

ĐẠI LỢI

Bài tập cuối tuần Tiếng Anh

- Bài tập bám sát chương trình mới của Bộ Giáo dục & Đào tạo
- Rèn luyện 4 kỹ năng: Nghe – Nói – Đọc – Viết
- Nội dung chi tiết, rõ ràng, dễ hiểu, hấp dẫn

THEO CHƯƠNG TRÌNH TIẾNG ANH MỚI CỦA BỘ GD & ĐT

LỚP 6 tập 1

Có đáp án

Weekend
English
Exercises



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

ĐẠI LỢI

BÀI TẬP CUỐI TUẦN TIẾNG ANH

LỚP 6- TẬP 1

CÓ ĐÁP ÁN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh thân mến!

Các em đang cầm trên tay một trong những cuốn sách hay nhất và quan trọng nhất trong quá trình học tiếng Anh của mình. Đó là cuốn sách ***Bài tập cuối tuần tiếng Anh lớp 6 tập 1***. Cuốn sách được ra đời với bao công sức của tác giả, giáo viên giàu kinh nghiệm giảng dạy tiếng Anh. Cuốn sách được chia theo các đơn vị bài học và bám sát chương trình học tập trên lớp của các em. Đây là một tài liệu cực kỳ hữu ích nhằm giúp các em ôn tập, củng cố và nâng cao vốn tiếng Anh của mình.

Trong mỗi đơn vị bài học, chúng tôi đều trình bày đầy đủ các nội dung sau:

- **Phần lý thuyết:** Tập trung vào trọng tâm ngữ pháp của bài học

- **Phần Week 1:** Tập trung vào việc thực hành kiến thức ngôn ngữ của các em. Các em sẽ được rèn luyện ngữ âm, từ vựng và ngữ pháp/ mẫu câu trong phần này.

- **Phần Week 2:** Phần này giúp rèn luyện và hoàn thiện cả 4 kỹ năng giao tiếp: Nghe - Nói - Đọc - Viết tiếng Anh của các em.

Kết hợp với các nội dung trong sách là đĩa CD (*đính kèm trên bìa sách*) phát âm chuẩn tiếng Anh của người bản ngữ. Các em có thể sử dụng điện thoại smartphone để quét mã QR và tải các bài học một cách nhanh chóng và thuận tiện. Chúng tôi tin rằng CD này sẽ hỗ trợ các em rất nhiều trong quá trình rèn luyện kỹ năng giao tiếp tiếng Anh của mình.

Cuối cùng, chúng tôi mong muốn được gửi lời cảm ơn chân thành nhất tới độc giả, tới các em học sinh, các bậc phụ huynh và các quý thầy cô đã giúp đỡ chúng tôi rất nhiều trong quá trình biên soạn tài liệu quý báu này. Chúng tôi cũng mong muốn được lắng nghe những ý kiến góp ý chân thành nhất của các bậc phụ huynh và các thầy cô giáo để lần tái bản sau cuốn sách sẽ đầy đủ hơn, ý nghĩa hơn.

Trân trọng!

Tác giả

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. Âm /əʊ/ và âm /ʌ/

/əʊ/	judo	going	homework	open
/ʌ/	brother	Monday	mother	month

2. Âm /əʊ/

Cách phát âm: đầu tiên đặt lưỡi ở vị trí phát âm của âm /ə/ sau đó miệng tròn dần để phát âm /ʊ/, phát âm /ə/ dài, /ʊ/ ngắn và nhanh.



2.1. “o” thường được phát âm là /əʊ/ khi nó ở cuối một từ

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
go	/gəʊ/	đi
no	/nəʊ/	không

2.2. “oa” được phát âm là /əʊ/ trong một từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một hay hai phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
coat	/kəʊt/	áo choàng
road	/rəʊd/	con đường

2.3. “ou” có thể được phát âm là /əʊ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
soul	/səʊl/	tâm hồn
dough	/dəʊ/	bột nhào

2.4. “ow” được phát âm là /əʊ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
know	/nəʊ/	biết
slow	/sləʊ/	chậm

3. Âm /ʌ/

Cách phát âm: Mở miệng rộng bằng 1/2 so với khi phát âm /æ/ đưa lưỡi về phía sau hơn một chút so với khi phát âm /æ/.

3.1. “o” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ trong những từ có một âm tiết, và trong những âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của những từ có nhiều âm tiết.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
come	/kʌm/	đến, tới
some	/sʌm/	một vài

3.2. “u” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ đối với những từ có tận cùng bằng u + phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
but	/bʌt/	nhưng
cup	/kʌp/	cái tách, chén

Trong những tiếp đầu ngữ **un, um**

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
uneasy	/ʌn'i:zi/	bối rối, lúng túng
umbrella	/ʌm'brelə/	cái ô

3.3. “oo” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ trong một số trường hợp như

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
blood	/blʌd/	máu, huyết
flood	/flʌd/	lũ lụt

3.4. “ou” thường được phát âm là /ʌ/ đối với những từ có nhóm “ou” với một hay hai phụ âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
country	/'kʌntri/	làng quê
couple	/'kʌpl/	đôi, cặp

II. VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription	Meaning
activity	/æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động
art	/ɑ:t/	nghệ thuật
backpack	/'bækpæk/	ba lô
binder	/'baɪndə(r)/	bìa hồ sơ
boarding school	/'bɔ:diŋ sku:l/	trường nội trú
borrow	/'bɒrəʊ/	mượn, vay
break time	/breɪk taɪm/	giờ ra chơi
chalkboard	/'tʃɔ:kbɔ:d/	bảng viết phấn
classmate	/'klɑ:smeɪt/	bạn cùng lớp

compass	<i>/ˈkʌmpəs/</i>	<i>compa</i>
creative	<i>/kriˈeɪtɪv/</i>	<i>sáng tạo</i>
diploma	<i>/diˈpləʊmə/</i>	<i>bằng, giấy khen</i>
equipment	<i>/iˈkwɪpmənt/</i>	<i>thiết bị</i>
excited	<i>/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/</i>	<i>hào hứng, phấn khích</i>
folder	<i>/ˈfəʊldə(r)/</i>	<i>bìa đựng tài liệu</i>
greenhouse	<i>/ˈɡriːnhaʊs/</i>	<i>nhà kính</i>
gym	<i>/dʒɪm/</i>	<i>phòng tập thể dục</i>
healthy	<i>/ˈhelθi/</i>	<i>khỏe mạnh</i>
help	<i>/help/</i>	<i>giúp đỡ</i>
history	<i>/ˈhɪstri/</i>	<i>lịch sử</i>
ink	<i>/ɪŋk/</i>	<i>mực</i>
ink bottle	<i>/ɪŋkˈbɒtl/</i>	<i>lọ mực</i>
international	<i>/ɪntəˈnæʃnəl/</i>	<i>thuộc về quốc tế</i>
interview	<i>/ˈɪntəvjʊː/</i>	<i>cuộc phỏng vấn, phỏng vấn</i>
judo	<i>/ˈdʒuːdɔʊ/</i>	<i>môn võ ju-đô (của Nhật)</i>
kindergarten	<i>/ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn/</i>	<i>nhà trẻ</i>
knock	<i>/nɒk/</i>	<i>gõ cửa</i>
lecturer	<i>/ˈlektʃərər/</i>	<i>giảng viên</i>
locker	<i>/ˈlɒkə(r)/</i>	<i>tủ có khóa</i>
mechanical pencil	<i>/məˈkænikl ˈpensl/</i>	<i>bút chì kim</i>
neighbourhood	<i>/ˈneɪbəhʊd/</i>	<i>hàng xóm, vùng lân cận</i>
notepad	<i>/ˈnəʊtpæd/</i>	<i>sổ tay</i>
overseas	<i>/əʊvəˈsiːz/</i>	<i>ở nước ngoài</i>
pencil sharpener	<i>/ˈpensl ˈʃɑːpənər/</i>	<i>gọt bút chì</i>
physics	<i>/ˈfɪzɪks/</i>	<i>môn Vật lý</i>
playground	<i>/ˈpleɪɡraʊnd/</i>	<i>sân chơi</i>
pocket money	<i>/ˈpɒkɪt ˈmʌni/</i>	<i>tiền tiêu vặt</i>
poem	<i>/ˈpəʊɪm/</i>	<i>bài thơ</i>
private tutor	<i>/ˈpraɪvət ˈtjuːtə(r)/</i>	<i>gia sư riêng</i>
pupil	<i>/ˈpjuːpɪl/</i>	<i>học sinh</i>
quiet	<i>/ˈkwaɪət/</i>	<i>yên tĩnh, yên lặng</i>
remember	<i>/rɪˈmembə(r)/</i>	<i>ghi nhớ</i>
ride	<i>/raɪd/</i>	<i>đi xe</i>
schoolbag	<i>/ˈskuːlbæg/</i>	<i>cặp xách</i>
school lunch	<i>/ˈskuːl ˌlʌntʃ/</i>	<i>bữa ăn trưa ở trường</i>

school supply	<i>/ˈsku:l səˈplai/</i>	<i>dụng cụ học tập</i>
science	<i>/ˈsaɪəns/</i>	<i>môn Khoa học</i>
share	<i>/ʃeə(r)/</i>	<i>chia sẻ</i>
spiral notebook	<i>/ˈspairəl ˈnəʊtbʊk/</i>	<i>sổ, vở gáy xoắn/ lò xo</i>
student	<i>/ˈstju:dənt/</i>	<i>học sinh</i>
surround	<i>/səˈraʊnd/</i>	<i>bao quanh</i>
swimmingpool	<i>/ˈswɪmɪŋ pu:l/</i>	<i>bể bơi</i>
teacher	<i>/ˈti:tʃə(r)/</i>	<i>giáo viên</i>
textbook	<i>/ˈtekst bʊk/</i>	<i>sách giáo khoa</i>
uniform	<i>/ˈju:nɪfɔ:m/</i>	<i>bộ đồng phục</i>

III. GRAMMAR

1. Present simple (Thì hiện tại đơn)

a. Form

	Normal verb	Be
(+)	I, you, we, they + V-inf He, she, it + V(s/es)	I + am You, we, they + are He, she, it + is
(-)	I, you, we, they + don't + V-inf He, she, it + doesn't + V-inf	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...?

b. Usage

- ❖ Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một thói quen hoặc một hành động có tính lặp đi lặp lại ở hiện tại.
VD: She often goes to school at seven o'clock in the morning,
(*Cô ấy thường đi học vào 7 giờ sáng.*)
- ❖ Thì hiện tại đơn dùng để diễn tả một chân lý hoặc một sự thật hiển nhiên.
VD: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.
(*Mặt trời mọc đằng đông và lặn đằng Tây.*)
- ❖ Dùng để chỉ một sự việc sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai theo thời gian biểu hoặc lịch trình.
VD: The news programme starts at seven p.m.
(*Chương trình thời sự bắt đầu vào lúc 7 giờ tối.*)

c. Signals

- ❖ Cụm từ với “every”: every day (mỗi ngày), every year (mỗi năm), every month (mỗi tháng), every afternoon (mỗi buổi chiều), every morning (mỗi buổi sáng), every evening (mỗi buổi tối)...

- ❖ Cụm từ chỉ tần suất: once a week (1 lần 1 tuần), twice a week (2 lần một tuần), three times a week (3 lần một tuần), four times a week (4 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.
listen → listens play → plays
- ❖ 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 (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

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. Usage

- ❖ Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang diễn ra tại thời điểm nói.
VD: My mother is cooking in the kitchen now. (*Hiện tại mẹ tôi đang nấu ăn trong bếp.*)
- ❖ Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động hoặc sự việc đang diễn ra xung quanh thời điểm nói.
VD: Linda is quite busy these days. She's doing the English project for her school. (Linda is in a restaurant with her friend now.)
(Linda dạo này rất bận. Cô ấy đang làm dự án tiếng Anh cho trường của cô ấy.) (*Hiện tại Linda đang ngồi trong nhà hàng với bạn cô ấy.*)
- ❖ Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn có thể diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần (điều này đã được lên kế hoạch).
VD: He is going to Paris. (*Anh ấy định đi Paris.*)
- ❖ Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động thường xuyên xảy ra lặp đi lặp lại gây sự bức mình hay khó chịu cho người nói. Cách dùng này được dùng với trạng từ “always, continually”.

VD: Tony is careless. He is always losing his keys. (Tom thì bất cẩn. Anh ấy luôn làm mất chìa khóa.)

c. Signals

Các trạng từ hay gặp: *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.

read → reading go → going

- ❖ Khi động từ kết thúc bằng “e”, ta bỏ “e” trước khi thêm “ing”.

have → having make → making

- ❖ Khi động từ kết thúc bằng “ee”, ta thêm ing mà không bỏ “e”.

see → seeing agree → agreeing

- ❖ Khi động từ kết thúc bằng “ie” ta đổi “ie” → “y” rồi thêm “ing”.

lie → lying die → dying

- ❖ Khi âm tiết cuối của động từ mang trọng âm và có 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 thuộc về nhận thức, tri giác hoặc sự sở hữu như: *be, see, hear, understand, know, like, want, feel, smell, remember, forget, ...*. Từ sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn thay vì hiện tại tiếp diễn trong các trường hợp này.

Example

False: ~~She is being happy.~~

Correct: She is happy.

B. EXERCISE

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct columns according to pronunciation of the underlined part.

go	road	homework	no
soul	mother	slow	going
Monday	open	coat	month
brother	uneasy	dough	judo
but	unhappy	blood	know
cup	come	mum	country
/əʊ/		/ʌ/	
.....			
.....			

.....			
.....			
.....			

Exercise 2: Listen and complete with the words you hear. Then repeat the sentences exactly. (Track 01)

1. He _____ to the museum on weekend.
2. The _____ to my school is narrow.
3. My _____ likes playing football after school.
4. Where's my dog, _____?
5. Have you finished your _____, Tom?
6. My grandparents live in the _____.
7. Susan got bad marks today. She was _____.
8. Drive more _____, please!

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and write the correct words under each picture.



1. b.....



2. s.....



3. t.....



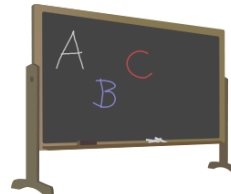
4. c.....



5. i.....



6. p.....



7. b.....



8. c.....

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with the words in exercise 3.

1. Is Mr Lam your English _____?
2. Remember to put all your school things in your _____.
3. Be careful! Your _____ is on the table.
4. How many _____ do you have at school?
5. I need a _____ to draw circles.
6. His _____ is big and modern.
7. I want to buy a _____ for sharpening my pencils.
8. The _____ in our class is old but good.

Exercise 5: Find the odd words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. teacher | B. ruler | C. pen | D. book |
| 2. A. English | B. Spanish | C. Korean | D. America |
| 3. A. computer room | B. classroom | C. chalk | D. library |
| 4. A. angry | B. museum | C. bored | D. happy |
| 5. A. playing | B. taking | C. morning | D. teaching |

Exercise6: Give the correct form of verbs.

1. Robin (play) _____ football every Sunday.
2. We (have) _____ a holiday in December every year.
3. He often (go) _____ to work late.
4. The moon (circle) _____ around the earth.
5. The flight (start) _____ at 6 a.m every Thursday.
6. Peter (not/ study) _____ very hard. He never gets high scores.
7. My mother often (teach) _____ me English on Saturday evenings.
8. I like Maths but she (like) _____ Literature.
9. My sister (wash) _____ dishes every day.
10. They (not/ have) _____ breakfast every morning.

Exercise 7: Put the adverb of frequency into the correct place. Then give the correct form of verbs.

1. My brothers (sleep)on the floor. (often)
_____.
2. He (stay) up late? (sometimes)
_____.
3. I (do) the housework with my brother. (always)
_____.
4. Peter and Mary (come) to class on time. (never)
_____.
5. Why Johnson (get) good marks? (always)
_____.
6. You (go) shopping? (usually)
_____.
7. She (cry). (seldom)
_____.
8. My father (have) popcorn. (never)
_____.

Exercise 8: Put the verb in brackets into the present continuous.

1. Look! The car (go) .so fast
2. Listen! Someone (cry) _____ in the next room.
3. (your brother/ sit) _____ next to the beautiful girl over there atpresent?
4. Now they (try) _____ to pass the examination.
5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) _____ lunch in the kitchen.
6. Keep silent! You (talk) _____ so loudly.
7. I (not stay) _____ at home at the moment.
8. Now she (lie) _____ to her mother about her bad marks.
9. At present they (travel) _____ to New York.
10. He (not work) _____ in his office now.

1. Where's "Tom"? - He (listen) _____ to a new CD in his room.
2. Don't forget to take your umbrella with you to London. You know it always(rain) _____ in England.
3. Jean (work) _____ hard all day but she (not work) _____ at the moment.
4. Look! That boy (run) _____ after the bus. He (want) _____ to catch it.
5. He (sneak) _____ German so well because he (come) _____ from Germany.
6. Shh! The boss (come) _____. We (meet) _____ him in an hour and nothing is ready!
7. (you/ usually/ go) _____ away for Christmas or you (stay) _____ at home?
8. She (hold) _____ some roses. They (smell) _____ lovely.
9. Oh no! Look! It (snow) _____ again. It always (snow) _____ in this country.
10. Mary (swim) _____ very well, but she (not run) _____ very fast.
11. you (enjoy) _____ this party? - Yes, I (have) _____ a great time!
12. Sorry I can't help you. I (not know) _____ where she keeps her files.
13. What you (do) _____ next Saturday? - Nothing special. I (stay) _____ at home.
14. I (think) _____ your new hat (look) _____ nice on you.
15. I (live) _____ with my parents but right now I (stay) _____ with some friends for a few days.

- Listening to music is one of the most popular leisure _____.
A.kindergarten B. activities
C. hobby D. equipments
- My son is just 2 years old and he is in _____ now.
A.kindergarten B. secondary school
C. overseas D. high school
- I don't like to _____ money from friends.
A.pay B. knock C.borrow D.help
- We only have time for a snack at _____.
A.lunch B. gym C.meals D.break time
- Do you know where our new _____ is? Our teacher wants to meet him.
A.poem B. classmate C. swimming pool D. gym
- In order to keep _____, you should eat well and exercise regularly.
A.warm B. excited C.healthy D.quiet
- My sister always has a lot of new ideas. She's a _____ person.
A.creative B. hard-working C. quiet D.healthy
- Don't go climbing without the necessary _____.
A. uniform B. pocket money C. equipment D. share

9. Today is my son's first day at school so he is very _____.
A. creative B. excited C. worry D. interesting
10. It's impolite to go into someone's room without _____.
A. riding B. playing C. knocking D. sharing
11. Students will get to live away from home if they study in a _____.
A. boarding school B. greenhouse C. neighbourhood D. surround
12. In order to draw a circle, we need a pair of _____.
A. share B. compasses C. poems D. pencil sharpener
13. Are you going to _____ for director assistant position in that company?
A. share B. knock C. interview D. creative
14. I miss my family so much because I'm working _____.
A. quiet B. healthy C. international D. overseas
15. Students will be punished if they don't wear _____ at school.
A. uniform B. kindergarten C. pocket money D. compass
16. Help me keep the kids _____ while I'm talking on the phone, please.
A. creative B. remember C. quiet D. healthy
17. It's wonderful to _____ a horse along the coast.
A. remember B. knock C. talk D. ride
18. Tall bamboos _____ my house so it's very cool in summer.
A. history B. shares C. surround D. science
19. He composed this _____ to show his love for his mother.
A. school lunch B. poem C. playground D. gym
20. A _____ allows a gardener to control the climate no matter what's happening outside.
A. greenhouse B. gym C. school D. poem

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 02)

No.	Statement	True or false
1.	Tony is a pupil at Pink Secondary School	.....
2.	He is interested in Maths.	.....
3.	He doesn't get bored when he learns maths.	.....
4.	His father is a construction engineer.	.....
5.	He would like to be a doctor in the future.	.....

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Where is Tony from?
_____.
2. What is his favourite subject?
_____.

3. What does his father do?

4. Who helps him when he faces Math problems?

5. What is the most interesting part of his favourite subject?

Exercise 3: Look at the information below. Ask and answer questions about Phong.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. School's name: | Dai Viet Secondary School |
| 2. School's address: | 15, Hai Ba Trung Street |
| 3. Number of pupils: | 200 |
| 4. Number of teachers: | 35 |
| 5. Uniform colour: | Blue and white |
| 6. Favourite subjects: | Maths and English |
| 7. Hobbies: | Playing sports and reading books |
| 8. Future job: | Engineer |

1. What's the name of his school?

It's Dai Viet Secondary School.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Exercise 4: Make a short talk about Phong.

This is Phong _____

Exercise 5: Read and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

My name is Elena and I'm a pupil of Green School. My school is in Orange Street. I am twelve years old. I would like to tell you a few words about my school life.

I go to school five days a week except Saturday and Sunday. Classes in my school start at 8 o'clock in the morning and end at 15.30. I often have 6 or 7 lessons a day. I study a lot of different subjects: English, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Math, etc. I like English because I can learn lots of interesting things in England. I usually receive good marks in this subject. I wish to become an English teacher in the future.

This is my school. It was built about ten years ago. My classroom is on the third floor. Its windows face the school-yard. There are two large windows in my classroom; a great amount of flowers grow in pots that stand on the window-sills. Pupils in my class are responsible for watering the flowers several times a week. And I all do it with great care and pleasure. On the walls of my classroom there are different colour maps, portraits, and wall newspapers. My school has a stadium, a library, a gym and a computer room, too. I love my school so much.

No.	Statement	True or false
1.	Elena is a pupil at Blue School.	.....
2.	She goes to school five days a week.	.....
3.	Her school starts at 8.00 a.m. and finishes at 3.00 p.m.	.....
4.	She learns different subjects at school.	.....
5.	Maths is her favourite subject.	.....

Exercise 6: Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where is her school?

_____.

2. How many lessons does she often have a day?

_____.

3. What is her favourite subject?

_____.

4. When was her school built?

_____.

5. How many windows are there in her classroom?

_____.

6. Who are responsible for watering flowers?

_____.

Exercise 7: Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form.

1. They listen to English every day.

_____.

_____.

2. He plays badminton every afternoon.

_____.

_____.

3. They play volleyball every morning.

4. He does homework every night.

5. He has breakfast at 6:30.

6. He gets up at 9.00 every morning.

7. Mary and Peter go to work every day.

8. We have dinner at 8 p.m.

Exercise 8: Look at the information below and write about Minh Thu and her school.

Nam:	Minh Thu
Age:	12
Nationality:	Vietnamese
Her school's name:	Lam Son Secondary School
Number of pupils:	400
Number of teachers:	60
School facilities:	Computer room: modern Library: small but nice Gym: large Playground: modern and safe
Favourite subjects:	Maths and English
Hobbies:	Playing chess and badminton; listening to music
Future job:	Tour guide

This is my friend. Her name is _____

Unit 2

MY HOME

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

Cách phát âm âm đuôi “s” và “es”

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

- Đuôi /s/ hoặc /es/ được phát âm là /z/ khi từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm hữu thanh /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/ và các nguyên âm.

-Đuôi /s/ hoặc /es/ được phát âm là /s/ khi từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm vô thanh: /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/.

-Đuôi /s/ hoặc /es/ được phát âm là /iz/ khi từ có tận cùng bằng các phụ âm gió /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/

II. VOCABULARY

New words

air conditioner

alarm clock

apartment

attic

bathroom

bathroom scales

bed

bedroom

blanket

ceiling fan

cellar

chair

Transcription

/e(r) kən'diʃənə(r)/

/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/

/ə'pɑ:tmənt/

/'ætɪk/

/'bɑ:θru:m/

/'bɑ:θru:m skeɪlz/

/bed/

/'bedru:m/

/'blæŋkɪt/

/'si:lɪŋ fæn/

/'selə(r)/

/tʃeər/

Meaning

máy điều hòa nhiệt độ

đồng hồ báo thức

căn hộ

gác xép

phòng tắm

cân sức khỏe

cái giường

phòng ngủ

cái chăn

quạt trần

tầng hầm

cái ghế

chest of drawers	/tʃest əv drɔːz/	<i>tủ có nhiều ngăn kéo</i>
chimney	/'tʃɪmni/	<i>ống khói</i>
chopsticks	/'tʃɒpstɪks/	<i>đôi đũa</i>
cooker	/'kʊkər/	<i>nồi cơm điện</i>
country house	/'kʌntri haʊs/	<i>biệt thự đồng quê</i>
cupboard	/'kʌbəd/	<i>tủ đựng chén đĩa</i>
curtain	/'kɜːtn/	<i>rèm cửa</i>
cushion	/'kʊʃn/	<i>đệm</i>
department store	/di'pɑːtmənt stɔː(r)/	<i>cửa hàng bách hóa</i>
dining room	/'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/	<i>phòng ăn</i>
dishwasher	/'dɪʃwɒʃər/	<i>máy rửa bát đĩa</i>
fireplace	/'faɪəpleɪs/	<i>lò sưởi</i>
fridge	/frɪdʒ/	<i>tủ lạnh</i>
furniture	/'fɜːrnɪtʃər/	<i>đồ nội thất</i>
garage	/'gærɑːʒ/	<i>nhà để xe</i>
hall	/hɔːl/	<i>sảnh</i>
kitchen	/'kɪtʃɪn/	<i>nhà bếp</i>
lamp	/læmp/	<i>cái đèn</i>
light	/laɪt/	<i>ánh sáng</i>
living room	/'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	<i>phòng khách</i>
microwave	/'maɪkrəweɪv/	<i>lò vi sóng</i>
move	/muːv/	<i>di chuyển</i>
pillow	/'pɪləʊ/	<i>cái gối</i>
poster	/'pəʊstər/	<i>tấm áp phích</i>
roof	/ruːf/	<i>mái nhà</i>
sheet	/ʃiːt/	<i>ga trải giường</i>
sink	/sɪŋk/	<i>bồn rửa</i>
sofa	/'səʊfə/	<i>ghế sofa</i>
stilt house	/stɪlt haʊs/	<i>nhà sàn</i>
stool	/stuːl/	<i>ghế đẩu</i>
television	/'telɪvɪʒən/	<i>tivi</i>

III. GRAMMAR

Diễn tả “có” điều gì đó với *there is* và *there are*.

a. Form

	There is	There are
(+)	There is + a/an + Ns	There are + Npl
(-)	There isn't + a/an + Ns	There aren't any + Npl
(?)	Is there + a/an + Ns?	Are there any + Npl?

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

Ví dụ:

- There is a dog in the room.
(Có một chú chó trong phòng.)
- There aren't any notebooks in the school bag.
(Trong cặp không có quyển vở nào.)
- Is there a cat in the house?
(Trong nhà có mèo không?)
- Are there any pupils in the classroom?
(Có học sinh nào trong lớp học không?)

B. EXERCISE

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Divide these words into three columns according to pronunciation of “s”.

walks	sees	matches	devotes	studies
stays	apples	kisses	learns	plays
succeeds	prevents	lamps	coughs	flourishes
roses	consumes	cancels	wants	likes
works	trains	watches	wishes	paints
stops	villages	pushes	switches	astonishes

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

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. proof <u>s</u> | B. book <u>s</u> | C. point <u>s</u> | D. day <u>s</u> |
| 2. A. ask <u>s</u> | B. breath <u>s</u> | C. want <u>s</u> | D. hope <u>s</u> |
| 3. A. see <u>s</u> | B. sport <u>s</u> | C. pool <u>s</u> | D. train <u>s</u> |
| 4. A. tomb <u>s</u> | B. lamp <u>s</u> | C. brak <u>s</u> | D. invit <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. book <u>s</u> | B. floor <u>s</u> | C. comb <u>s</u> | D. drum <u>s</u> |
| 6. A. cat <u>s</u> | B. tap <u>s</u> | C. rid <u>s</u> | D. cook <u>s</u> |
| 7. A. walk <u>s</u> | B. beg <u>s</u> | C. help <u>s</u> | D. cut <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. shoot <u>s</u> | B. ground <u>s</u> | C. concentrat <u>s</u> | D. forest <u>s</u> |
| 9. A. help <u>s</u> | B. laugh <u>s</u> | C. cook <u>s</u> | D. find <u>s</u> |
| 10. A. hour <u>s</u> | B. father <u>s</u> | C. dream <u>s</u> | D. think <u>s</u> |

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

bedroom
bathroom



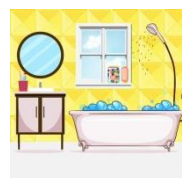
1.

cupboard
kitchen



2.

lamp
garage



3.

living room
sofa



4.

chair
wardrobe



5.



6.



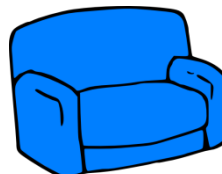
7.



8.



9.



10.

Exercise 4: Use the given words to complete each sentence.

sofa

sinks

light

vase

bathroom scales

blankets

toilet

cooker

posters

ceiling fan

- It's cold here. Are there any _____?
- I'm a bit stomachache. Where is the _____?
- How hot the weather is! Turn on the _____, please.
- Are there any _____ on the wall? – No. So the wall looks boring.
- I need to wash my face. Are there any _____ in the bathroom?
- Take a seat on the _____ over there. I will make you a cup of tea.
- How do we cook boiled sticky rice? – We can use a _____ to cook it.
- It's so dark here. Turn on the _____, please.

9. Look! The flowers are so beautiful! – Yes. Bring me a . I am _____ going to arrange them.
10. Stand on the _____ please. Look! 53 kilograms.

Exercise 5: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

bed alarm clock fridge chimney pillow
dishwasher roof television air-conditioner lamp

No.	Definitions	Word
1.	The structure that covers or forms the top of a building or vehicle	.....
2.	A structure through which smoke or steam is carried up away from a fire, etc. and through the roof of a building; the part of this that is above the roof	.....
3.	A device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light	.....
4.	A piece of furniture for sleeping on	.....
5.	A piece of electrical equipment in which food is kept cold so that it stays fresh	.....
6.	A machine that cools and dries air	.....
7.	A piece of electrical equipment with a screen on which you can watch programmes with moving pictures and sounds	.....
8.	A machine for washing plates, cups, etc.	.....
9.	A square or rectangular piece of cloth filled with soft material, used to rest your head on in bed	.....
10.	A clock that you can set to ring a bell, etc. at a particular time and wake you up	.....

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with *is/are (not)*.

- A: Where is my bag?
B: Look! There a bag on the table. Is that yours?
- There a calendar on the wall.
- There any posters in my room. Therefore the wall looks boring.
- There a banana in the basket.
- What are there in the kitchen?
There six chairs in the kitchen.
- There lots of books on the shelf.
- Remember to bring your own mirror because there a mirror in our hall.
- There 12 cushions on the sofa.
- There a big wardrobe in my sister's bedroom.
- There any children in the yard.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with form of *there* + be.

1. How many pensin the box? – Five.
2. any cars in the garage as all of them have been sold.
3. some books on the table.
4. a telephone in the bedroom, so you do not need to use your cell phone.
5. some tables in the kitchen.
6. How many birdsin that tree? – Well, just one.
7. a magazine on the floor?
8. a lot of chairs in the room.
9. How many daysin a week?
10. a cup of milk in the fridge.

Exercise 8: Look at the picture and write sentences to describe it, using the words given.



1. Two chairs/ each other
_____.
2. A picture/ the clock.
_____.
3. A clock/ the wall
_____.
4. A calendar/ the bookcase
_____.
5. A fan/ the sofa
_____.
6. Two houseplants/ each other
_____.
7. A desk/ chair
_____.
8. A rubbish bin/ the desk
_____.
9. An alarm clock/ the lamp
_____.
10. A lamp/ a pile of book and an alarm clock
_____.

Exercise 9: Read and complete with *there is, there are* + preposition.



1. _____ a TV _____ the shelf.
2. _____ two sofas _____ the room.
3. _____ two cushions _____ the bed.
4. _____ a lamp _____ the bedside cabinet
5. _____ nothing _____ the bed.
6. _____ two windows _____ the room.
7. _____ a table _____ the TV.
8. _____ a picture _____ the wall.
9. _____ a door _____ the picture.
10. _____ a clock _____ two windows.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Turn on the _____, please. It's so hot here.
A. cupboard
B. dishwasher
C. air conditioner
D. lamp
2. I _____ an _____ with three friends.
A. share – apartment
B. move – attic
C. share – furniture
D. move – country house
3. I put my clothes in the _____ at the corner of my bedroom.
A. wall
B. hall
C. kitchen
D. chest of drawers
4. You must be _____ to lend him your motorbike. He's very careless.
A. crazy
B. attic
C. interesting
D. briefly
5. Where should we go to buy some clothes, fruits and food? – In _____.
A. a hall
B. a living room
C. a department store
D. a stilt house
6. Don't run the _____ half empty. It wastes energy.
A. dishwasher
B. kitchen
C. wardrobe
D. sink
7. She ran excitedly down the _____ to greet her cousins.
A. furniture
B. hall
C. messy
D. armchair
8. Would you mind helping me hang this dress in the _____?
A. sofa
B. sink
C. wardrobe
D. vase
9. A _____ is a piece of electrical equipment to store food and keep food cold or fresh.
A. fridge
B. dishwasher
C. microwave
D. cooker

10. He asked the children to go to the _____ and wash their hands.
A. upstairs B. attic C. bathroom D. apartment
11. Put these glasses and bowls on the _____ over there, please.
A. wall B. cupboard C. fridge D. lamp
12. My bedroom is big but it doesn't have much _____. There is just a bed, a table, a chair and a bookcase.
A. things B. picture C. desk D. furniture
13. It's becoming hotter so I'm going to install a(n) _____ in my bedroom.
A. fridge B. air conditioner C. television D. lamp
14. It's better for your neck when you sleep with a _____ that is not too high or too low.
A. pillow B. bed C. ceiling fan D. stool
15. I often reheat my soup in the _____ before eating.
A. cupboard B. microwave C. dishwasher D. sink
16. It is not easy for him to _____ because he has had a broken leg.
A. talk B. move C. make D. eat
17. It's difficult for Western foreigners to use _____ at the first time because they often use forks and knives to eat
A. cookers B. dishwashers C. dishes D. chopsticks
18. It's quite noisy to live in a _____ house that stands on a busy street.
A. town B. country C. villa D. big

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 03)

No.	Statement	True (T) or false (F)
1.	Catherine is Emily's granddaughter.	.....
2.	Her grandparents live in a villa.	.....
3.	Catherine's grandparents are young.	.....
4.	The grandparents are bitter.	.....
5.	The grandparents live in England.	.....
6.	Their house has got two floors.	.....

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Is her grandparents' house big or small?

2. How many bathrooms are there?

3. Where is the garden?

4. When does Catherine visit her grandparents?

5. What does her grandmother do when Catherine goes there?

6. Does Catherine love her grandparents?

Exercise 3: Look at the picture and talk about each room, the first one has been done for you as an example.

0. This is a utility room.

There are some clothes, a washing machine, an iron and an ironing board.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



Exercise 4: Complete the paragraph to describe the house.



-around the house

- above the house

- *in front of the house*

- *a house in the countryside*

- *two windows*

- *some clouds*

- *the roof of the house*

This is (1) _____. There are three trees (2) _____.
There are (3) _____ above the house. There is also a sun (4) _____.
Besides, there are two fences (5) _____. On (6) _____
there is a chimney. This house also has (7) _____ and a door.

Exercise 5: Read and choose the correct answers.

Mr. Smith's house has got four bedrooms, a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen, a bathroom and a separate toilet. There is a toilet in the bathroom too. The bedrooms and the bathroom are upstairs, and the living-room, the dining-room, the kitchen and the toilet are downstairs.

The first bedroom is Mr. and Mrs. Smith's, the second one is Tom's, the third one is Mary's, and the fourth one is Anne's. There is a baby bed in Anne's bedroom too, but there is no baby living there.

When you enter Mr. Smith's house, the room on the left is the living-room, and the room on the right is the dining-room. Where is the kitchen? It is behind the dining-room. And where is the toilet? It is straight on, in front of you. There is a garden behind the house, but it is not big. Is there a garden in front of the house too? Yes, there is, but it is very small.

When you go upstairs, Mr. and Mrs. Smith's bedroom is on the left. The bedroom on your right is Tom's, and the bathroom is between his bedroom and Mary's. Anne's bedroom is behind Mary's.

1. Which of the following is correct?
 - A. Three of Mr. Smith's bedrooms are upstairs, and one of them is downstairs.
 - B. Mr. Smith's four bedrooms are downstairs.
 - C. Mr. Smith's four bedrooms are upstairs.
2. Choose the correct sentence:
 - A. There is one toilet in Mr. Smith's house. It is downstairs.
 - B. There are two toilets in Mr. Smith's house. One of them is upstairs.
 - C. There is one toilet in Mr. Smith's house. It is upstairs.
3. Choose the correct answer:
 - A. The living room is upstairs.
 - B. The living room is downstairs.
 - C. The dining room is upstairs.
4. Choose the correct answer:
 - A. There are two beds in Anne's bedroom.
 - B. There is one bed in Anne's bedroom.
 - C. There are three beds in Anne's bedroom.
5. Choose the correct answer:
 - A. There is a small garden in front of the house, and there is a big one behind it.
 - B. There is a small garden in front of the house, and there is a small one behind it.

C. There is a big garden in front of the house, and there is a big one behind it.

6. Choose the correct answer:

A. The bathroom is between the first bedroom and the second one.

B. The bathroom is between the second bedroom and the third one.

C. The bathroom is between the third bedroom and the fourth one.

7. Choose the correct answer:

A. Tom's bedroom is behind Mary's.

B. Mary's bedroom is in front of Tom's.

C. Mary's bedroom is in front of Anne's.

Exercise 6: Read again and decide if each statement is true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

No.	Statement	T, F or NG
1.	There seems to be five people in the family.	.....
2.	Mr. and Mrs. Smith share a bedroom.	.....
3.	There are two gardens in the house, one on the left and one on the right.	.....
4.	The dining room is in front of the living room.	.....
5.	It seems that the toilet is between the living room and the dining room	.....
6.	There is a pond at the distance of two kilometers from the house.	.....
7.	Mary's bedroom is next to Mr. and Mrs. Smith's.	.....

Exercise 7: Look at the picture and write ten sentences to describe it.



1. There is a sofa on the floor.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Unit 3

MY FRIENDS

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /b/ và âm /p/

/b/	bowl	boy	band	boat
/p/	put	pick	people	pencil

1. Âm /b/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
bow	/bəʊ/	cái cung
back	/bæk/	lung, phía sau

2. Âm /p/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
part	/pɑ:t/	phần, bộ phận
pie	/paɪ/	bánh nướng

II. VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription	Meaning
arm	/ɑ:m/	cánh tay
ear	/ɪər/	tai
elbow	/'elbəʊ/	khủy tay
eye	/aɪ/	mắt
face	/feɪs/	khuôn mặt
foot	/fʊt/	bàn chân
fur	/fɜ:r/	lông
glasses	/glɑ:sɪz/	kính mắt
hand	/hænd/	bàn tay
head	/hed/	cái đầu

knee	/ni:/	đầu gối
leg	/leg/	cẳng chân
mouth	/maʊθ/	miệng
neck	/nek/	cái cổ
nose	/nəʊz/	cái mũi
tail	/teɪl/	cái đuôi
tooth	/tu:θ/	răng
cheek	/tʃi:k/	má
finger	/fɪŋgə/	ngón tay
shoulder	/ʃəʊldə/	vai
talkative	/'tɔ:kətɪv/	nói nhiều, hay nói
clever	/'klevə/	khéo léo
boring	/'bɔ:riŋ/	tẻ nhạt
creative	/kri'eɪtɪv/	sáng tạo
shy	/ʃaɪ/	rụt rè, bẽn lẽn
kind	/kaɪnd/	tốt bụng
confident	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	tự tin
hard-working	/hɑ:d-'wɜ:kɪŋ/	chăm chỉ
friendly	/frendli/	thân thiện
funny	/'fʌni/	hài hước
short	/ʃɔ:t/	thấp, lùn
long	/lɒŋ/	dài
black	/blæd/	màu đen
blonde	/blɒnd/	màu vàng hoe
curly	/'kɜ:li/	quăn
straight	/streɪt/	thẳng
chubby	/'tʃʌbi/	mập mạp, mũm mĩm
choir	/kwaɪə/	đội hợp xướng
firework competition	/'faɪəwɜ:k kɒmpə'tɪʃən/	cuộc thi pháo hoa
greyhound racing	/'greɪhaʊnd 'reɪsɪŋ/	đua chó
field trip	/'fi:ld trɪp/	chuyến đi về vùng quê
temple	/'templ/	ngôi đền
volunteer	/vɒlən'tɪə/	tình nguyện viên
independent	/ɪndɪ'pendənt/	độc lập
curious	/kjʊəriəs/	tò mò
freedom-loving	/fri:dəm-'lʌvɪŋ/	yêu tự do

responsible	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	chịu trách nhiệm
reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	đáng tin cậy
sensitive	/'sensɪtɪv/	nhạy cảm

III. GRAMMAR

1. Description with *be* and *have*

a. Be

Câu khẳng định	I + am + adj You, we, they + are + adj He, she, it + is + adj
Câu phủ định	I + am not + adj You, we, they + aren't + adj He, she, it + isn't + adj
Câu nghi vấn	Am + I + adj? Are + you, we, they + adj? Is + he, she, it + is + adj?

b. Have

Câu khẳng định	I, you, we, they + have +... He, she, it + has + ...
Câu phủ định	I, you, we, they + haven't +... He, she, it + hasn't + ...
Câu nghi vấn	Have + I, you, we, they + ...? Has + he, she, it +...?

Example

- He is hard-working. (Anh ấy chăm chỉ.)
- You are friendly. (Bạn rất thân thiện.)
- 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

Câu khẳng định	I + am + V-ing You, we, they + are + V-ing He, she, it + is + V-ing
Câu phủ định	I + am not + V-ing You, we, they + aren't + V-ing He, she, it + isn't + V-ing
Câu nghi vấn	Am + I + V-ing? Are + you, we, they + V-ing?

b. Usage

Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn có thể diễn tả một hành động đã được lên kế hoạch trong tương lai.

Ví dụ: I'm not going to the party tonight. I'm busy.

(Tôi không định đi dự tiệc tối nay. Tôi bận lắm.)

She is going abroad next month.

(Cô ấy dự định đi nước ngoài tháng tới.)

B. EXERCISE**LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE****Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 04)**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. boy/ point | 6. box/ pork |
| 2. bye/ pie | 7. back/ pack |
| 3. bowl/ poem | 8. bus/ pass |
| 4. bin/ pin | 9. bull/ pull |
| 5. big/ pig | 10. bond/ pond |

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 05)

- There are twelve _____ in my class.
- Look at that _____ dress! It's so nice.
- My mother has given _____ to a new baby. We haven't named him yet.
- Do you have any _____?
- A _____ of biscuits is 40,000 dong.
- These goods are packed into three _____.
- My sister has bought a pink _____.
- How many _____ of cakes are there in this package?
- Everybody, listen! When I count to three, let's _____ the rope.
- When I was young, my dream was to _____ a doctor.

Exercise 3: Choose a suitable adjective for each picture below.**friendly****fat****shy****hard-working****fun****confident****creative****kind****talkative****boring**

1.



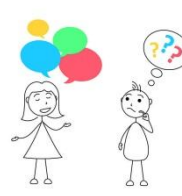
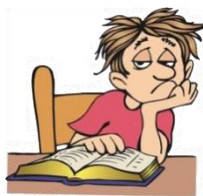
2.



3.



4.



5. 6. 7. 8.



9. 10.

Exercise 4: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

tooth **foot** **shoulder** **eye** **neck**
knee **leg** **mouth** **cheek** **head**

No.	Definitions	Word
1.	One of the long parts that connect the feet to the rest of the body	.....
2.	The part of the body between the head and the shoulders	.....
3.	Any of the hard white structures in the mouth used for biting and chewing food	.....
4.	Either side of the face below the eyes	.....
5.	Either of the two parts of the body between the top of each arm and the neck	.....
6.	The part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain	.....
7.	The lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or an animal stands	.....
8.	The joint between the top and bottom parts of the leg where it bends in the middle	.....
9.	Either of the two organs on the face that are used for seeing	.....
10.	The opening in the face used for speaking, eating, etc.	.....

Exercise 5: Choose suitable adjectives or nouns.

1. Jim is (higher/taller) than I am.
2. My sister is (lower/shorter) than I am.
3. My brother isn't fat, he's (stocky/sticky).
4. The word "skinny" is slightly more negative than the word (thinning/thin).
5. He's completely (bold/bald). He lost all of his hair years ago.
6. My sister works out every day, so she's in very good (shaped/shape).
7. He's not fat, but he has a bit of a (belly/fat).
8. He's six feet (high/tall).
9. My brother is (blind/blonde) in one eye. He can't see in one eye.
10. My (complex/complexion) is much darker than my brother's.
11. Paula is very good- (looking/viewing).
12. I'm out of shape. I ran for 5 minutes, and I'm already out of (breath/breathing).
13. She has shoulder- (length/long) hair.
14. Peter has a (razored/shaved) head.

15. He is a very (stylish/styling) man. He always wears very fashionable clothes.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with forms of *be* or *have*.

1. She _____ long blond hair.
2. He _____ green eyes. They look so nice.
3. He _____ short blond hair.
4. His eyes _____ black and quite large.
5. Her eyes' color _____ green. It is brown.
6. She _____ in good-shape. She is a little thin.
7. (she) _____ straight black hair? - Yes.
8. My uncle _____ medium-height. He is just a little taller than me.
9. What (John) _____ on his nose? - Glasses. He is reading a book.
10. (Mai) _____ short black hair or long brown hair?
11. His mouth is small and he _____ green eyes.
12. George _____ short hair like most of men. His hair is quite long and smooth.
13. Miranda's parents have brown eyes, but she doesn't. Her eyes _____ blue.
14. Which is his complexion's color? (it) _____ tanned?
15. My grandfather _____ a moustache. He has got a beard.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with present continuous for future.

1. I (go) _____ to the supermarket tomorrow. Do you want to buy anything?
2. My sister (give) _____ me her car when she gets her new one.
3. (we/ have) _____ barbecue on Sunday?
4. I feel boring. All my friends (not come) _____ to my party next week.
5. We (take) _____ my niece to Aqua Park later today.
6. (the train/ leave) _____ in ten minutes?
7. We are at the supermarket now. We (go) _____ to the zoo tomorrow.
8. Rhonda (stay) _____ in a hotel on Friday.
9. Bill (not go) _____ to the cinema at the weekend.
10. (Susan/ work) _____ this week?
11. He (play) _____ tennis this afternoon.
12. I (go) _____ to the theatre this evening.
13. When (you/ take) _____ me to the zoo?
14. I (start) _____ piano lessons soon.
15. At what time (Katy/ arrive) _____ tomorrow?

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with present continuous for future or *will* for future.

1. Tony (meet) _____ a friend tomorrow.
2. I think it (snow) _____ soon.
3. Perhaps I (visit) _____ New York one day.
4. What time (you/ leave) _____ tomorrow?
5. Who (win) _____ the next World Cup?

6. I'm sure you (not fail) _____ the exam next week.
7. I (visit) _____ my parents at the weekend.
8. Don't touch that dog. It (bite) _____ you.
9. They (come) _____ for a meal tonight.
10. (Alba/ travel) _____ to Australia tonight?

Exercise 9: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. His two _____ look so small and funny.
A. nose B. neck C. ears
2. The cat is wagging its beautiful long _____.
A. tail B. foot C. leg
3. I love sitting on my father's wide _____.
A. arms B. knees C. shoulders
4. She looks pretty with a sharp _____ on her face.
A. tooth B. nose C. elbow
5. This baby has _____ cheeks; everyone wants to kiss them.
A. chubby B. finger C. fur
6. Don't judge a person by his/her _____.
A. chubby B. appearance C. neck

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

1. Ms. Lan has a(n) _____ lifestyle. She seems to be never bored.
A. competitive B. active C. generous D. patient
2. My teacher is very _____. She never smiles in her lessons.
A. serious B. confident C. reliable D. responsible
3. You need to be _____ to teach children.
A. shy B. patient C. volunteer D. sporty
4. We are all _____ about the people who live in that villa.
A. freedom-loving B. independent C. curious D. friendly
5. I don't like his _____. He's too serious and competitive.
A. finger B. elbow C. personality D. leg
6. Mr. Lam was _____ of his parents when he was just 16 years old.
A. independent B. caring C. shoulders D. sensitive
7. My mother is _____ to everyone. She loves helping others.
A. funny B. boring C. kind D. fur
8. Don't worry. He is a _____ person. He can help you.
A. funny B. reliable C. sensitive D. tail

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 06)

1. What is Charles' nickname?

_____.

2. Where does Charles live?

_____.

3. How tall is Charles?

_____.

4. What does Charles wear at work?

_____.

5. Is Charles a boss or an employee?

_____.

6. Is Charles hard-working or lazy?

_____.

Exercise 2: Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Charles is in his _____.

2. Charles' hair is _____ and _____.

3. Charles' complexion is _____ as he does not have time to lie in the sun.

4. When Charles is at home, he wears _____.

5. Charles wants his _____ to be hard-working.

6. Charles believes that he himself is a good _____.

Exercise 3: Describe the person below, using available information.

Name:	Susan
Age:	12
Class, school:	6A, International Secondary School
Hobby:	play computer games, reading books
Favourite color:	green and blue
Hair:	long, blonde, curly
Eyes:	dark
Complexion:	fair
Face:	round, chubby cheeks
Body:	medium height, slim

This is my friend, Susan _____

Exercise 4: Read and choose the correct answers.

->Hi pals! My name is Susy. I'm thin and medium high. My hair is short, curly and blonde. My eyes are brown. I'm clever and hard-working. My favourite color is red. I love fashion.

->Hey guys! My name is Caroline. I'm thin and sporty. My hair is long, straight and brown. My eyes are brown and big also. I'm talkative and noisy. I like rock music.

->What's up people? I'm Michael. I'm tall and handsome, my hair is brown and straight. My face is round. I'm patient and kind of lazy. I always wear a cap.

->Nice to meet you! My name is Ryan. I'm skinny and short, my hair is black and my eyes are black too. I'm shy and good tempered. I like sports and video games.

->How're you doing friends? I am Kate. I'm tall and thin. My hair is short, straight and black. I have a small face. I love the green color.

1. What is Susy's hair like?

2. What are Caroline's eyes like?

3. What is Michael like?

4. What does Ryan like?

5. What color does Kate love?

Exercise 5: Read again and arranges these phrases to the table.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| - thin and medium height | - thin and sporty | - like sports |
| - love rock music | - like wearing caps | - black eyes |
| - good tempered | - short straight hair | - small face |
| - brown and straight hair | - love fashion | - round face |
| - big brown eyes | - tall and thin | - hard-working |

Susy	Caroline	Michael	Ryan	Kate
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Exercise 6: Rewrite these following sentences with the same meaning.

0. She has long hair.

→ Her hair is long.

1. This old man is bald.

_____.

2. The girl has long brown hair.

_____.

3. The boys have blue eyes.

_____.

4. Jane has curved eyelashes.

_____.

5. Jordie is not medium height

_____.

6. The dog has a long tail.

_____.

7. Jackie and Danny have big black eyes.

_____.

8. Does she have a round face or oval face?

_____.

9. Do Susan and Jimmy have dark complexions?

_____.

10. They do not have chubby cheeks.

_____.

Unit 4

MY NEIGHBORHOOD

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /i:/ và âm /ɪ/

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

1. Âm /ɪ/

1.1. “a” được phát âm là /ɪ/ với những danh từ có hai âm tiết và có tận cùng bằng “age”

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
village	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	làng, xã
cottage	/ˈkɒtɪdʒ/	nhà tranh, lều tranh

1.2. “e” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong tiếp đầu ngữ “be”, “de” và “re”

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
begin	/bɪˈɡɪn/	bắt đầu
become	/bɪˈkʌm/	trở nên

1.3. “i” được phát âm là /ɪ/ trong từ có một âm tiết và tận cùng bằng một hoặc hai phụ âm i + phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
win	/wɪn/	chiến thắng
miss	/mɪs/	nhớ

1.4. “ui” được phát âm là /ɪ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
build	/bɪld/	xây cất
guilt	/ɡɪlt/	tội lỗi

2. Âm /i:/

2.1. Âm “e” được phát âm là /i:/ khi đứng liền trước hình thức tận cùng bằng phụ âm + e và trong những chữ be, he, she, me ...

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
scene	/si:n/	<i>phong cảnh</i>
complete	/kəm'pli:t/	<i>hoàn toàn</i>

2.2. Âm “ea” được phát âm là /i:/ với những từ có tận cùng là “ea” hoặc “ea” + một phụ âm.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
tea	/ti:/	<i>trà</i>
meal	/mi:l/	<i>bữa ăn</i>

2.3. “ee” thường được phát âm là /i:/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
three	/θri:/	<i>số 3</i>
see	/si:/	<i>nhìn, trông, thấy</i>

2.4. “ei” được phát âm là /i:/ trong một số trường hợp:

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
receive	/rɪ'si:v/	<i>nhận được</i>
ceiling	/'si:lɪŋ/	<i>trần nhà</i>

2.5. “ie” được phát âm là /i:/ khi nó là những nguyên âm ở giữa một chữ.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
grief	/gri:f/	<i>nỗi lo buồn</i>
chief	/ti:f/	<i>người đứng đầu</i>

II. VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription	Meaning
antique shop	/æn'ti:k ʃɒp/	<i>cửa hàng đồ cổ</i>
art gallery	/ɑ:t 'gæləri/	<i>phòng triển lãm</i>
backyard	/bæk'jɑ:d/	<i>sân sau</i>
bakery	/'beɪkəri/	<i>tiệm bánh</i>
barber	/'bɑ:bər/	<i>thợ cạo đầu</i>
beauty salon	/'bjʊ:ti 'sælɒn/	<i>tiệm làm đẹp</i>
boring	/'bɔ:rɪŋ/	<i>tẻ nhạt</i>
bus stop	/bʌsstɒp/	<i>trạm xe bus</i>
cathedral	/kə'thi:drəl/	<i>nhà thờ</i>
cemetery	/'semətəri/	<i>nghĩa trang</i>
charity shop	/tʃærɪti ʃɒp/	<i>cửa hàng từ thiện</i>
comfortable	/'kʌmpfətəbl/	<i>thoải mái</i>
convenient	/kən'vi:nɪənt/	<i>thuận tiện</i>

countryside	<i>/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/</i>	<i>vùng quê, nông thôn</i>
crowded	<i>/ˈkraʊdɪd/</i>	<i>đông đúc</i>
department store	<i>/dɪˈpɑːtmənt stɔːr/</i>	<i>cửa hàng tạp hóa</i>
dress shop	<i>/dres ʃɒp/</i>	<i>cửa hàng váy</i>
exciting	<i>/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/</i>	<i>thú vị, sôi động</i>
expensive	<i>/ɪkˈspensɪv/</i>	<i>đắt đỏ</i>
fantastic	<i>/fænˈtæstɪk/</i>	<i>thú vị</i>
fire station	<i>/faɪərˈsteɪʃən/</i>	<i>trạm cứu hỏa</i>
front yard	<i>/frʌnt jɑːd/</i>	<i>sân trước</i>
grocery	<i>/ˈgrəʊsəri/</i>	<i>cửa hàng rau củ quả</i>
hairdresser's	<i>/ˈheədresər/</i>	<i>hiệu cắt tóc</i>
health centre	<i>/helθˈsentər/</i>	<i>trung tâm y tế</i>
historic	<i>/hɪˈstɒrɪk/</i>	<i>có tính lịch sử</i>
inconvenient	<i>/ɪnkənˈviːniənt/</i>	<i>không thuận tiện</i>
incredibly	<i>/ɪnˈkredɪbli/</i>	<i>không thể tin nổi</i>
memorial	<i>/məˈmɔːriəl/</i>	<i>tượng đài</i>
modern	<i>/ˈmɒdən/</i>	<i>hiện đại</i>
narrow	<i>/ˈnærəʊ/</i>	<i>hẹp</i>
noisy	<i>/ˈnɔɪzi/</i>	<i>ầm ĩ</i>
pagoda	<i>/pəˈgæʊdə/</i>	<i>ngôi chùa</i>
palace	<i>/ˈpælɪs/</i>	<i>lâu đài</i>
peaceful	<i>/ˈpiːsfəl/</i>	<i>thanh bình</i>
petrol station	<i>/ˈpetrəl ˈsteɪʃən/</i>	<i>trạm xăng dầu</i>
pharmacy	<i>/fɑːməsi/</i>	<i>hiệu thuốc</i>
polluted	<i>/pəˈluːtɪd/</i>	<i>ô nhiễm</i>
railway station	<i>/ˈreɪlweɪˈsteɪʃən/</i>	<i>nhà ga xe lửa</i>
sandy	<i>/ˈsændi/</i>	<i>như cát, phủ đầy cát</i>
secondary school	<i>/ˈsekəndri sku:l/</i>	<i>trường Trung học cơ sở</i>
square	<i>/skweər/</i>	<i>quảng trường</i>
statue	<i>/ˈstætʃuː/</i>	<i>bức tượng</i>
suburb	<i>/ˈsʌbəːb/</i>	<i>vùng ngoại ô</i>
temple	<i>/ˈtempl/</i>	<i>ngôi đền</i>
terrible	<i>/ˈterəbl/</i>	<i>kinh khủng</i>
traffic light	<i>/ˈtræfɪk laɪt/</i>	<i>đèn giao thông</i>
workshop	<i>/ˈwɜːkʃɒp/</i>	<i>xưởng</i>

III. GRAMMAR

1. Comparative of adjective

Short adjectives and Long adjectives

Short adjectives (tính từ ngắn)	Long adjectives (tính từ dài)
Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ gồm 1 hoặc 2 âm tiết. - nice - long - happy	Tính từ dài là những tính từ gồm 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 dài. - intelligent → more intelligent - expensive → more expensive

Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng -ed, -ing, -full, -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

hot → hotter

big → bigger

Các tính từ đặc biệt khác

old → older/elder

good → better

far → farther/ further

bad → worse

a. Comparative of short adjectives

S + be + adj-er + than ...

Ví dụ: Phong is taller than Trang. (*Phong cao hơn Trang.*)

Long is bigger than Quan. (*Long to hơn Quân.*)

b. Comparative of long adjectives

S + be + more + adj + than ...

Ví dụ:

Thang is more intelligent than Hung. (*Thăng thông minh hơn Hùng.*)

Your house is more modern than my house. (*Ngôi nhà của bạn hiện đại hơn ngôi nhà của tớ.*)

B. EXERCISE

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Divide the words into two columns according to pronunciation of the underlined part.

h <u>i</u> m	sh <u>i</u> p	ce <u>i</u> ling	be <u>g</u> in	me <u>a</u> l
co <u>t</u> tage	sho <u>r</u> tage	ben <u>z</u> ene	tea <u>a</u>	che <u>e</u> se
sc <u>e</u> ne	mi <u>s</u> s	bec <u>o</u> me	fr <u>ee</u>	vi <u>ll</u> age
w <u>i</u> n	comple <u>t</u> e	thr <u>ee</u>	rel <u>ie</u> ve	ch <u>i</u> ef
che <u>a</u> p	ch <u>i</u> ck	dece <u>i</u> ve	be <u>h</u> ave	re <u>m</u> ind
rece <u>i</u> ve	dr <u>ea</u> m	bu <u>i</u> ld	gu <u>i</u> tar	equiva <u>l</u> ent

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

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 07)

- The storm last night _____ a lot of houses.
- Remember to check your _____ carefully!
- Could I leave a _____ for him? – Sure.
- When are you going to _____ – In three days.
- My brother has _____ to apply for the position of manager.
- Last night I had a _____ in which I was a billionaire.
- My house is _____ by solar energy.
- I can stand on my hand. _____!
- My neighbor Tony has bought a TV with the _____ size of 42 inches.
- I _____ lots of presents on my last birthday.

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

traffic light
statue



1.

cathedral
temple



2.

bakery
palace



3.

railway station
bus stop



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

10.

Exercise 4: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

hairstylist's petrol station health centre department store pagoda
museum pharmacy suburb cemetery fire station

No.	Definitions	Word
1.	A shop/store, or part of one, that sells medicines and drugs.	.....
2.	A large shop/store that is divided into several parts, each part selling a different type of goods	.....
3.	A place where you can get your hair cut, washed and shaped	.....
4.	A building for a fire brigade or fire department and its equipment	.....
5.	A building where a group of doctors see their patients and where some local medical services have their offices	.....
6.	A place at the side of a road where you take your car to buy petrol/gas, oil, etc.	.....
7.	An area of land used for burying dead people, especially one that is not beside a church	.....
8.	A building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public	.....
9.	A religious building in South or East Asia in the form of a tall tower with several levels, each of which has its own roof that extends beyond the walls	.....
10.	An area where people live that is outside the centre of a city	.....

Exercise 5: Complete the blanks with given words.

pagoda fireworks backyard polluted historic
funds modern narrow antique shop peaceful

- On New Year's Eve, people usually gather at Times Square to see
- I'm looking for some coins from Nguyen Dynasty. Let's go to the
- This charity shop is run for the purpose of raising for people with disability of Hanoi City.
- This road is quite Therefore we are used to traffic jam every morning.
- If you want to see something let's go to the museum.
- Wear your face mask, the air here is so
- Life in the country is quiet and
- I prefer living in a apartment than living in a traditional house.
- We go to the at Tet to pray for a year of luck.
- There is a in my house where I keep some chickens.

Exercise 6: Change these adjectives into comparative form.

No.	Adjective	Adjective in comparative form
1.	intelligent	.....
2.	old	.....
3.	large	.....
4.	boring	.....
5.	narrow	.....
6.	busy	.....
7.	quiet	.....
8.	ambitious	.....
9.	colorful	.....
10.	comfortable	.....
11.	big	.....
12.	hot	.....
13.	beautiful	.....
14.	good	.....
15.	far	.....

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with correct form of adjectives.

1. She can't stay (long) _____ than 30 minutes.
2. Well, the place looks (clean) _____ now.
3. The red shirt is better but it's (expensive) _____ than the white one.
4. Being a firefighter is (dangerous) _____ than being a builder.
5. The weather this summer is even (hot) _____ than last summer.
6. Your accent is (bad) _____ than mine.
7. Hot dogs are (good) _____ than hamburgers.
8. French is considered to be (difficult) _____ than English.
9. I think scuba diving is (fascinating) _____ than climbing.
10. He thinks this test was (difficult) _____ than the last one.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with correct form of adjectives given.

fast tender easy valuable young
yellow big heavy excite large

1. This suitcase is _____ than the others.
2. My sister is three years _____ than me.
3. Dad's car is much _____ than mine.
4. There is nothing _____ than going on a trip.
5. Your T-shirt looks _____ with this skirt!
6. Mike is _____ than Tom, my ex-boyfriend.
7. Gold is _____ than silver.
8. New York is _____ than Seattle.
9. I think geography is much _____ than science.
10. Which is _____, a tiger or a lion?

Exercise 9: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. Her old house is bigger than her new one.
Her new house _____.
2. The black dress is more expensive than the white one.
The white dress _____.
3. According to me, English is easier than Maths.
According to me, Maths _____.
4. No one in my group is more intelligent than Mary.
Mary _____.
5. No river in the world is longer than the Nile.
The Nile _____.
6. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
No mountain _____.
7. The English test was difficult. I had thought it would be easier.
The English test _____.
8. The country is quieter than the city.
It is noisier _____.
9. My office is nearer than hers.
Her office is _____.
10. My old sofa is less comfortable than my new one.
My new sofa is _____.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. In the _____, there are lots of trees and fresh air.
A. cathedral B. countryside C. memorial
2. Some people walk around the large town _____ for exercise.
A. front yard B. backyard C. square
3. People in my town follow the _____ very well.
A. cathedral B. traffic lights C. temple
4. What do you think of the new paintings in that _____?
A. memorial B. art gallery C. pagoda
5. Hurry up. The train leaves in 15 minutes and the _____ is very far away.
A. railway station B. palace C. statue
6. The city looks _____ with new buildings and streets.
A. historic B. modern C. sandy
7. The grocery is nearby so it's _____ for us to go shopping.
A. comfortable B. crowded C. convenient
8. I really enjoy my _____ life here in the countryside.
A. narrow B. peaceful C. noisy

9. Those factories make the air in this city _____.
 A. modern B. polluted C. incredibly
10. The traffic is _____ today because the traffic lights are not working.
 A. terrible B. fantastic C. exciting

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 08)

No.	Statement	True (T) or false (F)
1.	Pierre lives in a big city.	.....
2.	He lives in France.	.....
3.	There are many stores.	.....
4.	He rides a bike to go to school.	.....
5.	His football club plays on Friday.	.....
6.	His village is famous for sunflowers.	.....
7.	Tourist loves the plants except the castle.	.....

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

- Where does Pierre live?
_____.
- Are there any supermarkets?
_____.
- What can people eat at the restaurant?
_____.
- What does he do on Sunday after church?
_____.
- What do farmers do?
_____.
- What kind of plants do they grow?
_____.

Exercise 3: Let's say what you can do with these following places, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

- Bookshop: We buy books and some school items at the bookshop.
- School:
_____.
- Train station:
_____.
- Swimming pool:
_____.
- Stadium:
_____.

5. Post office:

6. Park:

Exercise 4: Read and complete the text with available words.

jobs

historical

center

education

capital

universities

modern

landscapes

I live in a large city in the (1) _____ of Columbia. It is called Santa Fe de Bogota and is the (2) _____ of Columbia. It is a large and populous city. The city is surrounded by high mountains, rivers, and amazing (3) _____.

The city centre is expensive and noisy. It is also dangerous at night. People are always running and rushing for their (4) _____, schools and other work. Traffic is awful too. Therefore I do not like this area too much.

My city also has many great (5) _____, as well as some important libraries. Many people travel to this city for its growing (6) _____.

In addition, there are about 160 shopping malls. Some most famous malls are: Centro Andino, Santafé and Centro Mayor. If you like quiet space, you can visit the (7) _____ area. There are interesting places that are full of history and culture such as La Casa de la Moneda, the elegant and big Colon Theater. If you prefer (8) _____ places, you can go and drink a cup of coffee at the modern Hard Rock Café in Atlantis Plaza mall.

Exercise 5: Read again and answer the questions.

1. In what country does Santa Fe de Bogota belong to?

2. What is the city surrounded by?

3. What's the city centre like?

4. What are people always running for?

5. What is the education in the city like?

6. How many shopping malls are there?

Exercise 6: Write comparison sentences.

1. Tom's brothers are not as noisy as Tom.

2. Wealth is not as good as health.

3. Mr. Chan is not as old as he looks.

_____.

4. Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight.

_____.

5. In a basketball match there are fewer players than in a football match.

_____.

6. A Jaguar is much more expensive than a Fiat.

_____.

7. Climbing is more dangerous than swimming.

_____.

8. Thailand is not as rich as USA.

_____.

9. In that room there are 50 people; in this room there are 30 people.

_____.

10. Joshua is seven years old; Danny is eight years old.

_____.

Unit 5

NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /t/ và âm /st/

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

1. Âm /t/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
top	/tɒp/	chóp, đỉnh
ten	/ten/	số mười

2. Âm /st/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
best	/best/	tốt nhất
beast	/bi:st/	quái vật

II. VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription	Meaning
activity	/æk'tɪvɪti/	hoạt động
Antarctica	/æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/	châu Nam cực
attraction	/ə'trækʃən/	sự hấp dẫn
backpack	/'bækpæk/	ba lô đeo lưng
bay	/beɪ/	vịnh
beach	/bi:tʃ/	bãi biển
cave	/keɪ/	hang động
coast	/kəʊst/	bờ biển
compass	/'kʌmpəs/	la bàn
cuisine	/kwɪ'zi:n/	ẩm thực
dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
desert	/'dezət/	sa mạc

diverse	/daɪ'vɜ:s/	đa dạng
essential	/ɪ'senʃl/	thiết yếu, quan trọng
forest	/'fɒrɪst/	khu rừng
freshwater	/'freʃwɔ:tər/	nước ngọt
freshwater lake	/'freʃwɔ:tə leɪk/	hồ nước ngọt
island	/'aɪlənd/	hòn đảo
lake	/leɪk/	hồ nước
map	/mæp/	tấm bản đồ
mobile phone	/məʊbaɪl fəʊn/	điện thoại di động
mountain	/'maʊntɪn/	ngọn núi
mountain range	/'maʊntən reɪndʒ/	dãy núi
natural wonder	/'nætʃrəlwʌndə/	kì quan thiên nhiên
nature	/nɔɪz pə'lu:ʃən/	thiên nhiên
necessary	/'nesəseri/	cần thiết
painkiller	/'peɪnkɪlər/	thuốc giảm đau
Perfume river	/'pɜ:fju:m 'rɪvər/	sông Hương
plaster	/'plɑ:stə(r)/	băng dán
rainforest	/'reɪnfɒrɪst/	rừng nhiệt đới
river	/rɪvər/	dòng sông
Rooster and Hen island	/'ru:stər ænd hen 'aɪlənd/	hòn Trống Mái
scissors	/'sɪzər/	cái kéo
seafood	/'si:fu:d/	hải sản
sleeping bag	/'sli:pɪŋ bæɡ/	túi ngủ
snow	/snəʊ/	tuyết
special	/'speʃl/	đặc biệt
sun cream	/'sʌn kri:m/	kem chống nắng
sun hat	/sʌn hæʔ/	mũ chống nắng
tent	/tent/	cái lều
torch	/'tɔ:tʃ/	đèn pin
traditional	/trə'dɪʃənəl/	thuộc truyền thống
travel items	/trævl 'aɪtəm/	các đồ dùng cần khi đi du lịch
unforgettable	/ʌnfə'getəbl/	không thể quên được
valley	/'væli/	thung lũng
walking boot	/'wɔ:kiŋ bu:t/	giày đi bộ
waterfall	/'wɔ:təfɔ:l/	thác nước
waterproof coat	/'wɔ:təfɔ:l kəʊt/	áo mưa

III. GRAMMAR

1. Superlative adjective

a. Short adjective

S + be + **the** + adj-est

Ví dụ:

- Nam is the youngest boy in his family. (Nam là cậu bé nhỏ tuổi nhất trong gia đình.)
- Nile River is the longest river in the world. (Sông Nile là sông dài nhất thế giới.)

Chú ý: Cách thêm đuôi **est** vào sau tính từ

- Đối với các trường hợp thông thường, ta thêm đuôi “est”

tall → tallest

cold → coldest

fast → fastest

- Nếu tính từ kết thúc là “e” ta chỉ thêm “st” thôi

nice → nicest

fine → finest

- Nếu tận cùng của tính từ là y, ta đổi y thành i rồi thêm đuôi → est.

dry → driest

happy → happiest

- Với các tính từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm đơn + phụ âm đơn, ta gấp đôi phụ âm.

hot → hottest

big → biggest

b. Long adjective

S + be + **the most** + adj

Ví dụ:

- She is the most intelligent child in her class. (Cô bé là đứa trẻ thông minh nhất lớp.)
- This is the most beautiful house in the village. (Đây là ngôi nhà đẹp trong làng.)

Chú ý một số tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc

Adj/ adv	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better	the best
bad/ badly	worse	the worst
many/ much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest

B. EXERCISE

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Complete each word below with either /t/ or /st/.

__ype

__op

__enth

__art

brea__

__eenage

fore__

__ick

par__

__oy

__eal

__ongue

__yle

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences below. (Track 09)

1. Listen and _____ to the correct box.
2. I _____ the map on the wall with adhesive tape.
3. I am going to have a _____ next week.
4. My mother _____ is Vietnamese.
5. Please push the button to _____ the machine.
6. The bookshelves in my room are full of _____ now.
7. How many paragraphs are there in this _____?
8. Last month my grandparents' car was _____, luckily the thief has been caught.
9. There are many places of _____ in this town.
10. We have eleven subjects this _____.

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.



1. _____



2. _____



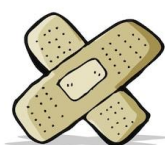
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Exercise 4: Complete the following phrases with the given words.

river

sun cream

seafood

painkiller

mobile phone

sun hat

sleeping bag

tent

walking boots

cave

scissors

mountain

1. swim in the.....
2. explore the.....
3. have a
4. sleep in a
5. lather
6. set up a

7. climb up the
8. walk with.....
9. wear a
10. eat.....
11. cut with
12. call with a

Exercise 5: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

sun cream lake tent painkiller waterfall
river sleeping bag mountain map beach

No.	Definitions	Word
1.	a very high hill, often with rocks near the top	.....
2.	a natural flow of water that continues in a long line across land to the sea/ocean	.....
3.	a place where a stream or river falls from a high place, for example over a cliff or rock	.....
4.	a large area of water that is surrounded by land	.....
5.	an area of sand or small stones, beside the sea or a lake	.....
6.	a shelter made of a large sheet of canvas, nylon, etc. that is supported by poles and ropes fixed to the ground, and is used especially for camping	.....
7.	a drug that reduces pain	.....
8.	cream that you put on your skin to protect it from the harmful effects of the sun	.....
9.	a thick warm bag that you use for sleeping in, for example when you are camping	.....
10.	a drawing or plan of the earth's surface or part of it, showing countries, towns, rivers, etc.	.....

Exercise 6: Complete with superlative form of the adjectives.

No.	Adjectives	Superlative form	No.	Adjectives	Superlative form
1.	hot	.....	9.	fast	.....
2.	crazy	.....	10.	large	.....
3.	little	.....	11.	easy	.....
4.	bad	.....	12.	far	.....
5.	good	.....	13.	old	.....
6.	big	.....	14.	modern	.....
7.	yellow	.....	15.	pretty	.....
8.	long	.....			

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with superlative form of adjectives.

1. She is (bad) _____ singer I've ever met.
2. She is (lazy) _____ student in the class.
3. Jupiter is (big) _____ planet in the solar system.
4. My bedroom is (tidy) _____ room in my house.
5. It was (cold) _____ day of the year.
6. He is (clever) _____ student in my group.

7. It's (good) _____ holiday I've had.
8. Which planet is (close) _____ to the Sun?
9. It's (large) _____ company in the country.
10. Yesterday was (cold) _____ day of this month.

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

1. She is ill, so she _____ see the doctor.
2. It is raining. You _____ take your umbrella.
3. You _____ throw litter on the stairs.
4. This is a secret. You _____ tell anybody.
5. You _____ make noise in the library.
6. We _____ hurry or we will miss the bus.
7. The baby is sleeping. You _____ shout.
8. You _____ be friendly to everybody.
9. They _____ walk on the grass.
10. You _____ light fires in the forest.

Exercise 9: Read carefully the sentences and tick the correct box (✓).

	Correct	Incorrect
1. You must do homework at home.	☐	☐
2. People must do not wash the face in the morning.	☐	☐
3. Patients must not drink cold water.	☐	☐
4. You must not watch TV a lot.	☐	☐
5. Students must listen to their teachers.	☐	☐
6. You must take notes during the lessons.	☐	☐
7. We must speak loudly in hospital.	☐	☐
8. Motorbike riders must fasten the seatbelt.	☐	☐
9. You must not wash your hands before lunch.	☐	☐
10. Pupils must not eat in class.	☐	☐
11. Children must not listen to your parents.	☐	☐
12. Students must not break the windows at school.	☐	☐
13. People must take a shower every day.	☐	☐
14. Girls must not eat fruit and vegetables every day.	☐	☐
15. You must eat lots of sweets if you want to lose some weight.	☐	☐
16. The owner must not feed his dog every day.	☐	☐
17. You must brush your teeth five times a day.	☐	☐
18. You must not forget to do your homework regularly.	☐	☐
19. You must wear warm clothes when it is cold outside.	☐	☐
20. Students must not study hard if they want to pass your exam.	☐	☐

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

1. We won't cut anything, so these _____ are not necessary.
A. walking boots B. scissors C. travel items D. plasters
2. Bring some _____ in case you have a headache or so.
A. backpack B. map C. compass D. painkillers
3. A _____ helps you see things at night.
A. sleeping bag B. sun cream C. torch D. sun hat
4. Bring your _____ so that you can call me when you get there.
A. waterproof coat B. tent C. mobile phone D. compass
5. I don't know where to go now. Pass me the _____, please.
A. backpack B. map C. sleeping bag D. sun hat
6. Bring only _____ travel items; don't carry too much.
A. essential B. new C. old D. expensive
7. It can be very dark inside a _____.
A. coat B. cave C. beach D. coast
8. It is extremely hot in a _____.
A. bay B. island C. lake D. desert
9. Co To is a(n) _____ in Quang Ninh Province.
A. forest B. rainforest C. island D. freshwater lake
10. Fansipan is the highest _____ in Vietnam.
A. mountain range B. natural wonder C. mountain D. nature
11. Can anyone swim across this _____ within 30 minutes?
A. valley B. river C. waterfall D. cuisine
12. Can you name some famous tourist _____ in Vietnam?
A. attractions B. nature C. cuisine D. travel items

WEEK 2

Exercise 1 : Listen and answer the questions. (Track 10)

1. What is the daughter's name?
_____.
2. Where are all the family going to visit?
_____.
3. Where is the Grand Canyon located?
_____.
4. How long is the canyon?
_____.
5. Who have been in and around Grand Canyon for thousands of years?
_____.
6. What is Mrs. Bentley afraid of?

Exercise 2: Listen again and correct tire mistake in each statement.

1. The Grand Canyon is one of the ten natural wonders of the world.
_____.
2. The Grand Canyon became an international park in 1919.
_____.
3. The Bentley family is watching the Canyon without doing anything else.
_____.
4. Many years ago, the Nile River carved the Grand Canyon.
_____.
5. The Grand Canyon is considered to be an important geological site as it has the same ages of the layer of rocks.
_____.
6. Elizabeth wants to go on a hiking tour around the canyon.
_____.

Exercise 3: Say what you can do with these travelling items, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

1. Sun cream:
_____.
2. Sleeping bag:
_____.
3. Plaster:
_____.
4. Compass:
_____.
5. Painkiller:
_____.
6. Tent:
_____.
7. Walking boots:
_____.

Exercise 5: Read and correct the mistake in each statement.

The Great Barrier Reef is one of the seven wonders of the natural world. It is the world's largest coral reef system and the only living structure seen from space. The coral reef is like a city of separate homes made by tiny sea creatures called coral polyps.

The Great Barrier Reef covers 132,973 square miles along the coast of Queensland, Australia.

It is made up at least 900 separate islands and 2,900 individual reefs.

There are 400 species (different types) of corals in the Great Barrier Reef. Coral reefs are made up of many thousands of individual animals called coral polyps that form colonies.

There are 350 types of hard corals and each polyp has 6 tentacles. Examples are Brain and Staghorn coral. Brain coral can live for 1,000 years and grows almost half an inch (2 cm) every year.

Soft corals like sea whips don't produce a limestone framework to live in and look like brightly colored plants. They have a tentacle and can triple their size in a year.

1. Great Barrier Reef is the Australia's largest coral system.

_____.

2. Great Barrier Reef is one of the two living structures which can be seen from space.

_____.

3. Great Barrier Reef is made by large sea creatures.

_____.

4. The Great Barrier Reef covers less than 100,000 square miles.

_____.

5. There are about 2,900 islands making up Great Barrier Reef.

_____.

6. Soft corals like sea whips can produce a limestone framework.

_____.

Exercise 6: Read again and answer the questions.

1. What is the Great Barrier Reef like?

_____.

2. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

_____.

3. How many individual reefs are there?

_____.

4. What are coral reefs made up of?

_____.

5. How long can Brain coral live?

_____.

6. What do soft corals look, like?

_____.

Exercise 7: Read the text and correct the mistake in each statement.

I live in a large city in the center of Columbia. It is called Santa Ye de Bogota and is the capital of Columbia. It is a large and populous city. The city is surrounded by high mountains, rivers, and amazinglandscapes.

The city centre is expensive and noisy. It is also dangerous at night. People are always running and rushing for their jobs, schools and other works. Traffic is awful too. Therefore I do not like this area too much.

My city also has many great universities, as well as some importantlibraries. Many people travel to this city for its growing education.

In addition, there are about 160 shopping malls. Some most famous malls are: Centro Andino, Santaféand Centro Mayor. If you like quiet space, you can visit the historical area.

There are interesting places that are full of history and culture such as La Casa de la Moneda, the elegant and big Colon Theater. If you prefer modern place, you can go and drink a cup of coffee at the modern HardRock Café in Atlantis Plaza mall.

1. Santa Fe de Bogota is very large but the population rate is not high.
_____.
2. It seems that there is not much of traffic jam in this city.
_____.
3. The education in this city is undeveloped.
_____.
4. Centro Andino and Santa Fe and Centro Mayor are names of the two most famous libraries there.
_____.
5. La Casa de la Moneda is a very modern place.
_____.
6. In order to enjoy something modern, let's go to the Colon Theater.
_____.

Exercise 8: Write sentences basing on available information, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

Name:	Mount Everest (highest mountain in the world)
Place of location:	Asia
Height:	8,848 meters
Year of height measuring:	1999
Environment:	Temperature: -17 °C
Best months for climbing:	High-speed winds
First year of climbing successfully:	April and May
First people climbing successfully:	1953
Total climbers:	Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay 600; aged 19-60 from 20 countries, 100 of them died of avalanches and cold

(Gợi ý: Avalanches: tuyết lở)

0. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.
7. _____.
8. _____.

WEEK 1

A. THEORY

I. PRONUNCIATION

Âm /s/ và âm /ʃ/

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

1. Âm /ʃ/

1.1. “c” được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi đứng trước “ia, ie, io, iu, ea”.

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
special	/speʃəl/	đặc biệt
social	/ˈsəʊʃəl/	thuộc xã hội

1.2. “s” được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	đảm bảo
insure	/ɪnˈʃʊ:(r)/	bảo hiểm

1.3. “t” được phát âm là /ʃ/ khi nó ở bên trong một chữ và đứng trước ia, io

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
nation	/neiˈʃən/	quốc gia
intention	/ɪnˈtenʃl/	ý định

1.4. Lưu ý: “x” có thể được phát âm là /kʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
anxious	/ˈæŋkʃəs/	sự lo âu
luxury	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	sự xa xỉ, sự xa hoa

1.5. “ch” được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
machine	/məˈʃi:n/	máy móc
chemise	/ʃəˈmi:z/	áo lót

1.6. “sh” luôn được phát âm là /ʃ/

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
shake	/ʃeɪk/	<i>lắc, rũ</i>
shall	/ʃæl/	<i>sẽ, phải</i>

2. Âm /s/

2.1. “c” được phát âm là /s/ khi nó đứng trước e, i hoặc y

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
city	/ˈsɪti/	<i>thành phố</i>
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/	<i>xe đạp</i>

2.2. “s” được phát âm là /s/ khi:

❖ “s” đứng đầu một từ

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
see	/si:/	<i>nhìn thấy</i>
sad	/sæd/	<i>buồn</i>

❖ “s” ở bên trong một từ và không ở giữa hai nguyên âm

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
most	/məʊst/	<i>hầu hết</i>
haste	/heɪst/	<i>vội vàng, hấp tấp</i>

❖ “s” ở cuối một từ đi sau f, k, p, t và gh

Examples	Transcription	Meaning
roofs	/ru:fs/	<i>mái nhà</i>
stuffs	/stʌfs/	<i>vật liệu</i>

II. VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription	Meaning
peach blossom	/pi:tʃ ˈblɒsəm/	<i>hoa đào</i>
apricot blossom	/ˈeɪprɪkət ˈblɒsəm/	<i>hoa mai</i>
kumquat tree	/ˈkʌmkwɒt tri:/	<i>cây quất</i>
the new year tree	/ðə nju: jɪə(r) tri:/	<i>cây nêu</i>
sticky rice	/ˈstɪki raɪs/	<i>gạo nếp</i>
jellied meat	/ˈdʒelɪd mi:t/	<i>thịt đông</i>
lean pork paste	/li:n pɔ:k peɪst/	<i>giò lụa</i>
pickled onion	/ˈpɪklɪd ˈʌnjən/	<i>dưa hành</i>
dried candied fruits	/draɪd ˈkændɪd fru:ts/	<i>mứt hoa quả</i>
spring festival	/sprɪŋ ˈfestɪvl/	<i>hội xuân</i>
parallel couplet	/ˈpærəlel ˈkʌplət/	<i>câu đối</i>
dragon dance	/ˈdræɡən dɑ:ns/	<i>múa lân</i>

Kitchen God	<i>/ˈkɪtʃɪn ɡɒd/</i>	<i>táo quân</i>
fireworks	<i>/ˈfaɪəwɜːks/</i>	<i>pháo hoa</i>
first caller	<i>/fɜːst ˈkɔːlə(r)/</i>	<i>người xông đất</i>
first foot	<i>/fɜːst fʊt/</i>	<i>xông đất</i>
go to pagoda to pray for	<i>/gəʊ tuː pəˈɡəʊdə tuː preɪ fə (r)/</i>	<i>đi chùa để cầu nguyện</i>
exchange new year's wishes	<i>/ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ njuː jɪə(r)s wɪʃɪz/</i>	<i>chúc tết nhau</i>
dress up	<i>/dres ʌp/</i>	<i>ăn diện</i>
sweep the floor	<i>/swiːp ðə flɔː(r)/</i>	<i>quét nhà</i>
celebrate	<i>/ˈselɪbreɪt/</i>	<i>kỷ niệm</i>
family gathering	<i>/ˈfæməli ˈɡæðərɪŋ/</i>	<i>sự sum họp gia đình</i>
decoration	<i>/dekəˈreɪʃn/</i>	<i>sự trang trí</i>
lucky money	<i>/ˈlʌki ˈmʌni/</i>	<i>tiền lì xì</i>
calendar	<i>/ˈkælɪndər/</i>	<i>lịch</i>
lunar	<i>/ˈluːnər/</i>	<i>thuộc mặt trăng (thuộc âm lịch)</i>
special	<i>/ˈspeʃəl/</i>	<i>đặc biệt</i>
firework	<i>/ˈfaɪəwɜːk/</i>	<i>pháo hoa</i>
relative	<i>/ˈrelətɪv/</i>	<i>người thân, họ hàng</i>
present	<i>/ˈprezənt/</i>	<i>quà tặng</i>
furniture	<i>/ˈfɜːrnɪtʃər/</i>	<i>đồ nội thất</i>
decorate	<i>/ˈdekəreɪt/</i>	<i>trang trí</i>
rubbish	<i>/ˈrʌbɪʃ/</i>	<i>rác thải</i>
behave	<i>/bɪˈheɪv/</i>	<i>cư xử</i>
make a wish	<i>/meɪkə wɪʃ/</i>	<i>ước một điều ước</i>
midnight	<i>/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/</i>	<i>nửa đêm</i>
rooster	<i>/ˈruːstər/</i>	<i>con gà trống</i>
welcome	<i>/ˈwelkəm/</i>	<i>chào đón, tiếp đón</i>
colourful	<i>/ˈkʌləfəl/</i>	<i>đa sắc màu</i>
envelope	<i>/ˈenvələʊp/</i>	<i>bao thư, phong bì</i>
belief	<i>/bɪˈliːf/</i>	<i>niềm tin</i>
backward	<i>/ˈbækwəd/</i>	<i>sự thụt lùi</i>
poverty	<i>/ˈpɒvəti/</i>	<i>sự nghèo đói</i>

III. GRAMMAR

1. Should and shouldn't

a. Form

(+)	S + should + V-bare inf
(-)	S + shouldn't + V-bare inf
(?)	Should + S + V-bare inf?

Ví dụ:

- Students should wear uniform. (*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 đó nên hay không nên làm điều gì.

Ví dụ:

- 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. Future tense

a. Form

(+)	S + will + V-bare inf
(-)	S + won't + V-bare inf
(?)	Will + S + V-bare inf?

b. Usage

Thời tương lai đơn dùng để nói về những hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (Không có dự định trước).

- 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

Thì tương lai đơn thường dùng kèm với các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong tương lai như.

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

tomorrow: *ngày mai*

next day: *ngày hôm tới*

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

B. EXERCISE

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 11)

1. sound/ shout

6. shed/ set

2. science/ shine
3. sat/ shut
4. sooner/ sugar
5. shown/ solve
7. shrimp/ seem
8. ship/sit
9. she/ see
10. shell/ sell

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>tension</u> | B. <u>s</u> ound | C. <u>n</u> ation | D. <u>pot</u> ential |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> ee | B. <u>s</u> and | C. <u>s</u> leep | D. <u>s</u> pecial |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> oon | B. <u>a</u> mbitious | C. <u>m</u> achine | D. <u>s</u> hake |
| 4. A. <u>c</u> enter | B. <u>s</u> ocial | C. <u>s</u> oap | D. <u>s</u> uck |
| 5. A. <u>p</u> rice | B. <u>s</u> hampoo | C. <u>s</u> harp | D. <u>p</u> ush |
| 6. A. <u>s</u> occer | B. <u>s</u> orry | C. <u>s</u> ee | D. <u>a</u> ncient |
| 7. A. <u>m</u> ushroom | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>r</u> ecycle | D. <u>s</u> hrimp |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> peak | B. <u>e</u> nsure | C. <u>m</u> iss | D. <u>s</u> upport |
| 9. A. <u>s</u> ocial | B. <u>s</u> aw | C. <u>s</u> hop | D. <u>c</u> ity |
| 10. A. <u>p</u> ressure | B. <u>p</u> recise | C. <u>s</u> pace | D. <u>s</u> ound |

Exercise 3: Put the phrase under the correct picture.

- pray for luck

- make a wish

- dress up

- sweeping the floor

- decorating the house

- first foot



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Exercise 4: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Exercise 5: Do the crossword by completing each sentence.

1. People usually visit their _____ and friends during Tet.
2. There is a pair of parallel _____ on the wall of my grandfather's.
3. Children usually get _____ placed under the Christmas tree at Christmas.
4. Tet usually occurs in late January or early February in lunar _____.
5. There is _____ dance out there. Shall we come and see it.
6. People _____ New Year wishes at Tet.
7. Kids usually receive lucky _____ at the first and second day of Tet.
8. On New Year's Eve, people gather to see _____ displays.
9. Vietnamese people do not like to see cats at Tet as their sound sounds like a word of "_____ " in Vietnamese.
10. My family usually _____ the house with peach blossom and kumquat tree.
11. In general, Vietnamese in the South prefer _____ blossom while Vietnamese in the North prefer peach blossom.
12. Do not sweep the _____ out of the house in first three days of Tet as it symbols sweeping the luck.

1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														

Exercise 6: Complete the sentence with *should* or *should not*.

1. He _____ hurry to school. It's 7,55!
2. It's 10.30 and you're going to school tomorrow. You _____ go to bed right now.
3. Your room is really messy, you _____ tidy it immediately.
4. This boy is too fat, he eats all the time; he _____ eat between meals.
5. You always go to school on an empty stomach. You _____ leave without having breakfast.
6. My friend smokes a lot; he _____ smoke at all, it's bad for his health.
7. Your mother is always doing the housework alone. You _____ sometimes help her.
8. Chips and hamburgers every day! That is very bad for your shape: you _____ stop eating them!
9. He spends his time watching TV. He _____ get some exercise.
10. He is often rude at school. He _____ be more polite towards his teachers and schoolmates.

Exercise 7: Decide if each underlined part is true (T) or false (F)?

No.	Sentences	T/F	Correct mistake
a.	Tom (1) <u>should not</u> eat many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.	....	
b.	He has a cut so he (2) <u>should not</u> wash and put on a band aid.	....	
c.	They have a test tomorrow. Therefore they (3) <u>should not</u> go to the cinema. They (4) <u>should</u> stay at home and study.	....	
d.	He has a temperature. He (5) <u>should not</u> stay in bed without doing anything.	....	
e.	- I have a party tonight. What (6) should I wear? - I think you (7) <u>should not</u> wear a dress. - I don't have any dresses. (8) <u>Should</u> I wear jeans and T-shirt? - No, you (9) <u>should not</u> . I will lend you my dress.	....	
f.	You have a runny nose so you (10) <u>should not</u> drink tea with honey and take some aspirin.	....	
g.	The doctor said: "You (11) <u>should eat</u> healthy food. You (12) <u>should not</u> eat fast food. You (13) <u>should</u> watch TV so much. You (14) <u>should</u> walk one hour a day You also (15) <u>should not</u> drink fruit juice and water. Wine and beer are bad for your health so you (16) <u>should not</u> drink them.	....	
h.	He has a headache so he (17) <u>should</u> take some aspirin.	....	
i.	She has a stomachache so she (18) <u>should not</u> eat cold things.	....	

j.	It is rainy so you (19) <u>should</u> take an umbrella when you go out.		
----	---	------	--

Exercise 8: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. We/ travel/ next week./ will/ to Da Nang/
_____.
2. I/do/ will/ tonight./ my homework/
_____.
3. She/ play/ will/ tonight./ chess/ with her friend/
_____.
4. Minh/ not/ aerobic/ do/ tomorrow./will/
_____.
5. Nam/ go/ will/ this afternoon./ swimming/
_____.
6. will/ My father/ water/ tomorrow./ the flowers/
_____.
7. they/ next Sunday?/ Will/ go/ fishing
_____.
8. I/ Shall/TV, Dad?/watch/
_____.
9. she/ come/ Will/ late?/ home
_____.
10. volleyball?/ here/ we/ play/ Shall/
_____.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with will (not) or should (not).

1. I hope I _____ miss the train to Manchester.
2. She _____ dye her hair green because it will make her complexion look pale.
3. He _____ prepare breakfast tomorrow morning but I will.
4. Trees _____ be planted in front of the office as it makes air cleaner.
5. Melissa _____ wear jeans at her party. She said she would wear a pink dress.
6. They _____ let you come with him because they hate him.
7. You _____ get a new dress tomorrow.
8. _____ you be at home this afternoon?
9. If my parents give me some money, I _____ buy clothes.
10. Tonight we _____ watch a film in the cinema, then we _____ stay up late to play game cards. It _____ be exciting.

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

1. I've bought a new _____ for this New Year. It's very easy to see dates on it.
A. celebration B. calendar C. decoration D. special food
2. We usually _____ our house several days before Tet comes.
A. celebrate B. celebration C. decorate D. decoration

3. People in the world _____ the New Year in different ways.
A. celebrate B. celebration C. special food D. furniture
4. Look! Those _____ are so beautiful this Tet.
A. peach blossoms B. family gatherings
C. first footers D. lucky money
5. I wish you a new year full of fun, _____, and happiness.
A. furniture B. fireworks C. laughter D. apricot blossoms

Exercise 11: Put the given verb phrases into the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| welcome guests | dress beautifully |
| visit relatives | break things |
| fight | sweep the floor every day |
| behave well | hang a calendar |
| play cards all night | decorate the house |

Things you should do at Tet	Things you shouldn't do at Tet
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences using the given words.

- throwing water strikes remove beliefs tradition**
1. Do you have any _____ in lucky things at Tet?
 2. What should I do to _____ bad luck from the previous year?
 3. In what country do people celebrate the New Year by _____ at each other?
 4. The New Year comes when the clock _____ twelve.
 5. It's our _____ to make Chung cake at Tet.

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Read and choose the correct answers.

The New Year is an event that happens when a culture celebrates the end of one year and the beginning of the next year. Cultures that measure yearly calendars all have New Year celebrations.

Tet Nguyen Dan, more commonly known by its shortened name Tet, is the most important and popular holiday and festival in Vietnam. It is the Vietnamese New Year which is based on the lunar calendar. The name Tet Nguyen Dan is Vietnamese for feast of the first morning.

Tet is celebrated on the same day as Chinese New Year though exceptions arise due to the one-hour time difference between Hanoi and Beijing. Tet shares many of the same customs of its Chinese counterpart. It is celebrated from the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar, around late January or early February, until at least the third day. Many Vietnamese

people prepare for Tet by cooking special holiday foods, decorating and cleaning the house. During Tet, holiday, Vietnamese visit their families, pagodas and temples, forgetting about the troubles of the past year and hoping for a better upcoming year. Tet traditionally marks the coming of spring, so spring is sometimes used interchangeably with Tet in Vietnamese. Vietnamese people usually return to their families during Tet. Some return to worship at the family altar or visit the graves of their ancestors. Others return to where they grew up. Although Tet is the main holiday among all Vietnamese, each region and religion has its own customs.

1. Tet is a _____ holiday in Vietnam.
A. crucial B. lunisolar C. unpopular D. uncommon
2. Vietnamese New Year is based on _____.
A. the Vietnamese calendar B. the lunar calendar
C. Chinese culture D. New Year celebrations
3. Tet is celebrated at least _____.
A. one day B. two days C. three days D. a fortnight
4. Tet _____.
A. has the same custom throughout the country
B. has different customs, which are up to region and religion
C. is not celebrated throughout the country
D. is at the end of spring

Exercise 2. Read again and correct false sentences.

1. The name Tet is not as common as the name "Tet Nguyen Dan".
_____.
2. Among the holidays in Vietnam, Tet is the shortest.
_____.
3. Tet is celebrated on the same day as Japanese New Year.
_____.
4. The difference of time between Hanoi and Beijing is half of an hour.
_____.
5. Tet usually falls in late February or early March.
_____.
6. Tet lasts for at least five days.
_____.
7. Tet traditionally marks the coming of winter.
_____.
8. Nobody returns to worship at the family altar or visit the graves of their ancestors.
_____.

Exercise 3: Read the information about Lunar New Year in some Asia countries below, and talk about them. (Answer may vary).

1. China

Number of days off: 07

Another name: Golden Week

Activity: going back to hometown to celebrate Tet, travelling for tourism.

2. Korea

Another name: Seollal

Role: One of the most important holidays

Official days off: 3 days, if one of them occurs on Sunday, the number of days off will extend for one more day

Activity: On 1st day, everybody gets up early, greetings to the old, enjoy traditional food, and play folk games.

3. Singapore:

Days off: 2-3 days

Festivals: street festivals, fireworks, dragon dance, and lantern festival

4. Philippines

Lunar New Year: not an official festival

Celebration: celebrated by Philippines with Chinese origin

Days off: 1 day

Activities: In cities with plenty of Philippines with Chinese origin, there are dragon dances, people wear red clothes and take part in dancing.

Exercise 4: Read and choose the correct answers.

Preparation for Tet, Vietnamese New Year, starts two or three months before the actual celebrations. People try to pay off their debts in advance so that they can be debt-free on Tet. Parents buy new clothes for their children so that the children can wear them when Tet arrives. Because a lot of commercial activities will cease during the celebrations people try to stock up on supplies as much as possible.

In the days leading up to Tet, the streets and market are full of people. Everyone is busy buying food, clothes, and decorating for their house. Each family prepares some special foods for the holiday. Those who live far away from home will try to come home to celebrate Tet with their family. Vietnamese families usually have a family altar to pay respect to their ancestors. During Tet the altar is thoroughly cleaned and new offerings are placed there.

On New Year's Eve, each home is thoroughly cleaned and decorated with flowers and offerings for ancestors by the night before Tet. Many people stay up until midnight to welcome the New Year or go to the pagoda to pray for luck, prosperity, and happiness.

In the morning, actual Tet celebrations begin. The first day of Tet is reserved for the nuclear family. In big cities, the streets are usually empty as most people stay at home or leave the city to visit their close relatives in the countryside. Usually, children dress their new clothes and give their elders the traditional Tet greetings before receiving the lucky money.

1. This passage is about _____.
A. New Year's Eve
B. preparation for Tet and Tet holiday
C. the first day of the New Year
D. paying debt before Tet
2. Vietnamese children _____.
A. have to pay off debt before Tet
B. should not receive any money during Tet
C. are not allowed to wear new clothes at Tet
D. receive lucky money from adults during Tet
3. Which is NOT mentioned as a preparation for Tet?
A. visiting friends and relatives
B. cooking special foods
C. decorating houses
D. paying off debts
4. Which is NOT referred during Tet celebration?
A. going to the pagoda
B. the increasing of commercial activities
C. visiting relatives
D. wearing new clothes
5. Vietnamese families _____.
A. do not celebrate Tet if they are poor
B. only celebrate Tet when they are wealthy
C. have an altar to worship their ancestors
D. gather in the streets on the first day of Tet

Exercise 5: Write in full sentences using the given words about what people *should* or *should not* do at Tet.

- Redecorate the house
- Break porcelain bowls and dishes
- Sweep the floor on the first, second, and third day
- Wear colorful clothes
- Wish parents and grandparents
- Eat shrimps and squids
- Spend time with friends and relatives
- Ask for lucky money

-Fight each other

-Cook special dishes

1. At Tet, people.....
2. At Tet, people.....
3. At Tet, people.....
4. At Tet, people.....
5. At Tet, people.....
6. At Tet, people.....
7. At Tet, people.....
8. At Tet, people.....
9. At Tet, people.....
10. At Tet, people.....

KEYS

UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct columns according to pronunciation of the underlined part.

/əʊ/		/ʌ/	
go	coat	Monday	uneasy
soul	dough	brother	unhappy
road	no	but	come
open	going	cup	blood
homework	know	mother	mum
slow	judo	country	month

Exercise 2: Listen and complete with the words you hear. Then repeat the sentences exactly. (Track 01)

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. goes | 2. road | 3. brother | 4. mum |
| 5. homework | 6. countryside | 7. unhappy | 8. slowly |

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and write the correct words under each picture.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. backpack | 2. school | 3. teacher | 4. compass |
| 5. ink bottle | 6. pencil sharpener | 7. (black)board | 8. chalk |

Exercise 4: Complete the sentence with the words in exercise 3.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. teacher | 2. backpack | 3. ink bottle | 4. subjects |
| 5. compass | 6. school | 7. pencil sharpener | 8. board/blackboard |

Exercise 5: Find the odd words.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Exercise 6: Give the correct form of verbs.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. plays | 2. have | 3. goes | 4. circles | 5. starts |
| 6. doesn't study | 7. teaches | 8. likes | 9. washes | 10. don't have |

Exercise 7: Put the adverb of frequency into the correct place. Then give the correct form of verbs.

- My brothers often sleep on the floor.
- Does he sometimes stay up late?
- I always do the housework with my brother.
- Peter and Mary never come to class on time.
- Why does Johnson always get good marks?
- Do you usually go shopping?
- She seldom cries.

8. My father never has popcorn.

Exercise 8: Put the verb in brackets into the present continuous.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.is going | 6. are talking |
| 2.is crying | 7. am not staying |
| 3.Is your brother sitting | 8.is lying |
| 4.are trying | 9. are traveling |
| 5.are cooking | 10. isn't working |

Exercise 9: Give the correct form of verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.is listening | 9. is snowing; snows |
| 2.rains | 10. swims; doesn't run |
| 3.works; is not working | 11. Are you enjoying; am having |
| 4.is running; wants | 12. don't know |
| 5.speaks; comes | 13. are you doing; am staying |
| 6.is coming; are meeting | 14. think; looks |
| 7.Do you usually go; do you stay | 15. live; am staying |
| 8.is holding; smell | |

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3.C | 4.D | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. C | 9.B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13.C | 14.D | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. D | 18.C | 19.B | 20. A |

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 02)

- | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------|
| 1.F | 2. T | 3.T | 4.F 5. F |
|-----|------|-----|----------|

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. He comes from England.
2. It is Mathematics.
3. He is a mechanical engineer.
4. His father does.
5. It is that you just have to remember some formulas to solve the problems.

Exercise 3: Look at the information below. Ask and answer questions about Phong.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Where is the school located? | 6. What are his favourite subjects? |
| It is located at 15 HaiBaTrung Street. | They are Maths and English |
| 3.How many pupils are there? | 7. What are his hobbies? / What does he like? |
| There are 200 pupils. | He likes playing sports and reading books. |
| 4. How many teachers are there? | 8. What would he like to be in the future? |
| There are 35 teachers. | He'd like to be an engineer. |
| 5. What colour is his uniform? | |

It's blue and white.

Exercise 4: Make a short talk about Phong.

This is Phong. He is a pupil at Dai Viet Secondary School. It's at 15 Hai Ba Trung Street. His school has 200 pupils and 35 teachers. His uniform colours are blue and white. Maths and English are his favourite subjects. He is interested in playing sports and reading books. He wishes to become an engineer in the future

Exercise 5: Read and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

1. F 2. T 3.F 4.T 5. F

Exercise6: Read again and answer the questions.

1. It's in Orange Street.
2. She often has 6 or 7 lessons a day.
3. She likes English. / English is her favourite subject.
4. It was built about ten years ago.
5. There are two (large) windows in her classroom.
6. Pupils in her class are (responsible for watering flowers.)

Exercise 7: Change these sentences into negative and interrogative form.

1. They don't listen to English every day.
Do they listen to English every day?
2. He doesn't play badminton every afternoon.
Does he play badminton every afternoon?
3. They don't play volleyball every morning.
Do they play volleyball every morning?
4. He doesn't do homework every night.
Does he do homework every night?
5. He doesn't have breakfast at 6:30.
Does he have breakfast at 6:30?
6. He doesn't get up at 9:00 every morning.
Does he get up at 9:00 every morning?
7. Mary and Peter don't go to work every day.
Do Mary and Peter go to work every day?
8. We don't have dinner at 8 p.m.
Do you have dinner at 8 p.m?

Exercise 8: Look at the information below and write about Minh Thu and her school.

This is my friend. Her name is Minh Thu. She is twelve years old. She is Vietnamese. She is a pupil at Lam Son Secondary School. There are 400 pupils and 60 teachers in her school. Her school is beautiful. Her school has a computer room. It's very modern. It has a library. The library is small but nice. It also has a gym. The gym is large and clean. There is a playground in the school, too. It's modern and safe. She usually plays with her friends there. She learns different subjects at school. Her favourite subjects are Maths and English. She likes playing chess and badminton. She likes listening to music, too. She hopes to be a tour guide in the future.

UNIT 2: MY HOME

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Divide these words into three columns according to pronunciation of “s”.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
walks	stays	roses
works	succeeds	villages
stops	sees	matches
prevents	apples	kisses
lamps	consumes	watches
devotes	trains	pushes
coughs	cancels	wishes
wants	learns	switches ,
likes	studies	flourishes
paints	plays	astonishes

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1.D | 2. B | 3.B | 4.A | 5.A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8.B | 9.D | 10.D |

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. living room | 2. bedroom | 3. bathroom | 4. kitchen | 5. garage |
| 6. lamp | 7. cupboard | 8. chair | 9. wardrobe | 10. sofa |

Exercise 4: Use the given words to complete each sentence.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. blankets | 2. toilet | 3.ceiling fan | 4. posters | 5. sinks |
| 6. sofa | 7.cooker | 8. light | 9. vase | 10.bathroom seals |

Exercise 5: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. roof | 2. chimney | 3. lamp | 4. bed | 5. fridge |
| 6. air-conditioner | 7. television | 8. dishwasher | 9. pillow | 10. alarmclock |

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with *is/are (not)*.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| 1. is | 2. is | 3.are not | 4. is | 5. are |
| 6. are | 7.is not | 8. are | 9. is | 10. are not |

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with form of *there + be*.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. are there | 2. There are not | 3. There are | 4. There is | 5. There are |
| 6. are there | 7. Is there | 8. There are | 9. are there | 10. There is |

Exercise 8: Look at the picture and write sentences to describe it, using the words given.

- There are two chairs opposite each other.
- There is a picture below the clock.
- There is a clock on the wall.
- There is a calendar next to the bookcase.

5. There is a fan beside the sofa.
5. There are two houseplants opposite each other.
7. There is a desk near the chair.
8. There is a rubbish bin on the left of the desk.
9. There is an alarm clock beside the lamp.
10. There is a lamp between a pile of books and an alarm clock.

Exercise 9: Read and complete with *there is, there are* + preposition.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. There is; on | 6. There are; in |
| 2. There are; in | 7. There is; in front of |
| 3. There are; on | 8. There is; on |
| 4. There is; on | 9. There is; opposite |
| 5. There is; below | 10. There is; between |

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3.D | 4.A | 5.C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8.C | 9.A | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13.B | 14.A | 15.B |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18.A | | |

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 03)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1.T | 2. F | 3.F | 4.F | 5.T | 6. F |
|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. It is small.
2. There is one bathroom.
- 3.It is in front of the house.
- 4.She visits her grandparents at weekends.
- 5.Her grandmother bakes her favourite chocolate cupcakes.
- 6.Yes, she does.

Exercise 3: Look at the picture and talk about each room, the first one has been done for you as an example.

1. This is a bedroom.
There is a guitar, a TV, a mirror, a bed, a lamp, a bedside cabinet and a carpet.
2. This is a bathroom.
There is a mirror, a towel, a sink, a carpet and a bathtub.
3. This is a kitchen.
There is a window, a picture, a clock, a basin, and a pan.
4. This is a reading room/ study room.
There is a bookshelf, two desks, four chairs, many books and a lamp.
5. This is a warehouse.

There is a case and many boxes.

Exercise 4: Complete the paragraph to describe the house.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a house in the countryside | 5. in front of the house |
| 2. around the house | 6. the roof of the house |
| 3. some clouds | 7. two windows |
| 4. above the house | |

Exercise 5: Read and choose the correct answers.

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3.B | 4.A | 5.B | 6.B | 7. C |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

Exercise 6: Read again and decide if each statement is true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3.F | 4.F | 5.T | 6.NG | 7. F |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|

Exercise 7: Look at the picture and write ten sentences to describe it.

1. There is a sofa on the floor.
2. There is a lamp on the right of the sofa.
3. The sofa is located between a lamp and a houseplant.
4. On the wall, there are two pictures (of snow flowers).
5. There is a ceiling lamp above the sofa.
6. There are curtains covering the windows.
7. Below the window, there are some cabinets.
8. There are two pillows on the sofa.

UNIT3: MY FRIENDS

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 04)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1.boy | 2. pie | 3. poem | 4. bin | 5. pig |
| 6.pork | 7. back | 8. bus | 9. bull | 10. pond |

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track05)

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1.boys | 2. pink | 3. birth | 4. pets | 5. pack |
| 6. boxes | 7. bike | 8. pieces | 9. pull | 10. become |

Exercise 3: Choose a suitable adjective for each picture below.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1. hard-working | 2. friendly | 3. fat | 4. confident | 5.shy |
| 6. boring | 7. talkative | 8. kind | 9. creative | 10. fun |

Exercise 4: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1.leg | 2. neck | 3. tooth | 4. cheek | 5. shoulder |
| 6. head | 7. foot | 8. knee | 9. eye | 10. mouth |

Exercise 5: Choose suitable adjectives or nouns.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1.taller | 2. shorter | 3. stocky | 4. thin | 5. bald |
| 6. shape | 7. belly | 8. tall | 9. blind | 10.complexion |
| 11.looking | 12. breath | 13. length | 14. shaved | 15. stylish |

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with forms of *be* or *have*.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. has | 2. has | 3. has | 4. are | 5. is not |
| 6. is not | 7. Does she have | 8. is | 9. does John have | 10. Does Mai have |
| 11. has | 12. doesn't have | 13. are | 14. Is it | 15. doesn't have |

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with present continuous for future.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. am going | 6. Is the train leaving | 11. is playing |
| 2. is giving | 7. are going | 12. am going |
| 3. Are we having | 8. is staying | 13. are you taking |
| 4. are not coming | 9. is not going | 14. am starting |
| 5. are taking | 10. Is Susan working | 15. is Katy arriving |

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with present continuous for future or *will* for future.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. is meeting | 6. will not fail |
| 2. will snow | 7. am visiting |
| 3. will visit | 8. will bite |
| 4. are you leaving | 9. are coming |
| 5. will win | 10. Is Alba travelling |

Exercise 9: Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A | 6. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

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

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C |
| 5. C | 6. A | 7. C | 8. B |

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 06)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. His name is Charlie. | 2. He lives in Budapest | 3. He is 189 cm tall. |
| 4. He wears a suit at work. | 5. He's a boss. | 6. He's hard-working. |

Exercise 2: Listen again and complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. forties | 2. short; brown | 3. pale |
| 4. casual clothes | 5. employees | 6. boss |

Exercise 3: Describe the person below, using available information.

This is my friend, Susan. She is 12 years old and she is in class 6A of International Secondary School. She has long blonde curly hair, her eyes are dark and her complexion is fair. She has a round face and chubby cheeks. However, she is slim and medium height. Her favourite colors are green and blue, so all the items in her bedroom are either green or blue. Her hobbies are playing computer games and reading books.

Exercise 4: Read and answer the questions.

1. It is short, curly, and blonde.
2. They are brown and big.
3. He is patient and kind of lazy.
4. He likes sports and video games.

5. She loves green.

Exercise 5: Read and choose the correct answers.

Susy	Caroline	Michael	Ryan	Kate
thin and medium height	thin and sporty	brown and straight hair	black eyes	tall and thin
love fashion	big brown eyes	like wearing caps	good tempered	short straight hair
hard-working	love rock music	round face	like sports	small face

Exercise 6: Rewrite these following sentences with the same meaning.

- This old man has a bald head.
- The girl's hair is long and brown.
- The boys' eyes are blue.
- Jane's eyelashes are curved.
- Jordie's height is not medium.
- The dog's tail is long.
- Jackie and Danny's eyes are big and black.
- Is her face round or oval?
- Are Susan and Jimmy's complexions dark?
- Their cheeks are not chubby.

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBORHOOD

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Divide the words into two columns according to pronunciation of the underlined part.

/ɪ/		/i:/	
h <u>i</u> m	b <u>u</u> ild	s <u>c</u> ene	de <u>c</u> eive
cott <u>a</u> ge	beg <u>i</u> n	ch <u>e</u> ap	t <u>e</u> a
w <u>i</u> n	b <u>e</u> have	rece <u>i</u> ve	f <u>r</u> ee
sh <u>i</u> p	g <u>u</u> itar	comple <u>t</u> e	relie <u>v</u> e
short <u>a</u> ge	vill <u>a</u> ge	dr <u>e</u> am	m <u>e</u> al
m <u>i</u> ss	re <u>m</u> ind	ce <u>i</u> ling	che <u>e</u> se
ch <u>i</u> ck	equival <u>e</u> nt	benz <u>e</u> ne	ch <u>i</u> ef
b <u>e</u> come		thr <u>e</u> e	

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 07)

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. damaged | 2. luggage | 3. message | 4. return | 5. decided |
| 6. dream | 7. heated | 8. See | 9. screen | 10. received |

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. statue | 2. railway station | 3. temple | 4. cathedral | 5. palace |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|

6. traffic light 7. bus stop 8. bakery 9. barber 10. beauty salon

Exercise 4: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

1. pharmacy 2. department store 3. hairdresser's 4. fire station
5. health centre 6. petrol station 7. cemetery 8. museum
9. pagoda 10. suburb

Exercise 5: Complete the blanks with given words.

1. fireworks 2. antique shop 3. funds 4. narrow 5. historic
6. polluted 7. peaceful 8. modern 9. pagoda 10. backyard

Exercise 6: Change these adjectives into comparative form.

1. more intelligent 6. busier 11. bigger
2. older 7. quieter 12. hotter
3. larger 8. more ambitious 13. more beautiful
4. more boring 9. more colorful 14. better
5. narrower 10. more comfortable 15. farther/further

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with correct form of adjectives.

1. longer 6. worse
2. cleaner 7. better
3. more expensive 8. more difficult
4. more dangerous 9. more fascinating
5. hotter 10. more difficult

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with correct form of adjectives given.

1. heavier 2. younger 3. faster 4. more exciting
5. yellower 6. more tender 7. more valuable 8. larger
9. easier 10. bigger

Exercise 9: Rewrite the sentences keeping the same meaning.

1. Her new house is smaller than her old one.
2. The white dress is cheaper than the black one.
3. According to me, Maths is more difficult than English.
4. Mary is more intelligent than anyone in my group./ Mary is the most intelligent person in my group.
5. The Nile is longer than any rivers in the world.
5. No mountain in the world is higher than Mount Everest.
7. The English test was more difficult than I thought it would be.
8. It is noisier in the city than it is in the country.
9. Her office is farther away than mine.
10. My new sofa is more comfortable than the old one.

Exercise 10: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 08)

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

1. He lives in Gordes, in the South of France.
2. No, there aren't.
3. They can eat a pizza
4. He watches his football club play (in a stadium) with his dad.
5. They grow plants or raise animals.
6. They grow lavender plants.

Exercise 3: Let's say what you can do with these following places, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

1. School: We study many subjects such as English, Mathematics, Literature, ... at the school.
2. Train station: When we want to go somewhere far from our house, we go to the train station.
3. Swimming pool: When we want to swim, we go to the swimming pool.
4. Stadium: When we want to watch a football match, we go to the stadium.
5. Post office: When we want to buy stamps or send a letter, we go to the post office.
6. Park: After a hard school day or at weekend, we go to the park to play and enjoy natural environment.

Exercise 4: Read and complete the text with available words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. center | 2. capital | 3. landscapes | 4. jobs |
| 5. universities | 6. education | 7. historical | 8. modern |

Exercise 5: Read again and answer the questions.

1. Columbia
2. It is surrounded by high mountains, rivers, and amazing landscapes.
3. It is expensive and noisy, and dangerous at night.
4. They are always running for their jobs, schools and other work.
5. It is growing.
6. There are about 160 shopping malls.

Exercise 6: Write comparison sentences.

1. Tom is noisier than his brothers.
2. Health is better than wealth.
3. Mr. Chan is younger than he looks.
4. Losing weight is more difficult than putting on weight.
5. In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.
6. A Fiat is much cheaper than a Jaguar.
7. Swimming is less dangerous than climbing.

8. USA is richer than Thailand.
9. There are more people in that room than in this room.
10. Joshua is younger than Danny.

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Complete each word below with either /t/ or /st/.

type	top / stop	tenth	start
breast	teenage	forest	
stick / tick	part	toy	
steal	tongue	style	

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences below. (Track 09)

1. tick	2. stick	3. test	4. tongue	5. start
6. toys	7. text	8. stolen	9. interest	10. term

Exercise 3: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

1. waterfall	2. snow	3. forest	4. desert	5. island
6. plaster	7. backpack	8. compass	9. flashlight	10. waterproof coat

Exercise 4: Complete the following phrases with the given words.

1. river	2. cave	3. painkiller	4. sleeping bag
5. sun cream	6. tent	7. mountain	8. walking boots
9. sun hat	10. seafood	11. scissors	12. mobile phone

Exercise 5: Read the definitions and complete the blanks with given words.

1. mountain	2. river	3. waterfall	4. lake	5. beach
6. tent	7. painkiller	8. sun cream	9. sleeping bag	10. map

Exercise 6: Complete with superlative form of the adjectives.

1. hottest	2. craziest	3. least	4. worst	5. best
6. biggest	7. yellowest	8. longest	9. fastest	10. largest
11. easiest	12. furthest/ferthest	13. oldest/eldest	14. modernest	15. pretiest

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with superlative form of adjectives.

1. the worst	6. the cleverest
2. the laziest	7. the best
3. the biggest	8. the closest
4. the tidiest	9. the largest
5. the coldest	10. the coldest

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

1. must	2. must	3. must not	4. must not	5. must not
6. must	7. mustn't	8. must	9. must not	10. must not

Exercise 9: Read carefully the sentences and tick the correct box (✓).

1. ✓	2. ✗	3. ✓	4. ✓	5. ✓
------	------	------	------	------

- | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| 6. ☒ | 7. ☐ | 8. ☒ | 9. ☐ | 10. ☒ |
| 1. ☐ | 2. ☒ | 3. ☒ | 4. ☐ | 5. ☐ |
| 6. ☐ | 7. ☐ | 8. ☒ | 9. ☒ | 10. ☐ |

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. B | 6. A |
| 7. B | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C | 11. B | 12. A |

WEEK 2

Exercise 1 : Listen and answer the questions. (Track 10)

- Her name is Elizabeth.
- They are going to visit Grand Canyon.
- It is located in the US state of Arizona.
- It is 277 miles.
- American Indians have been in and around Grand Canyon for thousands of years.
- She's afraid of water.

Exercise 2: Listen again and correct tire mistake in each statement.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. ten → seven | 4. Nile → Colorado |
| 2. international → national | 5. same → different |
| 3. without doing anything else
→ and taking pictures | 6. Elizabeth → Mrs. Bentley |

Exercise 3: Say what you can do with these travelling items, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

- Sun cream: we lather sun cream on our skin to protect it from getting sunburnt
- Sleeping bag: we sleep in a sleeping bag when we have to spend the night outside, it protects us from being cold and bitten by insects.
- Plaster: when we have a cut, we use plasters to stop bleeding.
- Compass: when we are lost in a place such as desert or forest, we use a pair of compasses to identify the direction.
- Painkiller: when we have a pain, we use painkiller to reduce the pain.
- Tent: we sleep in a tent when we spend the night outside, it is safer than sleeping in a sleeping bag.
- Walking boots: when we have to walk for a long route or climb the mountains, we use walking boots, they do not hurt like other footwear.

Exercise 5: Read and correct the mistake in each statement.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Australia → world | 4. less than → more than |
| 2. one of the two living structures
→ the only living structure | 5. 2,900 islands → 900 separate
islands hoặc 2900 individual reefs |
| 3. large → tiny | 6. can → don't |

Exercise 6: Read again and answer the questions.

- It is like a city of separate homes made by tiny sea creatures.
- It is located along the coast of Queensland, Australia.

- 3.2,900.
- 4.They are made up of many thousands of individual animals.
5. For 1,000 years.
- 6.They look like brightly colored plants.

Exercise 7: Read the text and correct the mistake in each statement.

1. but the population rate is not high → and populous
2. not much of → a lot of
3. undeveloped→ developed
4. libraries→ malls
5. modern→ historical and cultural
6. Colon Theater → Hard Rock Café in Atlantis Plaza mall

Exercise 8: Write sentences basing on available information, the first one has been done for you as an example. (Answer may vary).

- 1.Mount Everest is located in Asia.
- 2.The height of Mount Everest is 8,848 meters. / Mount Everest is 8,848 meters high.
- 3.The height was measured in 1999.
4. The temperature of the Mount is -17°C and there will be frequently high-speed winds.
- 5.The best months for climbing are April and May.
- 6.In 1953, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay reached the summit ofthe mount for the first time.
- 7.Overall, more than 600 climbers aged 19 to 60 from 20 countries haveclimbed to the summit of the mount.
- 8.At least 100 people have died, most commonly by avalanches and cold.

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

B. EXERCISE | LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 11)

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. sound | 2. shinE | 3. shut | 4. sooner | 5. shown |
| 6. set | 7. shrimP | 8. ship | 9. see | 10. sell |

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3.A | 4.B | 5.A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8.B | 9.D | 10.A |

Exercise 3: Put the phrase under the correct picture.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. decorating the house | 2. sweeping the floor | 3. pray for luck |
| 4. first foot | 5. dress up | 6. make a wish |

Exercise 4: Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. peach blossom | 2. apricot blossom | 3. kumquat tree |
| 4. New Year Tree | 5. sticky rice | 6. lean pork paste |
| 7. pickled onion | 8. dried candied fruit | 9. Kitchen God |

10. fireworks

11. lucky money/ red envelopes

12. calendar

Exercise 5: Do the crossword by completing each sentence.

1						R	E	L	A	T	I	V	E	S
2						C	O	U	P	L	E	T		
3		P	R	E	S	E	N	T	S					
4	C	A	L	E	N	D	A	R						
5						D	R	A	G	O	N			
6		E	X	C	H	A	N	G	E					
7				M	O	N	E	Y						
8			F	I	R	E	W	O	R	K				
9	P	O	V	E	R	T	Y							
10						D	E	C	O	R	A	T	E	S
11							A	P	R	I	C	O	T	
12							R	U	B	B	I	S	H	

Exercise 6: Complete the sentence with *should* or *should not*.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. should | 2. should | 3. should | 4. should not | 5. should not |
| 6. should not | 7. should | 8. should | 9. should | 10. should |

Exercise 7: Decide if each underlined part is true (T) or false (F)?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. F |
| 11. T | 12. T | 13. F | 14. T | 15. F |
| 16. T | 17. T | 18. T | 19. T | |

Exercise 8: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

- We will travel to Da Nang next week.
- I will do my homework tonight.
- She will play chess with her friend tonight.
- Minh will not do aerobic tomorrow.
- Nam will go swimming this afternoon.
- My father will water the flowers tomorrow.
- Will they go fishing next Sunday?
- Shall I watch TV, Dad?
- Will she come home late?
- Shall we play volleyball here?

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with *will (not)* or *should (not)*.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. will not | 6. will not |
| 2. will not | 7. will |
| 3. will not | 8. Will |
| 4. should | 9. will |
| 5. will not | 10. will; will; will |

Exercise 10: Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

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

Exercise 11: Put the given verb phrases into the right column.

Things you should do at Tet	Things you shouldn't do at Tet
welcome guests visit relatives behave well dress beautifully hang a calendar decorate the house	fight play cards all night break things sweep the floor every day

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences using the given words.

1. beliefs 2. remove 3. throwing water 4. strikes 5. tradition

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Read and choose the correct answers.

1. A 2. B 3.C 4.B

Exercise 2. Read again and correct false sentences.

1. not as common as → more common than
2. shortest→ longest
3. Japanese → Chinese
4. half of → ✗
5. late February or early March → late January or early February
6. five → three
7. winter → spring
8. Nobody returns → Some return

Exercise 3: Read the information about Lunar New Year in some Asia countries below, and talk about them. (Answer may vary).

1. In China, Chinese enjoys seven days off for Lunar New Year. The Lunar New Year is also called “Golden Week”. In these days, lots of people go back to hometown to celebrate Tet. However, there are still many people travelling for tourism instead of coming back home.
2. Korean people consider Lunar New Year as one of the most important holidays. Another name of Korean Lunar New Year is Seollal. There are three official days off, if one of them occurs on Sunday, the number of days off will extend for one more day. On 1st day, everybody gets up early greetings to the old, enjoy traditional food, and play folk games.
3. In Singapore, people have from two to three days off to celebrate Lunar New Year. In these days, people have chances to enjoy street festival, see firework and dragon dance, and take part in lantern festival.
4. In Philippines, Lunar New Year is not considered as an official holidays. However, people with Chinese origin still enjoy one day off for celebrating this day. In cities with plenty of

Philippines with Chinese origin, there are dragon dances, people wear red clothes and take part in dancing.

Exercise 4: Read and choose the correct answers.

1. C 2. D 3.A 4.B 5. C

Exercise 5: Write in full sentences using the given words about what people *should* or *should not* do at Tet.

1. At Tet, people should redecorate the house.
2. At Tet, people should not break porcelain bowls and dishes.
3. At Tet, people should not sweep the floor on the first, second, and third day.
4. At Tet, people should wear colorful clothes.
5. At Tet, people should wish parents and grandparents.
6. At Tet, people should not eat shrimps and squids.
7. At Tet, people should spend time with friends and relatives.
8. At Tet, people should not ask for lucky money.
9. At Tet, people should not fight each other.
10. At Tet, people should cook special dishes.



TRANSCRIPT

◆UNIT 1: MY NEW SCHOOL◆

WEEK 1

Exercise 2: Listen and complete with the words you hear. Then repeat the sentences exactly. (Track 01)

1. He goes to the museum on weekend.
2. The road to my school is narrow.
3. My brother likes playing football after school.
4. Where's my dog, mum?
5. Have you finished your homework, Tom?
6. My grandparents live in the countryside.
7. Susan got bad marks today. She was unhappy.
8. Drive more slowly, please!

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 02)

My name is Tony. I come from England. I am a pupil at Rose Secondary School. Among all the subjects I learn at school, Mathematics is my favorite subject

Mathematics always gives me a level of satisfaction and extra energy while studying. I can solve problems related to mathematics for hours without getting bored. Whenever I face any difficulty in solving any problems I take my father's help to do so. My father is a Mechanical Engineer. He has good knowledge regarding the subject He teaches me easy ways to learn the subject well. He has taught me a technique called visual representation which is very helpful. He takes efforts to search more easy ways online. He tries to collect and play intuitive videos on YouTube to make mathematics more fun. My aim in life is to become a mathematics professor or mathematician someday.

The most amazing part of this subject is that you just have to remember some formulas to solve the problems. It is needless to say that mathematics is a very logical subject and does not require any kind of boring memory work like other subjects especially Geography & History.

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

◆UNIT 2: MY HOME◆

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 03)

Grandparents are special people and they live in special houses, at least, mine do!

Emily is my grandmother and Anthony is my grandfather. They are old and their faces wrinkled but they still keep their sweet look and everlasting kindness, specially my grandfather.

They live in a lovely cottage in England. The house is not very big but my grandmother keeps it clean and tidy. It has only got one floor and the attic. Inside there are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a small living room, a dining room and a pantry. In the house there is only one bathroom. The house has got a fireplace, a chimney and a spacious balcony at the back with a fine view. In front of the house there is a beautiful garden full of flowers and colors.

I am Catherine and their oldest granddaughter and I usually visit my grandparents at weekends. My grandfather is always waiting for me at the front door with his arms open and a smile on his face. He hugs me, kisses me and listens to me. He is always willing to give me wise pieces of advice. I love to chat with him.

My grandmother is still a wonderful cook and she bakes me favorite chocolate cupcakes whenever I go there. She is very tender and understanding.

I love my grandparents and the peace and quietness of their presence and surroundings.

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

◆UNIT 3: MY FRIENDS◆

WEEK 1

Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 04)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. boy | 6. pork |
| 2. pie | 7. back |
| 3. poem | 8. bus |
| 4. bin | 9. bull |
| 5. pig | 10. pond |

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 05)

1. There are twelve boys in my class.
2. Look at that pink dress! It's so nice.
3. My mother has given birth to a new baby. We haven't named him yet.
4. Do you have any pets?
5. A pack of biscuits is 40,000 dong.
6. These goods are packed into three boxes.
7. My sister has bought a pink bike.
8. How many pieces of cakes are there in this package?
9. Everybody, listen! When I count to three, let's pull the rope.
10. When I was young, my dream was to become a doctor.

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 06)

I'm Charles Taylor. I'm in my forties. My nickname is Charlie. I was born on 20th of July, 1971 in Budapest (the capital of Hungary). I'm 189 cm tall. I'm getting bald. My hair is short and brown. I've got brown eyes. I've got a round face with a snub nose. I haven't got a moustache and a beard. I don't really have time to lie in the sun or go to a solarium, so my complexion is rather pale. I think I'm a bit stocky. I usually wear a suit at work but I prefer casual clothes when I am at home.

I'm quite energetic and bossy. I'm a bit of a workaholic. I'm hard-working, and I want my employees to be the same. I believe that I'm a good boss. I try to help if someone has a problem. So you can say I'm a generous and helpful man. I'm also reliable as well as determined.

Exercise 2: Listen again and complete the sentences.

◆UNIT 4:MY NEIGHBORHOOD◆

WEEK 1

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences. (Track 07)

1. The storm last night damaged a lot of houses.
2. Remember to check your luggage carefully!
3. Could I leave a message for him? – Sure.
4. When are you going to return? – In three days.
5. My brother has decided to apply for the position of manager.
6. Last night I had a dream in which I was a billionaire.
7. My house is heated by solar energy.
8. I can stand on my hand. See!
9. My neighbor Tony has bought a TV with the screen size of 42 inches.
10. I received lots of presents on my last birthday.

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F). (Track 08)

My name is Pierre. I live in an old village, in the South of France, called Gordes. It is in the mountains. There are not so many things to do as in a big town, but we have everything we need.

My school is near my house and I can go there on my bike. There aren't any supermarkets, but there are many stores. We don't have a theater, but we have a cinema. There is a nice restaurant where I can have a pizza. There aren't any museums, but there is a library where I go to read. We have a stadium where my football club plays every Sunday. I go there to watch them with my dad after church.

Most people have a farm and work in the fields, growing plants or raising animals. Our village is famous for its lavender plants. People make perfumes out of the flowers. There is also a big castle that tourists love.

Exercise 2: Listen again and answer the questions.

◆UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD◆

WEEK 1

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the sentences below. (Track 09)

1. Listen and tick to the correct box.
2. I stick the map on the wall with adhesive tape.
3. I am going to have a test next week.

4. My mother tongue is Vietnamese.
5. Please push the button to start the machine.
6. The bookshelves in my room are full of toys now.
7. How many paragraphs are there in this text?
8. Last month my grandparents' car was stolen, luckily the thief has been caught.
9. There are many places of interest in this town.
10. We have eleven subjects this term.

WEEK 2

Exercise 1: Listen and answer the questions. (Track 10)

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley and their daughter Elizabeth are visiting one of the seven wonders of the natural world, the Grand Canyon in the US state of Arizona. It became a national park in 1919. The Bentley family is standing behind the rail taking pictures of colorful walls of the canyon. The Grand Canyon was carved by the Colorado River many years ago. It is 277 miles long, 4 to 18 miles wide, and over a mile deep. The Grand Canyon is an important geological site, because of the different ages of the layers of rocks. The rocks at the bottom of the canyon are estimated to be around 2 billion years old. American Indians have been in and around the canyon for thousands of years.

The Bentley family wants to explore the Grand Canyon. Mr. Bentley and Elizabeth want to go sightseeing on a raft, but Mrs. Bentley is afraid of water. She wants to go on a hiking tour around the canyon. They cannot afford both tours. What should they do?

Exercise 2: Listen again and correct the mistake in each statement

◆UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY◆

Exercise 1: Listen and circle the words you hear. (Track 11)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. sound | 6. set |
| 2. shine | 7. shrimp |
| 3. shut | 8. ship |
| 4. sooner | 9. see |
| 5. shown | 10. sell |

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