

Chinh phục

NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP

TIẾNG ANH

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

LỚP

6

TẬP 2



- Ngữ pháp trình bày khoa học, dễ hiểu
- Giải thích chi tiết, rõ ràng
- Bài tập đa dạng phong phú
- Tài liệu không thể thiếu cho học sinh và giáo viên



THEO
CHƯƠNG TRÌNH
TIẾNG ANH
MỚI CỦA
BỘ GD & ĐT

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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Giáo viên Trung tâm Language Link

CHINH PHỤC NGŨ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH

Lớp 6

Tập 2

(Tái bản lần 1)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Bộ sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh** các lớp 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 được biên soạn theo khung giáo trình tiếng Anh đang được giảng dạy trong các trường Trung học cơ sở và Trung học phổ thông trên toàn quốc.

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

Với mỗi bài học, chúng tôi đều biên soạn theo ba phần kiến thức cơ bản: **Phát âm, ngữ pháp và bài tập ứng dụng.**

Phần **Phát âm** giới thiệu cách phát âm và một số quy tắc phát âm thường dùng của âm đó.

Phần **Ngữ pháp** của mỗi bài được trình bày một cách chi tiết, khoa học rõ ràng, dễ hiểu.

Phần **Bài tập** được biên soạn theo từng Unit có nội dung tương ứng với từng đơn vị bài học trong sách giáo khoa. Sau phần bài tập của từng Unit có một bài kiểm tra (Test) để đánh giá kết quả học tập của học sinh.

Chúng tôi biên soạn bộ sách này với hy vọng giúp các em học sinh tự học dễ dàng để củng cố và nâng cao kiến thức, giúp cho thầy cô giáo và các vị phụ huynh có thêm tài liệu tham khảo trong việc giảng dạy và kèm cặp các em học tốt môn tiếng Anh.

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

Xin trân trọng cảm ơn!

Các em học sinh thân mến!

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

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

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

Chúc các em thành công!

LET'S GO 

Ước mơ của bạn là gì?

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

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

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

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

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

§ LỜI CAM KẾT §

Tên tôi là

Năm nay tôi tuổi.

Tôi sẽ dành thời gian luyện tập Ngữ pháp tiếng Anh giờ/ ngày.

Tôi sẽ học cuốn sách **Chinh phục ngữ pháp và bài tập tiếng Anh** lớp 6 - Tập 2 trong vòng ... tháng.

Tôi sẽ đạt được điểm tiếng Anh trong kì thi

Trong năm tôi sẽ thành thạo 4 kỹ năng tiếng Anh, sử dụng tiếng Anh như ngôn ngữ thứ 2.

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

....., ngày.....tháng năm.....

Ký tên

Trang sách này dành cho em, hãy viết những điều có ý nghĩa về tình yêu thương gia đình, nhà trường, về ước mơ, lòng biết ơn...)

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Television

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Grammar | • WH - Questions |
| | • Conjunction: and, or, but... |
| Pronunciation | • Sound /θ/ and /ð/ |

GRAMMAR

I WH - QUESTIONS(CÂU HỎI CÓ TỪ ĐỂ HỎI)

Các câu hỏi với từ để hỏi cho phép người nói tìm thêm thông tin về chủ đề mình quan tâm. Các từ để hỏi theo thông tin muốn tìm có thể được liệt kê như sau:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| When? | → Hỏi thông tin về thời gian. |
| Where? | → Hỏi thông tin về nơi chốn. |
| Who? | → Hỏi thông tin về người. |
| Why? | → Hỏi lý do. |
| How? | → Hỏi cách thức, phương thức. |
| What? | → Hỏi về vật/ ý kiến/ hành động. |
| Which (one)? | → Hỏi thông tin về sự lựa chọn. |
| Whose? | → Hỏi thông tin về sở hữu. |
| Whom? | → Hỏi về người (ở dạng tân ngữ). |
| How much? | → Hỏi về giá cả, lượng (không đếm được). |
| How many? | → Hỏi về lượng (đếm được). |
| How long? | → Hỏi về thời gian. |
| How often? | → Hỏi về mức độ thường xuyên. |
| How far? | → Hỏi về khoảng cách. |
| What kind(of)? | → Yêu cầu mô tả thông tin. |

Ex: **When** do you go to school?

Khi nào bạn đến trường?

Where did you go last summer?

Mùa hè trước bạn đi đâu?

II CONJUNCTION (LIÊN TỪ)

Liên từ (hay còn gọi là từ nối) dùng để kết hợp các từ, cụm từ, mệnh đề hoặc câu với nhau.

- **and (và)**: Để nối hai động từ hay tính từ hoặc danh từ (một bộ phận của câu).

Ex: She has a car **and** a house.

Cô ấy có một cái xe ô tô và một ngôi nhà.

Peter is intelligent, humorous **and** kind.

Peter thông minh, hài hước và tốt bụng.

- **or (hoặc)**: Chỉ sự lựa chọn hoặc đoán chừng.

Ex: Which colour do you want? Yellow, red **or** blue?

Bạn thích màu nào? Vàng, đỏ hay xanh?

- **but (nhưng)**: Chỉ sự mâu thuẫn, trái ngược.

Ex: They are rich **but** mean.

Họ giàu nhưng keo kiệt.

- **because (bởi vì)**: Chỉ nguyên nhân hoặc lý do.

Ex: I don't buy a car **because** it is too expensive.

Tôi không mua ô tô bởi vì nó quá đắt.

- **although (mặc dù)**: Chỉ sự tương phản.

Ex: They went for a bath **although** it had begun to rain.

Họ đi tắm mặc dù trời đã bắt đầu đổ mưa.

- **so (vì vậy, nên)**:

Ex: I felt sleepy, **so** I went to bed.

Tôi cảm thấy buồn ngủ, vì vậy tôi đi ngủ.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm âm /θ/

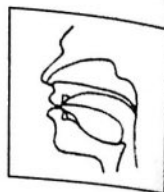
Hai môi hơi mở, đầu lưỡi hơi đưa ra, hai hàm răng cắn nhẹ vào đầu lưỡi, không khí trong khoang miệng thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa lưỡi và răng, tạo thành âm ma sát. /θ/ là phụ âm trong dây thanh âm không rung khi phát âm.



UNIT 7: TELEVISION

Tập phát âm âm /ð/

Khi phát âm vị trí lưỡi và hình miệng hoàn toàn giống với khi phát âm [θ]. [ð] là phụ âm đục, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /ð/

“th” luôn được phát âm là /θ/ khi

1. “th” đứng đầu một từ

think	/θɪŋk/	=	nghĩ, suy nghĩ
thing	/θɪŋ/	=	đồ vật, sự việc
thirty	/ˈθɜːti/	=	ba mươi
thorn	/θɔːrn/	=	gai nhọn
thumb	/θʌm/	=	ngón tay cái

2. Chữ “th” ở cuối một từ

mouth	/mauθ/	=	miệng
month	/mʌnθ/	=	tháng
path	/pɑːθ/	=	lối đi
truth	/truːθ/	=	sự thật
bath	/bɑːθ/	=	sự tắm

3. Khi “th” được thêm vào một tính từ để chuyển thành danh từ

depth	/depθ/	=	độ sâu
length	/lenkθ/	=	chiều dài
strength	/strenθ/	=	sức mạnh
width	/wɪðθ/	=	bề rộng

4. Khi “th” chỉ số thứ tự

fourth	/fɔːθ/	=	số thứ 4
fifth	/fɪfθ/	=	số thứ 5
sixth	/sɪksθ/	=	số thứ 6
seventh	/ˈsevnθ/	=	số thứ 7

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

CÁCH PHÁT ÂM ÂM /ð/

“th” được phát âm là /ð/

this	/ðɪs/	=	cái này
that	/ðæt/	=	cái kia
they	/ðei/	=	họ
their	/ðeə/	=	của họ
than	/ðæn/	=	hơn, hơn là
then	/ðen/	=	sau đó
though	/ðou/	=	mặc dầu
gather	/ˈgæðə/	=	tập hợp lại
brother	/ˈbrʌðə/	=	anh, em trai
weather	/ˈwe ðə/	=	thời tiết

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

1. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- A. thin B. than C. they D. there
- A. birthday B. earth C. worth D. there
- A. another B. death C. brother D. though
- A. thank B. mother C. thunder D. throat
- A. they B. three C. thirst D. thread
- A. worth B. thick C. though D. wrath
- A. Thursday B. than C. there D. those
- A. Thursday B. thanks C. these D. birthday
- A. thought B. without C. theatre D. tooth
- A. weather B. wealthy C. clothing D. bathing

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

2. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

throat	weather	both	teeth	think
throw	than	father	smooth	author
them	brother	weather	thirsty	month
leather	bath	thumb	clothes	thing

/θ/	/ð/

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

People	Programmes	Kinds of film

2. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

animal programme	cartoon	comedy	educational programmer
weather forecast	game show	news	music science sports



1. _____



3. _____



2. _____



4. _____

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Put the words or phrases in the box in the correct column. We can put some words in more than one column.

reporter	documentary	comedy	cartoon
romance	director	drama	cameraman
weatherman	action	sports	actor
game show	designers	sitcom	quiz show
viewer	newsreader	producer	silent
weather forecast	fashion	love story	weathergirl
horror	writer	news	MC
science	character	animals	war



5. _____



7. _____



9. _____

3. Match the questions with the answers.

1. What is the name of your favourite TV programme?	A. Because they are colourful and funny.
2. Why do you like the programme?	B. It's Steven Spielberg
3. How many hours a day do you watch?	C. In 1926
4. What time is the cartoon on?	D. In California, USA.
5. Who is the director of the film?	E. Because it is very exciting.
6. What channel is the film on?	F. Twice a week, usually at weekend.



6. _____



8. _____



10. _____

7. Why do you like cartoons?	G. About two hours a day.
8. When did John Logie Baird make the first TV set?	H. It's the I programme.
9. How often do you watch football on TV?	I. It's on VTV3.
10. Where is Hollywood?	J. It's at 7:30 pm.

Your answer: 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10.....

4. Complete the following sentences with suitable questions words in the box.

What	What time	Where	When	How	Who	How many	How often
------	-----------	-------	------	-----	-----	----------	-----------

- do you do? – I'm a student.
- is she going? – She is going to the library.
- are you talking to? – I'm talking to my friend Thanh.
- does Nam have math? – He has math at 8.40.
- do they have English? – They have it on Monday and Friday.
- is he doing at present? – He is reading a newspaper.
- classes do you have today? – We have four classes.
- do you go to school? – I go to school by school bus.
- classes do you have today? – We have math, music and English.
- do you go to school? – I go to school five days a week.

5. Make the questions for the underlined words.

- My mother watches TV three hours a day.
.....
- We always go to church on Sundays.
.....
- My uncle often goes fishing on weekends.
.....
- The new television is ten million dong.
.....
- Tom put the remote control on the bookshelf.
.....

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

6. They go to the English club twice a week.
7. She missed a week's lessons because of illness.
8. That newsreader usually gets to work by bus.
9. She usually does the house work in the evening.
10. My father is an engineer.

6. Choose the best answer.

1. is the date today?
A. When B. What C. How D. Where
2. is your aunt's address? It's on the table.
A. Where B. How C. When D. Which
3. the weather like today? It's cool.
A. What's B. Why C. How D. When
4. are you doing? I am cooking.
A. How B. Where C. What D. When
5. will we park the car? We can park the car in front of the yard.
A. How B. Where C. What D. When
6. is she speaking to? She is speaking to Mrs. Loan
A. What B. When C. Where D. Who
7. will you come back? I'll come back in five minutes.
A. Where B. How C. What D. When
8. is answering the phone? Mr. Minh
A. What B. Who C. When D. Where
9. I don't understand you are saying.
A. What B. When C. How D. Where
10. There are two books..... do you like better?
A. What B. Which C. How D. Why

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

7. Complete the sentences with suitable conjunctions in the box.

although	because	and	but	so
----------	---------	-----	-----	----

1. Henry can play the guitar the harmonica at the same time.
2. It was a sunny day, we decided to go sightseeing.
3. I didn't feel well I stayed at home.
4. He liked her she was beautiful
5. I liked Spain I wanted to go home.
6. She likes swimming jogging.
7. We were late there was an accident.
8. I am very excited I am meeting my favourite MC.
9. You can watch TV now do not spend too much time on it.
10. I arrived early, there was already a long queue at the TV station.

8. Underline the best conjunction.

1. We can go to the pool **and/ but/or** we can go horse-riding, whichever you prefer.
2. She didn't want him to see her **and/ so/ although** she hid behind a plant.
3. He's in the town center **so/ because/ but** he wants to look for shoes.
4. We can go to the shop before we go to Clare's house **and/ or/ so** go to Clare's house first?
5. This hot chocolate was too hot **so/ and/ but** he put some cold milk in it.
6. **Or/ Although/ Because** we had an umbrella, we got wet.
7. I only passed my exam **because/ but/ although** you helped me.
8. They were hungry **but/ because/ so** they made some sandwiches.

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage and answer these questions.

Nowadays, television becomes very popular. Both old and young people enjoy watching it very much. TV programs attract millions of viewers all around the world. In addition to the news, television stations also broadcast many interesting programs such as sports, music, cartoons, wild life, popular science, reports, contests, movies, etc. At present, people can enjoy a live program on TV. Live TV program helps us see events at the same time as they are happening. In our country, we often watch live TV programs of important events and international football matches.

- to attract (v): thu hút
- to broadcast (v): phát (các chương trình phát thanh hoặc truyền hình).
- live program (n): chương trình (truyền hình, truyền thanh) trực tiếp.
- in addition to (exp): thêm vào.

1. Who enjoy watching television?

2. What do television stations broadcast?

3. What program helps us see events at the same time as they are happening?

4. What live TV programs do we often watch in our country?

2. Choose the best answer to complete the passage.

Most teenagers (1)..... the world like television. Many listen to the radio. In a lot of countries, the most (2)..... shows on TV are series. They show ordinary characters and (3)..... they live. Many (4)..... like pop music. There are (5)..... music programs on TV and one satellite TV station only shows pop videos. In many countries, people (6)..... watch satellite TV. Often in large cities, (7)..... TV is available. With satellite and cable TV, it's possible to choose from a wide variety of (8).....

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. on | all | of | around |
| 2. popular | interested | important | excited |
| 3. when | how | where | who |
| 4. teen | teenage | teenager | teenagers |
| 5. much | any | lots of | lot of |
| 6. can | must | should | could |
| 7. portable | cable | local | normal |
| 8. programs | series | viewers | audience |

3. Read the passage and answer these questions.

Today, there is a TV set in nearly every home. People watch television every day, and some people watch it from morning until night. Americans watch television

about 35 hours a week. But is television good or bad for you? People have different answers. Some say that there is a lot of violence on TV today, the programs are terrible and people don't get any exercise because they only sit and watch TV. Others think that TV programs bring news from around the world, help you learn many useful things, especially children. Thanks to television, people learn about life in other countries, and it helps people relax after a long day of hard work.

1. Is television very popular nowadays? Why?

2. How many hours do Americans watch TV a day?

3. Why don't some people like watching television?

4. What does television bring to you?

5. What do you learn from television?

IV WRITING

1. Reorder the following words to make meaningful sentences.

1. programme/ favourite/ your/ what's/?
2. one/ one/ hundred/ It's/ /versus.
3. channel/ is/ on/ what/ it/?
4. channel/ it's / VTV3/ on/.
5. kind / it/ programme/ is/ what/ of/?
6. a/ show/ game/ it's/.

2. Use the conjunctions at the end of each group to combine the pairs of sentences.

- Mr. Peter heated some water. He wanted a cup of tea. (so)
- I called their house. No one answered the phone. (but)
- The class was so noisy. The teacher couldn't hear the question. (because)
- I like cartoons. I don't watch them much. (although)
- Your arguments are strong. They don't convince me. (but)
- You can go there by bus. You can go there by train. (or)
- I was feeling tired. I went to bed when I got home. (so)
- I work in a restaurant. She works in the same restaurant. (and)

3. Write a short paragraph about your favourite TV programme. Use the clues given.

- What is the name of your favourite TV programme?
- Game show: who is millionaire?
- What is it about?
- To test your general knowledge about nature, science, etc.
- What channel is it on?
- On VTV 3.
- When is it broadcast?
- At 8p.m on Tuesday.
- Why do you like?
- Useful, interesting, and exciting.
- What can you learn from the programme?
- Interesting facts about the nature, and the world, science, etc...

TEST FOR UNIT 7

I. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- A. both B. teeth C. smooth D. fourth
- A. father B. thorn C. thumb D. thread
- A. theirs B. thing C. author D. path
- A. though B. thank C. throw D. thin
- A. brother B. weather C. through D. than

II. Match the words in A with the appropriate words in B to form the correct phrases.

A	B	Answer
1. film	channel	1.
2. cartoon	control	2.
3. international	television	3.
4. remote	show	4.
5. game	character	5.
6. news	button	6.
7. local	director	7.
8. volume	programme	8.

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to finish the sentences.

- They prefer reading watching TV.
A. than B. more than C. to D. from
- What kinds of do you like? - I like cartoons.
A. books B. films C. pictures D. sports
- Nga likes programs about teenagers in other countries.
A. watch B. watches C. to watch D. watched
- We decided not to go out for meal we were too tired.
A. but B. because C. so D. and
- He is tired he stayed up late watching TV.
A. so B. and C. but D. because

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6. are you going to invite to your party next week?
A. What B. Who C. Whose D. Where
7. does the movie start? – At 9 o'clock.
A. Where B. What C. Which D. When
8. are you still watching television?
A. Why B. What C. Where D. Who
9. It was late they continued doing their work.
A. so B. but C. although D. because
10. My mother cooked noodles for me I was hungry.
A. although B. and C. because D. but
11. It started to rain, we went inside and watched TV.
A. and B. although C. because D. so
12. I don't like vegetables, I eat them every day.
A. But B. Although C. So D. Because
13. My family enjoys watching game shows they are very exciting and.
A. because B. so C. but D. and
14. VTV is a television channel in Viet Nam, and it attracts millions of TV viewers in Viet Nam.
A. wide B. local C. international D. national
15. "What is your TV programme?" – "It's cartoons".
A. good B. favourite C. best D. like
16. The football match is on at 2 am I can't watch it.
A. so B. although C. but D. then
17. My father likes watching sports on VTV3.
A. matches B. channels C. events D. athletes
18. Are there any good programs teenagers on TV tonight?
A. to B. for C. of D. with
19. My brother wants to become a to tell TV viewers what the weather is like.
A. newsreader B. actor C. weatherman D. producer
20. "..... is that TV programme directed by?" – "By a famous Vietnamese director."
A. the large B. largest C. larger D. Who

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IV. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. The programme attracted millions of (view)
2. That detective film was very (bore)
3. Many teenagers are in pop music. (interest)
4. He was sitting in the living room, watching TV. (comfort)
5. The boy band will give two this week. (perform)
6. On the game show Family Feud, are family members. (contest)
7. Cable television offers a wide of special programs. (vary)
8. TV stations show foreign series because they can buy them (cheap)

V. Make questions for the underlined part in each sentence.

1. I'd like to see a cowboy movie.
.....
2. My family usually watches TV in the evening.
.....
3. They didn't have a TV set because it was too expensive.
.....
4. Watching too much TV is not good because it hurts your eyes.
.....
5. The programme is on the Disney Channel.
.....
6. Both parents and their children enjoy the programme.
.....
7. The Animals programme is on TV at 8 o'clock Wednesday night.
.....
8. I watch TV one or two hours a day.
.....

VI. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each of the gaps to complete the following text.

Television first came some sixty years ago in the 1950s. Nowadays, it is one of the most (1)..... sources of entertainment for both the old and the

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

young. Television brings (2).....for children, world news, music and many other (3)..... If someone likes sports, he can just choose the right sports (4)..... It is not difficult for us to see why (5).....is a TV set in almost every home today.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. cheap | B. expressive | C. popular | D. exciting |
| 2. A. news | B. cartoons | C. sports | D. plays |
| 3. A. sets | B. reports | C. channels | D. programmes |
| 4. A. athletes | B. channel | C. time | D. studio |
| 5. A. it | B. this | C. that | D. there |

VII. Use the words or phrases in the box to complete the passage.

comedies	educational	game shows	7 o'clock news
writers	national	relax	viewers

VTV1 is a (1).....television channel in Vietnam. It attracts millions of (2).....because it offers many different interesting programmes. The (3).....tells people what is happening in Vietnam and the rest of the world. (4).....bring a lot of laughter and help people (5).....after a hard working day. The most exciting programmes are (6)..... They can be both entertaining and (7).....

Many people work hard every day to produce quality programmes for television. Some of them are programme designers and (8).....

VIII. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

- There are much music programmes on TV nowadays.
A B C D
- Would you like go to the theater with me tonight?
A B C D
- Mary didn't win the race because of she ran too slowly.
A B C D
- Where performance in the concert was the most interesting?
A B C D
- Tom wants to go overseas and he does not have enough money.
A B C D

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IX. Make sentences using the words and phrases given.

- That channel/ tell/ people/ life/ animals/ world/.
- Show/ help/ us/ remember/ childhood/.
- I/ turn up/ TV/ because/ want/ hear/ music/ clear/.
- What/ kind/ TV programme/ you/ like/ watch/ most/ when/ small/?
- Hoa/ like/ eat/ noodles/ but/ mother/ always/ cook/ rice/ her/.

X. Combine the sentence with the word in brackets:

- Susan got wet. She forgot her umbrella. (because)
- It's raining. I can't go to the beach. (so)
- The Australians enjoy Christmas. Christmas season is in summer. (although)
- He likes playing chess. He likes watching TV. (and)
- Hurry up! We'll be late for the bus. (or)

UNIT 7: TELEVISION

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use conjunctions: and, but... Wh-questions: what, where, when...	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /θ/ and /ð/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Unit
8

Sports and games

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- The past simple

Pronunciation

- Sound /eə/ and /ɪə/

GRAMMAR

I THE PAST SIMPLE (THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

a. Động từ to be (was/ were).

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I/ she/ he/ it + was

You/ we/ they + were

Ex: She **was** ill yesterday.

(Cô ấy bị ốm hôm qua.)

They **were** busy last night.

(Tối hôm qua họ bận.)

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I/ she/ he/ it + was + not

You/ we/ they + were + not

- Chú ý: was not = **wasn't**
were not = **weren't**

Ex: We **weren't** free last Sunday.

Chủ nhật tuần trước chúng tôi không rảnh.

He **wasn't** here last week.

(Anh ấy không ở đây tuần trước.)

(?) NGHI VẤN

was + I/ she/ he/ it?

were + you/ we /they?

Ex: Was he absent last week?

(Tuần trước anh ấy vắng mặt phải không?)

Were they here last night?

(Tối qua họ ở đây phải không?)

b. Động từ thường (V)

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + Ved/ V₂ +

Ex: I **watched** TV last night.

(Tối qua tôi xem tivi.)

He **bought** a car last month.

(Tháng trước anh ấy mua một cái xe hơi.)

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + did + not + V bare infinitive
(didn't)

Ex: She **didn't finish** her homework last night.

(Tối qua cô ấy không hoàn thành bài tập về nhà.)

(?) NGHI VẤN

Did + S + V bare infinitive?

Ex: **Did they go** to the zoo yesterday?

(Họ đến thăm vườn bách thú ngày hôm qua phải không?)

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

Thì quá khứ đơn dùng để diễn tả hành động hoặc sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc trong quá khứ.

Ex: She **went to** school last week.

(Cô ấy đến trường tuần trước.)

I **played** football yesterday.

(Tôi chơi đá bóng hôm qua.)

• Những trạng từ chỉ thời gian thường đi với thì quá khứ đơn.

last night (tối qua)

last week (tuần trước)

last month (tháng trước)

last year (năm trước)

yesterday (ngày hôm qua)

khoảng thời gian + ago

Ex: two weeks ago: cách đây hai tuần.

ten years ago: 10 năm trước.

in + thời gian trong quá khứ.

in 1990: vào năm 1990.

in 2000: vào năm 2000.

3. CÁCH THÀNH LẬP ĐỘNG TỪ TRONG QUÁ KHỨ

a. Động từ có quy tắc (regular verb): được thành lập bằng cách thêm đuôi **ed** vào sau động từ nguyên thể.

Ex: work → worked.

watch → watched.

dance → danced.

- Những động từ tận cùng bằng một phụ âm và trước đó là một nguyên âm thì ta phải gấp đôi phụ âm rồi thêm "ed".

Ex: stop → stopped.

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "phụ âm + e", chúng ta chỉ cần thêm "d".

Ex: phone → phoned.

hate → hated.

translate → translated.

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "phụ âm + y", chúng ta chuyển "y" thành "i" và thêm "ed".

Ex: study → studied.

- Những động từ kết thúc bằng "nguyên âm + y", giữ nguyên "y" và thêm "ed".

Ex: play → played.

stay → stayed.

b. Động từ bất quy tắc (irregular verb) học thuộc ở cột 2 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc.

Ex: see → saw.

buy → bought.

go → went.

• Cách phát âm đuôi “ed”:

Đuôi “ed” được phát âm theo ba cách khác nhau:

- Sau các âm /t/ và /d/ phát âm là /id/ hoặc /əd/.

Ex: wanted, decided....

- Sau các âm vô thanh (f, s, sh, ch, p, x, k) phát âm là /t/.

Ex: washed, stopped....

- Sau các phụ âm và nguyên âm còn lại phát âm là /d/.

Ex: lived, traveled....

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Âm /eə/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển từ /e/ đến /ə/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Chóp lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hai môi nửa mở. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. [eə] là nguyên âm đôi, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Âm /ɪə/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển từ /ɪ/ đến /ə/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hai môi từ lúc bắt đầu đến khi kết thúc đều nửa mở. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. /ɪə/ là nguyên âm đôi, đây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.

Cách phát âm âm /eə/

1. Nhóm “are” phát âm là /eə/

care	/keə(r)/	=	chăm sóc
dare	/deə(r)/	=	dám
fare	/feə(r)/	=	tiền vé
parent	/ˈpeərənt/	=	cha mẹ
prepare	/priˈpeə/	=	chuẩn bị



2. Nhóm “air” phát âm là /eə/

Đối với những từ có nhóm “ai” và đứng trước phụ âm “r”.

air	/eə/	=	không khí
fair	/feə/	=	công bằng
hair	/heə/	=	tóc
pair	/peə/	=	một đôi
chair	/tʃeə/	=	cái ghế

3. “ea” được phát âm là /eə/

bear	/beə(r)/	=	con gấu
pear	/peə(r)/	=	trái lê
bearish	/ˈbeəriʃ/	=	hay cáu gắt
wear	/weə(r)/	=	mặc, đội, đeo

4. “ei” có thể được phát âm là /eə/

heir	/eə(r)/	=	người thừa kế
their	/ðeə(r)/	=	của họ (tính từ sở hữu)

Cách phát âm âm /ɪə/

1. “ea” được phát âm là /ɪə/ trong những từ có nhóm “ear”

ear	/ɪə/	=	tai
hear	/hiə/	=	nghe
clear	/kliə/	=	rõ ràng
tear	/tiə/	=	nước mắt

2. “ee” được phát âm là /ɪə/ trong những từ có nhóm “ee” và tận cùng là “r”

beer	/biə/	=	rượu bia
cheer	/tʃiə/	=	sự vui vẻ
deer	/diə/	=	con nai, con hoẵng
career	/kəˈriə/	=	nghề nghiệp
engineer	/endʒiˈniə/	=	kỹ sư

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

1. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

bear	pear	ear	here	near
hair	tear	clear	cheer	chair
wear	hear	beer	square	where
area	parents	share	year	their

/ iə /	/ eə /

2. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- A. hear B. fear C. dear D. wear
- A. near B. appear C. bear D. idea
- A. fear B. smear C. bear D. weary
- A. area B. year C. parents D. prepare
- A. swear B. period C. here D. pierce

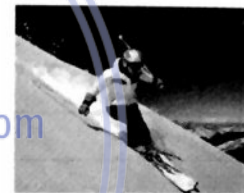
II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Label each of the following pictures with correct name of the sports and games. Use the words in the box.

fishing	cycling	tennis	skiing	volleyball
swimming	badminton	football	running	table tennis



1. _____



3. _____



5. _____



7. _____



2. _____



4. _____



6. _____



8. _____

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9. _____



10. _____

2. Fill the words or phrases from the box into the correct column.

homework	table tennis	shopping	swimming	fishing
aerobics	jogging	badminton	tennis	video games
volleyball	housework	soccer	cycling	camping
do	go	play		

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of do or play.

- My friend judo twice a week.
- My mum yoga at the new sports center.
- We gymnastics at school yesterday.
- My dad football for the town team when he was young.
- My sister enjoys table-tennis in her free time.
- Do you often exercise?

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UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

- My brother basketball for the school team.
- I like tennis.

4. Complete the sentences with the verb +-ing.

do	practice	play	ski	swim	watch
----	----------	------	-----	------	-------

- John loves judo.
- They enjoy the Olympics on TV.
- We really like in the Alps in winter.
- Sam hates rugby but he likes football.
- I don't like in the pool at the sport center.
- Do you like running in the morning?

5. Give the names of the sports, using the words or phrases given.

-: ball, kick, score, goal, referee.
-: large ball, open net, metal ring, throw.
-: shuttlecock, high net, hit.
-: large ball, high net, hands, hit (not to touch) ground.
-: pool, goggles, swimsuit.
-: skis, downhill, snow.
-: boat, sails, wind, sailor.
-: racket, central net, small ball, hit, small ground.
-: square board, pieces, move, king.
-: bicycle, pedals, tyre, cap.
-: gloves, ring, heavyweight, champion.
-: ball, low net, table, round bats.

6. Write the past simple from of the following verbs.

Ex: to help	<u>helped</u>	to have	<u>had</u>
to visit	_____	to be	_____
to arrive	_____	to go	_____
to remember	_____	to buy	_____
to return	_____	to take	_____
to rent	_____	to see	_____
to receive	_____	to think	_____

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to talk	_____	to wear	_____
to stop	_____	to put	_____
to look	_____	to eat	_____
to move	_____	to give	_____
to watch	_____	to teach	_____
to learn	_____	to make	_____
to play	_____		
to live	_____		
to listen	_____		
to study	_____		
to clean	_____		

7. Complete the sentences with am, is, are, was, were.

Ex: I am a student now.

- The homework very difficult yesterday.
- The children in the park five minutes ago.
- Nha Trang a beautiful place.
- I late for school yesterday.
- Where she yesterday? – She at home.
- We tired today. We at the party last night.
- She unhappy because she doesn't have any friends in the city.
- you at home yesterday morning?

8. Write the negative and question sentences.

Ex: He watched TV last night.

He didn't watch TV last night.

Did he watch TV last night?

- She bought a new dress yesterday.
.....?
- They were late for school.
.....?

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- She went to a bookstore yesterday.
.....?
- I drove carelessly last week.
.....?
- I was ill last week.
.....?
- He stopped his car to take a photograph.
.....?
- She waited for you two hours ago.
.....?
- She lived in New York in 2009.
.....?
- It rained heavily two days ago.
.....?
- He finished his homework last night.
.....?

9. Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- They (see) a good film last night.
- He (buy) a lot of English books yesterday.
- They (be) students last year.
- She (be) in Da Nang City last week.
- They (wear) the uniform two days ago.
- It (take) me 40 minutes to get there.
- They (decorate) the room last month.

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8. She (*teach*) me English two months ago.
9. We (*decide*) to buy something for lunch.
10. I (*receive*) your letter this morning.
11. Mai (*speak*) to me yesterday.
12. She (*write*) to her friends last week.
13. I (*borrow*) the book from a friend.
14. They (*watch*) TV yesterday.
15. She (*send*) a letter to her husband last week.

10. Make questions and answers, using the cues given.

Ex: you/ go to the zoo/ yesterday/ Yes/ No

Did you go to the zoo yesterday? - Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

1. they/ return home/ yesterdays/ No
2. Mrs. Robinson/ buy a poster/ Yes
3. you/ send me those flowers/ Yes
4. she/ receive many gifts/ No
5. we/ meet her at the meeting/ last week/ Yes
6. they/ live in this town/ in 2000/ No
7. Tan/ teach Lan English/ Yes
8. he/ mail his friend a postcard/ No

11. Make questions for the underlined words.

Ex: They saw her three months ago.

→ When did they see her?

1. My father was in Ha Noi last month.

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2. He travelled to Nha Trang by coach.
→
3. She went to the doctor because she was sick.
→
4. Nam left home at 7 o'clock yesterday.
→
5. Her mother gave her a blue dress.
→
6. I went to Nha Trang last summer vacation.
→
7. Mrs. Robinson put the poster on the wall.
→
8. They returned to America two weeks ago.
→

12. Complete the funny story with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

It (1. be) Sunday, the day of the big game. The players (2. arrive) early. They (3. be) excited. Everyone (4. want) to play. There (5. be) lots of people in the stadium. They (6. wave) and (7. cheer) when the players (8. walk) on to the ground.

The referee (9. call) the captains to the middle. The referee (10. ask) "Where is the ball?" Nobody (11. answer) All the players (12. look) at the ground. There (13. be) no ball. The referee (14. cancel) the game.

13. Put the verbs into correct tense to finish the following passage.

Pele' (1.be) born on October 21st, 1940 in the countryside of Brazil. His father was a professional football player and (2.teach) Pele' how to play at a very young age.

Pele' (3.begin) his career at the age of 15 when he (4.start) playing for Santos football club. In 1958, at the age of 17, Pele' (5.win) his first World cup. It was the first time the World cup (6.be) shown on TV. People around the world (7.watch) Pele' play and (8.cheer)

Pele' won three World cups and (9.score) 1,281 goals in his 22 year-career.

During his career, he (10.become) well-known around the world as "The king of football".

14. Choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence.

1. Everyone your sister's wedding party last night.
A. enjoys B. enjoyed C. enjoying D. to enjoy
2. She at home yesterday morning.
A. didn't stay B. didn't stayed C. doesn't stay D. stays
3. He the bus quickly when the lights were red.
A. stopped B. stop C. stopping D. to stop
4. We late.
A. aren't not B. were C. did D. didn't
5. He me a lot of things last week.
A. bring B. brings C. doesn't bring D. brought
6. He is a teacher of English. He us English last year.
A. taught B. teached C. teaches D. to teach
7. He a lot of money on shopping some days ago.
A. spend B. is spending C. spent D. spends
8. Mr. Long his car to work this morning.
A. drive B. drives C. drove D. to drive
9. What did he to you two days ago?
A. speak B. spoke C. speaks D. speaking
10. He TV so late last night.
A. didn't watched B. watched C. watches D. doesn't watch
11. they in the bank? No, they weren't.
A. Were B. Are C. Did D. Didn't
12. We the suitcases. They were very heavy.
A. didn't carry B. carries C. carry D. carrying
13. She a lot of mistakes in the test.
A. is making B. make C. making D. made

14. They the room last year.
A. decorated B. decorate C. are decorated D. is decorating
15. he pass the examination? No, he
A. Did/didn't B. Did/doesn't C. Does/don't D. Is/didn't

15. Write imperative or request sentences.

Ex: You should go to bed early. Go to bed early.
You should not stay up late. Don't stay up late.

1. You should brush your teeth after meals.
.....
2. You should not play soccer in the street.
.....
3. You should wash and iron your own clothes.
.....
4. You should not eat too much candy.
.....
5. You should wash your hands before meals.
.....
6. You should not worry about the examination.
.....
7. You should tidy your room every day.
.....
8. You should not forget to write to your parents.
.....

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, and then answer the questions.

Rosy is a student in class 6A. She likes sports very much. She goes swimming in the afternoon. She plays badminton on weekend and does aerobics every day. I play table tennis with her. Sports are very good.

1. Does Rosy like sports?

2. What does she do in the afternoon?

3. Which sports does she play on weekend?

4. Does she do aerobics every day?

5. Are sports good?

2. Read the passage, write TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) beside each statement.

Nowadays, football becomes one of the world's most popular games. Millions of people play and watch it all around the world.

A football match often has two parts. Each part is forty-five minutes. The first part is the first half and the second part is the second half. There is a fifteen-minute break between the two halves.

There are two teams in a football match. Each football team has eleven players, including a goal-keeper. The players on the ground try to kick the ball into the other's goal. The team which scores more goals wins the match.

1. A lot of people in the world enjoy playing or watching football.
2. Millions of people play football around the world.
3. A football match has two halves of forty-five minutes each.
4. There is no break in a football match.
5. Each football team has eleven players and a goal-keeper in the field.
6. The winning team is the team that scores more goals.

3. Read the following passage and answer the question.

Roger Federer is probably the best and most famous tennis player in the world today. He was born on August 8th, 1981 in Basle, Switzerland. His parents encouraged him to start playing tennis when he was eight years old. He won his first Wimbledon title, the Wimbledon Junior, when he was sixteen. Over the next few years, he played all over the world. In Australia he played for his country in the 2000 Olympic Games. Then in 2003 he began to show how good he was. He started the

year by winning two tournaments in a row, in Dubai and Marseilles. He also won his first Grand Slam title at the Wimbledon Championships. In 2004 he won three out of four Grand Slam titles. When he is not playing tennis, Federer is busy with his special project, the Roger Federer Foundation, which helps disadvantaged children.

1. When and where was Roger Federer born?

2. When did he win his first Grand Slam title?

3. What did he do in 2004?

4. What is the name of his special project?

5. Who does his project help?

4. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gaps to complete the following passage.

In the match (1)..... Nguyen Du Team and Trung Vuong Club which took place last Sunday, Nguyen Du Team beat Trung Vuong Club by three goals to two.

The last time the two teams met, Trung Vuong Club won by three goals (2)..... nil, so Nguyen Du Club were making a great discussion to win this match.

In the first half of the (3)....., Trung Vuong club was leading by two (4)..... However, Trung Vuong Club (5)..... a number of careless mistakes during the second half. This was after their player, Minh, missed the ball, slipped and (6)..... heavily.

Nguyen Du Team then (7)..... two lucky goals, and in the few minutes before the finish, Vinh shot the ball into the net, bringing the score to three goals to two.

Nguyen Du Team (8)..... well this season and their fans have good reason to be proud. Trung Vuong Club too, has had good results up to now. This is the first game they lost.

1. A. on

2. A. to

3. A. play

B. between

B. by

B. match

C. of

C. for

C. performance

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4. | A. matches | B. players | C. goals |
| 5. | A. is making | B. makes | C. made |
| 6. | A. falls | B. fell | C. is falling |
| 7. | A. had | B. scored | C. put |
| 8. | A. plays | B. has played | C. played |

IV WRITING

1. Write sentences, using the past simple tense.

Ex: she/ visit her parents/ two days ago.

She visited her parents two days ago.

- They/ live here/ two year ago
- Nga/ be late for school/ yesterday morning
- She/ buy a lot of souvenirs/ last summer vacation
- My mother/ give me a yellow cap
- They/ arrive at the airport/ at eight o'clock this morning
- I/ speak to her about my vacation
- Mr. Quang/ teach mathematics for many years
- I/ see you at the party/ last night
- The children/ be very happy in their trip to Nha Trang
- Minh/ put the cake on the table.

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

2. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- It is not good if you exercise too hard for too long.
You shouldn't
- What was the reason for your absence at the class meeting last Monday?
Why
- You are not allowed to play football in the street.
Don't
- My father runs five kilometers every day, so he is strong and fit.
My father is strong and fit because
- I'm not as interested in table tennis as my brother.
My brother

3. Write a short paragraph about your favourite sport.

TEST FOR UNIT 8

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>clear</u> | B. <u>learn</u> | C. <u>hear</u> | D. <u>fear</u> |
| 2. A. <u>waited</u> | B. <u>erased</u> | C. <u>needed</u> | D. <u>ended</u> |
| 3. A. <u>square</u> | B. <u>badminton</u> | C. <u>grandfather</u> | D. <u>match</u> |
| 4. A. <u>idea</u> | B. <u>reason</u> | C. <u>feature</u> | D. <u>teacher</u> |
| 5. A. <u>easy</u> | B. <u>please</u> | C. <u>weak</u> | D. <u>pear</u> |

II. Find the odd A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. watch | B. play | C. swim | D. sport |
| 2. A. running | B. fishing | C. skiing | D. telling |
| 3. A. basketball | B. volleyball | C. football | D. chess |
| 4. A. ball | B. kick | C. score | D. goal |
| 5. A. hit | B. catch | C. throw | D. net |

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to finish the sentences.

- You have to throw the ball into the net when you play
A. basketball B. football C. tennis D. badminton
- My sister often badminton in her free time.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
- "..... do you do judo?" - "Twice a week"
A. When B. Where C. How often D. Why
- draw on the walls and tables, please.
A. Do B. Don't C. Should D. Shouldn't
- Last summer, I fishing with my uncle in the afternoon.
A. go B. went C. goes D. going
- I like watching football matches, but I am not very good playing football.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
- We to Ho Chi Minh City for our last summer vacation.
A. go B. went C. goed D. will go
- Liz buy a lot of souvenirs for her friends?
A. Did B. Do C. Were D. Is
- John return to America last week.
A. doesn't B. isn't C. didn't D. wasn't
- Last weekend Phong and Lan their grandparents.
A. visit B. is visiting C. will visit D. visited
- All of us at home yesterday evening.
A. were B. was C. did D. are
- She home at 7: 15 this morning.
A. leaves B. leave C. is leaving D. left

13. How much money did he give you? He me 20 dollars.

A. give B. gives C. is giving D. gave

14. She to the countryside with us last week.

A. didn't come B. doesn't come C. didn't came D. coming

15. He so much last night.

A. drink B. drinks C. drinking D. drank

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into suitable tenses.

- You (*watch*) the tennis match on TV last night?
- Quang (*not play*) any sports. He (*like*) collecting stamps.
- My father (*take*) me to the National Stadium five days ago.
- I (*not be*) very happy yesterday.
- I (*buy*) a ticket for the football match yesterday.
- Kate (*not know*) about the exam and she did very badly.
- I went to the shop but I (*not have*) any money.
- It (*be*) a great film in 2010.

V. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The football fans cheered for their side. | LOUD |
| 2. I did many sports last week and was | EXHAUST |
| 3. Huy's brother is a football player, isn't he? | PROFESSION |
| 4. Please listen to the carefully. | INSTRUCT |
| 5. Did you join the sports last week, Tom? | COMPETE |
| 6.! Your team won the first prize. | CONGRATULATE |
| 7. The in this gym is very modern. | EQUIP |
| 8. I think sports and games are very | USE |

VI. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts A, B, C, or D of each sentence and correct it.

- Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?
A B C D
- Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.
A B C D
- There was many people standing on the street.
A B C D

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

4. I ate noodles for dinner but I wasn't eat anything for lunch.
A B C D
5. The food was delicious, but most things didn't cheap.
A B C D

VII. Complete the conversation with the words below.

tennis	twice	favourite	game	often	sport
--------	-------	-----------	------	-------	-------

- Peter What's your (1)..... sport, Matthew?
- Tim Hmm, probably basketball. But I also like (2).....
- Peter Are you a good tennis player?
- Tim I'm Ok, I think.
- Peter How (3).....do you play a week?
- Tim What? Tennis or basketball?
- Peter Both.
- Tim Well, I play tennis (4)..... a week, and basketball four times a week. I'm in a team.
- Peter Oh really? You do a lot of sport.
- Tim True, What about you? What's your favourite (5).....?
- Peter Watching basketball on TV.
- Tim Oh, would you like to watch tomorrow's (6)..... with me?
- Peter Sure, why not?

VIII. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Today, badminton becomes a very popular sports activity. It spreads quickly from the city to the countryside. People need only a pair of rackets, a shuttlecock, a net and a small piece of land to play the game. Two or four players hit the shuttlecock over the net with their rackets. People can play badminton in their free time or in a competition. Now there are many badminton competitions and even a World Cup. The strongest countries in badminton are Indonesia, China and South Korea.

- Do people enjoy playing badminton nowadays?
.....
- What do people need to play badminton?
.....

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

- Describe how people play badminton.
.....
- What countries are the strongest in badminton?
.....

IX. Read Leo's report about his favourite sport. Choose the correct answer A, B or C.

"Water polo is a new sport at our school, but we have a good team now. We practice after school on Thursday at the Northside Pool and we're doing well in the National Schools Competition.

There are seven players in a water polo team. The game is a bit like football because each team tries to score a goal with a ball. But in water polo you don't use your feet – you catch and throw the ball with one hand. And you never stop swimming. A game lasts 32 minutes, and in that time you swim up and down a 30-metre pool lots of times. If you aren't fit, water polo isn't the sport for you!

For me, it's great, because I love being in the water and I can swim fast. I also enjoy being part of a team. We have some excellent players and we're all good friends. So it's fun and it's also a fantastic way to get fit."

Leo Johnson

- People play water polo
A. in a stadium B. in a swimming pool C. at the beach
- His team plays
A. well B. badly C. in a new competition
- Water polo players
A. often play football B. bounce the ball C. doesn't kick the ball
- In a water polo game, players
A. can't use their hands B. sometimes swim 30 metres.
C. swim all the time.
- Leo
A. isn't very fit B. can swim quickly C. likes playing individually

X. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

- Our/ last/ team/ played/ Saturday/ 6E team/ with.
.....

2. Don't/ food and drink/ into/ bring/ please/, /the gym.

3. see/ you/ Did/ Phong/ yesterday/ the stadium/ at?

4. a week/ three times/ my/ sister/ aerobics/ does/ keep fit/ to.

5. children/ to/ movies/ do/ the/ how/ go/ the/ often?

6. often/ video/ the/ games/ plays/ Henry/ afternoon/ in.

7. go/ do/ weekend/ on/ always/ fishing/ parents/ their?

8. He/ swimming/ last weekend/ his friends/ went/ with/.

XI. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning as shown, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. Simon is very good at basketball.

Simon can

2. My brother plays football very well.

My brother is

3. David likes playing badminton most.

Badminton is

4. Sports and games are very important in children's lives.

Sport and games play

5. Children take part in many after-school activities when school finishes.

Children do

XII. Use the words given to complete the following paragraph.

Football/ seem/ most popular game/ England/. Young/ old/ all/ fond/ watch/ it/. Important matches/ place/ weekends/. As soon/ game/ begin/ people/ start/ shout/ cheer/ one side/ other/. Some even/ begin/ throw/ thing/ and/ fight/. Stop/ do/ things/ game/ finish/.

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Hãy viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Hãy viết vào đây.)

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use the past simple	
Imperatives: giving instructions, adverbs of frequency	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /eə/ and /iə/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Unit
9

Cities in the world

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- The present perfect
- Superlative of long adjective

Pronunciation

- Sound /əʊ/ and /ai/

GRAMMAR

I THE PRESENT PERFECT

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC).

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

I, we, you, they + have + Vp.p
He, she, it + has + Vp.p

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

I, we, you, they + have + not + Vp.p
He, she, it + has + not + Vp.p

(?) NGHI VẤN

Have + I, we, you, they + Vp.p?
Has + He, she, it + Vp.p?

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG).

• Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ, nhưng kết quả vẫn còn trong hiện tại.

Ex: I have cleaned my room. Now, it's completely clean.

(Tôi đã dọn vệ sinh phòng tôi. Bây giờ nó hoàn toàn sạch sẽ.)

• Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả một hành động bắt đầu trong quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại và có khả năng tiếp tục đến tương lai.

Ex: Jane has been here for six months.

(Jane đã ở đây được sáu tháng nay.)

We have lived here since 2001.

(Chúng tôi đã sống ở đây từ năm 2001)

• Thì hiện tại hoàn thành được dùng để diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và hành động này có thể còn được lặp lại trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ex: Jane has been to Paris three times.

(Jane đã đến Pa-ri ba lần.)

3. CÁC TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ THƯỜNG ĐƯỢC DÙNG VỚI THÌ HIỆN TẠI HOÀN THÀNH.

- just, recently, lately: gần đây, vừa mới.
- before: trước đây.
- already: rồi.
- ever: đã từng.
- never: không bao giờ, chưa bao giờ.
- for: khoảng.

- for + khoảng thời gian.

- for ten days.

- for two weeks.

- since: từ khi.

- since + mốc thời gian.

- since 2000.

- since last year.

- already: rồi.

Already dùng trong câu khẳng định, thường đứng ngay sau have/has, thỉnh thoảng sẽ đứng cuối câu.

Ex: We have already written our reports.

(We have written our reports already).

- Yet: chưa.

Yet dùng trong câu phủ định và câu nghi vấn, thường đứng ở cuối câu.

Ex: We haven't written our reports yet.

Have you written your reports yet?

- Câu hỏi Wh- dùng trong thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Wh - have/ has + S + P.P?

Ex: What have you done?

(Bạn đã làm xong những gì?)

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

Nếu chủ ngữ trong câu là who/ what thì trật tự từ cũng giống như câu khẳng định.

Ex: Who has finished reading the book?

(Ai đã đọc xong quyển sách rồi?)

• How long...? Bao lâu?

Chúng ta cần chú ý cấu trúc sau:

How long.....? Bao lâu?

..... since/ for.....

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi này, ta thường dùng thì hiện tại hoàn thành.

Ex: How long have you studied English?

(Bạn đã học tiếng Anh được bao lâu rồi?)

I have studied English for three years.

(Tôi đã học tiếng Anh được ba năm.)

* Lưu ý: Cách chia động từ ở quá khứ phân từ (P.P)

• Động từ có quy tắc (regular verbs): thêm -ed vào sau động từ nguyên mẫu (xem quy tắc thêm - ed ở thì quá khứ đơn).

Ex: watch → watched → watched.

arrive → arrived → arrived.

• Động từ bất quy tắc (irregular verbs): động từ ở cột 3 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc (V3). Các em cần phải học thuộc một số động từ thường xuyên dùng.

Ex: see → saw → seen.

have → had → had.

go → went → gone.

II SUPERLATIVE OF LONG ADJECTIVE: (SO SÁNH NHẤT CỦA TÍNH TỪ DÀI).

CẤU TRÚC:

S + V + The	most + long adj least + long adj	in + singular count noun of + plural count noun
-------------	-------------------------------------	--

Ex: You are the most intelligent girl I have ever met.

(Em là cô gái thông minh nhất mà tôi từng gặp từ trước đến nay.)

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

London is the most expensive city in England.

(Luân Đôn là thành phố đắt đỏ nhất nước Anh.)

• Ngoại lệ: Một số tính từ khi sử dụng trong cấu trúc so sánh nhất có dạng đặc biệt, không theo quy tắc, bắt buộc ta phải học thuộc lòng.

good	→	best
bad	→	worst
much/ many	→	most
little	→	least
far	→	furthest / farthest
old	→	oldest / eldest

Ex: It was the worst day in my life.

(Đó là cái ngày tồi tệ nhất trong đời tôi.)

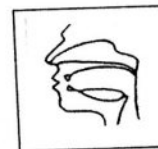
He is the best teacher I have ever had.

(Ông ấy là người thầy tốt nhất mà tôi từng có.)

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

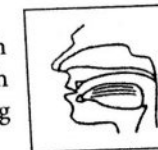
Tập phát âm /əʊ/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển nhanh từ /ə/ đến /ʊ/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Vị trí lưỡi từ nửa thấp đến cao, hình miệng từ nửa mở đến khép, hình môi từ bẹp đến tròn. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. /əʊ/ là nguyên âm đôi, đây âm thanh rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm /ai/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển nhanh từ /a/ đến /i/, hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, hình miệng từ mở đến khép. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ, /ai/ là nguyên âm đôi, đây âm thanh rung khi phát âm.



UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

Cách phát âm âm /əʊ/

1. "O" thường được phát âm là /əʊ/ khi nó ở cuối một từ.

go	/gəʊ/	=	đi
no	/nəʊ/	=	không
ago	/ə'gəʊ/	=	trước đây
mosquito	/mə'ski:təʊ/	=	con muỗi

2. "oa" được phát âm là /əʊ/ trong một từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng một hai phụ âm.

coat	/kəʊt/	=	áo choàng
road	/rəʊd/	=	con đường
coal	/kəʊl/	=	than đá
loan	/ləʊn/	=	sự cho vay nợ

3. "o_" được phát âm là /əʊ/ với những từ có một âm tiết tận cùng bằng hai phụ âm hay phụ âm + e và trong âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của từ có nhiều âm tiết.

cold	/kəʊld/	=	lạnh
comb	/kəʊm/	=	cái lược
sofa	/'səʊfə/	=	ghế trường kỷ

4. "ow" được phát âm là /əʊ/.

know	/nəʊ/	=	biết
slow	/sləʊ/	=	chậm
widow	/'wɪdəʊ/	=	bà góa phụ
window	/'wɪndəʊ/	=	cửa sổ

Cách phát âm âm /aɪ/

1. "i" thường được phát âm là /aɪ/ đối với những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng "i+ phụ âm + e".

bike	/baɪk/	=	xe đạp
site	/saɪt/	=	nơi chỗ, vị trí
kite	/kaɪt/	=	cái điều

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

dine /daɪn/ = ăn bữa tối

Ngoại lệ:

to live	/lɪv/	=	sống, sinh sống
to give	/gɪv/	=	cho, ban cho

2. "y" thường được phát âm là /aɪ/ đối với những từ có một âm tiết hay khi "y" thuộc âm tiết được nhấn mạnh.

cry	/kraɪ/	=	kêu, khóc
fry	/fraɪ/	=	chiên, rán
shy	/ʃaɪ/	=	e lệ, hay thẹn
deny	/di'naɪ/	=	chối, không nhận
rely	/rɪ'laɪ/	=	tin tưởng, tín nhiệm

3. "ie" thường được phát âm là /aɪ/ khi nó là những nguyên âm cuối của một từ có một âm tiết.

die	/daɪ/	=	chết
lie	/laɪ/	=	nằm, nói dối
pie	/paɪ/	=	bánh nhân
tie	/taɪ/	=	thắt, buộc

4. "ei" thường được phát âm là /aɪ/ trong một số trường hợp.

either	/'aɪðə(r)/	=	một trong hai, cả hai...
neither	/'naɪðə(r)/	=	không cái nào
height	/haɪt/	=	chiều cao
sleight	/slaɪt/	=	sự khôn khéo

5. "ui" thường được phát âm là /aɪ/ trong những từ có ui + phụ âm + e.

guide	/gaɪd/	=	hướng dẫn
guile	/gaɪl/	=	sự gian xảo
guise	/gaɪz/	=	chiều bài, lối, vỏ
quite	/kwaɪt/	=	khá, tương đối

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

1. Put the words in the correct column according to the pronunciation of the underlined part.

bowl	coat	note	phone	tonight	riding
nice	time	typewrite	dine	bone	boat
raincoat	child	nobody	bike	yellow	whole
shy	pagoda				

/əʊ/	/ai/

2. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>live</u> | B. <u>high</u> | C. <u>find</u> | D. <u>price</u> |
| 2. A. <u>show</u> | B. <u>poem</u> | C. <u>slow</u> | D. <u>come</u> |
| 3. A. <u>money</u> | B. <u>cold</u> | C. <u>snow</u> | D. <u>poem</u> |
| 4. A. <u>decide</u> | B. <u>design</u> | C. <u>swim</u> | D. <u>behind</u> |
| 5. A. <u>judo</u> | B. <u>photo</u> | C. <u>coal</u> | D. <u>from</u> |

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Give the names of the following, then read the words aloud. The first letter of each word is given.



1. s _____



2. b _____



3. n _____



5. r _____



7. b _____



4. k _____



6. w _____



8. d _____

2. Label each of the following pictures with an appropriate word or phrase in the box.

Gold temple
Times square

Eiffel tower
Buckingham Palace

Big Ben Tower
Thames River



1. _____



2. _____

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD



3. _____



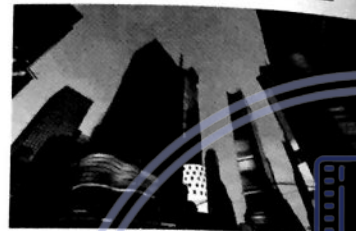
5. _____

3. Write the past form and past participle of the following verbs.

infinitive	past	past participle
1. be	_____	_____
2. go	_____	_____
3. live	_____	_____
4. write	_____	_____
5. see	_____	_____
6. buy	_____	_____
7. win	_____	_____
8. sing	_____	_____
9. spend	_____	_____
10. leave	_____	_____
11. meet	_____	_____
12. pay	_____	_____
13. give	_____	_____
14. have	_____	_____
15. drink	_____	_____



4. _____



6. _____

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

16. eat _____
17. know _____
18. teach _____
19. take _____
20. know _____

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect tense.

1. I (meet)..... this man several times.
2. Betty (know) Terry for a long time.
3. I (read) this book three times.
4. I (not, see) that movie. Is it a good movie?
5. You ever (be)..... to Paris, Mr. Lam?
6. Peter and his brother (learn) English for three years.
7. Mr. Green (play)..... chess since eight o'clock.
8. It (not rain) since last week.
9. My uncle (work) in this factory for ten years.
10. She (see) this film before.

5. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some are negative. Use the present perfect tense of the verbs in the box.

be	eat	read	have	meet	play	try	see	know
----	-----	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	------

Ex: A: How is Ann these days?

B: I've no idea. I *haven't met* her for two months.

1. A: Who's that woman by the door?
B: I don't know. I her before.
2. A: Are you hungry?
B: Yes, I much today.
3. A: Can you play chess?
B: Yes, but I for ages.
4. A: Did you enjoy your holiday?
B: Yes. It's the best holiday I for a long time.
5. A: What's that book like?
B: Very interesting. I it three times.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

6. A: Is Paris an interesting place?
B: I've no idea. I there.
7. A: Do you like spaghetti?
B: I don't know. I it.
8. A: How well do you know him?
B: Very well. We each other since we were children.

6. Put in the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- He (*not, drive*) since his last accident.
- I (*never, meet*) anyone that is more intelligent than him.
- I (*read*) this book several times.
- He (*stop*) drinking since his father's death.
- I (*do*) all the housework. The flat is really clean now.
- He (*write*) a novel for two years, but he (*finish*) it yet.
- My brother (*leave*) home 10 years ago. I (*never/ meet*) him again since then.
- What you (*do*) last weekend? you (*play*) golf?
- I like your car. How long you (*have*) it?
- Mai (*buy*) a new dress last month but she (*not wear*) it yet.

7. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

Miss Lan is my English teacher. She lives in this city. She (1. *be born*) in Hue. She (2. *live*) there for twenty years. She teaches in my school now. She (3. *teach*) here since last year. Before that, she (4. *teach*) in an international school. She (5. *teach*) there for two years.

8. Write sentences with the cue words. Use the present perfect tense of the verbs.

Ex: I/ know/ her/ three months.

I have known her for three months.

1. He/ have/ a cold/ a week.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

- They / live/ in this house/ April.
- My family/ be here/ Christmas.
- We/ not see/ each other/ 10 years.
- Mr. Clark/ work/ in the bank/ a long time.
- Tom and Joanna/ go/ to France/ last summer.
- My sister/ have/ a red bike/ yesterday.
- I/ not eat/ in that restaurant/ ages.
- Mr. Robinson/ teach/ in this school/ 1987.
- I/ write/ this letter/ six o'clock.

9. Write the superlatives of the following adjectives.

Adjective	The superlative
comfortable	
beautiful	
good	
handsome	
happy	
convenient	
intelligent	
cheap	
long	
interesting	
bad	
small	

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

10. Complete the sentences, using the superlatives of the adjectives in brackets.

Ex: Nam is the youngest student in his class. (*young*)

These toys are the most expensive in the toystore. (*expensive*)

- Nile River is river in the world. (*long*)
- This book is of three books. (*interesting*)
- Ho Chi Minh City is city in Viet Nam. (*big*)
- They are students in my class. (*good*)
- These houses are in the village. (*beautiful*)
- Winter is season in the year. (*cold*)
- Airplane is means of transport. (*fast*)
- He is person in the meeting. (*important*)
- I am man in the world. (*happy*)
- This is party I've been to. (*bad*)

11. Complete the text with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

One of the (1. *nice*)..... cities I know is Olomouc in the Czech Republic. The (2. *good*)..... thing about the city is that there aren't many tourists. The (3. *busy*)..... times are when people go to work and come home again. The (4. *famous*)..... place in the Czech Republic is Prague. It is the (5. *big*)..... city and it is where most people go to. Olomouc is one of the (6. *difficult*)..... places to get to from Prague so people visit other towns and cities nearer to Prague. That's why it's one of the (7. *quiet*)..... cities in the country. What's the (8. *bad*)..... thing about it? It's one of the (9. *expensive*)..... cities in the country.

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fill in each numbered gap with one suitable word or phrase.

England is not a large country. No town in England is very (1)..... from the sea, and many English families spend their summer holidays (2)..... the seaside. There are (3)..... high mountains in England, no very long (4)....., and no very large forests.

There are many towns in England. No town is very far from (5)..... The English countryside (6)..... the towns is (7)..... the carpet of many colors.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

In spring and summer, the fields, meadows and forests (8)..... light green or dark green and the gardens are green, red, blue, yellow and white with flowers.

- A. far B. near C. next D. beside
- A. in B. at C. on D. with
- A. not B. none C. no D. any
- A. hills B. fields C. lakes D. rivers
- A. another B. other C. one another D. each other
- A. beside B. between C. opposite D. next to
- A. look B. looking C. like D. liking
- A. is B. was C. were D. are

2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

Peter and Laura were on a sightseeing tour about London last weekend. In the afternoon they started from Piccadilly Circus, the busiest crossroad in London. They went up Regent Street, one of the best shopping streets, as far as Oxford Circus. There they turned left onto Oxford Street. A little further on the left was a small, quiet street called Bond Street with the most fashionable shops in London. Keeping on along Oxford Street, they saw Marble Arch, which is over one hundred years old and was first used as a gate into Hyde Park.

After visiting some more places, they came to Trafalgar Square with its tall column and Nelson's statue on top. Four lion statues guard Nelson's Column at its base. The lions represent the British people.

- Where did Peter and Laura start their tour from?
A. Oxford Street B. Piccadilly Circus C. Regent Street D. Hyde Park
- Piccadilly Circus is a
A. street B. park C. square D. crossroad
- The most fashionable shops of London are in
A. Marble Arch B. Piccadilly Circus C. Bond Street D. Regent Street
- In the past Marble Arch was
A. a small quiet street B. a shopping street
C. a fashionable shop D. a gate into Hyde Park
- What is the representation of the British people, according to the passage?
A. the lions B. Trafalgar Square C. the tall columns D. Bond Street

3. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Out and about in London

1. Museums and galleries.

Visit Madame Tussauds and see models of the world's most famous people, including all your favourite actors and singers. There are some great museums. Don't miss Egyptian mummies at the British Museum or the dinosaurs at the Natural History Museum. Do you like modern art? Then visit the Tate Modern with many modern collections of pictures and photos.

2. Interesting buildings.

The Tower of London is over 900 years old and for a long time it was a prison. After the Tower, take a boat trip down the river to St Paul's Cathedral, and then take a ride on the London Eye. There are fantastic views from the top.

3. Shopping.

There are lots of fantastic shops in London. Walk down Oxford Street, or visit one of the lively street markets, where everything is cheap!

4. Night life.

There are lots of exciting things to do in the evening. The West End is full of theatres, cinemas, and great restaurants. There are all kinds of concerts every night – rock, classical, pop, jazz...

5. Sport and leisure.

Relax and walk in Hyde Park – it's clean and safe. Do you like football? Then go and see Chelsea play at Stamford Bridge. If you prefer tennis, there's Wimbledon in June.

Where can you.....

1. Relax and walk?
2. Watch Chelsea play?
3. See models of famous people?
4. Look at modern art?
5. Watch tennis?
6. Find lots of theatres?
7. Find cheap things to buy?
8. Enjoy wonderful views of the city?

IV WRITING

1. Write sentences from the notes. Use the superlative form of the adjectives.

Ex: What/ popular/ food in our country?

What is the most popular food in our country?

1. Who/ intelligent/ person in your family?
.....
2. This stadium/ modern/ Europe.
.....
3. Melanie/ kind / girl/ I know.
.....
4. What/ happy/ day/ your life?
.....
5. This Beatles album/ good/ they ever made.
.....
6. Arsenal/ popular/ team/ England.
.....
7. This painting/ valuable/ the gallery.
.....
8. What/ important/ school subject?
.....

2. Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. The last time we saw her was on Christmas Day.
We haven't
2. I haven't eaten this kind of food before.
This is
3. It started raining an hour ago.
It has
4. When did you start learning English?
How long
5. No one in my class is more hard-working than Frank.
Frank is the

6. I've never read a more interesting story. (most)

It's

7. The dress is cheaper than the skirt. (expensive)

The skirt

8. This hotel is more comfortable than all the others. (most)

This hotel

3. Write a postcard (50 – 70 words) to a friend. Use the writing guide to help you.

- Start with "Dear" or "Hi"

- Say where you are.

- Say what the place is like and what the weather is like.

- Say what type of housing you are staying in.

- Say what you do every day.

- Finish with "Love" or "Bye for now" and your name.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST FOR UNIT 9

- I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>be</u> ach | B. <u>s</u> peak | C. <u>h</u> ear | D. <u>cl</u> ean |
| 2. A. c <u>i</u> ty | B. <u>f</u> ish | C. <u>d</u> ish | D. <u>h</u> igh |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> oul | B. <u>a</u> bout | C. <u>a</u> ccount | D. <u>s</u> ound |
| 4. A. wea <u>th</u> er | B. <u>th</u> an | C. <u>th</u> roat | D. fea <u>th</u> er |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> ear | B. <u>w</u> ear | C. <u>n</u> earby | D. <u>a</u> pp <u>ea</u> r |

- II. Find a word that does not belong in each line.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. decorate | B. announce | C. underline | D. forgot |
| 2. A. rivers | B. mountains | C. oceans | D. plants |
| 3. A. peaceful | B. beautiful | C. noise | D. delicious |
| 4. A. clock | B. tower | C. bell | D. lion |
| 5. A. fantastic | B. beautiful | C. boring | D. wonderful |

- III. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

- I Da Lat three times in all.
A. visit B. visited C. visiting D. have visited
- This is the first time that I a 3D film.
A. watch B. watched C. have ever watched D. have never watched
- Have you ever to London?
A. be B. being C. been D. gone
- People in Tokyo are very polite friendly.
A. or B. and C. but D. so
- Do you know drink in Viet Nam?
A. popular B. more popular C. more and more popular D. the most popular
- I to Sam Son beach for our last summer vacation.
A. go B. went C. are going D. have gone
- My father Kuala Lumpur three times.
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. has visited
- The noise in the street usually me awake at night.
A. keeps B. is keeping C. kept D. has kept
- to a native speaker of English, Phuong?
A. Have you ever talked B. Do you ever talk C. Did you ever talk D. Are you ever talking
- We sometimes out when we lived in the city.
A. eat B. will eat C. have eaten D. ate
- Vinh home for school yet.
A. didn't leave B. hasn't left C. isn't leaving D. don't leave

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

12. Amsterdam is one of the cities in the world.
A. peaceullest B. peacefuller C. most peaceful D. more peaceful
13. "I have been to Nha Trang How about you?"
A. one B. two C. two times D. twice
14. She over 20 pages since yesterday.
A. has written B. wrote C. writes D. is writing
15. Ho Chi Minh city is city in Viet Nam.
A. larger B. the most large C. the largest D. more large

IV. Complete the following sentences with comparatives and superlatives.

1. This is the (*difficult*) lesson.
2. In math I am (*bad*) than in English.
3. He is the (*good*) boy at mathematics in this class.
4. Lan is (*pretty*) than her younger sister.
5. Vatican City is the (*small*) country in the world.
6. I think Bangkok is (*modern*) than Manila.
7. Is Tokyo one of the (*expensive*) cities in the world?
8. The population of London is (*big*) than that of Paris.
9. She is student in my class. (*intelligent*)
10. Who is student in your class? (*tall*)

V. Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable tense.

1. How long you (*read*) that story book?
2. She (*have*) the party since 5 o'clock.
3. I (*know*) her since I (*be*) a student.
4. I usually (*get*) up at 5 o'clock.
5. We (*not see*) our new teacher yet.
6. you (*stay*) at home last night?
7. They (*watch*) the football match since three o'clock.
8. My friend (*collect*) old coins for ten years now.
9. You (*clean*) the room every day?
10. Linda (*talk*) on the phone to her pen pal.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

VI. There is a mistake in each of these sentences. Underline the mistake and then correct it.

- It has started raining an hour ago.
- I knew Hoa for some months.
- We didn't see Nga since Monday.
- Lan was in the USA for 2 years.
- I have gone to bed at 10 o'clock last night.
- They moved to London for 2003.
- How long have you learn English?
- Peter was ill for a week.

VII. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D for each of the gaps to complete the following text.

Sydney is the (1).....of the state New South Wales in Australia. It is the largest, oldest, and perhaps the (2).....beautiful city in Australia. Sydney has a population of 4.5 million. Its harbor is one of the largest in the world, and famous (3).....the Harbour Bridge and the Opera House. The streets in the city centre are narrow (4).....many art galleries, restaurants, pubs, but the streets in Paddington are (5)..... and the houses are big.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. home | B. site | C. capital | D. village |
| 2. A. more | B. most | C. less | D. fewer |
| 3. A. with | B. for | C. in | D. at |
| 4. A. on | B. at | C. to | D. with |
| 5. A. narrow | B. short | C. long | D. wide |

VIII. Read the passage, then write true (T) or false (F) for the following sentences.

London is Britain's biggest city. It is a very old city and dates back to the Romans. It is a city of historic buildings and churches, and it has many beautiful parks. It also has some of the best museums in the world. London is very crowded in summer. It is a popular city with foreign tourists, and has more than eight million visitors a year. The city is famous for its shopping and department stores. London has an excellent underground railway system, so it is easy for tourists to get around. In London, there are plenty of good restaurants where you can get excellent British food. The city also has lots of good Indian, Chinese, Japanese, French, Italian, and Greek restaurants.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

1. None of the cities in Britain is larger than London.
2. London was founded by the Romans.
3. London is not busy in summer.
4. Foreign tourists like visiting London.
5. It's not easy for tourists to travel around London.
6. You can get spaghetti or sushi in London.

IX. Read these passages, then choose the correct answer.

Australia is an island continent in the South Pacific. The capital is Canberra, but the city with the biggest population is Sydney, which has nearly four million. English is the first language of most people, but there are also many immigrants who speak other languages.

Canada is the second largest country by land mass. It stretches 3,223 miles from east to west, and from the North Pole to the U.S. border. Both English and French are official languages. Many French-speaking people live in the province of Quebec, where Montreal is the biggest city. Canada has a cold winter, and many Canadian enjoy winter sports, such as skiing and ice skating.

1. Where is Australia?
.....
2. What is the population of Sydney?
.....
3. Is English the unique language spoken in Australia?
.....
4. What is the area of Canada?
.....
5. Which languages are spoken in Canada?
.....
6. What's the weather like in winter in Canada?
.....

X. Read the passage, and then choose the correct answers.

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. In Tokyo, there are always too many people in the places where you want to come.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

People are very polite even when they often spend a long time on traffic jams. Tokyo is different from London when you want to walk to a place.

During the day, most people travel to work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train, everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether the journey is long or short.

The worst time to be in the street at night is about 11.30 when the nightclubs are closing and everybody wants to go home.

1. Tokyo is different from London because.....
A. it has a larger population
B. it is a noisy city
C. it is more difficult to walk to somewhere
D. its people are friendly and more polite
2. When does the writer think the worst time to go into the street?
A. When the nightclubs are closing.
B. At 8.00 am.
C. When the trains are full.
D. at 11.30 am
3. What does the writer think of Japanese trains?
A. They are very nice and comfortable.
B. There are not enough trains.
C. They often run late.
D. They leave and arrive on time.
4. In London trains, every British in a seat.....
A. reads a newspaper
B. looks like being asleep
C. talks with other people
D. looks out of the window
5. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Most people in Tokyo travel to work by train.
B. It is very difficult to go around in Tokyo.
C. When Japanese people are on traffic jams, they are not polite.
D. Trains in Tokyo are very good- they always leave and arrive on time.

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

XI. Write sentences with the cue words. Use the present perfect tense.

Ex: I/ write/ this letter/ six o'clock.

I have written this letter since six o'clock.

1. He/ have/ a cold/ a week.
.....
2. They/ live/ in this house/ April.
.....
3. My family/ be/ here/ Christmas.
.....
4. We/ not see/ each other/ 10 years.
.....
5. Mr. Clark/ work/ in bank/ a long time.
.....
6. Tom and Joanna/ go/ to France/ last summer.
.....
7. My sister/ have/ a red bike/ yesterday.
.....
8. I/ not eat/ in that restaurant/ ages.
.....

XII. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. She bought that house in 1973.
She has
.....
2. How long have Catherine Henry been engaged?
When did
.....
3. What a beautiful home you have!
You have
.....
4. I last saw Ann six months ago.
I haven't
.....
5. Hoa hasn't written to me since June last year.
The last time
.....

UNIT 9: CITIES IN THE WORLD

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Hãy viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Hãy viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use the present perfect, superlatives of long adjectives	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /əʊ/ and /aɪ/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Unit
10

Our houses in the future

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- The future will
- Might

Pronunciation

- Sound /dr/ and /tr/

GRAMMAR

I THE FUTURE WILL (THÌ TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN VỚI WILL)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+)
KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + will / shall + V-bare infinitive

Ex: He **will** go home early.
Anh ta sẽ về nhà sớm.

(-)
PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + will / shall + not + V-bare infinitive

Ex: They **won't** see her tomorrow. * Chú ý: will not viết tắt là won't
Họ sẽ không gặp cô ấy vào ngày mai.

(?)
NGHI VẤN

Will / Shall + S + V-bare infinitive?

Ex: **Will** you stay at home tonight?
Tối nay bạn sẽ ở nhà chứ?

• Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi dùng với Will / Shall.

What / Where / When / Who / How /

What time/ How long/ How old/ + will/ shall + S + V-bare infinitive?

What/which + noun + will/ shall + S + V-bare infinitive?

Ex: What **will** you do tomorrow morning?

Sáng mai anh sẽ làm gì?

Which **book** will you choose?

Bạn sẽ chọn quyển sách nào?

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG)

- Dùng will để diễn đạt hoặc dự đoán sự việc, tình huống sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex: It will rain tomorrow.

Ngày mai trời sẽ mưa.

- Các từ chỉ thời gian sau thường xuất hiện trong thì tương lai đơn.

next week: tuần tới

next year: năm tới

next month: tháng tới

tonight: tối nay

tomorrow: ngày mai

tomorrow morning: sáng ngày mai

tomorrow afternoon: chiều ngày mai

in a few minutes: vài phút sau

II MIGHT (CÓ THỂ)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC)

(+)
KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + might + V-bare infinitive

Ex: It **might** rain tomorrow.

Trời có thể mưa vào ngày mai.

(-)
PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + might + not + V-bare infinitive

Ex: He **might not** get on the taxi.
Anh ấy có thể không đi taxi.

(?) NGHI VẤN

might + S + V-bare infinitive?

Ex: **Might I** close the door?
Tôi có thể đóng cửa được không?

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG).

- Might** được dùng để diễn tả khả năng một hành động, một sự việc có thể xảy ra trong tương lai hoặc quá khứ.

Ex: She **might** travel by motorbike.
Cô ấy có thể đi du lịch bằng mô tô.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm nhóm phụ âm /dr/

Khi phát âm hình miệng và vị trí lưỡi giống như khi phát âm âm /d/ rồi chuyển sang âm /r/. [dr] là âm đục, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm nhóm phụ âm /tr/

Đầu lưỡi hơi cong về phía sau và chạm vào nướu, không khí trong miệng thoát ra ngoài qua khe hở giữa hơi và ngạc trên để phát âm /t/, sau đó đầu lưỡi hơi rung để phát âm /r/.



Cách phát âm nhóm phụ âm /dr/

dream	/dri:m/	=	mơ, giấc mơ
drive	/draɪv/	=	lái xe
drop	/drɒp/	=	rơi, rụng
draw	/drɔ:/	=	vẽ
drink	/drɪŋk/	=	uống
drought	/draʊt/	=	hạn hán

dress	/dres/	=	váy
drain	/dreɪn/	=	ống dẫn, mương, máng
drown	/draʊn/	=	chết đuối
drip	/drɪp/	=	sự nhỏ giọt
drag	/dræg/	=	sự chậm chạp, lễ mễ
dread	/dred/	=	sợ, kinh sợ

Cách phát âm nhóm phụ âm /tr/

try	/traɪ/	=	cố gắng
trouble	/'trʌbl/	=	rắc rối
trousers	/'traʊzə(r)s/	=	quần dài
truck	/trʌk/	=	xe tải
trip	/trɪp/	=	chuyến đi
true	/tru:/	=	đúng
trumpet	/'trʌmpɪt/	=	kèn trumpet
transcript	/'trænskɪpt/	=	bản chép lại
trend	/trend/	=	xu hướng
trap	/træp/	=	đồ đạc, hành lý
tree	/tri:/	=	cây cối
train	/treɪn/	=	xe lửa

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION.

1. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>drive</u> | B. <u>drip</u> | C. <u>drill</u> | D. <u>drink</u> |
| 2. A. <u>travel</u> | B. <u>trap</u> | C. <u>track</u> | D. <u>trace</u> |
| 3. A. <u>trap</u> | B. <u>drap</u> | C. <u>tree</u> | D. <u>train</u> |
| 4. A. <u>drag</u> | B. <u>dry</u> | C. <u>drew</u> | D. <u>tracery</u> |
| 5. A. <u>drawing</u> | B. <u>treat</u> | C. <u>stream</u> | D. <u>country</u> |

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

2. Complete the words with the letters "dr" or "tr".



1.um



3.ee



5.ink



7.ess



9.olley



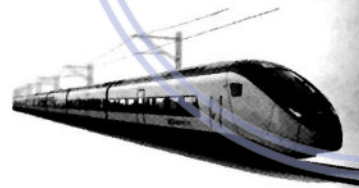
2.umpet



4.actor



6.ousers



8.ain



10.aw

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

1. Put the correct word in the box under each picture.

fridge	television	cooker	UFO	swimming pool
robot	helicopter	skyscraper	dishwasher	washing machine



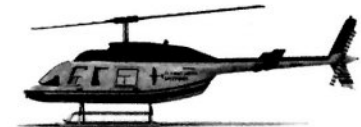
1.



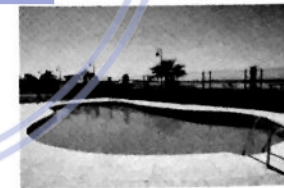
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

10.

Ex: will you go to the party tonight? ~ No, I won't.

1. Nam play basketball? ~ Yes, he
2. Hoa come here? ~ No, she
3. they travel to Ha Noi next week? ~ No, they
4. you see her? ~ Yes, I
5. your brother be busy tomorrow? ~ No, he
6. Nam and Ba meet at seven o'clock? ~ Yes, they
7. you go fishing next Sunday? ~ No, we
8. An call you back? ~ Yes, he

9.
A. Do
A. Do

1. She (*like*)..... watching films on Sundays.
2. They (*have*)..... a lot of friends soon.
3. My father (*see*) his doctor tomorrow.
4. She (*be*) 15 next week.
5. We (*be*) busy every day.
6. They (*not, visit*) us next month.
7. We (*go*) to the countryside next summer.
8. Mr. Thanh (*live*) on Ngu Hanh Son Street.
9. She (*come*) here tomorrow?
10. My mother (*be*) sixty years old.

1. We don't have much time now. We you later.
A. will see B. see
2. What time every morning?
A. will you get up B. do you usually get up
3. I at home because it is raining heavily.
A. will stay B. stay
4. - I can't do this work by myself.
- Okay. I you.
A. help B. will help
5. What next week?
A. do you do B. will you do
6. I feel tired. So I to the office today.
A. won't go B. go
7. She here again because she is afraid of snakes.
A. doesn't come B. won't come
8. you be absent from school today?
A. Do B. Will
9. me if I don't obey them?
A. Do you punish B. Will they punish
10. English? - Yes. I like it very much.
A. Do you like B. Will you like
11. - I am a newcomer.
- Oh, don't worry. You a lot of friends soon.
A. will have B. have
12. I you will write to me.
A. don't think B. won't think
13. I breakfast at 6:30 A.M every morning.
A. have B. will having
14. you visit your grandfather next month?
A. Will B. Do
15. They your telephone because they are in a hurry.
A. won't answer B. are answering

5. Choose the word that needs correcting.

1. She will takes you to the town on Monday.
A B C
2. Don't worry. You will have a lots of friends soon.
A B C
3. Where do we meet her? - We'll meet her in the cave.
A B C
4. How long will the plan last? - It will lasts for three years.
A B C
5. The wedding will be held on May.
A B C
6. What does she go to school? - On foot.
A B C
7. I don't think will she come back.
A B C
8. The meeting will be held from 9:00 A.M at 10:00 A.M.
A B C

6. Complete each sentence by using might and one appropriate verb in the box.

buy clean go snow stay

1. He to work by car.



2. The weather is not very good.
It tomorrow.



3. In the afternoon I at home and read books.



4. Robots our houses in the future.



5. We a house in the countryside and live there.



7. Write a question with "will" for each situation, using the words given in brackets.

Ex: I have just bought some posters. (Where/ you/ put them?)
Where will you put them?

1. They are meeting Paul at the station. (When/ he/ arrive?)
.....
2. We won't have a meeting on Thursday. (When/ you/ have a meeting?)
.....
3. We will go to the cinema. (What/ you/ see?)
.....
4. My grandparents will go to Ha Noi this summer. (How/ they/ travel?)
.....
5. My grandparents will come for dinner tonight. (What/ you/ cook?)
.....
6. My brother will learn a foreign language. (What language/ he learn?).
.....

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

7. It's my birthday next week. (Where/ you/ have/ birthday's party?).

8. I am too busy to paint the door. (When/ you / paint/ it?).

8. Complete the sentences with might or might not.

- I'm tired. I go to bed early tonight.
- He left the office very late so he be home for dinner.
- There are a lot of clouds in the sky so it rain later.
- She didn't pass her driving test so she be happy.
- They're a very good team. They win the championship this year.

9. Fill in the blanks with "will or might".

- Tomorrow it rain in the north-west. The weatherman has said that.
- My friend be 12 next Monday. She has told me about it.
- Hey John! Wait a minute. I have a word with you.
- I don't know. I go to the party. (negative)
- I'm going to take a coat. It be cold later.
- She contact her boss next week. She has something to tell him.
- Perhaps I join a drama club.
- Try calling Nick. He go back home by now. (negative)
- I think he win. He is on good form at the moment.
- They promise they arrive at about 6 pm.

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage and decide which statements are True or False.

My lovely house

The house we are living in is situated in the suburb of Ha Noi, within thirty minutes' drive off the central city. My house consists of four bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom with a shower, a dining room, a kitchen and a toilet. It is air-conditioned and well-furnished. The living room is decorated beautifully by famous artists. At night, the color neon lights increase the beauty of the room. There, on Sundays and holidays my father usually spends his time playing chess or drinking

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

tea with his friends. My mother and my two sisters are diligent and hard-working women. They often keep the house clean and tidy.

I love my house very much because it is the place where I was born and grew up in the education of my father and in the tender loving care of my mother. I spent my whole childhood in the love and affection of my dear ones with so many sweet memories.

	True	False
1. The house is in the centre of Hanoi city.	☐	☐
2. There are 10 rooms in the house.	☐	☐
3. The living room is beautiful.	☐	☐
4. Their father decorated the living room.	☐	☐
5. They have so many sweet memories in that house.	☐	☐

2. Read the text and match the machines (1-6) with the things they do (a-i). Three machines match with two things.

My dream smart home....

The bedroom: When I go to bed, the smart bed automatically gets warm. When I am asleep, it controls the temperature. In the morning, when I wake up, my robot makes me a cup of tea. I drink the tea in bed and then get up.

The bathroom has a smart shower. When my sister is in the shower, it stops after five minutes and says to her, "Your brother wants to use the bathroom now". The smart mirror says nice things to me like, "Your hair is great today!"

The kitchen has a smart fridge. It orders food from the Internet. My smart fridge orders food for all my family and it knows our favourite food. It talks to my family. It says, "Don't eat that, it's John's!"

The living room: The smart TV knows what I like and it finds things that I want to watch. It doesn't listen to other people.

My smart robot: My smart robot looks after the dog. It gives him food and it takes him out for exercise.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Smart bed | a. It orders our food. |
| 2. Smart mirror | b. It speaks to my sister. |
| 3. Smart shower | c. It looks after my dog. |
| 4. Smart fridge | d. It controls the temperature. |

5. Smart TV
6. Smart robot

- e. It speaks to me.
- f. It stops after five minutes.
- g. It doesn't listen to other people.
- h. It makes me a cup of tea.
- i. It speaks to my family.

IV WRITING

1. Write sentences with "will", using the words or phrases given.

1. He be/ twenty - one/old/ next month.

2. I /go/ to the beach/ with/ friends/ tomorrow.

3. I/ hope/ it/ be/ warm/ tomorrow.

4. My mother/ come/ here/ next month.

5. What/ you/ do/ tomorrow morning?

6. They/ meet/ her/ tomorrow.

7. I/ see/ a film.

8. She/ make/ cakes.

2. Write a composition of at least 100 words about your future dream house. You may use the following questions to help you.

1. Where will the house be located?

2. Will there be any trees around the house?

3. What will there be in front of and behind the house?

4. How will the writer go to school?

5. Will the house have wind energy?

6. What will the robots do?

7. What will the TV help the writer?

TEST FOR UNIT 10

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>drum</u> | B. <u>truck</u> | C. <u>trip</u> | D. <u>true</u> |
| 2. A. <u>dress</u> | B. <u>tracing</u> | C. <u>drain</u> | D. <u>drown</u> |
| 3. A. <u>space</u> | B. <u>located</u> | C. <u>lake</u> | D. <u>cottage</u> |
| 4. A. <u>machine</u> | B. <u>cheap</u> | C. <u>watch</u> | D. <u>children</u> |
| 5. A. <u>surround</u> | B. <u>ocean</u> | C. <u>space</u> | D. <u>house</u> |

II. Choose the correct answers.

1. Mrs. Hoa and I you later.
A. will call B. to call C. calling D. calls
2. What tomorrow morning?
A. you will do B. will you do C. do you do D. you do
3. I fifteen years old next week.
A. am B. will C. be D. will be
4. Your car is still in the garage; it ready by next Thursday.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
5. I'm afraid I can't come to your party; I my grandmother in hospital.
A. will visit B. visited C. am visiting D. have visited

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

5. Smart TV
6. Smart robot

- e. It speaks to me.
f. It stops after five minutes.
g. It doesn't listen to other people.
h. It makes me a cup of tea.
i. It speaks to my family.

IV WRITING

1. Write sentences with "will", using the words or phrases given.

1. He be/ twenty – one/old/ next month.
.....
2. I /go/ to the beach/ with/ friends/ tomorrow.
.....
3. I/ hope/ it/ be/ warm/ tomorrow.
.....
4. My mother/ come/ here/ next month.
.....
5. What/ you/ do/ tomorrow morning?
.....
6. They/ meet/ her/ tomorrow.
.....
7. I/ see/ a film.
.....
8. She/ make/ cakes.
.....

2. Write a composition of at least 100 words about your future dream house. You may use the following questions to help you.

1. Where will the house be located?
.....
2. Will there be any trees around the house?
.....

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

3. What will there be in front of and behind the house?
.....
4. How will the writer go to school?
.....
5. Will the house have wind energy?
.....
6. What will the robots do?
.....
7. What will the TV help the writer?
.....

TEST FOR UNIT 10

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dr</u> m | B. <u>tr</u> uck | C. <u>tr</u> ip | D. <u>tr</u> ue |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> ress | B. <u>tr</u> acing | C. <u>dr</u> ain | D. <u>dr</u> own |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> pace | B. <u>l</u> ocated | C. <u>l</u> ake | D. <u>c</u> ottage |
| 4. A. <u>m</u> achine | B. <u>ch</u> eat | C. <u>w</u> atch | D. <u>ch</u> ildren |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> urround | B. <u>o</u> cean | C. <u>s</u> pace | D. <u>h</u> ouse |

II. Choose the correct answers.

1. Mrs. Hoa and I you later.
A. will call B. to call C. calling D. calls
2. What tomorrow morning?
A. you will do B. will you do C. do you do D. you do
3. I fifteen years old next week.
A. am B. will C. be D. will be
4. Your car is still in the garage; it ready by next Thursday.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
5. I'm afraid I can't come to your party; I my grandmother in hospital.
A. will visit B. visited C. am visiting D. have visited

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

6. You be home before dark because it is dangerous to walk home alone at night.
A. might B. may C. ought D. must
7. It is raining. I close the windows?
A. Would B. Might C. Should D. Ought
8. Hoa was worried that we miss the train.
A. can B. might C. shall D. will
9. She always comes to class on time. She is never for class.
A. late B. early C. free D. nervous
10. The party will about three hours.
A. start B. last C. finish D. invite
11. Do you think he..... the match?
A. will win B. wins C. is winning D. has won
12. A: Your apartment is so neat! Are you expecting guests?
B: Yes. My aunt and uncle tomorrow for two-day visit.
A. will arrive B. arrived C. are arriving D. have arrived
13. The clouds are leaving, and the sun is coming out. It probably anymore.
A. is raining B. isn't raining C. will rain D. won't rain
14. We also watch films smart phones.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
15. "Do you think we will holiday to the moon?"
A. go B. go on C. go on the D. go for

III. Complete the following sentences with will or won't.

- They are on holiday for two weeks, so they be here tomorrow.
- I don't think Tom pass the exam, he isn't hard working.
- We go to Thailand. We want to go to Viet Nam.
- They can't fly to Thanh Hoa, so they take the train.
- I can't speak now. I call you tomorrow.
- You can buy the bag, but I pay for it.
- It's Lan's birthday next week. She be thirteen.

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

- They let you come with him because they hate him.
- If the weather is good, the plane leave on time.
- Hoa go to school tomorrow. She is ill.

IV. Complete each sentence by using the appropriate verbs in the box in the future simple tense.

cook	go	fly	send	water
------	----	-----	------	-------



1. I postcards to my friends.



2. Many people in to space.



3. Mary the flowers.



4. Robots meals in the future.



5. They to school tomorrow.

V. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each of the gaps to complete the following text.

Our future house will be on the ocean. It will be surrounded by tall trees and blue sea. But we only have salt water in the ocean. We need fresh water for (1)..... and for growing food (2)..... farms.

Ocean water is too salty (3)..... It is also too salty for watering plants. We must have the (4)..... to make fresh water from salty water. We should be (5)..... not to waste water.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. drink | B. to drink | C. drinking | D. to drinking |
| 2. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. into |
| 3. A. drink | B. to drink | C. drinking | D. for drink |
| 4. A. things | B. suggestions | C. ways | D. ideas |
| 5. A. careful | B. careless | C. carefully | D. carelessly |

VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

The Year 2030

Hi! My name is Nam. In 2030, I will live in Viet Nam, on the one hundred and fifty-second floor of a tall apartment building. It will have a shiny white surface on the outside to reflect the sunlight and to keep it cool. On the inside, I will have central air conditioning. The big screen for me to watch movies will also be a fish tank. When it is switched off, I can see my pet fish swimming happily in it.

I will own a sky restaurant. My restaurant will be in mid air, customers will take a special lift in a capsule to enter my restaurant.

In 2030, Viet Nam will still be beautiful. However, the grass and trees are unlike those today. They will be mostly in shades of yellow or brown. Life in this time will not appear too different from today, except that the weather will become hotter.

- Which floor of the apartment will Nam live on?
.....
- Why will the building have a shiny white surface on the outside?
.....
- What will Nam have on the inside?
.....
- How will customers enter Nam's restaurant?
.....
- What will grass and trees in 2030 be like?
.....

VII. Write the sentences with "will", using the words/phrases given.

- not have/ a birthday party/ this year.
.....
- You/ meet/ Lan/ tonight?
.....
- My grandmother/ visit/ us/ Saturday.
.....
- You/ stay/ home/ this weekend?
.....
- My children/ spend/ their holiday/ a farm.
.....
- They/ have/ an important test/ Friday.
.....
- Workers/ build/ more bridges/ this area.
.....
- It/ rain/ soon.
.....
- Hoa/ see/ her parents/ the country.
.....
- They/ cut down/ some trees/ schoolyard.
.....

UNIT 10: OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use "will" for future, "might" for future prediction	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /dr/ and /tr/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Unit
11

Our greener world

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Grammar | • Conditional sentence type 1 |
| Pronunciation | • Sound /ɑ:/ and /æ/ |

GRAMMAR

I CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1 (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1)

Câu điều kiện loại 1 thường dùng để diễn tả một hành động hoặc một tình huống có thể hoặc không thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

If + S + V (simple present), S + will/won't + V (bare infinitive)

Ex: If I have the money, I **will** buy a big house.

Nếu tôi có tiền, tôi sẽ mua một căn nhà lớn.

If you don't study hard, you **won't** pass the exam.

Nếu bạn không chăm chỉ học, bạn sẽ không vượt qua kỳ thi.

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

Tập phát âm âm /ɑ:/

Miệng mở to, lưỡi hạ, thấp và hơi thu về sau, đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, phần sau của lưỡi hơi nâng lên. [ɑ:] là nguyên âm dài, khi phát âm phải đủ độ dài, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm âm /æ/

Đầu lưỡi đẩy vào răng dưới, phần lưỡi sau hơi nâng lên, nhưng thấp hơn khi phát âm [i:], [ɪ], [e]. Hai môi bẹt, miệng mở ra một chút, lớn hơn khi phát âm [e]. [æ] là nguyên âm ngắn, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

Cách phát âm âm /ɑː/
1. "a" được phát âm là /ɑː/

Với những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng r hay (r + phụ âm) hoặc trong một âm tiết của một từ khi a đứng trước (r + phụ âm).

star	/stɑː/	=	ngôi sao
charm	/tʃɑːm/	=	quyến rũ
sharp	/ʃɑːp/	=	nhọn, sắc
smart	/smɑːt/	=	thông minh
start	/stɑːt/	=	bắt đầu

2. "ua" và "au" cũng có thể được phát âm là /ɑː/

guard	/gɑːd/	=	bảo vệ
heart	/hɑːt/	=	trái tim
hearken	/ˈhɑːkən/	=	lắng nghe (dùng trong văn chương)
laugh	/lɑːf/	=	cười

Cách phát âm âm /æ/
1. "a" được phát âm là /æ/

Với những từ có một âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng một hay nhiều phụ âm.

bag	/bæg/	=	cái túi
sad	/sæd/	=	buồn
map	/mæp/	=	bản đồ
fan	/fæn/	=	cái quạt
hat	/hæt/	=	cái mũ

2. Khi ở trong một âm tiết được nhấn mạnh của một từ có nhiều âm tiết và đứng trước hai phụ âm.

candle	/ˈkændl/	=	cây nến
captain	/ˈkæptɪn/	=	đại úy, thuyền trưởng
latter	/ˈlætə(r)/	=	người sau, muộn hơn
narrow	/ˈnæəʊ/	=	chật, hẹp

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

- **Chú ý:** Một số người Anh đọc là /ɑː/, người Mỹ đọc là /æ/.

ask (hỏi)	/ɑːsk/ (giọng Anh)	/æsk/ (giọng Mỹ)
can't (không thể)	/kɑːnt/ (giọng Anh)	/kænt/ (giọng Mỹ)

EXERCISES
I PRONUNCIATION

1. Choose the word having the underlined part pronounced differently in each line.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. stand | B. hand | C. father | D. apple |
| 2. A. bad | B. cat | C. calm | D. bag |
| 3. A. land | B. manage | C. grass | D. habitat |
| 4. A. habit | B. play | C. active | D. understand |
| 5. A. class | B. answer | C. fatten | D. faster |

2. Give the names of the pictures.



1. c



3. st



2. b



4. h

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

4. Finish each sentence using one of the clauses in the box. You can use each clause only once.

- a. you will make fewer mistakes.
- b. you will be able to go on holiday.
- c. I will go fishing with you.
- d. If I get any information about it.
- e. I will buy you that handbag.
- f. If you practice it every day.
- g. you won't have any accidents.
- h. if he pays more attention to the lessons.
- i. we will be late for the meeting.
- j. he will get a pay rise.

1. If you save your money,.....you will be able to go on holiday.
2. If he works hard,.....
3. If you don't hurry,
4. Your English will be much better
5. If I have time tomorrow,
6. If you know more grammar,
7. He will make better progress
8. If I have enough money,.....
9. If you drive slowly
10. I will phone you

5. Write a sentence with if. Use a type 1 conditional.

1. She comes late again. She loses her job.
If
2. We go by train. It is cheaper.
If
3. We go by plane. It is quicker.
If
4. The weather is good tomorrow. We go swimming.
If

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

5. You don't bring a raincoat. You get wet.
If
6. The film is boring. We go to bed early.
If
7. It isn't warmer. We don't go on a picnic.
If
8. I have free time. I go for a walk with you.
If

6. Fill in each space with a suitable phrase or sentence in the box.

- A. I want to recycle it.
- B. it saves water.
- C. What for.
- D. I'll throw it out.
- E. we'll take it to the recycling center.
- F. you save fifteen to twenty percent of the water.
- G. You can reuse it.
- H. just put it in the closet.
- I. You put the bottle in the bathroom.
- J. fill it with water.

Conversation A:

- Ba: If you've finished reading the newspaper, (1).....
- Lan: No, wait. (2).....
- Ba: Recycle the newspaper? That's a good idea.
- Lan: Yeah, um, (3)..... When we get a big pile (4).....
- Ba: Ok.

Conversation B:

- Miss Blake: Uh, don't throw away that plastic bottle. (5).....
- Trang: An old plastic bottle? (6)..... ?
- Miss Blake: To save water. You put some rocks in the bottle and (7).....
- The rocks and water make the bottle heavy. (8).....ah, in the toilet tank.

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

Trang: You put it in the toilet tank?

Miss Blake: Yeah, (9)..... Every time you flush the tank (10).....

Trang: It saves that much water? Wow!

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage, then choose the correct answers.

Every day of the year throughout the world, about twenty million paper bags and newspapers are screwed and thrown away.

Making paper requires a lot of wood pulp and the work of millions of workers. Many countries have had plans to recycle waste paper to save money and labour. In countries where there is the cooperation of the public, paper mills recycle as much as sixty percent of waste paper. Their simple work is to take away the ink, crush it up and make it into pulp again. For every ton of recycled newsprint, twelve trees can be saved. We can insist that the more paper people save, the more trees are preserved.

- is used for making paper.
A. paper bag B. newspaper C. wood pulp D. waste paper
- To save money and labour, many countries
A. encourage people to use less paper. B. have plans to recycle waste paper.
C. persuade people not to cut down trees. D. make plans to produce pulp.
- How much waste paper do paper mills recycle?
A. 6% B. 16% C. 60% D. 66%
- The word 'it' in line 7 refer to
A. wood pulp B. waste paper C. newsprint D. ink
- Which of the following sentences is not true?
A. Millions of paper are thrown away every day.
B. Making paper requires a lot of labour.
C. One ton of recycled paper saves twelve trees.
D. People plant more trees in order to make more paper.

2. Complete the passage with the words given in the box.

waste	surprised	resources	recycling	ton
labor	thrown	discussion	requires	preserved

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

Ba's class has a (1)..... on waste paper. His friends are so (2)..... to learn that every day throughout the world, millions of newspapers and paper bags are (3)..... away. People are collecting waste paper and (4)..... it. Making paper (5)..... a lot of trees and labor. Now if people don't (6)..... paper, they can save (7)..... and money. Especially, people can save the natural (8)..... For every (9)..... of recycled newsprint, ten trees can be saved. The more paper people save, the more natural resources are (10).....

IV WRITING

1. Make the first conditional sentences, using the words and phrases given.

- If/ we/ plant/ more trees/ neighbourhood/ greener.
.....
- If/ we/ cycle/ school/ every day/ we/ keep/ air/ clean and fresh.
.....
- If/ we/ keep/ hunt/ animals/ they/ disappear/ soon.
.....
- If/ we/ cut down/ all/ trees/ there/ floods.
.....
- If/ we/ use/ buses/ we/ reduce/ pollution.
.....

2. Write a sentence with if. Use a type 1 conditional.

- She doesn't study harder, she doesn't pass the final examination.
If
- He gets up at 6:00. He catches the bus.
If
- Your English is good. They accept you.
If
- She travels by plane. She is on time for the meeting.
If
- He speaks fast. They don't understand him.
If

TEST FOR UNIT 11

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

1. A. cat B. had C. grass D. paddle
2. A. father B. chasm C. start D. hard
3. A. shall B. gnat C. glass D. axe
4. A. candle B. carp C. cart D. barn
5. A. pan B. arm C. man D. sad

II. Find one odd word for each question, and then read them aloud.

1. A. plastic B. glass C. metal D. bag
2. A. reduce B. repeat C. reuse D. recycle
3. A. bottle B. bag C. bin D. paper
4. A. refillable B. reusable C. recycled D. repair
5. A. floods B. rubbish C. litter D. garbage

III. Choose the best answer.

1. If people public transport, there will be less pollution.
A. use B. will use C. can use D. used
2. we miss the last bus, we will have to walk home.
A. As B. When C. If D. Unless
3. People have this beach with a lot of trash.
A. spoiled B. cleaned C. collected D. protected
4. He got a for parking on double yellow lines.
A. fee B. ticket C. fine D. token
5. By sticking labels over the address you can envelopes.
A. recycle B. reduce C. reuse D. return
6. Because plastic bags are very hard to, they will cause pollution.
A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect
7. These materials can be into other packaging products.
A. reused B. reduced C. removed D. recycled
8. If we waste paper, we will save a lot of trees.
A. repeat B. recycle C. rewrite D. remake

9. If we plant more trees in the schoolyard, the school will become a place.
A. greener B. darker C. dirtier D. more polluted
10. "Why do you often forget to the lights when you go out of the classroom?"
A. turn on B. turn off C. close D. shut down
11. "What can we do air pollution?"
A. reduce B. to reduce C. reducing D. to reducing
12. You can save money while shopping by only buying you need.
A. what B. it C. this D. that
13. Please collect all recyclable materials, and take them to the factory.
A. recycle B. recycled C. recyclable D. recycling
14. This newspaper is made of paper.
A. recycle B. recycled C. old D. waste
15. If we all use bags, we'll help the environment.
A. new B. cheap C. reusable D. reduced
16. These three Rs reduce, reuse, and recycle.
A. stand up B. stand for C. ask for D. means
17. If there is a rubbish bin in every class, the classroom will become
A. harmful B. lighter C. dirtier D. cleaner
18. "Don't throw rubbish into the river because you will make it"
A. greener B. dirty C. cleaner D. fresher
19. If we use paper, we will save a lot of trees.
A. fewer B. less C. more D. much
20. I you if you need my help.
A. am helping B. could help C. will help D. helped

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we (send) an invitation, our friends (come) to our party.
2. If Rita (forget) her homework, the teacher (give) her a low mark.
3. If they (go) to the disco, they (listen) to loud music.
4. If you (wait) a minute, I (ask) my parents.
5. If I (find) his telephone number, I (call) him.
6. If they (not hurry), they (not catch) the train.
7. We (go) if the weather (not be) so bad.

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8. If Peter not (*study*) harder, he (*not get*) better marks.
9. You (*be*) late for class if you (*not hurry*).....
10. If we (*take*) the bus, we (*not arrive*) in time.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: What if you get lost?
B: Don't worry! If I.....(*get*) lost, I.....(*ask*) someone the way.
2. A: Can you tell Sally I won't be here tomorrow?
B: OK. I.....(*tell*) her if I.....(*see*) her.
3. A: I think I'll go out this evening.
B: Well, if you(*take*) the car, you.....(*need*) to put some petrol in it.
4. A: This letter's important. It must get there by tomorrow.
B: OK. If you.....(*leave*) it there, I.....(*post*) it for you.
5. A: What will you do on weekends?
B: Well, if the weather(*be*) fine, we.....(*go*) for a picnic.
6. A: I'm having a birthday party on Friday.
B: If you.....(*need*) any help, just.....(*ask*) me.
7. A: I've lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere?
B: No, but if I.....(*find*) it, I.....(*tell*) you.
8. A: Have you heard about the pop festival?
B: Yes, it.....(*be*) good if Express.....(*play*). They're a great band.

VI. Complete the conversation, using the words in the box.

calling more coming for fly recycle
remove should important chemicals

- Jack** Don't worry. We can help you clean up.
- Linda** We'll need (1)..... people. I'm (2)..... our friends and families. Soon...
- Linda** Thanks for (3), everyone. We'll pick up all the litter and (4)..... it. There are bags here (5) plastic, metal paper, and glass.
- Daisy** Batteries are dangerous. They have (6)..... inside them. They can kill birds and fish.
- Linda** That's really sad.

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- Jack** Look, everyone. The river is black and dirty, but it will be clean soon. That's the (7)..... thing.
- Linda** Yes, you're right.
- Daisy** Look. This bird is trapped. It can't (8).....
- Jack** Poor thing. Can I help?
- Daisy** Yes, you hold him still and I'll (9)..... the plastic bag.
- Linda** Oh, the TV reporters are coming.
- Jack** We (10)..... help them to make the documentary.

VII. Read the following passage, and then answer the questions below.

Ways to make our world greener

1. Recycle

Recycle everything you can, not just the soda cans that give you money. Sure, a little extra money is handy, but go the extra mile and collect everything: old paper, bottles, even batteries.

2. Pick up litter

Go to a popular park or street and pick up litter. Sort out the recyclables from the refuse, and be sure to wear gloves; you never know where the trash has been.

3. Inform and motivate others

This can be as simple as telling a friend, or as ambitious as starting a local group, or even a worldwide organization.

4. Don't throw away old things

Things like clothes and old equipment can be donated. Old bottles and egg cartons can be made into neat crafts. Leftovers can be used to make compost.

5. Compost

As mentioned above, old and half-eaten food can be good fertilizer for a local garden. Just be sure of what is in the food. Be sure to include grass and lawn clippings and to turn your pile over.

1. How many ways are there to make our world greener?
.....
2. What should we do with old clothes and old equipment?
.....
3. What should we do with these things: old paper, bottles, batteries?
.....

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4. What can old bottles and egg cartons be used to do?

5. What can fertilizer be made from?

6. What do the writer mean by "sort out"?

7. What should we wear when we sort out litter?

VIII. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

People pollute the environment by throwing litter or garbage all over the places every day. They also dump empty bottles or cans into rivers, lakes and seas, thus making the water unclean. They also cut a lot of trees to get wood pulp for making paper. To protect the environment, every one of us should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for making compost and they should recycle the paper to avoid cutting a lot of trees, by doing so, we protect our environment. We also should plant more and more green trees because trees help to hold the soil, prevent us from floods and give us fresh air and shade in summer.

1. People damage the environment every day by
 A. making a lot of paper. B. wasting the things.
 C. throwing the litter or garbage. D. making compost.
2. For making paper, people mainly
 A. cut trees. C. plant trees. B. recycle garbage. D. buy trees
3. We should classify and put the garbage in a certain bag for
 A. making paper. C. collecting easily.
 B. reusing it. D. making compost.
4. We should recycle the paper to avoid
 A. wasting time C. wasting money
 B. flooding D. cutting many trees
5. Why should we plant more and more trees?
 A. To keep our environment unclean.
 B. To help people in their work.
 C. To get wood pulp for making fire.
 D. To prevent us from floods.

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IX. Put these words or phrases in the right order to make sentences.

1. If/ is polluted/ fish/ the river/ will die.

2. We/ recycle rubbish/ should/ try to.

3. Don't throw/ plastic bags/ the/ because/ can reuse them/ you.

4. You/ should/ when/ use reusable bags/ you go shopping.

5. If/ there/ people recycle more/ pollution/ will be less.

X. Write conditional sentences from these statements.

1. We will plant more trees. The air will be fresher.
 If
2. We will use fewer cars. We will reduce pollution.
 If
3. We will cycle to school every day. We will keep fitter.
 If
4. We will use recycled products. We will save money.
 If
5. The boy eats so many green apples. He will be ill.
 If
6. We will use reusable bags for shopping. We will reduce waste.
 If
7. She doesn't hurry. She is late for school.
 If
8. You don't water the plants. They die.
 If

UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use conditional sentence – type 1; if-clause	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /ɑ:/ and /æ/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

Robots

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Grammar

- Can
- Could
- Will be able to

Pronunciation

- Sound /ɔɪ/ and /aʊ/

GRAMMAR

I CAN: (CÓ THỂ, BIẾT)

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC).

(+) KHẲNG ĐỊNH

S + can + V(bare form) +

Ex: He can speak English and Vietnamese.
Anh ta có thể nói tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + cannot + V(bare form) +

* Lưu ý: cannot ta phải viết dính liền nhau.
cannot viết tắt là can't.

Ex: I can't speak English
Tôi không thể nói tiếng Anh.

(?) NGHI VẤN

Can + S + V (bare form) +?

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi trên, ta có thể dùng cấu trúc sau với 2 trường hợp:
Nếu có thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

Yes, S + can.

Còn nếu không thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

No, S + can't.

Ex: Can you speak Russian?

Bạn có thể nói tiếng Nga không?

Yes, I can.

Vâng, tôi có thể nói được tiếng Nga.

No, I can't.

Không, tôi không thể nói được tiếng Nga.

* Câu hỏi Wh – với can:

Wh + can + S + V(bare form) +?

Ex: What can you do?

Bạn có thể làm gì?

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG).

Can: dùng để nói về khả năng làm việc gì đó ở hiện tại.

Ex: I can swim.

Tôi có thể bơi./ Tôi biết bơi.

He can dance very well.

Anh ấy nhảy rất giỏi.

II COULD: (CÓ THỂ)

Could là dạng quá khứ của can.

1. FORM (CẤU TRÚC).

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

(+) KHẢ ĐỊNH

S + could + V(bare form) +

Ex: He could speak English and Vietnamese.

Anh ta có thể nói tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt.

(-) PHỦ ĐỊNH

S + could not/ couldn't + V(bare form) +

Ex: I couldn't speak Russian.

Tôi không thể nói tiếng Nga.

(?) NGHI VẤN

Could + S + V (bare form) +

Ex: I couldn't speak Russian.

Tôi không thể nói tiếng Nga.

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi trên, ta có thể dùng cấu trúc sau với 2 trường hợp:
+ Nếu có thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

Yes, S + could.

+ Còn nếu không thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

No, S + couldn't.

Ex: Could you speak Japanese when you were 5?

Bạn có thể nói tiếng Nhật không?

Yes, I could.

Vâng, tôi có thể nói được tiếng Nhật.

No, I couldn't.

Không, tôi không thể nói được tiếng Nhật.

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG).

Could: dùng để nói về khả năng làm việc gì đó trong quá khứ.

Ex: I could swim when I was five.

Tôi biết bơi khi tôi 5 tuổi.

III WILL BE ABLE TO (CÓ THỂ SẼ)

(+) **KHẲNG ĐỊNH** S + will be able to + V(bare form) +

Ex: He **will be able to** speak Japanese next year.
Anh ta có thể sẽ nói tiếng Nhật vào năm tới.

(-) **PHỦ ĐỊNH** S + will not/ won't be able to + V(bare form) +

Ex: Robots won't be able to play football.
Người máy sẽ không thể chơi bóng đá.

(?) **NGHI VẤN** Will + S + be able to + V (bare form) +?

Để trả lời cho câu hỏi trên, ta có thể dùng cấu trúc sau với 2 trường hợp:

+ Nếu có thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

Yes, S + will.

+ Còn nếu không thể làm được yêu cầu của người hỏi, ta dùng:

No, S + won't.

Ex: Will you be able to speak Japanese in the future?
Bạn có thể sẽ nói tiếng Nhật trong tương lai phải không?
Yes, I will.
No, I won't.

2. USAGE (CÁCH DÙNG).

Chúng ta có thể dùng **will be able to** để diễn tả **khả năng** của chủ ngữ trong câu ở tương lai.

Ex: I will be able to speak Japanese in the future.
Tôi có thể sẽ nói được tiếng Nhật trong tương lai. (Hiện tại đang học tiếng Nhật trong tương lai sẽ nói được.)

PRONUNCIATION (PHÁT ÂM)

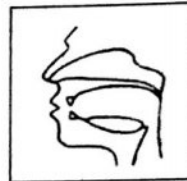
Tập phát âm /ɔɪ/

Khi phát âm /ɔɪ/, âm thanh di chuyển từ [ɔ] đến [ɪ], hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Hai môi từ tròn thành bẹt, hình miệng từ mở thành khép. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. [ɔɪ] là nguyên âm đôi, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Tập phát âm /aʊ/

Khi phát âm, âm thanh di chuyển nhanh từ [ɑ:] đến [ʊ], hình miệng cũng theo đó mà thay đổi. Vị trí lưỡi từ thấp đến cao, hình miệng từ lớn đến nhỏ. Phát âm trước dài sau ngắn, trước nặng sau nhẹ. [aʊ] là nguyên âm đôi, dây thanh âm rung khi phát âm.



Cách phát âm âm /ɔɪ/

1. "oi" được phát âm là /ɔɪ/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng oi + phụ âm.

oil	/ɔɪl/	=	dầu
boil	/bɔɪl/	=	đun sôi, sôi
spoil	/spɔɪl/	=	làm hư
soil	/sɔɪl/	=	đất, đất trồng trọt

2. "oy" được phát âm là /ɔɪ/ với những từ có tận cùng bằng oy.

boy	/bɔɪ/	=	bé trai
toy	/tɔɪ/	=	đồ chơi
enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	=	thích thú, hưởng thụ
destroy	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	=	phá hủy

Cách phát âm âm /aʊ/

1. "ou" được phát âm là /aʊ/ trong những từ có nhóm "ou" với một hay hai phụ âm.

found	/faʊnd/	=	tim thấy (quá khứ của find)
cloud	/klaʊd/	=	đám mây
bound	/baʊnd/	=	biên giới, giới hạn
doubt	/daʊt/	=	sự nghi ngờ, ngờ vực

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

2. "ow" được phát âm là /aʊ/.

tower	/taʊə(r)/	=	tòa tháp
power	/paʊə(r)/	=	sức mạnh, quyền lực
powder	/'paʊdə(r)/	=	bột, thuốc bột
crown	/kraʊn/	=	vương miện

EXERCISES

I PRONUNCIATION

1. Put the words in the box into two groups.

cow	boy	oil	shout	noisy
cloud	house	enjoy	mouse	town
boil	voice	toy	noun	round

/ɔɪ/	/aʊ/

2. Give the names of the following pictures. (first letter of each word is given).



1. f



2. c

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3. h



4. b



5. m



6. t



7. r



8. b

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR.

1. Put the correct words or phrases in the box under each picture.

doctor robot
lift heavy thing
look after the baby

make coffee
guard the house
do the laundry

do the gardening
worker robot



1.



2.

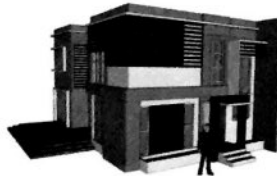
UNIT 12: ROBOTS



3.



5.



7.



4.



6.



8.

2. Put the words or phrases given in the box in the correct line with the appropriate verbs. There are some that can be put more than one line.

bed	homework	faces	voices	breakfast
laundry	the factory	heavy boxes	furniture	the baby
hair	coffee	own clothes	the idea	housework
cakes	cartons	the place	suitcases	the palace
research	mistakes	our house	a phone call	suggestions
something	a desk	the lecture	this	this song

1. recognize:

.....

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

2. do:

.....

3. make:

.....

4. understand:

.....

5. lift:

.....

6. guard:

.....

3. Fill in the gaps with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't*, *will be able to* or *won't be able to*.

- They go there. They're too tired.
- Last week we could go swimming, this week we
- I speak to him on the phone for three weeks last month.
- When I was five, I swim.
- Dennis play the trumpet after four months.
- Luke has passed his driving test, now he drive a car.
- Maybe the Smiths build a new house next year.
- At four years old he read quite well.
- When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He run 100 meters in 11 seconds.
- I'm right-handed. I write with my left hand.

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

4. Complete the sentences. Use can, can't, could, couldn't and the verbs from the box.

cook	come	hear	pass	persuade
beat	play	run	walk	write

- Some robots musical instruments now.
- Tom when he was less than one year old.
- I'm afraid I to your party tonight.
- My brother very well. He is a chef in a French restaurant.
- John was an excellent tennis player. He anybody.
- If you try hard, you your examinations.
- They were so busy that they me a next message.
- This telephone is terrible. I you at all.
- When Tom was 16, he 100 metres in 11 seconds.
- We tried hard but we them to come with us.

5. Complete the sentences. Use be able to, will be able to, won't be able to and the verbs from the box.

answer	attend	build	come	laugh
lift	play	speak	see	write

- Maybe the Smiths a new house next year.
- Even three men working together the car.
- I hope to English very well after this course finishes.
- We to your birthday party tomorrow.
- Do you think you that report by Tuesday? You're very busy.
- I'm so sad! I
- To professional tennis, you must be extremely fit.
- I'm afraid I the meeting. I'm on business in Japan.
- I don't think we you next Saturday. We're still on holiday in Nha Trang.
- When you are sure, you the questions.

6. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to finish the sentences.

- Listen! We hear a train in the distance.
A. can B. could C. will be able D. were able to
- I don't think he win the next competition.
A. could B. can't C. won't be able to D. will be able to
- Michael is very proud to play in a jazz-band.
A. be able to B. can be able C. will be able to D. could be able

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

- When I was five, I swim.
A. can not B. could not
C. am not able to D. will not be able to
- I have to go to a meeting tomorrow night so I come to the party. I'm very sorry.
A. can't B. wasn't able to C. couldn't D. can't be able to
- We go to the party. We're going to a wedding.
A. couldn't B. won't be able to
C. will can't D. want be able to
- A: Can you lend me some money?
B: Sorry. I I haven't got any either.
A. couldn't B. am not able to
C. can't D. won't be able to
- They go. The weather was too bad.
A. weren't able to B. can't
C. won't be able to D. couldn't
- She go on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.
A. can't B. will be able to C. could D. couldn't
- The fishing boat sank but luckily all the crew save themselves.
A. couldn't B. will be able to C. were able to D. can

III READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Life in the future will be far better than it is today. People will be able to live in a cleaner environment, breathe fresher air and eat healthier food. Robots will be able to do most of the work in factories and they will be able to do all the dangerous things for us. More people will be able to work from home on computers so there won't be any traffic jams. Cars will be with us but they will be able to run on solar energy instead of petrol. Robots will be able to interact with people. They will be able to do almost everything for us at home.

- What will life in the future be like?

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

2. Will people be able to live in a cleaner or dirtier environment?
.....
3. Will robots be able to do most of work in factories for us?
.....
4. Why won't there be any traffic jams?
.....
5. Will robots be able to talk to people?
.....

2. Choose the correct word A, B or C for each gap to complete the following passage.

Many people (1)..... attending the international robot show in Ho Chi Minh City today. Young people are very interested (2)..... home robots. These robots can cook, (3)..... coffee and tea, make bed, do the washing up, clean the floors and toilets and do the gardening.

The children like teaching robots. These robots can help students (4)..... Teaching robots (5)..... teach students mathematics, music and other subjects. They can help children speak, write, read and listen to English (6)..... Adults like worker robots (7)..... they can build houses, big buildings and bridges and they can build cars, doctor robots can help to find out the diseases for sick people and space robots can build space stations (8)..... the Moon.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. will be | B. is | C. are |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. for |
| 3. A. makes | B. make | C. making |
| 4. A. study | B. studies | C. studying |
| 5. A. will | B. can | C. could |
| 6. A. good | B. well | C. quick |
| 7. A. that | B. so | C. because |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. at |

3. Read the text, and decide whether the statements are True or False.

Worker robots are becoming more popular in industries. Nowadays they can do more difficult jobs in many factories. The use of robots helps factories increase the quality of their products because robots can do the job well for many hours while humans can get tired and bored.

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

Engineers can make robots more effective and useful at home, at school, and at work.

However, a robot uses on average about 100 times more energy than a human to do the same job. The latest 20 kg robot can lift 2 kg, but a 5 kg human arm can lift 50 kg.

	True	False
1. Factories are using more robots.	☐	☐
2. The use of robot helps make the quality of the products better.	☐	☐
3. Robots play an important role at homes, at school, and in offices.	☐	☐
4. For the same job, a robot uses the same amount of energy as a worker does.	☐	☐
5. With the same weight, a robot lift things heavier than a man can do.	☐	☐

IV WRITING

1. Write questions using "could" and use them to ask your partners.

Ex: read/ four

→ "Could you read when you were four?" - "Yes, I could./ No, I couldn't."

1. write your name/ two?
.....
2. walk/ one?
.....
3. count to ten/ three?
.....
4. speak English/ twelve?
.....
5. ride a bike/ ten?
.....

2. Complete each sentences so it means the same as the sentences above.

1. I don't have a robot in my house
There isn't

My father bought this robot from Japan last week.

We have had

I won't be able to do everything myself unless I have a modern robot.

If I don't have

Minh likes teaching robots very much.

Minh is very interested in

The robot in my house can clean the floor very well.

The robot in my house is a very good

TEST FOR UNIT 12

Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| A. <u>h</u> ouse | B. <u>m</u> ouse | C. <u>sh</u> out | D. <u>ou</u> ght |
| A. <u>n</u> oise | B. <u>so</u> il | C. <u>do</u> ing | D. <u>bo</u> il |
| A. <u>c</u> ould | B. <u>ou</u> r | C. <u>sh</u> ould | D. <u>w</u> ould |
| A. <u>b</u> oy | B. <u>co</u> in | C. <u>fo</u> il | D. <u>to</u> wer |
| A. <u>c</u> ow | B. <u>h</u> ouse | C. annoy <u>e</u> d | D. <u>n</u> ow |

Find the odd A, B, C or D.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| A. playing | B. singing | C. climbing | D. morning |
| A. guitar | B. piano | C. football | D. violin |
| A. game | B. badminton | C. volleyball | D. tennis |
| A. useful | B. robot | C. comfortable | D. amazing |
| A. improve | B. help | C. climb | D. space |

Fill each blank with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't*, *will be able to* or *won't be able to*.

- Robots can't talk now. In the future they to talk to people.
- In the past, robots make coffee but they can now.
- My younger brother do sums when he was 5.
- My sister swim when she was six.
- you speak English fluently and quickly?

- I write letters to my English friend.
- I like teaching robots. They help us study better.
- Robots guard the houses in the future.
- robots lift heavy things some years ago?
- In the future, robots understand what we say.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

- Robots can our houses when we are away.
A. see B. guard C. look at D. look
- They will be very useful because they will be able to do everything for us.
A. most B. most of C. almost D. almost of
- "Do you think robots can work longer than people getting tired?"
A. but B. with C. without D. of
- My father always coffee at home instead of going to the coffee shop.
A. do B. does C. make D. makes
- Robots will be able to the personal computer in the future.
A. do B. replace C. make D. recognise
- Nowadays robots can't talk to people or play sports, but in the future I think they
A. can B. could C. will D. do
- "Will robots be able our voices?"
A. to recognise B. recognising
C. to recognising D. for recognising
- "..... you walk when you were two?"
A. Can B. Could C. Will D. Do
- These robots can do many things for such as cleaning streets or watering plants.
A. common B. best C. human D. public
- Home robots can do things repairing things around the house or looking after the garden.
A. such B. like C. with D. of
- "..... do you think about the new kinds of robots?"
A. How B. What C. Why D. When

12. Our future robot will be able to help us the gardening.
A. do B. make C. try D. plant
13. "Robots are helping us a lot in industry, education, and in our house" - "....."
A. I agree with you. B. I hope not.
C. Do you agree with that? D. What about you?
14. "We waste a lot of money and time researching and making robots." "....."
A. I think not B. I don't think so. C. I agree with. D. I don't hope so.
15. We must be careful because some people may use robots
A. do good things B. to do good things
C. do bad things D. to do bad things
16. Robots will be very useful for our lives but they use energy.
A. some B. a little C. very D. too much
17. Can you me the way how to recycle paper?
A. told B. tell C. tells D. telling
18. you know how to recycle glass?
A. Do B. Can C. What D. Why
19. Parents should control what their kids watch television.
A. from B. in C. on D. at
20. Walking to school will help air pollution.
A. refill B. reuse C. recycle D. reduce

V. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. If you don't study your mathematics, you can't be able to do the exercises.
A B C D
2. My niece can read by the time she was four years old.
A B C D
3. Most ants could lift objects that are ten times heavier than their own bodies.
A B C D
4. Tom won't be able working in the shed because he is ill.
A B C D
5. Bob was in an accident, but he won't be able to remember how he had hurt himself.
A B C D

VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

Many people are now wondering what robots will be able to do in 20 years' time. Scientists believe that robots will be able to learn a language, recognize your face, and understand what you say. They will also be able to walk and run, just like humans.

In the home, domestic robots will cook your meals and do all the housework. They will be able to talk to other machines in your house, like the fridge and the washing machine. Old people will have robot friends to look after them, and rich people will have a lot of robot servants to do anything for them, even to drive their car!

However, robots will not be able to do complicated things like playing football or writing a book. And they will not look like humans, they will still look like machines.

1. Scientists believe that robots will be able to learn.....
A. what do say B. your face C. a language D. how to run
2. In the home, robot will be able to.....
A. buy and prepare your food. B. do the housework.
C. manage other machines. D. look after children.
3. Who will have robot friends in the future?
A. Old people B. Rich people C. Servants D. Scientists
4. Which of the following can a robot NOT do?
A. Walk and run B. Cook your meals C. Drive a car D. Write a book
5. The word "they" in the last sentence refers to.....
A. robots B. things C. humans D. machines

VII. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Would you like a robot in your house? It is now generally accepted that in the future robots will take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature. But it's doubtful if robots will ever be able to do any of the more creative types of work – or indeed if people would want them to. At home, robots would probably be used to do the cleaning, table laying, scrubbing and washing up, but it's considered unlikely so far that they will be used to do the cooking – at least not in the near future. Robots in the home might not be creative enough to do the cooking, plan the meals, and so on. They would be used as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of the things they wanted.

1. What kind of job would a robot take over?

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

2. What would robots do in the home?
.....
3. Can robots do creative work? Why? (Why not?)
.....
4. What would people use robots for?
.....
5. Would you like a robot in your house? Why? (Why not?)
.....

VIII. Make sentences/ questions using the words and phrases given.

1. I/ can/ see/ cow/ over/ there.
.....
2. in/ do/ past/ robots/ could/ very/ simple/ things/.
.....
3. read/ and/ write/ Lan/ was/ 5/?
.....
4. robots/ can/ understand/ what/ we/ say/?
.....
5. robots/ be/ able/ do/ many/ things/ like/ humans/.
.....

IX. Rewrite the sentences, so that their meaning stays the same, using the beginning given for each.

1. Barbara plays chess better than Mike.
→ Mike doesn't.....
2. There are too few glasses for everyone to have a drink.
→ We haven't got.....
3. This is the most beautiful sight I have ever visited.
→ This is the first time.....
4. It is my sister's eighteenth birthday next week.
→ My sister will.....
5. It is two years since she went back to her home village.
→ She hasn't.....

UNIT 12: ROBOTS

STUDENT'S NOTE

1. Do you remember the most important sentences patterns in this unit? Write them down here and give examples? (Em có nhớ các mẫu câu quan trọng nhất trong bài học này không? Viết vào đây và cho ví dụ.)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Can you write at least ten new words of this unit? Write them down here. (Em có thể viết ra ít nhất 10 từ mới của bài học này không? Viết vào đây.)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Now can you?

Now you can	Tick ✓
❖ Speak fluently above sentences	
❖ Use "could" for past ability "will be able to" for future ability	
❖ Pronounce sounds: /ɔɪ/ and /aʊ/	

Các em hãy cố gắng nhé!

Chúc các em ngày càng tiến bộ!

KEYS

Keys

UNIT 7 TELEVISION

I. PRONUNCIATION

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

2.

/θ/	/ð/
<u>th</u> roat	wea <u>th</u> er
tee <u>th</u>	smoo <u>th</u>
bo <u>th</u>	<u>th</u> an
<u>th</u> row	fa <u>th</u> er
au <u>th</u> or	<u>th</u> em
<u>th</u> irsty	bro <u>th</u> er
mo <u>th</u>	wea <u>th</u> er
ba <u>th</u>	lea <u>th</u> er
<u>th</u> umb	clo <u>th</u> es
<u>th</u> ing	

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. People:

reporter, director, cameraman, weatherman actor, designers, viewer, newsreader, producer, weathergirl, writer, MC, character.

Programmes:

comedy, cartoon, romance, drama, sports game show, sitcom, quiz show, weather forecast, fashion, news, science.

Kinds of film:

documentary, comedy, cartoon, action, silent, love story, horror, animals, war.

KEYS

2. 1. news 2. sports 3. comedy 4. game show
5. weather forecast 6. educational programme
7. cartoon 8. animal programme
9. music 10. science
3. 1. h 2. e 3. g 4. j 5. b
6. i 7. a 8. c 9. f 10. d
4. 1. what 2. where 3. who 4. what time 5. when
6. what 7. how many 8. how 9. what 10. how often

5. 1. How many hours does your mother watch TV a day?
2. Where do you go on Sundays?
3. When does your uncle often go fishing?
4. How much is the new television?
5. Where did Tom put the remote control?
6. How often do they go to the English club?
7. Why did she miss a week's lesson?
8. How does that newsreader usually get to work?
9. What does she usually do in the evening?
10. What does your father do?

6. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. B
7. 1. and 2. so 3. so 4. because 5. but
6. and 7. because 8. because 9. but 10. although
8. 1. or 2. so 3. because 4. or
5. so 6. although 7. because 8. so

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. Both old and young people enjoy watching TV.
2. Television stations broadcast news, sports, music, cartoons, wild life, popular science, reports, contests, movies, etc.
3. Live TV program helps us see events at the same time as they are happening.
4. In our country, we often watch live TV programs of important events and international football matches.

KEYS

2. 1. around 2. popular 3. how 4. teenagers
5. lots of 6. can 7. cable 8. programs
3. 1. Yes, It is. Because there is a TV set in nearly every home.
2. They watch television about 35 hours a week.
3. Because there is a lot of violence on TV today, the programs are terrible, and people don't get any exercise.
4. It brings news from around the world.
5. We learn about life in other countries and many other useful things.

III. WRITING

1. 1. What is your favourite programme? 2. It's one versus one hundred.
3. What channel is it on? 4. It's on channel VTV3.
5. What kind of programme is it? 6. It's a game show.
7. What benefits does it bring?
2. 1. Mr. Peter wanted a cup of tea, so he heated some water.
2. I called their house, but no one answered the phone.
3. The teacher couldn't hear the question because the class was so noisy.
4. Although I like cartoons, I don't watch them much.
5. Your arguments are strong but they don't convince me.
6. You can go there either by bus or by train.
7. I was feeling tired so I went to bed when I got home.
8. She and I work in a restaurant.

3.

One of the programmes I like most is "Who is millionaire?". It is a Vietnamese game show based on the original British format of "Who wants to be a millionaire?". The MC of it is Lai Van Sam. The main goal of it is to win 150 million dong. It is shown on channel VTV3 every Tuesday at 8 pm. In spite of being a game show, "Who is millionaire?" is a bit educational. When I see it and answer the questions, I get lots of knowledge in every aspects. Not only I but also my family members like it a lot.

KEYS

TEST FOR UNIT 7

I.

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

II.

1. film director. 2. cartoon character.
3. international channel. 4. remote control.
5. game show. 6. news programme.
7. local television. 8. volume button.

III.

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

IV.

1. viewers 3. interested 5. performances 7. variety
2. boring 4. comfortably 6. contestants 8. cheaply

V.

1. What would you like to see?
2. What does your family usually do in the evening?
3. Why didn't they have a TV set?
4. Why is watching too much TV not good?
5. Which channel is the programme on?
6. Who enjoy the programme?
7. When is the Animals programme on?
8. How many hours do you watch TV a day?

VI.

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

VII.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. national | 2. viewers | 3. 7 o'clock news | 4. comedies |
| 5. relax | 6. game shows | 7. educational | 8. writers |

VIII.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|
| 1. A. much | → | many |
| 2. B. go | → | to go |
| 3. B. because of | → | because |
| 4. A. where | → | which |
| 5. B. and | → | but |

IX.

1. That channel tells people about animals' life in the world.
2. The show helps us remember our childhood.
3. I turned up the TV because I wanted to hear the music clearly.
4. What kind of TV programmed did you like watching most when you were small?
5. Hoa likes eating noodles, but her mother always cooks rice for her.

X.

1. Susan got wet because she forgot her umbrella.
2. It's raining, so I can't go to the beach.
3. The Australians enjoy Christmas although Christmas season is in summer.
4. He likes playing chess and watching TV.
5. Hurry up or we'll be late for the bus.

UNIT 8 SPORTS AND GAMES

I. PRONUNCIATION

1.

/iə/	/eə/
<u>ear</u>	<u>bea</u> r
<u>he</u> re	<u>pea</u> r
<u>nea</u> r	<u>wh</u> ere
<u>tea</u> r	<u>ha</u> ir
<u>clea</u> r	<u>cha</u> ir
<u>chee</u> r	<u>wea</u> r
<u>bee</u> r	<u>squa</u> re
<u>hea</u> r	<u>pare</u> nts
<u>are</u> a	<u>sha</u> re
<u>yea</u> r	<u>thei</u> r

2. 1. D. wear 2. C. bear 3. C. bear 4. B. year 5. A. swear

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. 1. running | 2. football | 3. skiing | 4. tennis |
| 5. fishing | 6. swimming | 7. table tennis | 8. badminton |
| 9. cycling | 10. volleyball | | |

2.

do	go	play
homework, housework, aerobics, cycling	shopping, swimming, jogging, fishing, camping	table tennis, badminton, tennis, video games, volleyball, soccer

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 3. 1. does | 2. does | 3. do | 4. played |
| 5. playing | 6. do | 7. plays | 8. playing |
| 4. 1. doing | 2. watching | 3. skiing | 4. playing |
| 5. swimming | 6. practicing | | |
| 5. 1. football | 2. basketball | 3. badminton | 4. volleyball |
| 5. swimming | 6. skiing | 7. sailing | 8. tennis |
| 9. chess | 10. cycling | 11. boxing | 12. table-tennis |

6.

visited	arrived	remembered	returned	rented
received	talked	stopped	looked	moved
watched	learned	played	lived	listened
studied	cleaned			
was/were	went	bought	took	
saw	thought	wore	put	ate
gave	taught	made		

7. 1. was 3. is 5. was - was 7. is
2. were 4. was 6. are - were 8. were

8. 1. She didn't buy a new dress yesterday.
Did she buy a new dress yesterday?
2. They weren't late for school.
Were they late for school?
3. She didn't go to a bookstore yesterday.
Did she go to a bookstore yesterday?
4. I didn't drive carelessly last week.
Did you drive carelessly last week?
5. I wasn't ill last week.
Were you ill last week?
6. He didn't stop his car to take a photograph.
Did he stop his car to take a photograph?
7. She didn't wait for you two hours ago.
Did she wait for me two hours ago?
8. She didn't live in New York in 2009.
Did she live in New York in 2009?
9. It didn't rain heavily two days ago.
Did it rain heavily two days ago?
10. He didn't finish his homework last night.
Did he finish his homework last night?

9. 1. saw 2. bought 3. were 4. was 5. wore
6. took 7. decorated 8. taught 9. decided 10. received
11. spoke 12. wrote 13. borrowed 14. watched 15. sent

10. 1. Did they return home yesterday? - No, they didn't.
2. Did Mrs. Robinson buy a poster? - Yes, she did.
3. Did you send me those flowers? - Yes, I did.
4. Did she receive many gifts? - No, she didn't.
5. Did we/ you meet her at the meeting last week? - Yes, we did.
6. Did they live in this town in 1990? - No, they didn't.
7. Did Tan teach Lan English? - Yes, he did.
8. Did he mail his friend a postcard? - No, he didn't.

11. 1. Where was your father last month?
2. How did he travel to Nha Trang?
3. Why did she go to the doctor?
4. What time did Nam leave home yesterday?
5. What did her mother give her?
6. When did you go to Nha Trang?
7. Where did Mrs. Robinson put the poster?
8. When did they return to America?

12. 1. was 2. arrived 3. were 4. wanted 5. were
6. waved 7. cheered 8. walked 9. called 10. asked
11. answered 12. looked 13. was 14. canceled
13. 1. was 2. taught 3. began 4. started 5. won
6. was 7. watched 8. cheered 9. scored 10. became
14. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D
6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. A

15. 1. Brush your teeth after meals.
2. Don't play soccer in the street.
3. Wash and iron your own clothes.
4. Don't eat too much candy.
5. Wash your hands before meals.
6. Don't worry about the examination.
7. Tidy your room every day.
8. Don't forget to write to your parents.

KEYS

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Yes, she does.
2. She goes swimming in the afternoon?
3. She plays badminton on weekend.
4. Yes, she does.
5. Yes, they are.
1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
1. Roger Federer was born on August 8th 1981 in Basle, Switzerland.
2. He won his first Grand Slam title in 2003.
3. In 2004 he won three out of four Grand Slam titles.
4. It is the Roger Federer Foundation.
5. His project helps disadvantaged children.
1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C
5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C

IV. WRITING

1. They lived here two years ago.
2. Nga was late for school yesterday morning.
3. She bought a lot of souvenirs last summer vacation.
4. My mother gave me a yellow cap.
5. They arrived at the airport at eight o'clock this morning.
6. I spoke to her about my vacation.
7. Mr. Quang taught mathematics for many years.
8. I saw you at the party last night.
9. The children were very happy in their trip to Nha Trang.
10. Minh put the cake on the table.
1. You shouldn't exercise too hard for too long.
2. Why were you absent at the class meeting last Monday?
3. Don't play football in the street.
4. My father is strong and fit because he runs five kilometers every day.
5. My brother is more interested in table tennis than I am.

KEYS

3.

Sport is necessary for everyone as it is good for our health. I like sports, especially football because when I play football with my friends, I feel really joyful. I also watch football matches on TV with my father. Whenever the team I like scores a goal, I scream happily. My favourite football teams are Manchester United in England and Real Madrid in Spain. I would like to become a footballer and I wish my dream come true one day.

TEST FOR UNIT 8

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

1. did you watch 2. didn't play / liked 3. took 4. wasn't
5. bought 6. didn't know 7. didn't have 8. was

V.

1. loudly 2. exhausted 3. professional 4. instructor(s)
5. competition 6. congratulations 7. equipment 8. useful

VI.

1. B. took → take 2. B. buyed → bought
3. A. was → were 4. C. wasn't → didn't
5. D. didn't → weren't

KEYS

VII.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. favorite | 3. often | 5. sport |
| 2. tennis | 4. twice | 6. game |

VIII.

- Yes, they do.
- People need a pair of rackets, a shuttlecock, a net and a small piece of land to play the game.
- Two or four players hit the shuttlecock over the net with their rackets.
- The strongest countries in badminton are Indonesia, China and South Korea.

IX.

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

X.

- Our team played with 6E team last Saturday.
- Don't bring food and drink into the gym, please.
- Did you see Phong at the stadium yesterday?
- My sister does aerobics three times a week to keep fit.
- How often do children go to the movies?
- Henry often plays video games in the afternoon.
- Do their parents always go fishing on weekend?
- He went swimming with his friends last weekend.

XI.

- Simon can play basketball very well.
- My brother is a good football player.
- Badminton is David's favorite sport.
- Sports and games play a very important part in children's lives.
- Children do many after-school activities when school finishes.

XII.

Football seems to be the most popular game in England. Young and old are all fond of watching it. Important matches often take place at weekends. As soon as the game begins, people start shouting and cheering for one side or the other. Some

KEYS

even begin throwing things and fighting. They only stop doing these things when the game finishes.

UNIT 9 CITIES OF THE WORLD

I. PRONUNCIATION

1.

/əʊ/	/aɪ/
coat	tonight
bowl	riding
note	nice
phone	time
bone	typewrite
boat	dine
raincoat	child
nobody	bike
yellow	shy
whole	
pagoda	

2. 1. A. live 2. D. come 3. A. money 4. C. swim 5. D. from

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1. <u>snow</u> | 2. <u>bike</u> | 3. <u>nose</u> | 4. <u>kite</u> |
| 5. <u>rose</u> | 6. <u>wine</u> | 7. <u>boat</u> | 8. <u>drive</u> |
| 2. 1. Big Ben Tower | 2. Thames River | 3. Gold Temple | 4. Times square |
| 4. Eiffel Tower | 5. Buckingham palace | | |

3.

	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
1.	be	was/ were	been
2.	go	went	gone
3.	live	lived	lived
4.	write	wrote	written

5.	see	saw	seen
6.	buy	bought	bought
7.	win	won	won
8.	sing	sang	sung
9.	spend	spent	spent
10.	leave	left	left
11.	meet	met	met
12.	pay	paid	paid
13.	give	gave	given
14.	have	had	had
15.	drink	drank	drunk
16.	eat	ate	eaten
17.	know	knew	known
18.	teach	taught	taught
19.	take	took	taken
20.	know	knew	known

1. 1. have met 2. has known 3. have read 4. haven't seen
5. Have you ever been 6. have learnt 7. has played

8. hasn't rained 9. has worked 10. has seen
5. 1. haven't seen 2. haven't eaten 3. haven't played
4. have had 5. have read 6. haven't been
7. haven't tried 8. have known

5. 1. hasn't driven 2. have never met
3. have read 4. has stopped
5. have done 6. has written-hasn't finished
7. left - have never met 8. diddo - Did ...play
9. have had 10. bought - hasn't worn

1. 1. was born 2. has lived 3. has taught 4. taught 5. taught

1. He has had a cold for a week.
2. They have lived in this house since April.
3. My family has been here since Christmas.
4. We haven't seen each other for 10 years.

5. Mr. Clark has worked in the bank for a long time.
6. Tom and Joanna have gone to France since last summer.
7. My sister has had a red bike since yesterday.
8. I haven't eaten in that restaurant for ages.
9. Mr. Robinson has taught in this school since 1987.
10. I have written this letter since six o'clock.

9.

Adjective	The superlative
comfortable	the most comfortable
beautiful	the most beautiful
good	the best
handsome	the most handsome
happy	the happiest
convenient	the most convenient
intelligent	the most intelligent
cheap	the cheapest
long	the longest
interesting	the most interesting
bad	the worst
small	the smallest

10. 1. the longest

2. the most interesting
3. the biggest
4. the best
5. the most beautiful

11. 1. nicest 2. best
5. biggest 6. most difficult
9. most expensive

III. READING COMPREHENSION

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

KEYS

3. 1. Hyde park 5. Wimbledon
2. Stamford Bridge 6. The west end
3. Madame Tussauds 7. Oxford street
4. The Tate modern 8. The London Eye

IV. WRITING

1. 1. Who is the most intelligent person in your family?
2. This stadium is the most modern (one) in Europe.
3. Melanie is the kindest girl I know.
4. What was the happiest day of your life?
5. This Beatles album is the best (one) they ever made.
6. Arsenal is the most popular team in England.
7. This painting is the most valuable in the gallery.
8. What is the most important school subject?
2. 1. We haven't seen her since Christmas day.
2. This is the first time I have eaten this kind of food.
3. It has rained for an hour.
4. How long have you learned English?
5. Frank is the most hard - working in my class.
6. It's the most interesting story I've ever read.
7. The skirt is more expensive than the dress.
8. This hotel is the most comfortable.

3.

Dear Sandra,

We are having a lovely time here in Ha Long City, Vietnam. The weather is very nice. It's warm and sunny. We're staying in a comfortable hotel near the beach. We have a spectacular view of the sea from our bedroom. Yesterday, we went to see some wonderful caves and grottoes in Ha Long Bay. Today we are going on a boat trip to Cat Ba Island. We will call you next week.

Best wishes,
Tim

KEYS

TEST FOR UNIT 9

I.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. C. <u>hear</u> | 2. D. <u>high</u> | 3. A. <u>soul</u> | 4. C. <u>throat</u> | 5. B. <u>wear</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. most difficult | 6. more modern |
| 2. worse | 7. most expensive |
| 3. best | 8. bigger |
| 4. prettier | 9. the most intelligent |
| 5. smallest | 10. the tallest |

V.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. have you read | 6. Did you stay |
| 2. has had | 7. have watched |
| 3. has known - was | 8. have collected |
| 4. get | 9. do you clean |
| 5. haven't seen | 10. is talking |

VI.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. has started | → | started |
| 2. knew | → | have known |
| 3. didn't see | → | haven't seen |
| 4. was | → | has been |
| 5. have gone | → | went |
| 6. for | → | in |

KEYS

7. learn → learnt/learned
8. was ill → has been

VII.

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

VIII.

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

IX.

1. Australia is in the South Pacific.
2. The population of Sydney is nearly four million.
3. No, It's the first language of most people, but there are also many other languages spoken in Australia.
4. The area of Canada is 3,223 miles.
5. Both English and French are spoken in Canada.
6. It's very cold in winter.

X.

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

XI.

1. He has had a cold for a week.
2. They have lived in this house since April.
3. My family has been here since Christmas.
4. We haven't seen each other for 10 years.
5. Mr. Clark has worked in the bank for a long time.
6. Tom and Joanna have gone to France since last summer.
7. My sister has had a red bike since yesterday.
8. I haven't eaten in that restaurant for ages.

XII.

1. She has had that house since 1973.
2. When did Catherine and Henry get engaged?
3. You have a very beautiful home.

KEYS

4. I haven't seen Ann for six months.
5. The last time Hoa wrote to me was in June last year.

UNIT 10 OUR HOUSES IN THE FUTURE

I. PRONUNCIATION

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 2. 1. <u>d</u> rum | 2. <u>t</u> rumpet | 3. <u>t</u> ree | 4. <u>t</u> ractor | 5. <u>d</u> rink |
| 6. <u>t</u> rousers | 7. <u>d</u> ress | 8. <u>t</u> rain | 9. <u>t</u> rolley | 10. <u>d</u> raw |

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 1. fridge | 2. washing machine | 3. UFO | 4. helicopter |
| 5. swimming pool | 6. television | 7. dishwasher | 8. robot |
| 9. skyscraper | 10. cooker | | |
| 2. 1. will / will | 2. will / won't | 3. will / won't | 4. will / will |
| 5. will / won't | 6. will / will | 7. will / won't | 8. will / will |
| 3. 1. likes | 2. will have | 3. will see | 4. will be |
| 5. are | 6. won't visit | 7. will go | 8. lives |
| 9. will she come | 10. will be | | |
| 4. 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. B | 9. B 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. A | 13. A | 14. A 15. A |
| 5. 1. A. takes → take. | | 2. C. a lot of → a lot of/ lots of. | |
| 3. B. do → will. | | 4. C. lasts → last. | |
| 5. C. on → in | | 6. A. What → How. | |
| 7. B. Will she → she will. | | 8. C. at → to. | |
| 6. 1. might go | 2. might snow | 3. might stay | 4. might clean |
| 5. might buy | | | |
| 7. 1. Where will he arrive? | | | |
| 2. Where will you have a meeting? | | | |
| 3. What will you see? | | | |

4. How will they travel?
5. What will you cook?
6. What language will he learn?
7. Where will you have birthday's party?
8. When will you paint it?

- | | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 8. | 1. might | 2. might not | 3. might | 4. might not | 5. might |
| 9. | 1. will | 2. will | 3. will | 4. might not | 5. might |
| | 6. will | 7. will | 8. might not | 9. might/will | 10. will |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|
2. 1. Smart bed → d. It controls the temperature.
 2. Smart mirror → e. It speaks to me.
 3. Smart shower → j. It stops after five minutes. It speaks to my sister.
 4. Smart fridge → a. It orders our food. It speaks to my family.
 5. Smart TV → g. It doesn't listen to other people.
 6. Smart robot → c. It looks after my dog. It makes me a cup of tea.

IV. WRITING

1. 1. He will be twenty – one years old next month.
2. I will go to the beach with my friends tomorrow.
3. I hope it will be warm tomorrow.
4. My mother will come here next month.
5. What will you do tomorrow morning?
6. They will meet her tomorrow.
7. I will see a film.
8. She will make cakes.

2.

My future house will be on the ocean. It will be surrounded by tall trees and blue sea. There will be a swimming pool in front of the house and a large flower garden behind it. There will be a helicopter on the roof so that I can fly to school.

My future house will have solar energy. There will be some robots in the house. They will help me do the housework, such as: cleaning the floors, preparing meals, washing clothes, watering the flowers and feeding the dogs and cats.

I will have a super smart TV in my house. It will help me surf the Internet, send and receive my e-mails, and contact my friends on other planets. It will also help me order food from the supermarket.

TEST FOR UNIT 10

I.

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

II.

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

III.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. won't | 2. will | 3. won't | 4. will | 5. will |
| 6. won't | 7. will | 8. won't | 9. will | 10. won't |

IV.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. will send | 2. will fly | 3. will water | 4. will cook | 5. will go |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|

V.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. C. drinking | 2. A. on | 3. B. to drink | 4. C. ways | 5. A. careful |
|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|---------------|

VI.

1. He will live on the one hundred and fifty-second/ 152nd floor.
2. To reflect the sunlight and to keep it cool.
3. He will have central air conditioning.
4. They will take a special lift in a capsule.
5. They will be mostly in shades of yellow or brown.

VII.

1. I won't have a birthday party this year.
2. Will you meet Lan tonight?
3. My grandmother will visit us on Saturday.

4. Will you stay at home this weekend?
5. My children will spend their holiday on a farm.
6. They will have an important test on Friday.
7. The workers will build more bridges in this area.
8. It will rain soon.
9. Hoa will see her parents in the country.
10. They will cut down some trees in the schoolyard.

UNIT 11 OUR GREENER WORLD

I. PRONUNCIATION

1. 1. C. father 2. C. calm 3. C. gass 4. B. play 5. C. fatten
2. 1. car 2. bag 3. star 4. hat 5. park
6. camera 7. jacket 8. map 9. father 10. apple

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. A. cans
2. B. plastic bottles
3. A. old car tires
4. C. empty the dustbin
5. B. glass
2. 1. will buy 6. will catch
2. will go 7. is late, will wait
3. buy 8. will ring, is
4. will be 9. will break, get
5. will help 10. don't learn, will be
3. 1. will be, run 5. miss, will take
2. will go, invite 6. don't eat, will get
3. will see, go 7. help, will lend
4. will come, rent 8. doesn't stop, will have

4. 1. You will be able to go on holiday.
2. We will get a pay rise.
3. We will be late for the meeting.
4. If you practice it every day.
5. I will go fishing with you.
6. You will make fewer mistakes.
7. If he pays more attention to the lessons.
8. I will buy you that handbag.
9. You won't have any accidents.
10. If I get any information about it.
5. 1. If she comes late again, she will lose her job.
2. If we go by train, it will be cheaper.
3. If we go by plane, it will be quicker.
4. If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go swimming.
5. If you don't bring a raincoat, you will get wet.
6. If the film is boring, we will go to bed early.
7. If it isn't warmer, we won't go on a picnic.
8. If I have free time, I will go for a walk with you.

6. 1. D 2. A 3. H 4. E 5. G
6. C 7. J 8. I 9. B 10. F

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D
2. 1. discussion 2. surprised 3. thrown 4. recycling 5. requires
6. waste 7. labor 8. resources 9. ton 10. preserved

IV. WRITING

1. 1. If we plant more trees, our neighbourhood will be greener.
2. If we cycle to school every day, we will keep the air clean and fresh.
3. If we keep hunting animals, they will disappear soon.
4. If we cut down all the trees, there will be floods.
5. If we use buses, we will reduce pollution.

2. 1. If she doesn't study harder, she won't pass the final examination.
2. If he gets up at 6:00, he will catch the bus.
3. If your English is good, they will accept you.
4. If she travels by plane, she will be on time for the meeting.
5. If he speaks fast, they won't understand him.

TEST FOR UNIT 11

I.

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

II.

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

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. send, will come | 6. don't hurry, won't catch |
| 2. forgets, will give | 7. will go, is not |
| 3. go, will listen | 8. don't study, won't get |
| 4. wait, will ask | 9. will be, don't hurry |
| 5. find, will call | 10. take, won't arrive |

V.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. get - will ask | 5. is - will go |
| 2. will tell - see | 6. need - ask |
| 3. take - need/ will need | 7. find - will tell |
| 4. leave - will post | 8. will be - play |

VI.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. more | 2. calling | 3. coming | 4. recycle | 5. for |
| 6. chemicals | 7. important | 8. fly | 9. remove | 10. should |

VII.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. There are five ways. | 2. We should donate them. |
| 3. We should recycle them. | 4. They can be made into neat crafts. |
| 5. Old and half-eaten food. | 6. It means "classify". |
| 7. We should wear gloves. | |

VIII.

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

IX.

1. If the river is polluted, fish will die.
2. We should try to recycle rubbish.
3. Don't throw the plastic bags because you can reuse them.
4. You should use reusable bags when you go shopping.
5. If people recycle more, there will be less pollution.

X.

1. If we plant more trees, the air will be fresher.
2. If we use fewer cars, we will reduce pollution.
3. If we cycle to school every day, we will keep fitter.
4. If we use recycled products, we will save money.
5. If the boy eats so many green apples, he will be ill.
6. If we use reusable bags shopping, we will reduce waste.
7. If she doesn't hurry, she will be late for school.
8. If you don't water the plants, they will die.

UNIT 12 ROBOTS

I. PRONUNCIATION

1.

/əʊ/	/aʊ/
boy	cow
oil	shout
noisy	cloud
enjoy	house
boil	town
voice	noun
toy	round

2. 1. flower 2. coin 3. house 4. boy
5. mouth 6. toy 7. round 8. boil

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. 1. make coffee 2. do the laundry
3. do the gardening 4. look after the baby
5. lift heavy thing 6. doctor robot
7. guard the house 8. worker robot
2. 1. recognize: faces, voice, the place.
2. do: homework, laundry, hair, housework, something, this.
3. make: bed, breakfast, coffee, own clothes, cakes mistakes, a phone call, suggestions, a desk.
4. understand: the idea, the lecture, this song.
5. lift: heavy boxes, the baby, cartons, suitcases.
6. guard: the factory, the palace, our house.
3. 1. won't be able to 2. can't 3. couldn't 4. couldn't
5. can 6. can 7. will be able to 8. could
9. could 10. can't
4. 1. can play 2. could walk 3. can't come 4. can cook
5. could beat 6. can pass 7. couldn't write 8. can't hear
9. could run 10. couldn't persuade

5. 1. will be able to build 6. won't be able to laugh
2. won't be able to lift 7. be able to play
3. be able to speak 8. won't be able to attend
4. won't be able to come 9. will be able to see
5. will be able to write 10. will be able to answer
6. 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C

III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. 1. Life in the future will be far better than it is today.
2. People will be able to live in a cleaner environment.
3. Yes, they will.
4. Because more people will be able to work from home on computers.
5. Yes, they will.
2. 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A
5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B
3. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

IV. WRITING

1. 1. Could you write your name when you were two?
Yes, I could.
2. Could you walk when you were one?
No, I couldn't.
3. Could you count to ten when you were three?
Yes, I could.
4. Could you speak English when you were twelve?
Yes, I could.
5. Could you ride a bike when you were ten?
No, I couldn't.
2. 1. There isn't a robot in my house.
2. We have had a robot from Japan for a week.
3. If I don't have a modern robot, we will be able to do everything myself.
4. Minh is very interested in teaching robots.
5. The robot in my house is a very good cleaner.

TEST FOR UNIT 12

I.

1. D. ought 2. C. doing 3. B. our 4. D. tower 5. C. annoyed

II.

1. D. morning 2. C. football 3. A. game 4. B. robot 5. D. space

III.

1. will be able 2. couldn't
3. could 4. could
5. can 6. can
7. can 8. can
9. will be able to 10. will be able to

IV.

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

V.

1. C. can't → won't 2. A. can → could
3. A. could → can 4. B. working → to work
5. B. won't → wasn't

VI.

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

VII.

1. It would take over many of our tasks, especially jobs of a repetitive nature.
2. Cleaning, table-laying, scrubbing and washing up.
3. No, they can't. Because they might not be creative enough.

4. They would use robots as slaves, thereby freeing people to do more of things they wanted.
5. Yes, I would. Because it can help do the housework.

VIII.

1. I can see a cow over there.
2. Robots could do very simple things in the past.
3. Could Lan read and write when she was five.
4. Can robots understand what we say?
5. Robots will be able to do many things like humans.

IX.

1. Mike doesn't play chess as well as Barbara (does).
2. We haven't got enough glasses for everyone to have a drink.
3. This is the first time I have visited such a beautiful sight.
4. My sister will be eighteen next week.
5. She hasn't gone/ been back to her home village for two years.

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Chính phục
NGỮ PHÁP VÀ BÀI TẬP

TIẾNG ANH

Nguyễn Thị Thu Huệ (Chủ biên)





5. p



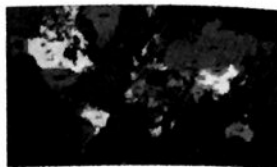
7. J



9. f



6. c



8. m



10. a

II VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of following sentences.

- Billions of are thrown away every year all over the world.
A. cans
B. bottles
C. cups
D. glasses
- We can reuse things like
A. envelopes
B. plastic bottles
C. cloth bags
D. glasses



- People throw away millions of every year.
A. old car tires
B. drink cans
C. old newspapers
D. household wastes
- Will you, please?
A. open the garbage can
B. hang the clothes
C. empty the dustbin
D. collect the bottles
- Don't throw that old away.
We can decorate it to make a flower vase.
A. can
B. glass
C. bottle
D. paper



2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

- If we win the money, we (*buy*) a new house.
- We (*go*) on holiday if there is time.
- I will have no money left if I (*buy*) that expensive car.
- Alex (*be*) late if he doesn't hurry up!
- If you don't understand, I (*help*) you with the exercise.
- Greg (*catch*) the train if he leaves soon.
- If Peter (*be*) late, we (*wait*) for him.
- The bell (*ring*) if there (*be*) a fire.
- The bike (*break*) if all three of you (*get*) on it!
- If you (*not*) learn how to use a computer, it (*be*) hard to find.

3. Choose the correct word.

- You **are/ will be** on time if you **run/ will run**.
- She **goes/ will go** to the party if you **invite/ will invite** her.
- They **see/ will see** the new Lara Croft film if they **go/ will go** to the cinema.
- I **come/ will come** over to your house if you **rent/ will rent** a DVD.
- If we **miss/ will miss** the bus, we **take/ will take** the taxi.
- If you **don't eat/ won't eat** fruit, you **get/ will get** a cold.
- If you **help/ will help** me, I **lend/ will lend** you that Beyoncé CD.
- If he **doesn't stop/ won't stop** smoking, he **has/ will have** problems later.