

Em Học giỏi **TIẾNG ANH**

- Theo chương trình chuẩn của **BỘ GIÁO DỤC & ĐÀO TẠO (VNEN)**
- Đầy đủ kiến thức: Từ vựng – Ngữ âm – Ngữ pháp
- Rèn luyện trọn vẹn các kỹ năng: Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết
- Nội dung chi tiết, rõ ràng, dễ hiểu, hấp dẫn



**DỰA TRÊN MÔ HÌNH
TRƯỜNG HỌC MỚI TẠI VIỆT NAM (VNEN)**

Biên soạn theo sách giáo khoa
dựa trên chương trình cải cách giáo dục 2015
Tài liệu tham khảo dành cho học sinh,
giáo viên và phụ huynh



EM HỌC GIỎI TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6

TẬP 1



downloadsachmienphi.com

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

Chủ biên: **ĐẠI LỢI**
(THỦ KHOA ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI)

Hiệu đính: **NGUYỄN THỊ THU HUẾ**

EM HỌC GIỎI TIẾNG ANH

download sachmienphi.com
Lớp 6
Tập 1



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Bộ sách “**Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 6 tập 1 và tập 2**” được biên soạn theo khung giáo trình tiếng Anh đang được giảng dạy trong các trường Trung học cơ sở trên toàn quốc.

Bộ sách được biên soạn rất công phu, kỹ lưỡng với tâm huyết của các giáo viên, giảng viên có nhiều kinh nghiệm giảng dạy ở các trường chuyên Anh.

Bộ sách được chia thành **2 tập**:

Tập 1: từ Unit 1 đến Unit 6

Tập 2: từ Unit 7 đến Unit 12

Mỗi bài học đều được chúng tôi biên soạn theo ba phần kiến thức cơ bản: **Lý thuyết, Thực hành ngôn ngữ** và **Thực hành kỹ năng**.

Phần **Lý thuyết** tổng hợp nội dung ngữ pháp quan trọng của từng bài học.

Phần **Thực hành ngôn ngữ** được trình bày một cách chi tiết, khoa học theo ba phần: **Từ vựng - Ngữ âm - Ngữ pháp** giúp các em vận dụng các kiến thức trong phần **Lý thuyết**.

Phần **Thực hành kỹ năng**: Các bài tập được biên soạn theo từng bài học có nội dung tương ứng với bài học trong sách giáo khoa giúp các em học sinh thực hành kỹ năng **Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết**.

Kết hợp với nội dung trong sách là đĩa CD phát âm tiếng Anh chuẩn của người bản ngữ. Chúng tôi tin rằng bộ sách sẽ giúp các em nâng cao kiến thức và là nguồn tài liệu tham khảo đáng tin cậy cho các thầy cô giáo và các vị phụ huynh trong quá trình giúp các em yêu thích môn học này.

Tuy vậy, trong quá trình biên soạn không thể tránh khỏi những thiếu sót, chúng tôi mong muốn nhận được sự đóng góp ý kiến quý báu của độc giả và quý thầy cô để cuốn sách được hoàn thiện, đầy đủ và ý nghĩa hơn.

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Đại diện nhóm biên soạn

Đại Lợi

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Học giỏi tiếng Anh để đạt được thành tích cao trong học tập, và thi đỗ vào các trường THCS nổi tiếng, các trường THPT chuyên ngoại ngữ, giao tiếp thành thạo với người nước ngoài là ước mơ và mục tiêu phấn đấu của tất cả các em học sinh.

Để đạt được ước mơ đó chúng ta hãy bắt đầu lập kế hoạch học tiếng Anh ngay từ bây giờ nhé!

- Bước 1:** Lập kế hoạch thời gian học tiếng Anh mỗi ngày. Mỗi tuần nên học 3 buổi là hợp lý các em nhé!
- Bước 2:** Đọc thật kỹ và nắm chắc lý thuyết trước khi làm bài tập.
- Bước 3:** Làm bài tập để thực hành và luyện tập, làm cẩn thận, chắc chắn, chính xác.
- Bước 4:** Xem lại đáp án, đọc lời giải cẩn thận.
- Bước 5:** Phải chắc chắn các em đã nắm chắc phần kiến thức của bài đó mới tiếp tục chuyển sang bài tiếp theo.

Ước mơ của bạn là gì?

Bạn có biết tiếng Anh không chỉ là một môn học đơn thuần mà còn là chìa khóa mở cánh cửa thành công? Học giỏi tiếng Anh bạn có thể thực hiện được rất nhiều ước mơ như:

Tôi muốn học giỏi tiếng Anh và mơ ước trở thành một đại sứ, đi du lịch khắp nơi và kết bạn với mọi người trên thế giới.

Tôi muốn học giỏi tiếng Anh và trở thành giáo viên dạy tiếng Anh cho học sinh nghèo.

Tôi muốn học tiếng Anh để đi du học ngành bác sĩ tại Hoa Kỳ trong tương lai.

Còn bạn, ước mơ của bạn khi học tiếng Anh là gì? Hãy chia sẻ cùng chúng tôi:

LỜI CAM KẾT

Tên tôi là

Năm nay tôi tuổi.

Tôi sẽ thực hành các kỹ năng Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết giờ/ ngày.

Tôi sẽ học cuốn sách Em học giỏi tiếng Anh lớp 6 Tập 1 trong vòng ... tháng.

Tôi sẽ đạt được điểm tiếng Anh trong kì thi

Trong năm tôi sẽ thành thạo 4 kỹ năng tiếng Anh, sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ hai.

Tôi quyết tâm sẽ đạt được những mục tiêu trên vì thành công của chính tôi và vì niềm tin của những người yêu thương tôi.

....., ngày..... tháng năm.....

Ký tên

Chúc các em thành công!



MY NEW SCHOOL



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
bicycle	n	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	xe đạp
bin	n	/bɪn/	thùng rác
bookcase	n	/ˈbʊkkeɪs/	kệ sách
calculator	n	/ˈkælkjuleɪtə(r)/	máy tính
clock	n	/klɒk/	đồng hồ (treo tường)
coloured pencils	n	/ˈkɒləd ˈpenslɪz/	bút chì màu
compass	n	/ˈkʌmpəs/	com pa
computer	n	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə(r)/	máy vi tính
desk	n	/desk/	bàn học
dictionary	n	/ˈdɪkʃənəri/	từ điển
English	n	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/	môn tiếng Anh
exercise	n	/ˈeksəsaɪz/	bài tập
football	n	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l/	bóng đá
globe	n	/ɡləʊb/	quả cầu, địa cầu
glue	n	/ɡlu:/	keo dán
History	n	/ˈhɪstri/	môn Lịch sử
homework	n	/ˈhəʊmwɜ:k/	bài tập về nhà
judo	n	/ˈdʒu:dəʊ/	võ judo
lesson	n	/ˈlesn/	tiết học
lunch box	n	/lʌntʃ bɒks/	hộp đựng đồ ăn trưa

map	n	/mæp/	bản đồ
Music	n	/'mju:zɪk/	môn Âm nhạc
notebook	n	/'nəʊtbʊk/	vở viết
paper clip	n	/'peɪpə(r) klɪp/	ghim giấy, kẹp giấy
pen	n	/pen/	bút viết
pencil case	n	/'pensl keɪs/	hộp bút
pencil sharpener	n	/'pensl 'ʃɑ:pənə(r)/	gọt bút chì
Physics	n	/'fɪzɪks/	môn Vật lý
projector	n	/prə'dʒektə(r)/	máy chiếu
rubber	n	/'rʌbə(r)/	cục tẩy
ruler	n	/'ru:lə(r)/	thước kẻ
school bag	n	/sku:l bæɡ/	cặp sách
school lunch	n	/sku:l lʌntʃ/	bữa ăn trưa ở trường
Science	n	/'saɪəns/	môn Khoa học
scissors	n	/'sɪzəz/	kéo
student	n	/'stju:dnt/	học sinh
textbook	n	/'tekstbʊk/	sách giáo khoa
vocabulary	n	/və'kæbjələri/	từ vựng

II. GRAMMAR

1. Present simple

a. Form

Verb

- (+) I, you, we, they + V-inf
 He, she, it + V(s/es)

- (-) I, you, we, they + don't + V-inf
 He, she, it + doesn't + V-inf

Be

- I + am
 You, we, they + are
 He, she, it + is

- I am not
 You, we, they + aren't
 He, she, it + isn't

(?) Do + I, you, we, they + V-inf ?

Does + he, she, it + V-inf ?

Am + I ...?

Are + you, we, they ...?

Is + he, she, it ...?

Example

- I go to school every day.
- She is a student.
- Does she go to school every day?
- She doesn't work for that company.

b. Uses

- ❖ Dùng để chỉ thói quen hàng ngày, hành động lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại
I usually go to bed at 11 p.m.
(Tôi thường đi ngủ vào lúc 11 giờ.)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc, một sự thật hiển nhiên
The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
(Mặt trời mọc ở phía Đông và lặn ở phía Tây.)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.
The plane takes off at 3 p.m. this afternoon.
(Chiếc máy bay cất cánh lúc 3 giờ chiều nay.)

c. Signals

- ❖ Cụm từ với “**every**”: *every day* (mọi ngày), *every year* (mọi năm), *every month* (mọi tháng), *every afternoon* (mọi buổi chiều), *every morning* (mọi buổi sáng), *every evening* (mọi buổi tối)...
- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: *once a week* (một lần 1 tuần), *twice a week* (2 lần một tuần), *three times a week* (ba lần một tuần), *four times a week* (bốn lần một tuần), *five times a week* (5 lần một tuần), *once a month* (một lần một tháng), *once a year* (một lần một năm)...
- ❖ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất: *always*, *usually*, *often*, *sometimes*, *never*, *rarely*...

d. How to add "s/es" to verbs

❖ Thông thường ta thêm "s" vào sau các động từ.

work → works read → reads

❖ Những động từ tận cùng bằng: -s; -sh; -ch; -z; -x; -o ta thêm "es".

miss → misses watch → watches mix → mixes

wash → washes buzz → buzzes go → goes

❖ Những động từ tận cùng là "y":

+ Nếu trước "y" là một nguyên âm (a, e, i, o, u) - ta giữ nguyên "y" + "s"

play → plays buy → buys pay → pays

+ Nếu trước "y" là một phụ âm - ta đổi "y" thành "i" + "es"

fly → flies cry → cries fry → fries

2. Present continuous

a. Form



(+) **I + am + V-ing**

You, we, they + are + V-ing

He, she, it + is + V-ing

(-) **I am not + V-ing**

You, we, they + aren't + V-ing

He, she, it + isn't + V-ing

(?) **Am + I + V-ing?**

Are + you, we, they + V-ing?

Is + he, she, it + V-ing?

b. Uses

❖ Diễn đạt một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói

I am eating my lunch right now. (Bây giờ tôi đang ăn trưa.)

❖ Diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc nói chung đang diễn ra nhưng không nhất thiết phải thực sự diễn ra ngay lúc nói.

I'm quite busy these days. I'm doing my assignment.

(Dạo này tôi khá là bận. Tôi đang làm luận án.)

- ❖ Diễn đạt một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần, thường diễn tả một kế hoạch đã lên lịch sẵn

I am flying to London tomorrow.

(Tôi sẽ bay sang Luân Đôn sáng ngày mai.)

- ❖ Hành động thường xuyên lặp đi lặp lại gây sự bức mình hay khó chịu cho người nói. Cách dùng này được dùng với trạng từ “always”, “continually”.

He is always losing his keys. (Anh ấy cứ hay đánh mất chìa khóa.)

c. Signals

Các cụm trạng từ: *now, at the present, at the moment, at this time* (bây giờ, lúc này)

Các động từ: *Look!* (Nhìn kìa); *Listen!* (Nghe này); *Be careful!* (Cẩn thận); *Hurry up!* (Nhanh lên)

d. How to add “ing” after verbs

- ❖ Thông thường nhất, ta thêm đuôi -ing vào sau các động từ
teach → teaching learn → learning

- ❖ Động từ kết thúc bởi “e”, ta bỏ “e” trước khi thêm “ing”
have → having make → making

- ❖ Động từ kết thúc bởi “ee”, ta thêm ing mà không bỏ “e”
see → seeing agree → agreeing

- ❖ Động từ kết thúc bởi “ie”, ta đổi “ie” → “y” rồi thêm “ing”
lie → lying die → dying

- ❖ Động từ kết thúc bởi một trọng âm chứa 1 nguyên âm + 1 phụ âm, ta gấp đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm “ing”

run → running

permit → permitting

e. Note

Chúng ta không dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn với các động từ chỉ nhận thức, tri giác hoặc sự sở hữu như: *be, see, hear, understand, know, like, want, feel*,

smell, remember, forget,... Ta sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn thay vì hiện tại tiếp diễn trong trường hợp này.

Example

I'm tired. (Tôi đang mệt)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 **Track 01**

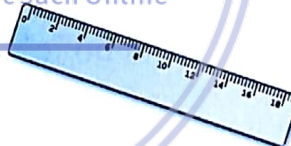
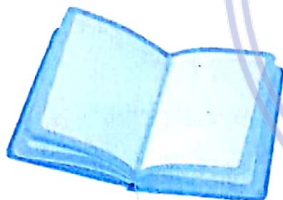
/əʊ/	jud <u>o</u>	g <u>o</u> ing	h <u>o</u> me <u>w</u> ork	o <u>p</u> en
/ʌ/	bro <u>th</u> er	M <u>o</u> nday	mo <u>th</u> er	mo <u>n</u> th



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and write the correct word under each picture.

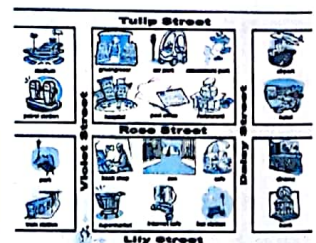
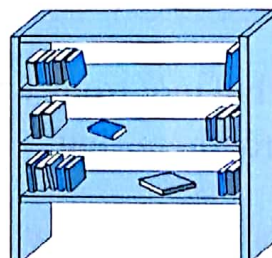
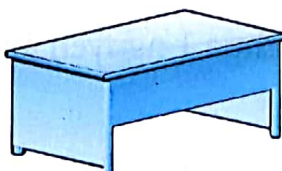


1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

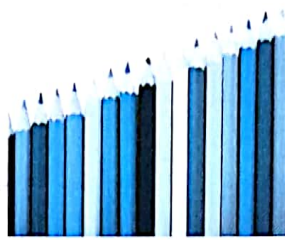
8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



12. _____



13. _____



14. _____



15. _____



16. _____



17. _____



18. _____



19. _____

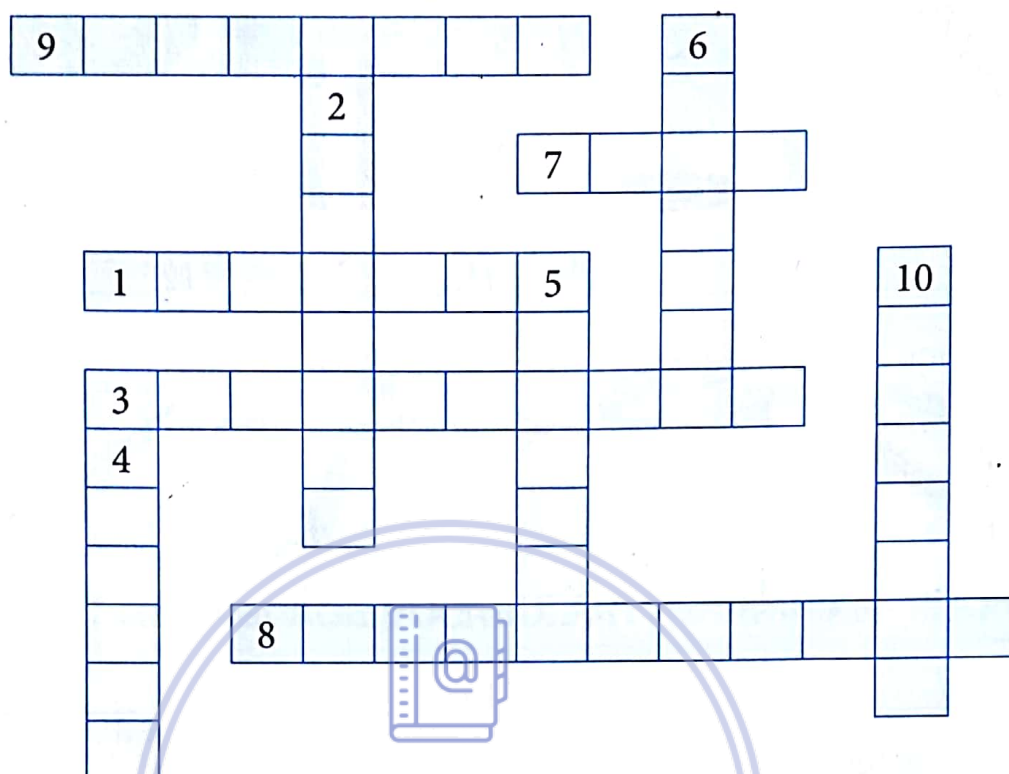


20. _____

2. Read and do the crossword below.

1. Activity that you do for pleasure and that needs physical effort or skill.
2. We learn about plants and animal life in this subject.
3. We learn about other places, countries and cities in this subject.
4. We learn to sing, dance & play the piano in this subject.
5. We study numbers in this subject.
6. Language that is used mainly in France.
7. We learn to draw and pain pictures in this subject.
8. We learn about poems, short stories, novel ... in this subject.

9. Original language of England.
10. We learn about events of the past.



3. Complete the sentences with available words.

school lunch projector football computer lessons
 bicycle vocabulary judo students homework

1. My friends do _____ to protect themselves.
2. We usually have _____ in the school canteen.
3. Today we have two Art _____.
4. I stick new words on the wall to learn _____.
5. We play _____ at break time.
6. I usually do my _____ after dinner.
7. We learn about _____ in IT.
8. Our school has one _____. This connects to a computer.
9. Every day, I ride my _____ to school.
10. There are 30 _____ in my class.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Add “s” and “ing” after each verb, the first one has been done for you as an example.

No.	V-inf	Vs/es	V-ing
1	study	studies	studying
2	play	.....	.....
3	take	.....	.....
4	love	.....	.....
5	buzz	.....	.....
6	go	.....	.....
7	stand	.....	.....
8	watch	.....	.....
9	miss	.....	.....
10	wash	.....	.....

2. Put the verbs in simple present or present continuous.

1. She (do) _____ ballet 3 times a week.
2. I really (want) _____ an ice-cream. It's so hot today.
3. James (go) _____ to the theatre every week.
4. Listen! Bill (play) _____ his electric guitar.
5. The taxi (wait) _____ for them at the moment.
6. It's seven o'clock and they (go) _____ to school now.
7. Mrs. Cooper (eat) _____ in the restaurant every Sunday.
8. Our cat never (jump) _____ on the kitchen table.
9. We are all very excited about going away tomorrow. The taxi (arrive) _____ at 7 a.m. to take us to the airport.
10. I want to go and see a Rembrandt exhibition at the National and Portrait Gallery. It (start) _____ tomorrow morning.

3. Put the verbs in present continuous.

1. Look! The men (wear) _____ blue uniforms.
2. They (wait) _____ for their Dad to take them to school.
3. James (act) _____ in a play at the National Theatre.
4. Danny always (play) _____ his guitar in the afternoon. It's so noisy that I can't sleep.
5. I (go) _____ to hospital again tonight.
6. She (not see) _____ Tim tonight or ever again. They broke up last week.
7. After this lesson, I (see) _____ a friend at McDonald's for a burger and chatting.
8. (You/ use) _____ your motorbike tonight? I want to borrow it.
9. I can't see you tonight, Jan. I (go) _____ to the theatre with Mike.
10. Let's go to the supermarket and buy that special shampoo for the dog. I (give) _____ him a bath tonight.

4. Put the verbs in simple present or present continuous.

1. John lives and works in Florida but he (have) _____ a holiday in England at the moment.
2. She (wear) _____ a red pullover and black jeans today.
3. Alan (get up) _____ at seven o'clock every morning.
4. Tuan (have) _____ a shower before breakfast.
5. My father often (drive) _____ to the office.
6. He (not/ work) _____ because he is old.
7. Why (you/ learn) _____ English this year?
8. I (live) _____ with my sister for a month because she is pregnant and I can help her.
9. What (you/ wear) _____ tonight?
10. Jane is in the kitchen and she is very stressed! She (cook) _____ dinner for 20 people.

III. PHONETICS

Divide the words into two columns, then listen and check. 🎧 Track 02

home	come	comb	honey	old
most	cold	though	stole	done
other	brother	some	monkey	love
among	roll	no	mother	go

/əʊ/		/ʌ/	
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

downloaadsachmienphi.com

I. LISTENING

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 03

1. Listen and guess what subject each person is talking about.

	Nam	Minh	Hoa	John	Maria
Subject					

2. Listen again and complete the sentence.

- Nam thinks the future is a _____ of the past.
- Minh wants to _____ around the world when he grows up.
- Hoa realized that maths is based on _____ since she was young.
- John thinks that people can do everything without endangering the _____.
- Maria always tries to understand the differences and the _____ of substances.

II. SPEAKING

Answer the questions about your school. (The answer may vary.)

1. What is the name of your school?

.....

2. What is your school address?

.....

3. How many students does your school have?

.....

4. What is interesting about your school?

.....

5. What do you wear at school?

.....

6. What do students do at break time?

.....

7. What activities do you do after school?

.....

8. What subjects do you have?

.....

9. What is your favourite subject?

.....

10. Why do you like that subject?

.....

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

MAI'S SCHOOL

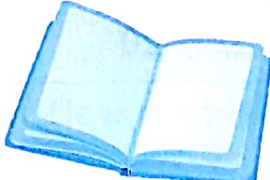
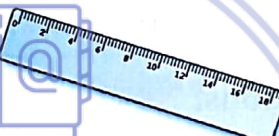
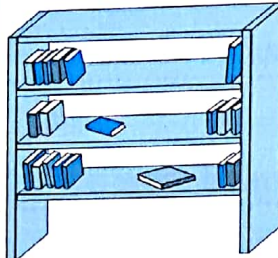
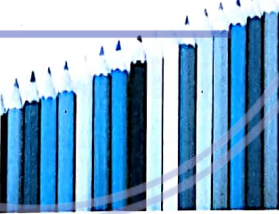
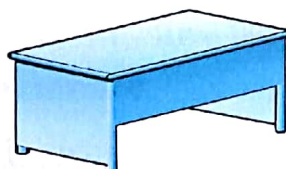
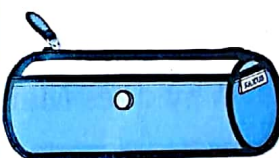
Hello, my name is Mai. I am 11 years old. I'm studying at a public school called Nguyen Du Secondary School. I am in grade 6. In our class, there are 27 students, 15 girls and 12 boys.

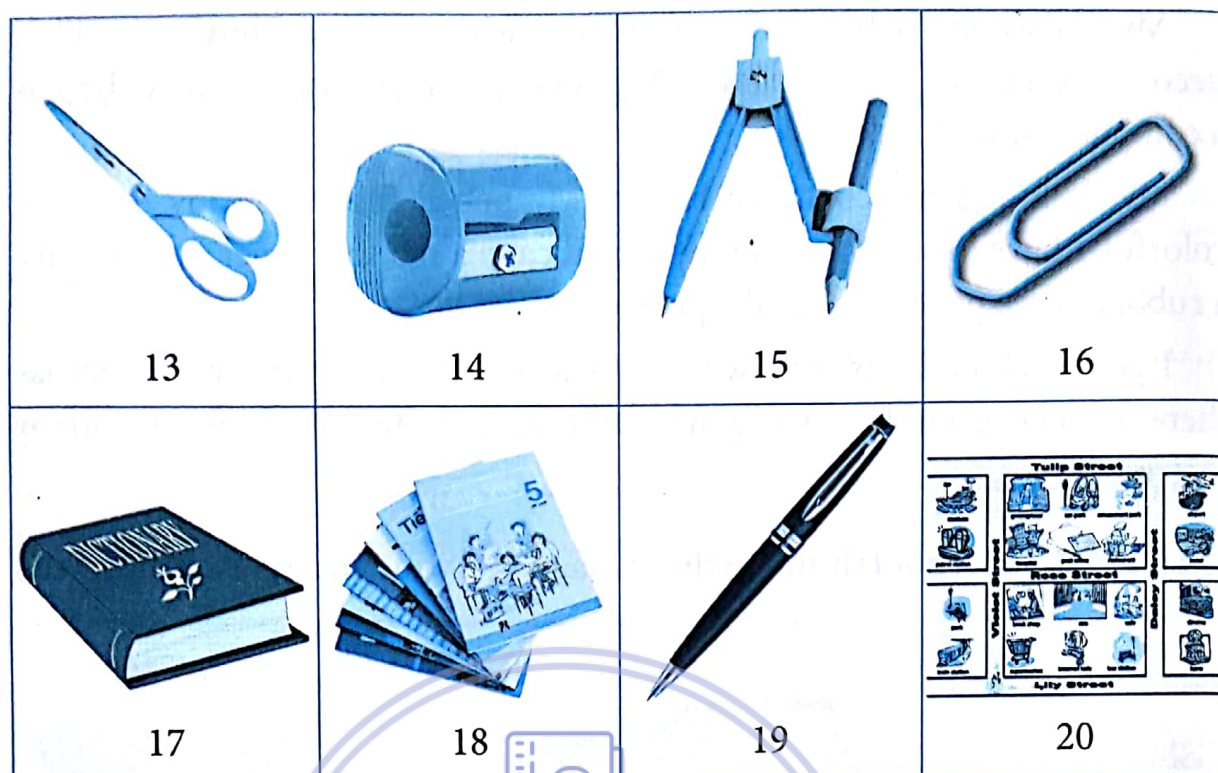
My classroom is big and nice. Our teacher is Miss Thuy. She likes decorating the walls of the class with posters and maps. In our class, there is a computer and a blackboard.

My desk and my chair are brown. My pencil case is on my desk. It's colorful. I have lots of things in my pencil case: a red sharpener, two pencils, a rubber, three paper clips and a purple pen.

I go to school by bicycle with my friends. We like our school because there are playgrounds, a big gym and a fantastic music room with many instruments.

1. Tick ✓ to the school things in the passage. (Or you can circle the number.)

 1	 2	 3	 4
 5	 6	 7	 8
 9	 10	 11	 12



2. Answer the questions.

1. What's her school's name?

.....

2. How many boys are there in her class?

.....

3. What does Miss Thuy decorate the walls with?

.....

4. What colour are her desk and chair?

.....

5. What does Mai have in her pencil case?

.....

6. Why does Mai like her school?

.....

IV. WRITING

1. Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation.

1. Dad had to mow the lawn fix the window and trim the tree on Saturday

.....

2. Ruth was invited to the party but she was ill so Jane went instead of her

.....

3. Sorry to disturb you could I speak to you for a moment

.....

4. John's going to sleep the wedding was rather embarrassing

.....

5. Having lost all my money I went home

.....

6. He is not really nice looking and yet he has enormous charm

.....

7. When I was a child I could watch TV whenever I wanted to

.....

8. It is a fine idea let us hope that it is going to work

.....

9. We were believe it or not in love with each other

.....

10. Have you met our handsome new financial director

.....

2. Underline the letter that must be capitalized and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. we leave for vacation next saturday.

.....

2. mark's birthday is tuesday.

.....

3. we visited mount everest in january.

.....

4. the fireworks were pretty on independence day.

.....

5. my friends and i went to jim's house on new year's day.

.....

3. Write sentences basing on available words.

1. I/ study/ International Secondary School.

.....

2. I/ grade six/ and/ I/ class 6A.

.....

3. There/ three/ building/ and/ a swimming pool/ my school.

.....

4. My class/ first floor/ building A.

.....

5. My favourite subject/ Vietnamese/ Maths.

.....

6. Mr. Quang/ my favourite teacher./ He/ teach/ History.

.....

7. I/ not like/ History/ I/ think/ it/ a boring subject.

.....

8. I/ not/ usually/ read/ books/ the library/ break time.

.....

9. My friends/ I/ always/ cycling/ the park/ after school.

.....

10. Break time,/ Susan and Dan/ often/ play sports/ the playground.

.....



MY HOME



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
apartment	n	/ə'pɑ:tmənt/	căn hộ chung cư
attic	n	/'ætɪk/	tum, gác mái
aunt	n	/ɑ:nt/	cô, dì, thím, mợ
basement	n	/'beɪsmənt/	tầng hầm
bathroom	n	/bə:θru:m/	phòng tắm
bedroom	n	/'bedru:m/	phòng ngủ
behind	prep	/br'hɑ:nd/	đằng sau
between	prep	/br'twi:n/	ở giữa
brother	n	/'brʌðə(r)/	anh/em trai
child/ children	n	/tʃaɪld/ /'tʃɪldrən/	con, cháu, trẻ con
cousin	n	/'kʌzn/	em, anh họ
dad	n	/dæd/	bố
daughter	n	/'dɔ:tə(r)/	con gái
garage	n	/'gærɑ:ʒ/	nhà xe
grandma/ grandmother	n	/'grænma:/ /'grænmlðə(r)/	bà
grandpa/ grandfather	n	/'grænpɑ:/ /'grænfɑ:ðə(r)/	ông
grandparents	n	/'grænpeərənts/	ông bà

guest room	n	/gest ru:m/	phòng ngủ dành cho khách
hall	n	/hɔ:l/	đại sảnh
in	prep	/ɪn/	bên trong
in front of	prep	/ɪn frʌnt əv/	đằng trước
kitchen	n	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	nhà bếp
living room	n	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/	phòng khách
mum	n	/mʌm/	mẹ
next to	prep	/nekst tə/	bên cạnh
on	prep	/ɒn/	bên trên
palace	n	/ˈpæləs/	cung điện
parents	n	/ˈpeərənts/	bố mẹ
sister	n	/ˈsɪstə(r)/	chị/em gái
son	n	/sʌn/	con trai
stilt house	n	/stɪlt haʊs/	nhà sàn
townhouse	n	/taʊn haʊs/	nhà ở thành phố (khá hẹp và thường có 3, 4 tầng)
uncle	n	/ˈʌŋkl/	chú, bác, cậu
under	prep	/ˈʌndə(r)/	bên dưới
utility room	n	/juːˈtɪləti ru:m/	phòng tiện ích (để máy giặt, lò sưởi)
villa	n	/ˈvɪlə/	biệt thự
warehouse	n	/ˈweəhaʊs/	nhà kho

II. GRAMMAR

1. There is/ There are

a. Form

There is

(+) **There is + a/an + Ns**

(-) **There isn't + a/an + Ns**

(?) **Is there + a/an + Ns?**

There are

There are + Npl

There aren't any + Npl

Are there any + Npl?

Chú ý: Ns = Danh từ số ít. Npl = Danh từ số nhiều.

Example

- There is a table in the room.
- There aren't any books in the school bag.
- Is there a living room in the house?

b. Uses

Dùng để diễn đạt sự tồn tại/không tồn tại của vật, sự vật, vv.

Example

- There is a lamp on the desk. Có một cái đèn trên bàn.
- There isn't a mirror on the wall. Không có gương trên tường.
- Are there any fans in the room? Trong phòng có cái quạt nào không?

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 04

/z/	dreams	drowns	sounds	sands
/s/	picks	proofs	laughs	maps
/ɪz/	pushes	dishes	buzzes	catches



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

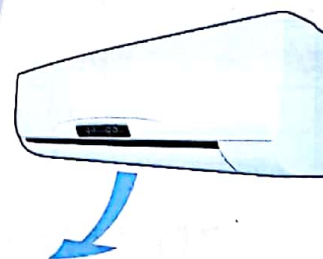
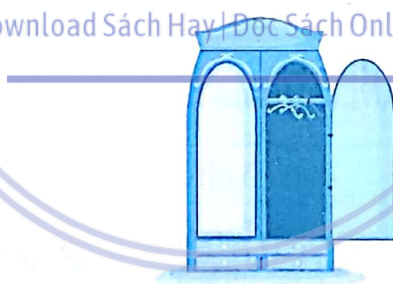
1. Put the words/ phrases into correct explanation.

kitchen utility room guest room toilet garden
bathroom garage bedroom staircase living room

1. The room in a house or an apartment that is used for relaxing and entertaining guests.	
2. A room used for sleeping.	

3. A room where food is kept, prepared, and cooked and where the dishes are washed.	
4. A room with a bath and/or a shower and often a toilet.	
5. A building where a car is kept, built next to or as part of a house.	
6. A piece of land next to and belonging to a house, where flowers and other plants are grown, and often containing an area of grass.	
7. A bedroom in a house for visitors to sleep in.	
8. A room, especially in a house, where large pieces of useful equipment such as a washing machine can be kept and where things can be stored.	
9. This is the thing connecting the floor upstairs and floor downstairs.	
10. Another name of this room is WC.	

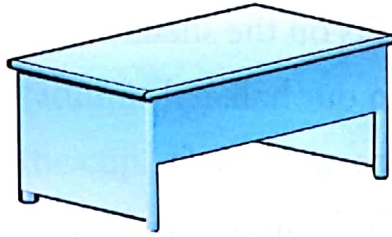
2. Look at the picture and write the correct word.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____



4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____



7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

3. Look at the picture and write family members, the first one has been done for you as an example.

1. father and daughter

2. and



3. and



4. and

.....



5.



6.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentence with "There is/ There are".

1. _____ a bag on the table.
2. _____ a calendar on the wall.
3. _____ two posters in my room.
4. _____ a banana in this basket.

5. _____ six chairs in the kitchen.
6. _____ lots of books on the shelf.
7. _____ a mirror in our hall.
8. _____ 12 cushions on the sofa.
9. _____ a big wardrobe in my sister's bedroom.
10. _____ children in the yard.

2. Complete the sentence with "There is/ There are/ There aren't".

1. _____ some books on the table.
2. _____ many cars on the street.
3. _____ any pictures on the wall.
4. _____ a pencil near the book.
5. _____ many trees in the forest.
6. _____ a cat under the table.
7. _____ seven apples in the fridge.
8. _____ any dogs in the house.
9. _____ a monkey on the tree.
10. _____ many rooms in my house.

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentences and correct the wrong sentences.

1. Is there an opera in our city? _____
2. Are there many girls in your class? _____
3. Is there any police stations near the hospital? _____
4. There is someone looking at me. _____
5. Are there a bananas in the basket? _____
6. Are there a tree in the park? _____
7. Are there many boys in the school? _____
8. Aren't there many people on the streets. _____
9. There isn't a butter in the fridge. _____
10. There are some photos in her bag. _____

11. There aren't any plate on the table.
12. There isn't any milks in the bottle.
13. Are there some soccer stadiums here?
14. Isn't there any coffee in the cup.
15. There aren't any egg in the fridge.

4. Read and complete the questions/answers, the first one has been done for you as an example.

RITA'S KITCHEN	KIM'S ROOM
twelve cupboards, five plates, six spoons and two cups of tea	two dolls, a glass of milk, three magazines, five shirts and four skirts

0. Are there any magazines in Kim's room?

→ Yes, there are three magazines.

1. Are there any shirts in Kim's room?

→ Yes, _____ in Kim's room.

2. Are there any cupboards in Rita's kitchen?

→ Yes, _____ in Rita's kitchen.

3. Is there a glass of water in Kim's room?

→ No, _____.

4. _____ in Kim's room?

→ Yes, there are four skirts in Kim's room.

5. Are there any plates in Rita's kitchen?

→ Yes, _____ in Rita's kitchen.

6. Are there any forks _____?

→ No, there aren't any forks in Rita's kitchen.

7. _____ in Kim's room?

→ Yes, there are two dolls in Kim's room.

8. Are there any cups of tea in Rita's kitchen?

→ Yes, _____ in Rita's kitchen.

9. _____ in Kim's room?

→ No, there isn't a TV in Kim's room.

10. Is there a glass of milk in Kim's room?

→ Yes, there _____ in Kim's room.

III. PHONETICS

Add "s/es" after each verb then divide them into three columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 05

work	push	reply	kick	teach	hope
fix	miss	sing	drink	crash	type
go	keep	give	roof	speak	meet
cry	drop	buzz	finish	ship	pass
sit	hold	catch	draw	brush	change

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 06

1. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Many _____ are very noisy.
2. The speaker _____ hears her neighbors.
3. A lot of houses have a _____ to enjoy the free time.
4. Most apartments are _____ than houses.
5. You feel more relaxed when you live in a big _____.

2. Listen again and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Many people believe that it's better to live in a house _____ than in an apartment.
2. The speaker shows five reasons for her choice. _____
3. If you live in an apartment, you may suffer from noise from the radio upstairs. _____
4. You still may have a yard when you live in an apartment. _____
5. Last weekend, the speaker played football with her little brother. _____

II. SPEAKING

Complete the conversation with available sentences.

- A. *It's about 80 years old*
- B. *How many floors has it got*
- C. *How many rooms has it got*
- D. *Do you live in a big or a small house*
- E. *Where is your house located*

Bill: OK, Julia, we are going to talk about your house.

Julia: What would you like to know?

Bill: (1) _____?

Julia: I live in a big detached house.

Bill: A big house. Really? (2) _____?

Julia: About 12.

Bill: It's big indeed! Is it a new house or an old house?

Julia: (3) _____.

Bill: (4) _____? In the countryside or in the city?

Julia: In the countryside.

Bill: (5) _____?

Julia: It has got two floors: the ground floor and the first floor. There's also an attic and a basement.

Bill: Do you like your house?

Julia: Yes. I like my house very much. There's a lot of space inside and outside. We've got a big garden with lots of flowers and trees at the back of the house. I haven't lived there all my life. Earlier, I lived in the suburbs in a block of flats. I liked living there but there wasn't much space then. This is better.

Bill: OK. It sounds great. Thanks.



III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

downloadsachmienphi.com

HOUSES

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

There are many houses all over the world. Some houses are large. Some are small. Some are made of wood. Some are made of rock. People usually build their houses with something that is easy to find. For example, there are many trees in a forest. So people who live there might build a house made of logs.

Some houses have one room. Some houses have many rooms. There is usually a bedroom for sleeping, a kitchen for cooking, a living room for sitting and talking. There is usually a bathroom. Some houses have attics. The attic is above the main part of the house. Most houses have a door so people can enter and exit the house. Most houses have windows so people can look outside.

Houses look very different in different parts of the world. But, people who live in a house probably all agree that there is no place like home!

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Why are many forest houses made of logs?
 - A. There are many logs in the forest.
 - B. It is easy to find trees in the forest.
 - C. There is a lot of wood in the forest.
 - D. All of the above
2. According to your opinion, where do you think there are rock houses?
 - A. Near the sea
 - B. Near the forest
 - C. Near the mountain
 - D. Near the city
3. Why do houses have bedrooms?
 - A. For sleeping
 - B. For cooking
 - C. For relaxing
 - D. For building things
4. Where is the attic of a house?
 - A. Beside the house
 - B. Above the house
 - C. Under the house
 - D. None of the above
5. What do people do in the living room?
 - A. They sleep
 - B. They take a bath
 - C. They talk
 - D. They do gardening

2. Complete these sentences.

1. Houses have _____ so people can enter and exit.
2. Houses have _____ to let people look outside.
3. A _____ is a room for cooking.
4. An attic is a room _____ a house.
5. If people _____, they feel the same way about something.

IV. WRITING**1. Answer the questions about your house. (The answer may vary.)**

1. What kind of house is it?

.....

2. How many rooms are there?

.....

3. Where is your bedroom?

.....

4. What is there in your bedroom?

.....

5. What is there in the living room?

.....

6. Which room do you like best?

.....

7. Why do you like that room?

.....

8. Why do you like your house?

.....

9. What do you want to add in your room?

.....

10. Why do you want to add that thing?

.....

2. Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe your house. The questions and answers in Exercise 1 are cues for you.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



MY FRIENDS



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
arm	n	/ɑ:m/	cánh tay
bald	adj	/bɔ:ld/	hói
beard	n	/biəd/	râu
bonny	adj	/'bɒni/	xinh, tươi tắn, dễ thương
boring	adj	/'bɔ:riŋ/	nhàm chán
caring	adj	/'keəriŋ/	chăm sóc, quan tâm
cheek	n	/tʃi:k/	má
chin	n	/tʃin/	cằm
choir	n	/'kwaɪə(r)/	đội ca
clever	adj	/'klevə(r)/	thông minh, lanh lợi
confident	adj	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	tự tin
creative	adj	/kri'eɪtɪv/	sáng tạo
curious	adj	/'kjʊəriəs/	tò mò
curly	adj	/'kɜ:li/	(tóc) xoắn
dark	adj	/dɑ:k/	đen (màu da)
ear	n	/ɪə(r)/	tai
elbow	n	/'elbəʊ/	khủy tay
eye	n	/aɪ/	mắt
eyebrow	n	/'aɪbraʊ/	lông mày
face	n	/feɪs/	khuôn mặt

fair	adj	/feə(r)/	sáng (màu da)
fat	adj	/fæt/	béo
finger	n	/'fɪŋgə(r)/	ngón tay
foot	n	/fʊt/	chân, bàn chân
freedom-loving	adj	/'fri:dəm 'lʌvɪŋ/	yêu tự do
funny	adj	/'fʌni/	vui nhộn
fur	n	/fɜ:(r)/	lông
hand	n	/hænd/	bàn tay
hard-working	adj	/hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
head	n	/hed/	đầu
helpful	adj	/'helpfl/	hữu ích, giúp đỡ
independent	adj	/ɪndɪ'pendənt/	tự lập, độc lập
intelligent	adj	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	thông minh
kind	adj	/kaɪnd/	tốt bụng
knee	n	/ni:/	đầu gối
leg	n	/leg/	chân
light-brown	adj	/laɪt braʊn/	vàng (da người châu Á)
lip	n	/lɪp/	môi
moustache	n	/mə'sta:ʃ/	ria, râu mép
mouth	n	/maʊθ/	miệng
neck	n	/nek/	cổ
normal	adj	/'nɔ:ml/	bình thường, thông thường
nose	n	/nəʊz/	mũi
pale	adj	/peɪl/	nhợt nhạt (màu da)
patient	adj	/'peɪʃnt/	kiên nhẫn
plump	adj	/plʌmp/	mập
ponytail	n	/'pəʊnɪteɪl/	tóc đuôi gà
reliable	adj	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	có thể tin tưởng, có thể phụ thuộc vào
responsible	adj	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	có trách nhiệm
sensitive	adj	/'sensətɪv/	nhạy cảm

serious	adj	/'siəriəs/	ng nghiêm túc
short	adj	/ʃɔ:t/	thấp, lùn, ngắn
shoulder	n	/'ʃəʊldə(r)	vai
shy	adj	/ʃaɪ/	xấu hổ, ngại ngùng
slim/slender	adj	/slɪm/ / 'slendə(r)/	gầy, mảnh mai (nghĩa tích cực)
sporty	adj	/'spɔ:ti/	yêu/ham mê thể thao
straight	adj	/streɪt/	(tóc) thẳng
talkative	adj	/'tɔ:kətɪv/	nói nhiều
tall	adj	/tɔ:l/	cao
temple	n	/'templ/	đền, miếu
thin/skinny	adj	/θɪn/ / 'skɪni/	gầy, ốm (nghĩa tiêu cực)
tooth	n	/tu:θ/	răng
volunteer	n	/vɒlən'tiə(r)/	tình nguyện viên
wavy	adj	/'weɪvi/	(tóc) lượn sóng

II. GRAMMAR

1. Be and have for description

a. Be

(+)	(-)	(?)
I + am + adj	I + am not + adj	Am + I + adj ?
You, we, they + are + adj	You, we, they + aren't + adj	Are + you, we, they + adj?
He, she, it + is + adj	He, she, it + isn't + adj	Is + he, she, it + + adj?

b. Have

(+)	(-)	(?)
I, you, we, they + have	I, you, we, they + don't have	Do + I, you, we, they + have?
He, she, it + has	He, she, it + doesn't have	Does + he, she, it + have?

Example

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| - She is hard-working. | Chị ấy chăm chỉ. |
| - You are friendly. | Bạn rất thân thiện. |
| - We are kind. | Chúng ta không tốt bụng. |
| - I am not creative. | Tôi không sáng tạo. |
| - I have a round face. | Tôi có khuôn mặt tròn. |
| - She has a pink notebook. | Chị ấy có quyển vở màu hồng. |

2. Present continuous for future

a. Form: giống với thì hiện tại tiếp diễn bình thường. Xem lại bài 1

b. Uses

Để diễn đạt hành động trong tương lai đã được lên kế hoạch.

Example

- I'm not going to the party tonight. I'm busy.
(Tối nay tôi không đến dự bữa tiệc. Tôi bận rồi.)
- She is going abroad next month.
(Chị ấy sẽ đi nước ngoài tháng tới.)

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 07

/b/	<u>b</u> owl	<u>b</u> oy	<u>b</u> and	<u>b</u> oat
/p/	<u>p</u> ut	<u>p</u> ick	<u>p</u> eople	<u>p</u> encil



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Complete the gap with a suitable word.

1. You use these body parts to see everything.

2. You use this body part to eat, talk, sing.

3. This body part connects your head and your body. _____
4. You use this body part to hold something. _____
5. You usually wash this with shampoo. _____
6. You use this body part to breath. _____
7. This body part connects your hand with your body. _____
8. This is the fur on the chin of a man. _____
9. One normal hand consists of five _____
10. You brush your ... every day, once in the morning, _____
once in the afternoon. _____

2. Look at the picture and write suitable adjective. (The answer may vary.)



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

3. Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

1. This place is so _____. There is nothing to play with.
2. She is so _____. She always makes everybody laugh.
3. Maria is a _____ student. Every day she studies until 11 p.m.
4. Nam is a _____ boy. He even talks more than a girl.
5. They do sports every day. They are so _____.
6. Tomorrow is my birthday. I am so _____ that I open my gift before my birthday.
7. Sarah is very _____. Yesterday she spent three hours just to explain one task for me.
8. Nana is quite _____. You don't need to be worried to let her do that work.
9. Minh left her hometown to live on her own without taking any money from her parents. She was so _____.
10. Danny's teeth are really _____. They seem frostbitten when he drinks or eats something cold.

II. GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentence with positive form of "to be" or "to have".

1. I _____ a taxi driver.
2. She _____ a new house.
3. Anna _____ a little girl.
4. We _____ a small farm.
5. Tom _____ short hair.
6. He _____ an old car.
7. You _____ a red pencil box.
8. The children _____ many toys.
9. You _____ two cats.
10. Kate _____ long hair.
11. The giraffe _____ a long neck.
12. We _____ a black ball.

13. Dana _____ not a tall girl.
14. You _____ not young.
15. She _____ a pink bag.

2. Complete the sentence with negative form of “to be” or “to have”.

1. Our postman _____ a big bag.
2. This _____ my umbrella.
3. I _____ an umbrella.
4. Today _____ Susan’s birthday.
5. Susan _____ birthday today.
6. These _____ his photos.
7. Steve _____ seven photos.
8. This _____ our small house.
9. We _____ a small house.
10. Sally _____ a brother and a sister.
11. Harry _____ any cousins.
12. Tony _____ Mary’s brother.
13. We _____ singing a song now.
14. Sheryl _____ a horse.
15. Cary _____ 14 years old.

3. Tick ✓ to the correct sentence and correct the wrong sentence.

1. I doesn’t have a white dog.
2. She has some a new bicycle.
3. They are have my foreign friends.
4. Susan has short hair.
5. It is my black cat.
6. He does has a red car.
7. Peter and I don’t are in the park.
8. They are in the classroom.

9. It have a long neck.
10. The lions are in the cage.
11. The parrots is green.
12. The rabbits have short tails.
13. An orange not is in the box.
14. We are a red bicycle.
15. David has any big nose.

III. PHONETICS

Complete each word with /p/ or/b/, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 08

_oy	_oster	_oxing	_lay	_aint
_uild	school _ag	_est	_lan	_ank
_ye	_asketball	icnic	_rown	_retty
_oint	_aby	atient	_rint	_arty



downloadsachmienphi.com



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed. 🎧 Track 09

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. Sophie's birthday is on May 31st.
2. Sophie's nickname is Tiny because she is so small and thin.
3. Sophie's hair is brownish.
4. Sophie's eyes are pretty big and her eyebrows are long.
5. Sophie loves chatting with friends.

2. Listen again and answer the question.

1. Who creates the nickname for Sophie?

.....

2. Why is Sophie on a diet?

.....

3. What does Sophie talk to friends about?

.....

4. What's Sophie like?

.....

5. Why is Sophie usually late for school?

.....

II. SPEAKING

Look at the time table of each person and say what they are doing, the first one has been done for you as an example.

	Tonight	Tomorrow	This weekend
She	Do homework	Have an English lesson	Watch a movie
We	Go to Music Club	Have a piano lesson	Visit our grandparents
I	Watch a film	Go cycling in the park	Work on a new project with friends

0. She is doing homework tonight.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

4. What does Nam like doing with Lam?

.....

5. What is Lam's wearing?

.....

IV. WRITING

1. Answer the questions. (The answer may vary.)

1. Who is your best friend?

.....

2. When did you know him/her?

.....

3. What was the relationship between you and him/her at that time?

.....

4. How does she/he look?

.....

5. What's he/she like?

.....

6. What is his/her hobby?

.....

7. What do you usually do with him/her?

.....

8. Why do you like him/her?

.....

9. What are you and him/her going to do together?

.....

10. What would you like to do with him/her in the future?

.....

2. Look at the picture and write sentences to describe each person. The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

0. This is a man. He is middle aged. He is medium height, and he is overweight.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



MY NEIGHBORHOOD



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
antique shop	n	/æn'ti:k ʃɒp/	cửa hàng đồ cổ
art gallery	n	/ɑ:t 'gæləri/	phòng tranh, triển lãm nghệ thuật
backyard	n	/bæk'jɑ:d/	sân sau
bakery	n	/'beɪkəri/	cửa hàng bán bánh mì
barber	n	/'bɑ:bə(r)/	thợ cắt tóc
beauty salon	n	/'bjʊ:ti 'sælɒn/	cửa hàng làm đẹp
bus stop	n	/bʌs stɒp/	điểm dừng xe buýt
cathedral	n	/kə'thi:drəl/	thánh đường, giáo đường
cemetery	n	/'semətəri/	nghĩa trang
charity shop	n	/'tʃærəti ʃɒp/	cửa hàng từ thiện
cheap	adj	/tʃi:p/	rẻ
chemist's / pharmacy	n	/'kemɪst/ /'fɑ:məsi/	cửa hàng thuốc
children's playground	n	/'tʃɪldrənz 'pleɪgraʊnd/	sân chơi trẻ em
cinema	n	/'sɪnəmə/	rạp chiếu phim
comfortable	adj	/'kʌmfətəbl/	thoải mái
convenient	adj	/kən'vi:nɪənt/	tiện nghi
crowded	adj	/'kraʊdɪd/	đông đúc

department store	n	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:(r)/	cửa hàng bách hóa
dress shop	n	/dres ʃɒp/	cửa hàng quần áo
expensive	adj	/ɪks'pensɪv/	đắt
fantastic	adj	/fæn'tæstɪk/	tuyệt vời, đẹp, tuyệt diệu
fast	adj	/fɑ:st/	nhANH
fire station	n	/'faɪə(r) 'steɪʃn/	trạm cứu hỏa
friendly	n	/'frendli/	thân thiện
general store	n	/'dʒenrəl stɔ:(r)/	cửa hàng tạp hóa
gift shop	n	/ɡɪft ʃɒp/	hàng lưu niệm
greengrocer's	n	/'ɡri:ngreʊsə(r)z/	cửa hàng rau quả
grocery	n	/'grəʊsəri/	cửa hàng tạp hóa
hairdresser's	n	/'heədresə(r)z/	hiệu làm tóc
health centre	n	/helθ 'sentə(r)/	trung tâm y tế
heavy	adj	/'hevi/	nặng, (giao thông) đông đúc
historic	adj	/hɪ'stɒrɪk/	có tính chất lịch sử
hospital	n	/'hɒspɪtl/	bệnh viện
hotel	n	/'həʊ'tel/	khách sạn
lamp post	n	/læmp pəʊst/	cột đèn đường
market	n	/'mɑ:kɪt/	chợ
memorial	n	/mə'mɔ:riəl/	đài tưởng niệm
modern	adj	/'mɒdn/	hiện đại
narrow	adj	/'nærəʊ/	hẹp, nhỏ
noisy	adj	/'nɔɪzi/	ồn ào
palace	n	/'pæləs/	cung điện
park	n	/pɑ:k/	công viên
peaceful	adj	/'pi:sfl/	yên bình
pedestrian subway	n	/pə'destriən 'sʌbweɪ/	đường hầm đi bộ
petrol station	n	/'petrəl 'steɪʃn/	trạm xăng
police station	n	/pə'li:s 'steɪʃn/	đồn cảnh sát

polluted	adj	/pə'lu:tɪd/	ô nhiễm
railway station	n	/'reɪlweɪ 'steɪʃn/	trạm xe lửa
restaurant	n	/'restɒrənt/	nhà hàng
shoe shop	n	/ʃu: ʃɒp/	cửa hàng giày
sports shop	n	/spɔ:ts ʃɒp/	cửa hàng đồ thể thao
statue	n	/'stætʃu:/	tượng
suburb	n	/'sʌbɜ:b/	vùng ngoại ô
temple	n	/'templ/	đền, miếu
town square	n	/taʊn skweə(r)/	quảng trường thành phố

II. GRAMMAR

1. Comparative adjectives

a. Basic rules

Short adjectives (tính từ ngắn)	Long adjectives (tính từ dài)
Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ có 1 hoặc 2 âm tiết. - nice - long - happy	Tính từ dài là những tính từ có từ 3 âm tiết trở lên - intelligent - beautiful - expensive
Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh ta thêm "r/er" vào cuối tính từ ấy. - nice → nicer - long → longer Nếu tận cùng của tính từ là y, ta đổi y → ier - dry → drier - happy → happier	Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh ta thêm "more" lên trước tính từ ấy. - intelligent → more intelligent - expensive → more expensive

b. Trường hợp ngoại lệ

- ❖ Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng -ed, -ing, -ful, -less, khi chuyển sang dạng so sánh hơn, ta đều coi nó là tính từ dài

bored → more bored

interesting → more interesting

careful → more careful

helpless → more helpless

- ❖ Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm đơn, ta gấp đôi phụ âm và thêm “er”

hot → hotter

big → bigger

- ❖ Các tính từ đặc biệt khác

old → older/ elder

good → better

far → farther/ further

bad → worse

2. Comparison

(+) N1 + be + comparative adj + than + N2.

(-) N1 + be not + comparative adj + than + N2.

(?) Be + N1 + comparative adj + than + N2?

Example

A house in the city is smaller than a house in the countryside.

(Nhà ở thành phố thì nhỏ hơn nhà ở nông thôn.)

III. PHONETICS

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

Listen and repeat these words.  Track 10

/i:/	sheep	meet	seat	neat
/ɪ/	ship	chick	click	Nick



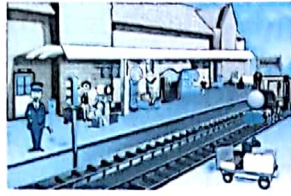
PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the picture and complete the gap with the right place/thing.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



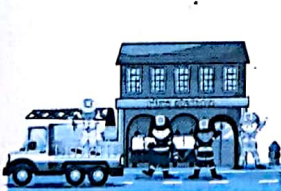
10. _____



11. _____



12. _____



13. _____



14. _____



15. _____



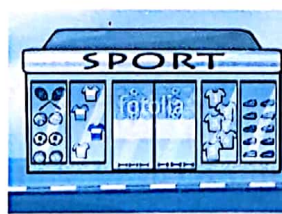
16. _____



17. _____



18. _____



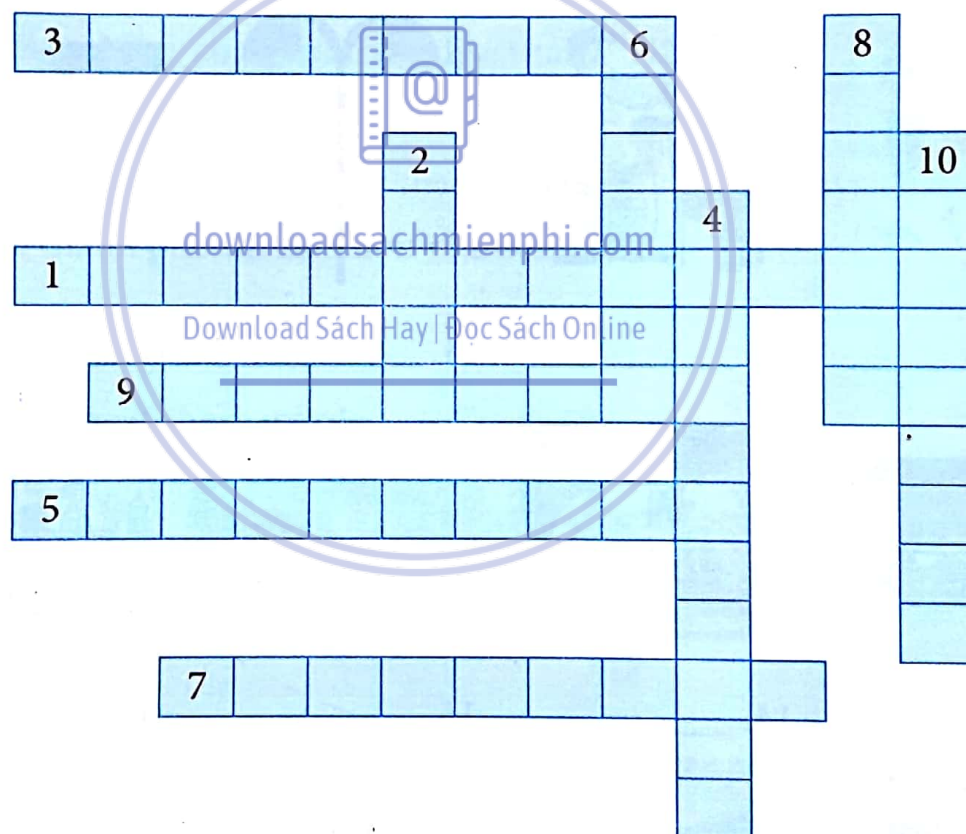
19. _____



20. _____

2. Read and do the crossword below.

1. You see works of art, statues, ..., at this place.
2. You ride a bike, walk a dog, play games, ... at this place.
3. You wait for the bus at this place.
4. You have a meal at this place.
5. You enjoy a cup of coffee at this place.
6. You see a movie at this place.
7. You go to this place when you are hurt.
8. You buy bread at this place.
9. You buy fruit, meat, vegetables, ... at cheap prices at this place.
10. You buy medicines at this place.



3. Read and complete the sentences with available words.

fast	modern	narrow	expensive	suburb
peaceful	polluted	boring	fantastic	noisy

1. Air in city is more _____ than air in countryside.

2. This shirt is 40.000 VND. That shirt is 30.000 VND. This shirt is more _____ than that shirt.
3. Life in countryside is quite _____.
4. Would you like to live in a _____ apartment or a traditional house?
5. We are going to spend tonight in the mountain. It is going to be very _____ because there is nothing to play with.
6. My neighbor is having his house rebuilt. It is so _____ that I cannot focus on anything.
7. This street is so _____ that heavy traffic usually occurs.
8. Turtles are slow. Rabbits are _____.
9. My family lives in the _____ of a big city.
10. Having a villa with a beach view is _____.

II. GRAMMAR



1. Change these adjectives into comparative adjectives.

No.	Adjectives	Comparative adjectives
1	narrow	narrower
2	historic	.....
3	polluted	.....
4	short	.....
5	good	.....
6	boring	.....
7	peaceful	.....
8	crowded	.....
9	bad	.....
10	modern	.....
11	fast	.....
12	cheap	.....
13	convenient	.....
14	noisy	.....
15	heavy	.....

2. Complete the sentences with comparative adjectives.

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. Buildings are (high) _____ houses.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
6. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.
7. Dogs are (intelligent) _____ than rabbits.
8. Lucy is (old) _____ than Ellie.
9. Russia is far (large) _____ than the UK.
10. My Latin class is (boring) _____ than my English class.
11. In the UK, the streets are generally (narrow) _____ than in the USA.
12. London is (busy) _____ than Glasgow.
13. Julie is (quiet) _____ than her sister.
14. Amanda is (ambitious) _____ than her classmates.
15. My garden is (colourful) _____ than this park.

3. Rewrite the sentences using comparative form, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. Hue/ small/ Hanoi

→ Hue is smaller than Hanoi

1. My school/ big/ your school.

.....

2. My father/ old/ my mother.

.....

3. This ruler/ long/ that ruler.

.....

4. This room/ large/ my room.

.....

5. The boys/ strong/ the girls.

.....

6. Everest/ high/ other mountains in the world.

.....

7. Summer/ hot/ winter.

.....

8. Phuong/ good at English/ Mai Ly

.....

9. A dictionary/ thick/ a textbook.

.....

10. Great Wall/ long/ Hadrian's Wall.

.....



III. PHONETICS

1. Listen and circle the word you hear. Track 11

1. feel/ fill

6. mill/ meal

2. feet/ fit

7. pick/ peek

3. hit/ heat

8. pitches/ peaches

4. sleeping/ slipping

9. risen/ reason

5. steal/ still

10. seek/ sick

2. Divide the words into two columns. Track 12

hill

tree

see

me

freak

chicken

leave

live

please

thick

/i/	/i:/
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the task followed.  Track 13

1. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. If you are _____, there are many places for you to go.
2. Besides people, there are many _____ in the city.
3. _____ is where you can see art works.
4. If you are hungry, let's have _____ at a restaurant.
5. If you don't want to travel around the city, let's take a bus, a taxi or even a _____.

2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Where can you see a movie?
.....
2. What can you see at a museum?
.....
3. Where do people buy groceries?
.....
4. What can you buy at a bakery?
.....
5. How many ways to travel around the city are mentioned?
.....

II. SPEAKING

Base on available information, make a conversation to compare the life in the city and countryside.

CITY

- noisy
- populous

VILLAGE

- quiet
- peaceful

- convenient

- fresh

- polluted

- friendly

Vy:

Nga:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

downloadsachmienphi.com

PLACES IN A CITY

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

A city is a place where many people live. People go shopping, work, learn, and have fun there. Where can you go in a city? What can you do in a city?

There are many places to do something fun in a city. A cinema is a place where people see movies. A stadium is a place where people see sports events. A gallery is a place where people see works of art.

There are many places to go shopping in a city. A supermarket is a place where people buy groceries. A department store is a place where people buy clothes and furniture.

There are many places to learn in a city. A library is a place where people borrow books. A museum is a place where people learn History. A school is a place where children learn many subjects.

1. Answer the question.

1. What do people do in a city?

.....

2. What is a cinema?

.....

3. Where can you learn History?

.....

4. What does a department store sell?

.....

5. What do children do at a school?

.....

2. Complete the statement.

1. A _____ is a place where people see sports events.

2. A gallery is a place where people _____.

3. A _____ is a place where people buy groceries.

4. A library is a place where people _____.

5. A museum is a place where people _____.

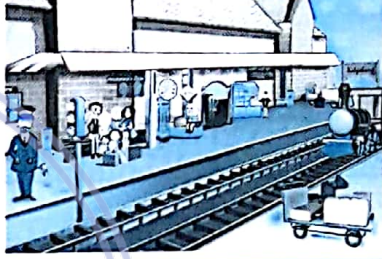
downloadsachmienphi.com

IV. WRITING

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

1. Look at the picture and say what each place is, what you can do in each place, whether you like each place or not. The first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

0. Park I like the park because I can play with my friends there. I also can ride a bike with my father every morning in the park.	
1. _____ _____ _____ _____	

2. _____ _____ _____ _____	
3. _____ _____ _____ _____	
4. _____ _____ _____ _____	
5. _____ _____ _____ _____	

2. Base on information in Exercise 1, write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe the place where you live. (The answer may vary.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
backpack	n	/ˈbækpæk/	ba lô
beach	n	/bi:tʃ/	bãi biển
cave	n	/keiv/	hang động
compass	n	/ˈkʌmpəs/	la bàn
desert	n	/ˈdezət/	sa mạc
forest	n	/ˈfɒrɪst/	rừng
Frankenstein castle	n	/ˈfræŋkənstaɪn ˈkɑ:sl/	lâu đài Frankenstein
Great Wall	n	/greɪt wɔ:l/	Vạn Lý Trường Thành
Hadrian's wall	n	/heɪdrɪz wɔ:l/	bức tường Hadrian
island	n	/ˈaɪlənd/	đảo
lake	n	/leɪk/	hồ
Leeds castle	n	/li:dz ˈkɑ:sl/	lâu đài Leeds
Mount Everest	n	/maʊnt ˈevərest/	đỉnh núi Everest
mountain	n	/ˈmaʊntən/	núi
Niagara Falls	n	/naɪagrə ˈfɔ:lz/	thác nước Niagra
Notre Dame cathedral	n	/ˈnɒʊtre deɪm kəˈθi:drəl/	nhà thờ Đức Bà
painkiller	n	/ˈpeɪnkɪlə(r)/	thuốc giảm đau
plaster	n	/ˈplɑ:stə(r)/	băng dán vết thương

river	n	/ˈrɪvə(r)/	sông
scissors	n	/ˈsɪzəz/	cái kéo
sleeping bag	n	/ˈsli:pɪŋ bæɡ/	túi ngủ
sun cream	n	/sʌn kri:m/	kem chống nắng
Taj Mahal	n	/teɪ məˈhɑ:l/	đền Taj Mahal
The Amazon rainforest	n	/ði ˈæməzən ˈreɪnfɔːrɪst/	rừng mưa Amazon
The Amazon river	n	/ði ˈæməzən ˈrɪvə(r)/	sông Amazon
The Colosseum	n	/ðə kəloʊˈzi:əm/	đấu trường cổ La Mã
The Great Pyramid of Giza	n	/ðə greɪt ˈpɪrəˌmɪd əv ˈɡaɪzə/	Kim tự tháp Giza
Sahara desert	n	/səˈhɑ:rə ˈdezət/	sa mạc Sahara
valley	n	/ˈvæli/	thung lũng
walking boots	n	/ˈwɔːkɪŋ buːts/	giày đi bộ
waterfall	n	/ˈwɔːtəfɔ:l/	thác nước
Winsor castle	n	/ˈwɪnsər ˈkɑːsl/	lâu đài Winsor

II. GRAMMAR

1. Superlative: Short adjectives

❖ So sánh nhất với tính từ ngắn

- Để chuyển sang dạng so sánh nhất ta thêm st/est vào cuối tính từ ấy.

nice → nicest

long → longest

- Nếu tận cùng của tính từ ngắn là y, ta đổi y → iest.

dry → driest

happy → happiest

- Với các tính từ ngắn kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm đơn, ta gấp đôi phụ âm trước khi thêm est.

hot → hottest

big → biggest

❖ Trường hợp ngoại lệ

old → oldest

far → farthest/ furthest

good → best

bad → worst

2. Structure: Superlatives with short adjectives

- (+) S + be the + superlative adj (+ N) + in + Ns
 S + be the + superlative adj (+ N) + of + Npl
- (-) S + be not the + superlative adj (+ N) + in + Ns
 S + be not the + superlative adj (+ N) + of + Npl
- (?) Be + S + the + superlative adj (+ N) + in + Ns?
 Be + S + the + superlative adj (+ N) + of + Npl?

Example

- She is the youngest person in the family. (Cô ấy là người trẻ tuổi nhất trong nhà.)
- Nile River is the longest river in the world. (Sông Nile là con sông dài nhất trên thế giới.)
- Nana is the oldest girl of three sisters. (Nana là cô gái lớn tuổi nhất trong ba chị em.)

III. PHONETICS



Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 14

/t/	top	tool	boot	neat
/st/	steel	step	feast	hottest



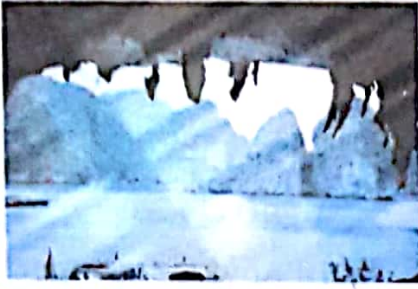
PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

I. VOCABULARY

Look at the picture and complete with correct word.



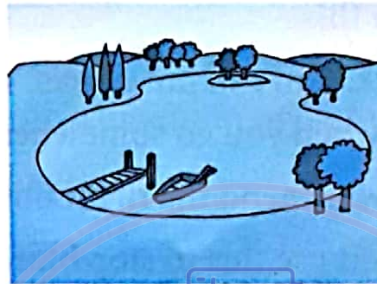
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



Navy blue

Black

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

2. Put these words/ phrases under pictures.

The Great Pyramid of Giza

Great Wall

Taj Mahal

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

Niagara Falls

Notre Dame Cathedral

The Amazon rainforest

Mount Everest



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

3. Complete the gap with the correct word.

1. A place covered with sand, waterless, without vegetation. _____
2. A low area of land between hills or mountains. _____
3. A large stream of water flowing to the sea, lake, ... _____
4. A large area covered with trees. _____
5. A piece of land surrounded by water, especially water in a sea. _____
6. You cut something with this. _____
7. You wear it on your back. You can put books, school things, clothes, ... in it when you go somewhere. _____
8. You sleep in this when you spend the night outside. _____
9. When you have a cut, you use this to stop bleeding. _____
10. When you are hurt, you drink this to reduce the pain. _____

II. GRAMMAR**1. Change the adjectives into superlative forms of adjectives.**

No.	Adjective	Superlative adjective
1	heavy	heaviest
2	strong	.....
3	good	.....
4	far	.....
5	late	.....
6	bad	.....
7	noisy	.....
8	careful	.....
9	thin	.....
10	old	.....
11	big	.....
12	interesting	.....
13	young	.....

14	useless	.....
15	easy	.....

2. Complete the sentence with superlative adjectives.

1. Everest is (high) _____ mountain in the world.
2. The Amazon River is (deep) _____ river in the world.
3. Great Wall has (long) _____ structure in the world.
4. She is (bad) _____ singer I've ever met.
5. Jupiter is (big) _____ planet in the solar system.
6. He is (clever) _____ student in my group.
7. Firefighter is one of (dangerous) _____ jobs in the world.
8. Which planet is (close) _____ to the Sun?
9. FPT is (big) _____ company in this country.
10. This is (wide) _____ road in this city.

3. Complete these sentences with either comparative or superlative adjectives.

1. She is (bad) _____ singer I've ever met.
2. The winter is (cold) _____ season in a year.
3. It's (good) _____ holiday I've had.
4. Well, the place looks (clean) _____ now.
5. The weather this summer is even (hot) _____ last summer.
6. This girl is (thin) _____ in the class.
7. Hot dogs are (good) _____ hamburgers.
8. It is (noisy) _____ in the city than it is in the countryside.
9. The English test was (easy) _____ I thought it would be.
10. Hoa is (happy) _____ student in my class.
11. My grandmother is (old) _____ person in my family.
12. A boat is (slow) _____ a plane.
13. It was (cold) _____ day of the year.

14. The Mt Blanc is (high) _____ the Großglockner, but the Mt Everest is (high) _____ mountain.
15. June is (hot) _____ May, but July is (hot) _____.
16. Table tennis is (easy) _____ tennis, but badminton is (easy) _____.
17. This is (good) _____ chocolate cake I have ever eaten,
18. The United States are (large) _____ Mexico, but Russia is (large) _____ country.
19. Shirts are (cheap) _____ jeans.
20. That was (bad) _____ film I have ever seen.

III. PHONETICS

Listen and complete the word.  Track 15

__ep	__eam	__ir	nea__	hotte__
__one	__op	be__	sea__	bigge__
ne__	__ain	mee__	shee__	hea__
boo__	Evere__	fore__	nice__	trea__

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online



PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING

I. LISTENING

Listen and do the tasks followed.  Track 16

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

- Death Valley is the hottest, driest and highest place in North America. _____
- Badwater is full of sea water. _____
- The weather in Death Valley is hot in summer and cold in winter. _____
- Although Death Valley is very hot, the heat there is not high enough to kill people. _____
- Ubehebe Crater is the remains of a major volcanic explosion. _____

2. Listen again and answer the question.

1. Where is Death Valley?

.....

2. What is the annual rainfall of Badwater?

.....

3. How high is the temperature which Death Valley can get in Summer?

.....

4. What can storms in the mountain do to the Death Valley?

.....

5. How deep is Ubehebe Crater?

.....

II. SPEAKING

Look at the picture and say what each thing is and why you should use them, the first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

0. This is sun cream. You should lather it on your body to avoid getting sunburn.	
1. _____ _____	
2. _____ _____	

3. 	 Navy blue Black
4. 	
5. 	

III. READING downloaadsachmienphi.com

Read and do the tasks followed. downloaadsachmienphi.com | Đọc Sách Online

NIAGARA FALLS

The Niagara Falls is located on the border between the United States and Canada. It is a group of falls in the state of New York and the Canadian Province of Ontario. This group is the second largest in the world in terms of volume of water flowing over its edge. It is the largest in North America. It is a popular tourist destination.

The Niagara Falls was formed approximately 10,000 years ago when glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age. Water from the Great Lakes carved a path to the Atlantic Ocean, formed the Niagara River. The Niagara Falls is not very high, but it is very wide. The amount of water flowing over the falls varies throughout the year. During season of high flow, usually springtime, more than 6 million cubic feet (165,000 m³) of water passes over the falls per minute. The annual average flow rate is almost 4 million cubic feet (110,000 m³) per minute.

1. The Niagara Falls is in the state of New York and the Canadian Province of Orlando. _____
2. Niagara Falls is an infamous tourist destination. _____
3. The Niagara Falls was formed at the end of the first ice age. _____
4. The amount of water flowing over the falls is fixed. _____
5. The Niagara Falls is not very high, but it is very wide. _____

2. Complete the statement.

1. The Niagara Falls was formed approximately _____ years ago.
2. The Niagara Falls is the largest in _____.
3. Water from the Great Lakes formed the _____.
4. During springtime more than 6 million _____ of water passes over the falls per minute.
5. The annual average _____ is almost 110,000 m³ per minute.

IV. WRITING

Look at available information and write a paragraph to describe Hue City.
(The answer may vary.) _____

- Hue is located in central Vietnam
- Hue was chosen to be the capital city of Vietnam in 1802 by Emperor Gia Long.
- Hue consists of two parts: the Imperial city and market to the North and newer buildings to the South
- Hue has 100 architectural works which reflect the life of Emperors and mandarins under Nguyen Dynasty
- Hue has Royal Music which was proclaimed by UNESCO in December 1993

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1. The Niagara Falls is in the state of New York and the Canadian Province of Orlando. _____
2. Niagara Falls is an infamous tourist destination. _____
3. The Niagara Falls was formed at the end of the first ice age. _____
4. The amount of water flowing over the falls is fixed. _____
5. The Niagara Falls is not very high, but it is very wide. _____

2. Complete the statement.

1. The Niagara Falls was formed approximately _____ years ago.
2. The Niagara Falls is the largest in _____.
3. Water from the Great Lakes formed the _____.
4. During springtime more than 6 million _____ of water passes over the falls per minute.
5. The annual average _____ is almost 110,000 m³ per minute.

IV. WRITING

Look at available information and write a paragraph to describe Hue City.
(The answer may vary.) _____

- Hue is located in central Vietnam
- Hue was chosen to be the capital city of Vietnam in 1802 by Emperor Gia Long.
- Hue consists of two parts: the Imperial city and market to the North and newer buildings to the South
- Hue has 100 architectural works which reflect the life of Emperors and mandarins under Nguyen Dynasty
- Hue has Royal Music which was proclaimed by UNESCO in December 1993

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

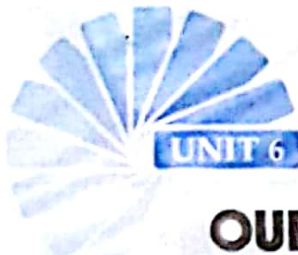
.....

.....



downloadsachmienphi.com

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online



OUR TET HOLIDAY



PART I: THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

English	Word class	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
apricot blossom	n	/ˈeɪprɪkɒt ˈblɒsəm/	hoa mai
calendar	n	/ˈkælɪndə(r)/	lịch
dragon dance	n	/ˈdræɡən ˈdɑːns/	múa lân
dress up	v	/dres ʌp/	ăn diện
dried candied fruits	n	/draɪd ˈkændɪd fruːts/	mứt
exchange New Year's wishes	v	/ɪks tʃeɪndʒ njuː jɪə(r) ˈwɪʃz/	chúc Tết nhau
fireworks	n	/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/	pháo hoa
first caller	n	/fɜːst ˈkɔːlə(r)/	người xông đất
furniture	n	/ˈfɜːnɪʃə(r)/	đồ nội thất
go to the pagoda to pray for ...	v	/gəʊ tuː ðə pəˈɡəʊdə tuː preɪ fə(r)/	đi chùa để cầu cho ...
jellied meat	n	/ˈdʒelɪd miːt/	thịt đông
kumquat tree	n	/ˈkʌmkwɒt triː/	cây quất
lean pork paste	n	/liːn pɔːk peɪst/	giò lụa
pagoda	n	/pəˈɡəʊdə/	chùa
parallel sentences	n	/ˈpærəlel ˈsentənsɪz/	câu đối
peach blossom	n	/piːtʃ ˈblɒsəm/	hoa đào
pickled onion	n	/ˈpɪklɪd ˈʌnjən/	dưa hành

pickled small leeks	n	/ˈpɪklɪd smɔːl liːks/	củ kiệu
present	n	/ˈpreznt/	quà tặng
relative	n	/ˈrelatɪv/	họ hàng
roasted watermelon seeds	n	/rəʊstɪd ˈwɔːtəmelən siːdz/	hạt dưa
shopping	n	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	việc mua sắm
special food	n	/ˈspeʃl fuːd/	đồ ăn đặc biệt (trong ngày nào đó)
spring festival	n	/ˈsprɪŋ ˈfestɪvəl/	hội xuân
sticky rice	n	/ˈstɪki raɪs/	gạo nếp
sweep the floor	v	/swiːp ðə floː(r)/	quét nhà
the kitchen god	n	/ðə ˈkɪtʃɪn ɡɒd/	táo quân
the new year tree	n	/ðənjuː jɪə(r) triː/	cây nêu
wish	v	/wɪʃ/	ước, cầu

II. GRAMMAR

1. Should and shouldn't

a. Form

(+) S + should + V-inf

(-) S + shouldn't + V-inf

(?) Should + S + V-inf?

Example

- Students should wear uniforms. (Học sinh nên mặc đồng phục.)
- We should wear warm coats in this weather. (Chúng ta nên mặc áo khoác ấm trong thời tiết này.)

b. Use

Dùng để khuyên ai nên hay không nên làm điều gì

- She should go to the doctor. Chị ấy nên đến gặp bác sĩ.
- He shouldn't smoke here. Anh ấy không nên hút thuốc ở đây.
- They should study hard. Họ nên học hành chăm chỉ.

2. Simple future tense

a. Form

(+) S + will + V-inf

(-) S + won't + V-inf

(?) Will + S + V-inf?

Example

- We will decorate the house. (Chúng ta sẽ trang trí ngôi nhà.)
- My mother will go to the supermarket to buy some special food. (Mẹ tôi sẽ đến siêu thị để mua vài đồ ăn đặc biệt.)

b. Uses

Dùng để nói về những hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

- I will help her take care of her children tomorrow morning.
(Tôi sẽ giúp cô ấy trông bọn trẻ vào sáng mai.)
- She will bring you a cup of tea soon.
(Cô ấy sẽ mang cho bạn một tách trà sớm thôi.)

c. Signals

Trong câu tương lai đơn thường hay thấy xuất hiện các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai. Ví dụ:

in + thời gian: trong ... nữa (in 2 minutes: trong 2 phút nữa)

tomorrow: ngày mai

next day: ngày kế tiếp

next week/ next month/ next year: tuần tới/ tháng tới/ năm tới

III. PHONETICS

Listen and repeat these words. 🎧 Track 17

/s/	store	soon	sun	soap
/ʃ/	shape	shop	bookshelf	shoot



PART II: LANGUAGE: VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR - PHONETICS

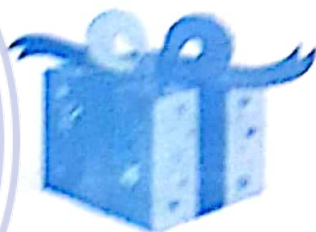
1. VOCABULARY

Complete the rest of each phrase with the following words.

pickled	kitchen	small leeks	dragon	jellied
lean pork	tree	New Year	peach	festival

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ blossom | 6. spring _____ |
| 2. kumquat _____ | 7. _____ dance |
| 3. the _____ tree | 8. _____ god |
| 4. _____ meat | 9. _____ paste |
| 5. _____ onion | 10. pickled _____ |

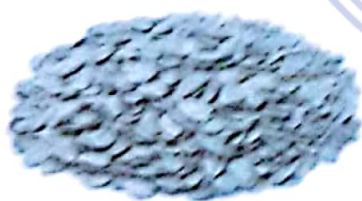
2. Look at the picture and complete the word.



1. f _____

2. s _____ r _____

3. p _____



4. roasted _____
 _____ seeds

5. c _____

6. s _____ the floor



7. peach _____

8. _____ the
 house

9. _____
 blossom

3. Complete the sentences with available words.

sweep sticky rice lucky money fireworks first caller
 decorate visit special food dried candied fruit pagoda

1. At New Year's Eve, people gather at Hoan Kiem Lake to see _____.
2. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people _____ their house with peach blossoms and apricot blossoms.
3. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people go to _____ to wish for success, money, health in New Year.
4. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people cook _____ such as Chung Cake, boiled chicken, lean pork paste.
5. Chung Cake is made from _____.
6. The person who sets the first foot is called _____.
7. Do not _____ the floor at Tet, or you will sweep away all your luck.
8. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese people _____ their relatives and friends.
9. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese children usually get some money from their parents, grandparents, ... That is called _____.
10. At Tet Holiday, Vietnamese children usually eat Tet jam, or it is also called _____.

II. GRAMMAR**1. Complete the sentences with "should" or "should not".**

1. People _____ fasten their seatbelts in cars.
2. I think we _____ give food to people in need as often as possible.
3. If you are sick, then you _____ stay in bed and call the doctor.
4. Men _____ stop polluting the planet to avoid more climatic disasters.
5. When you light a barbecue you _____ use petrol because it is dangerous.
6. Sam _____ go on a diet if he does not want to get some health problems.
7. The bank manager _____ put his money back in the safe.

8. These two boys _____ fight each other just because of some bad words.
9. If it is cold today, you _____ wear a coat over your sweater.
10. I don't think you _____ smoke much.
11. The kids _____ spend much time on TV.
12. _____ I tell her the truth or should I say nothing?
13. You are overweight. You _____ go on a diet.
14. I think you _____ try to speak to her instead of keeping silence.
15. If you don't want to get up late tomorrow, you _____ stay up late tonight.

2. Complete the sentence with *will* or *won't*.

1. Don't get up, I _____ answer the phone.
2. If you eat too much, you _____ put on weight.
3. Don't stay up too late, you _____ get up on time if you stay up late.
4. I don't think she _____ pass the exam, she isn't very good at study.
5. You may as well go home now, I _____ be back for hours.
6. Go to bed and you _____ feel better tomorrow.
7. It'll be Mary's birthday next month. She _____ be 18.
8. They are on holiday for two weeks so they _____ be here tomorrow.
9. _____ they have dinner with us?
10. If the weather is okay, the plane _____ leave on time.
11. They _____ let you come with him because they hate him.
12. I _____ cross the ocean for you.
13. Jim _____ go to school tomorrow. He's ill.
14. You _____ get a new dress tomorrow.
15. I _____ go to South Africa. I want to go to China.

3. Complete the sentences with "*will/ won't/ should/ shouldn't*".

1. My friends _____ live in a city because she likes country life.
2. When _____ you arrive in Scotland? - Maybe next year.
3. Everybody _____ switch their mobile off when they are at the cinema.

4. I hope I _____ miss the train to Manchester.
5. Men _____ be polite to women.
6. Managers _____ do their best to improve working conditions in factories.
7. He _____ prepare breakfast tomorrow morning because he says he is busy.
8. Dave _____ help his wife with the housework.
9. People _____ stay calm and polite when driving even in traffic jams.
10. Melissa _____ wear jeans at her party tomorrow. She will wear a dress.

4. List four things that you should and shouldn't do in Tet, the first one has been done for you as an example. (The answer may vary.)

Should	Should not
Wear colourful clothes	Sweep the floor
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

III. PHONETICS

Divide the words into two columns, then listen to check. 🎧 Track 18

sandcastle	shine	shoot	shock	self-educated
solve	sunny	shake	summer	shop
shuffle	shark	snowy	shoulder	supper
shut	sooner	sound	soap	shoes

/s/		/ʃ/	
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

**PART III: SKILLS: LISTENING - SPEAKING - READING - WRITING****I. LISTENING**

Listen and do the tasks followed. **Track 19**

1. Listen and decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. People buy lots of pork rolls during Tet. _____
2. Boats bring flowers go down the Red River. _____
3. People do not care much about food during Tet. _____
4. There is not much of demand of tourism during Tet. _____
5. This year, domestic bookings are 15 per cent higher than last year. _____

2. Listen again and answer the question.

1. What are people working overtime to prepare?
.....
2. How many flower markets opened on the third of February?
.....
3. What do flower markets sell?
.....
4. Where do boats bring flowers go toward?
.....
5. What do villagers in Dong Thap Province sell?
.....

II. SPEAKING

Look at these sentences and say if you should do it during Tet holiday or not, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. *Smile a lot and avoid arguments*

During Tet holiday, you should smile a lot and avoid arguments.

1. *Dress up colorful clothes*

During Tet holiday, you

2. Break things such as dishes, cups

During Tet holiday, you

3. Have conflicts with parents

During Tet holiday, you

4. Make wishes for grandparents

During Tet holiday, you

5. Set the first foot in other people's house without being asked to

During Tet holiday, you

6. Go to pagodas and churches

During Tet holiday, you

7. Visit relatives and friends

During Tet holiday, you

8. Sweep the floor during three first days of Tet

During Tet holiday, you

9. Ask for lucky money

During Tet holiday, you

10. Eat shrimps and squids

During Tet holiday, you

downloaadsachmienphi.com

Download Sách Hay | Đọc Sách Online

III. READING

Read and do the tasks followed.

Lunar New Year, or Tet, is Vietnam's main holiday. It is the most important occasion in the year which falls sometimes between 19th January and 20th February on the Western calendar. Tet marks the beginning of spring and the start of a new year.

Tet's preparations and celebrations nowadays are shorter than those in the past. Streets are decorated with coloured lights and red banners. Shops are full of goods. People are busy buying gifts, cleaning and decorating their houses and cooking traditional foods.

Houses are often decorated with plants and flowers at this time. Peach

blossom is traditional at Tet in the North while apricot blossom is traditional in the South. The kumquat tree with its ripe deep orange fruits is popular throughout the country. One of Tet's most special foods is Chung cake, which is made from sticky rice, green beans and fatty pork. Mut, which is candied fruits such as sugared apples, plums or tomatoes, is also popular.

1. Answer the question.

1. What is another name of Tet?

.....

2. When does Tet sometimes take place?

.....

3. What does Tet mark?

.....

4. What do people decorate streets with?

.....

5. What do people do in Tet?

.....

2. Decide if each statement is True (T) or False (F).

1. People often decorated their houses with plants and flowers at Tet in the past, but now they don't.

2. Peach blossom is traditional at Tet in the North.

3. The kumquat tree is only popular in the South.

4. Chung cake is made from sticky rice, beef and green peas.

5. Some types of Mut are sugared apples, plums or tomatoes.

IV. WRITING

Write a paragraph (about 100 words) to describe how your family prepares for Tet. (The answer may vary.)

.....

.....

.....