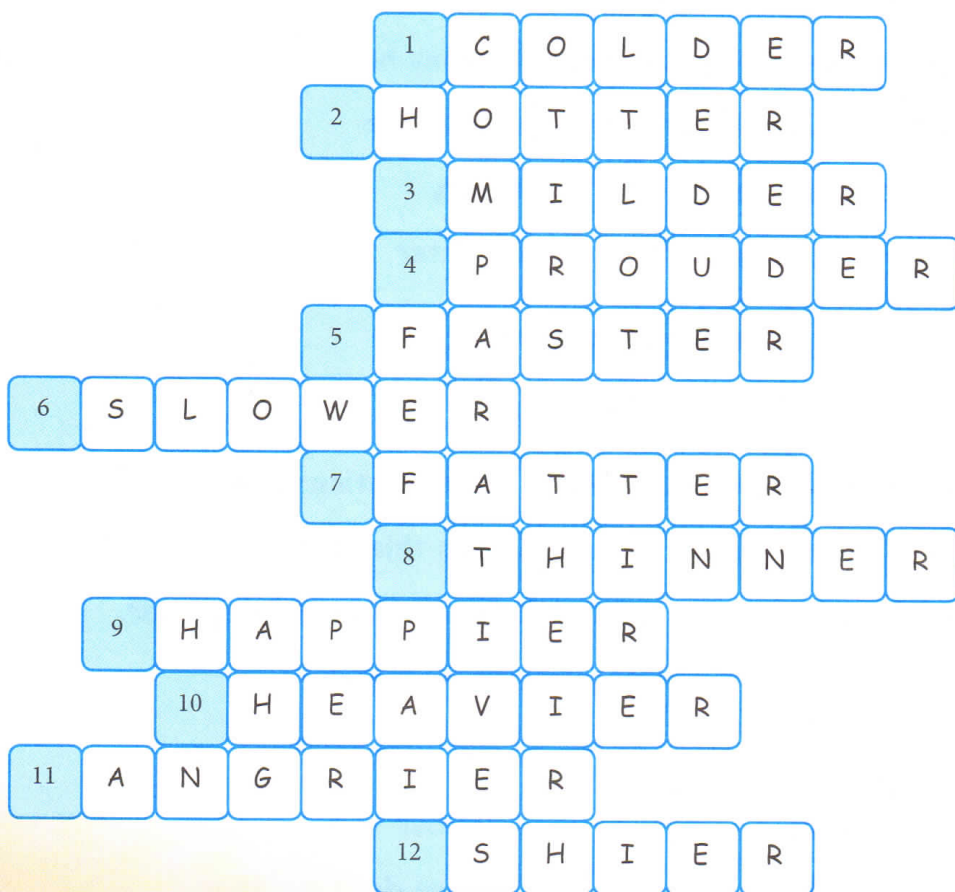
C 2. fatter 3. colder 4. dirtier 5. harder
6. thinner 7. shorter 8. heavier

D 2. fuller 3. wetter 4. faster

E 2. emptier than 3. bigger than 4. older than
5. cheaper than 6. stronger than 7. wetter than
8. narrower than 9. happier than

F 2. is thinner than 3. is smaller than
4. is older than 5. is younger than

G



H

3. December is colder than July.
4. My grandfather is older than my father.
5. Turtles are slower than rabbits.
6. Bikes are cheaper than cars.
7. My room is cleaner than his room.
8. The pillow is softer than the rock.

COMPARATIVE – LONG ADJECTIVES

A

2. A
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B

B

2. more delicious than
3. more expensive than
4. more dangerous than
5. more difficult than

C

2. Tommy is more intelligent than his brother.
3. Your house is more expensive than my house.
4. Your cake is more delicious than my cake.
5. Maths is more difficult than History.
6. Molly is more beautiful than her sister.

D

2. Art is more difficult than Music.
3. Jenny is more active than Joe.

E

2. Question two is more difficult than question three.
3. This T-shirt is more expensive than this shirt.
4. Driving a motorbike is more dangerous than driving a car.
5. This movie is more interesting than this book.
6. The princess is more beautiful than the witch.

F

2. smaller than
3. colder than
4. dirtier than
5. more delicious than
6. more expensive than
7. more horrible



Unit 6

SUPERLATIVE – SHORT ADJECTIVES

A

-est

the longest

the lightest

the youngest

-st

the closest

the nicest

the largest

-iest

the ugliest

the prettiest

the dirtiest

×2+ -est

the fattest

the thinnest

the wettest

Irregular

the worst

the best

the farthest
(the furthest)

B

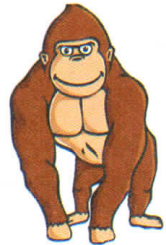
2



3



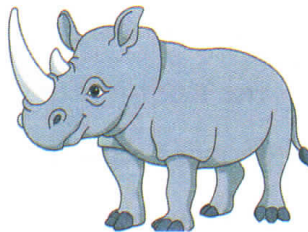
4



5



6



7



C

2. the tallest

3. the best

4. the funniest

5. the worst

6. the heaviest

D

2. the hottest - the coldest
4. the largest - the smallest
6. the safest
8. the noisiest
10. the best
12. the highest

3. the youngest
5. the worst
7. the prettiest - the slimmest
9. the farthest
11. the oldest - the largest

E

2. B. This is the easiest exercise in the test.
3. A. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
4. B. Who is the fastest runner of all?
5. A. Six o'clock is the earliest time I can be here.

F

2. the youngest
3. the closest
4. the funniest
5. the best

G

2. Mr Smith is the oldest member in his family.
3. Yes, she is.
4. Grandma is hugging Sam.
5. No, he isn't.

SUPERLATIVE – LONG ADJECTIVES

A

2. more dangerous - the most dangerous
3. more interesting - the most interesting
4. more expensive - the most expensive
5. more boring - the most boring

B

2. the most famous
3. the most difficult
4. the most beautiful
5. the most expensive
6. the most intelligent
7. the most talkative
8. the most peaceful
9. the most important
10. the most comfortable

C

2. In the 1970s, the Beatles was the most famous music band in the world.
3. When I was a child, Hero was the most interesting movie.
4. In my class, Helen is the most intelligent student.
5. In this town, Baradas is the most dangerous street.

D

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. the most beautiful | 3. the wildest |
| 4. the longest | 5. the friendliest |
| 6. the shortest | 7. the most elegant |
| 8. the most expensive | 9. the prettiest |
| 10. the most intelligent | 11. the biggest |

E

* True (T) or False (F)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T | 6. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

* Answer the questions

1. Larry is the tallest boy.
2. Jim is the laziest boy.



A

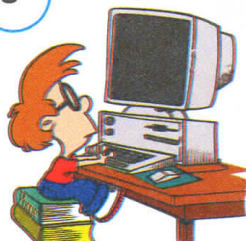
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. a | 3. c | 4. a | 5. a | 6. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

B

1



8



3



7



5



6



2



4



C

2. go fishing

3. play basketball

4. listen to music

5. read a book

6. go to the cinema

D

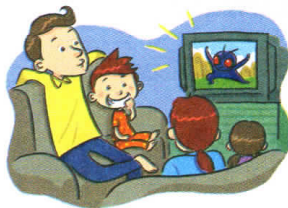
1



2



3



4



okbo

nmciea

cawth

imsuc

book

cinema

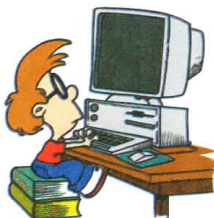
watch

music

5



6



sifngi

mage

fishing

game

b	o	o	k	q	a	e	r	w
g	c	i	n	e	m	a	t	a
a	y	u	i	o	a	s	d	t
m	f	g	h	m	u	s	i	c
e	j	k	l	z	x	b	n	h
c	f	i	s	h	i	n	g	o

E

2. is 3. am 4. are
5. are 6. is 7. is
8. are 9. is 10. are

F

2. are 3. is 4. are
5. are 6. is 7. am

G

2. John 's going to kick the ball.
3. He's going to see a film.
4. Anna is going to do some maths.
5. I am going to ask a question.
6. Bill is going to do a puzzle.
7. This boy is going to play violin.
8. My sister is going to graduate.

H

2. He's going to go to bed.
3. They're going to see a movie.
4. He's going to eat a sandwich.
5. He's going to play tennis.
6. He's going to send a letter.

I

2. Mary's going to get paper cups.
3. Edward's going to take camera.
4. Bella and Mary are going to make sandwiches.
5. Edward and Mary are going to bring mats.
6. Bella's going to buy fruit.
7. Edward's going to bring some toys.

J

2. Edward and Mary aren't going to buy fruit.
3. Bella isn't going to bring mats.
4. Bella and Mary aren't going to bring some toys.
5. Edward isn't going to make sandwiches.
6. Mary isn't going to take the camera.

K

2. Sam's going to play guitar.
3. Tom's going to listen to music.
4. May's going to drink coffee.
5. Jill and Ann are going to play tennis.
6. Vicky and Nick are going to listen to music.

L

2. Is Sam going to play football?
→ No, he isn't. He's going to play guitar.
3. Are Vicky and Nick going to play tennis?
→ No, they aren't. They're going to listen to music.

M

new dress - shoes - birthday - spaghetti with cream and mushrooms - apple juice - park with my cousins

* Answer the questions

2. She's going to go the mall with her mom.
3. They're going to eat spaghetti with cream and mushrooms
4. No, they aren't.
5. She's going to play in the park with her cousins.



Unit 8

A

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 2. foggy | 3. rainbow | 4. draught |
| 5. lightning | 6. freezing | 7. tornado |

B

2.

f	l	o	d	o	d
---	---	---	---	---	---

3.

t	o	r	d	n	a	d	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4.

d	r	a	a	u	g	h	t
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5.

f	o	g	g	i	y
---	---	---	---	---	---

6.

s	t	o	r	z	m
---	---	---	---	---	---

C

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 2. t_m | 3. i_n | 4. r_o |
| 5. au | 6. f_o | |

D

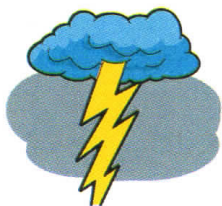
									s	
t	d	r	a	u	g	h	t	o	t	
o	f	r	e	e	z	i	n	g	o	
r									r	
n		r	a	i	n	b	o	w	m	
a	l	i	g	h	t	n	i	n	g	
d										
o						f	o	g	g	y



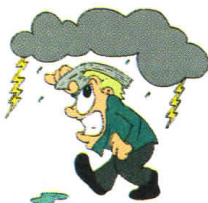
flood



rainbow



lightning



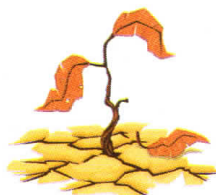
storm



foggy



tornado



draught



freezing

E

2. b

3. c

4. k

5. e

6. a

7. h

8. i

9. f

10. g

- F**
2. What will you do this Sunday?
 3. My parents will buy a computer for me.
 4. I will come to your birthday party next week.
 5. My uncle will go to Bali tomorrow morning.
 6. Sally will do her homework tonight.

- G**
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2. will dance | 3. won't wear | 4. won't help |
| 5. will fly | 6. will go | 7. won't drink |
| 8. will make | | |

- I** **True or False**
- | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| 2. True | 3. False | 4. True |
| 5. True | 6. False | |

Answer questions:

2. Yes, we will.
3. It'll be foggy, cold and windy.
4. No, it won't.
5. Yes, there will (be).
6. No, it won't.

- J**
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. will answer | 3. will probably become |
| 4. are going to move | 5. will be |
| 6. will pass | 7. am going to take |
| 8. am going to do | 9. will give |

- K**
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 2. will be | 3. will be |
| 4. will play | 5. am going to faint |
| 6. will go | 7. is going to meet |
| 8. will be | 9. is going to be |
| 10. will buy | |



Unit 9

A

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	
1. cook	cooked	cooked	✓
2. see	saw	saw	✗
3. dance	danced	danced	✓
4. swim	swam	swum	✓
5. come	came	came	✗
6. eat	ate	ate	✗
7. have	had	have	✗
8. wash	washed	washed	✓
9. try	tried	tried	✓
10. make	made	maden	✗

B

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
1. play	played	played
2. see	saw	seen
3. help	helped	helped
4. drive	drove	driven

5. read	read	read
6. watch	watched	watched
7. dance	danced	danced
8. do	did	done
9. sing	sang	sung
10. fly	flew	flown
11. ride	rode	ridden

C

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 2. has | 3. has | 4. has |
| 5. has | 6. have | 7. have |
| 8. have | 9. have | 10. have |

D

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. have been | 3. have cleaned |
| 4. has written | 5. has made |
| 6. have gone | 7. have played |
| 8. has lost | 9. have found |
| 10. has sung | |

E

2. My mom has cooked delicious food.
3. Michael has bought some milk.
4. I have eaten two sandwiches.
5. They have watched the movie.
6. William has taken some nice photos.

F

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2. have broken | 3. have seen |
| 4. have swum | 5. has drunk |
| 6. have taken | 7. have slept |
| 8. has bought | 9. has talked |
| 10. has taken | |

G

2. B - have → has
3. B - wash → washed
4. C - cutted → cut
5. B - bring → brought
6. B - has → have

H

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 2. hasn't | 3. haven't | 4. hasn't |
| 5. haven't | 6. haven't | 7. haven't |

I

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 2. haven't | 3. haven't | 4. haven't |
| 5. hasn't | 6. hasn't | 7. haven't |

J

2. My grandma hasn't made an apple cake.
3. It hasn't stopped raining.
4. Kim hasn't bought tickets for the concert.
5. You haven't had lunch.
6. That woman hasn't drunk her coffee.

K

2. Have they written an essay? - No, they haven't.
3. Has the baby slept? - Yes, she has/Yes, he has.
4. Have they been to Rome? - Yes, they have.
5. Has he bought a new motorbike? - No, he hasn't.

L

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 2. hasn't eaten | 3. has broken |
| 4. have taken | 5. has put |
| 6. haven't gone | 7. haven't cleaned |

M

2. My cousin hasn't given me the MP3 player.
3. Have you visited the dentist?
4. Dad has done the shopping.
5. Has she read this book?
6. The train hasn't arrived.



Unit 10

- A**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 2. for | 3. since | 4. for |
| 5. since | 6. for | 7. for |
| 8. for | 9. since | 10. since |

- B**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 2. since | 3. since | 4. for |
| 5. since | 6. since | 7. since |
| 8. for | 9. since | 10. for |

- C**
2. has waited - since
 3. has been - since
 4. haven't phoned - for
 5. have played - since
 6. haven't seen - since
 7. has rained - since
 8. has written - for
 9. haven't gone - for
 10. haven't played - since

- D**
2. I have read this book since 3 o'clock.
I have read this book for three hours.
 3. They have practiced singing since this morning.
They have practiced singing for four hours.
 4. Alice has swum in the pool since she got up.
Alice has swum in the pool for an hour.

E

3. I haven't bought a new car yet.
4. Have they come home yet?
5. We haven't invited our friends yet.
6. Jazmin has already made a chocolate cake.
7. I have already turned off the lights.

F

2. My uncle has just bought a big house.
3. She has just finished her homework.
4. It has just started to rain.
5. They have just been to England.
6. I have just met my friend.
7. Ben has just found his key.

G

3. They have never gone skiing.
4. Tony has never been to a football match.
5. Has he ever cooked dinner?
6. Have they ever listened to this song?

H

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C |
| 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | | |

I

2. Has your cousin arrived yet?
3. We have already bought this house.
4. Mathew has just come back from Vietnam.
5. I have never met this man before.
6. He has studied English for three years.
7. I haven't met Joss since last Friday.
8. Has he ever played tennis?

WORD LIST

1	Questions Words	Từ để hỏi
	What	gì, cái gì
	Which	nào, cái nào
	Where	ở đâu
	Who	ai
	When	khi nào
	Whose	của ai
	Why	tại sao
	How	như thế nào, bằng cách nào
2	Housework Jobs	Công việc trong nhà
	do the washing up	rửa bát đĩa
	do the laundry	giặt quần áo
	make dinner	nấu bữa tối
	make the bed	dọn giường
	put out the rubbish	đổ rác
	water the plants	tưới cây

	tidy up the room	dọn phòng
	clean the windows	lau cửa sổ
	vacuum the carpet	hút bụi thảm
3	Prepositions of movement	Giới từ chỉ sự di chuyển
	across	qua
	around	vòng quanh
	away from	xa ra khỏi
	past	chuyển qua
	into	vào trong
	out	ra ngoài
	onto	lên trên
	off	nhảy xuống
	over	vượt qua
	down	xuống
	up	lên
	through	xuyên qua

4	Personal and Object Pronouns	Đại từ nhân xưng chủ ngữ và đại từ nhân xưng tân ngữ
	I	tôi
	You	bạn
	We	chúng tôi, chúng ta
	They	họ (dùng cho nhiều người), chúng (dùng cho nhiều vật)
	She	cô ấy, bà ấy
	He	anh ấy, ông ấy
	It	nó (chỉ một đồ vật, một con vật)
	Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns	Tính từ sở hữu và đại từ sở hữu
	my	của tôi
	your	của bạn
	our	của chúng tôi, của chúng ta
	their	của họ, của chúng
	her	của cô ấy, của bà ấy
	his	của anh ấy, của ông ấy
	its	của nó

5	Opposite Adjectives	Tính từ trái nghĩa
	big: to	small: nhỏ
	tall: cao	short: thấp
	fat: béo	thin: gầy
	slow: chậm	fast: nhanh
	strong: khỏe	weak: yếu
	young: trẻ	old: già
	hot: nóng	cold: lạnh
	sad: buồn	happy: vui vẻ
	pretty: xinh đẹp	ugly: xấu xí
	bad: xấu	good: tốt
	dirty: bẩn	clean: sạch
	long: dài	short: ngắn
	light: nhẹ	heavy: nặng
	full: đầy	empty: trống rỗng
	wet: ẩm ướt	dry: khô ráo
	soft: mềm	hard: cứng
	interesting: thú vị	boring: buồn chán

	expensive: đắt	cheap: rẻ
	ugly: xấu xí	beautiful: xinh đẹp
	dangerous: nguy hiểm	safe: an toàn
	easy: dễ	difficult: khó
	active: chăm chỉ	lazy: lười
	intelligent: thông minh	stupid: ngu ngốc
6	Jungle Adventure	Thám hiểm rừng xanh
	hippo	con hà mã
	rhino	con tê giác
	bear	con gấu
	leopard	con báo
	parrot	con vẹt
	bat	con dơi
	panda	con gấu trúc
	gorilla	con khỉ đột
	lizard	con thằn lằn
7	Freetime Activities	Hoạt động trong thời gian rỗi
	go fishing	đi câu cá

	listen to music	nghe nhạc
	play computer game	chơi trò chơi trên máy tính
	play basketball	chơi bóng rổ
	go swimming	đi bơi
	watch TV	xem ti vi
	read a book	đọc sách
	go to the cinema	đến rạp chiếu phim
8	The weather forecast	Dự báo thời tiết
	foggy	có sương mù
	storm	bão
	lightning	sấm sét
	rainbow	cầu vồng
	tornado	bão lốc
	freezing	đóng băng
	flood	lũ lụt
	draught	khô hạn
9	Present Perfect	Hiện tại hoàn thành
	List of past participle	Các động từ ở dạng quá khứ phân từ

10	Present Perfect	Hiện tại hoàn thành
	since	từ khi
	for	trong
	already	đã
	just	vừa mới
	yet	chưa
	ever	đã từng
	never	chưa bao giờ

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Vẽ bìa: **Trong Kiên**

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