

UNIT 8: SPORTS AND GAMES

A. TỪ VỰNG:

- badminton /'bæd,mɪn.tən/ (n): cầu lông
- volleyball /'vɒl.i.bɔl/ (n): bóng chuyền
- football /'fʊt.bɔl/ (n): bóng đá
- judo /'dʒud.oʊ/ (n): võ nhu đạo
- horse race /hɔ:rs 'reis/ (n): đua ngựa
- basketball /'bæs.kɪt.bɔl/ (n): bóng rổ
- baseball /'beɪs.bɔl/ (n): bóng chày
- tennis /'ten.ɪs/ (n): quần vợt
- table tennis /'teɪ.bəl ,ten.ɪs/ (n): bóng bàn
- regatta /rɪ'ɡɑ:.tə/ (n): cuộc đua thuyền
- eurythmies /yʊ'rɪð mi, yə-/ (n): thể dục nhịp điệu
- gymnastics /dʒɪm'næs.tɪks/ (n): thể dục dụng cụ
- marathon /'mær.ə,θɒn/ (n): cuộc đua ma-ra-tông
- marathon race /'mær.ə,θɒn reis/ (n): chạy ma-ra-tông
- javelin throw /'dʒæv.ə.lɪn θrou/ (n): ném lao
- pole vault /'pəʊl ,vɔlt/ (n): nhảy sào
- athletics /æθ'let.ɪks/ (n): điền kinh
- hurdle race /'hɜ:dl reɪt/ (n): nhảy rào
- weightlifting /'weɪt,lɪf.tɪŋ/ (n): cử tạ
- swimming /'swɪm.ɪŋ/ (n): bơi lội
- ice-skating /'aɪs ,skeɪt/ (n): trượt băng
- water-skiing /'wɔ:tər 'ski:.ɪŋ/ (n): lướt ván nước
- high jumping /'haɪ,dʒʌmp/ (n): nhảy cao
- archery /'ɑ:rtʃə.ri/ (n): bắn cung
- windsurfing /'wɪnd,sɜ:fiŋ/ (n): lướt ván buồm
- cycling /'saɪ klɪŋ/ (n): đua xe đạp
- fencing /'fen.sɪŋ/ (n): đấu kiếm
- hurdling /'hɜ:dlɪŋ/ (n): chạy / nhảy qua rào
- athlete /'æθ.lɪt/ (n): vận động viên
- boat /bəʊt/ (n): con thuyền
- career /kə'reɪə/ (n): nghề nghiệp, sự nghiệp
- congratulations /kən,ɡrætʃ.ə'leiʃənz/ (n): xin chúc mừng
- elect /ɪ'lekt/ (v): lựa chọn, bầu chọn
- equipment /ɪ'kwɪp.mənt/ (n): thiết bị, dụng cụ
- exhausted /ɪɡ'zɔ:stɪd/ (adj): mệt nhoài, mệt lử
- fantastic /fæn'tæs.tɪk/ (adj): tuyệt
- fit /fɪt/ (adj): mạnh khỏe
- goggles /'ɡɑɡ.əlz/ (n): kính (để bơi)

- gym /dʒɪm/ (n): trung tâm thể dục
- last /læst/ (v): kéo dài
- racket /'rækɪt/ (n): cái vợt (cầu lông...)
- regard /rɪ'gɑːd/ (v): coi là
- ring /rɪŋ/ (n): sàn đấu (boxing)
- skateboard /'skeɪt.bɔːrd/ (n, v) ván trượt, trượt ván
- ski /ski/ (n, v): trượt tuyết, ván trượt tuyết
- skiing /'skiː.ɪŋ/ (n): môn trượt tuyết
- sports competition /spɔːrts ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ (n): cuộc đua thể thao
- sporty /'spɔːr.tɪ/ (adj) khỏe mạnh, đáng thể thao

B. NGỮ PHÁP:

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE (Thì quá khứ đơn)

* THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ "TO BE"

- Động từ "to be" ở thì quá khứ đơn có hai dạng là "was" và "were".

1.1. Khẳng định:

S + was/ were

Trong đó: S (subject): chủ ngữ

🌸 CHÚ Ý:

S = I/ He/ She/ It (số ít) + was

S = We/ You/ They (số nhiều) + were

Ví dụ:

I was very tired yesterday. (Ngày hôm qua tôi cảm thấy rất mệt.)

My parents were in Nha Trang on their summer holiday last year.
(Năm ngoái bố mẹ tôi đi nghỉ mát ở Nha Trang.)

1.2. Phủ định:

S + was/were + not

Đối với câu phủ định ta chỉ cần thêm "not" vào sau động từ "to be".

🌸 CHÚ Ý:

– was not = wasn't

– were not = weren't

Ví dụ:

My brother wasn't happy last night because of losing money.

(Tối qua anh trai tôi không vui vì mất tiền)

We weren't at home yesterday. (Hôm qua chúng tôi không ở nhà.)

1.3. Câu hỏi:

Were/ Was + S ?

- Yes, S + was/ were.
- No, S + wasn't/ weren't.

Câu hỏi ta chỉ cần đảo động từ "to be" lên trước chủ ngữ.

Ví dụ:

Was she tired of hearing her customer's complaint yesterday?

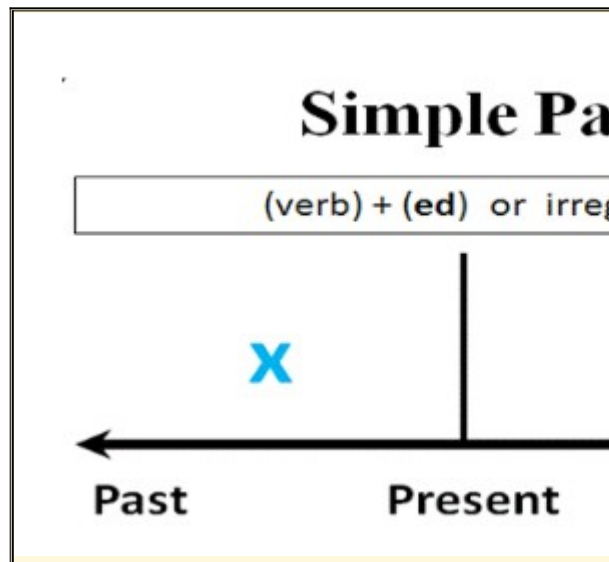
(*Cô ấy có bị mệt vì nghe khách hàng phàn nàn ngày hôm qua không?*)

Yes, she was./ No, she wasn't. (*Có, cô ấy có./ Không, cô ấy không.*)

Were they at work yesterday? (*Hôm qua họ có làm việc không?*)

Yes, they were./ No, they weren't. (*Có, họ có./ Không, họ không.*)

* THÌ QUÁ KHỨ ĐƠN VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.



1. Cách dùng

* Thì quá khứ đơn diễn tả một sự việc xảy ra và kết thúc tại một thời điểm trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

I played football yesterday afternoon. (*Tôi chơi bóng đá chiều hôm qua.*)

* Diễn tả một sự việc xảy ra trong một khoảng thời gian ở quá khứ và đã kết thúc hoàn toàn ở hiện tại.

Được dùng với các cụm từ như: for + khoảng thời gian; from...to...

Ví dụ:

I played football for 3 years. (*Tôi chơi bóng đá được 3 năm.*)

We were in the boat from Monday to Friday of last week.

(*Chúng tôi đã ở trên con thuyền này từ thứ Hai đến thứ Sáu tuần trước.*)

* Diễn tả một chuỗi các hoạt động xảy ra kế tiếp nhau trong quá khứ.

Ví dụ:

She came home, switched on the computer and played game.

(Cô ấy về nhà, khởi động máy tính và chơi game.)

2. Cấu trúc câu:

a. Câu khẳng định: S + V-ed/P2

Ví dụ:

I played basketball with my friends yesterday afternoon. (Hôm qua tôi chơi bóng rổ với các bạn tôi.)

He went to the gym last week. (Tuần trước anh ấy đến phòng tập.)

b. Câu phủ định: S + did not/ didn't + V-infinitive

Ví dụ:

We didn't ski last summer. (Chúng tôi không trượt tuyết mùa đông năm ngoái.)

Nam didn't play table tennis. (Nam không chơi bóng bàn hôm qua.)

c. Câu hỏi nghi vấn: Did + S + V-infinitive?

Câu trả lời: Có 2 cách:

Yes, S+ did (Có...)

No, S+ did n't. (Không...)

Ví dụ: Did you take in cycling last month? (Tháng trước cậu tham gia đua xe không?)

Yes, I did. (Có.)

Did he skateboard yesterday? (Hôm qua anh ấy có chơi lướt ván không?)

No, He didn't. (Không)

3. Dạng quá khứ của động từ thường.

a. Dạng quá khứ của động từ theo quy tắc.

Thêm -ed vào sau những động từ theo quy tắc khi chia ở thì quá khứ đơn.

Ví dụ:

Last year, she worked for a big company. (Năm ngoái, cô ấy đã làm việc cho một công ty lớn.)

Last night, he watched a football match. (Đêm qua anh ấy đã xem bóng đá.)

Quy tắc thêm -ed

- Động từ kết thúc bằng "-e" thêm "-d" vào sau động từ.

Ví dụ: arrive – arrived

- Động từ có một âm tiết hoặc có hai âm tiết nhưng trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ 2 và động từ đó kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm + một phụ âm: Gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm -ed.

Ví dụ: stop - stopped, prefer - preferred.

- Động từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm và "-y" ta chuyển "-y" thành "-i" và thêm "-ed".

Ví dụ: study – studied

- Động từ kết thúc bằng một nguyên âm và "-y" ta thêm "-ed".

Ví dụ: play - played

- **Cách phát âm đuôi -ed**

Phát âm là /ɪd/ khi âm tận cùng của động từ nguyên thể là /t/, /d/.

Ví dụ: started , needed , wanted.....

Phát âm là /t/ khi âm tận cùng của động từ nguyên thể là /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /f/, /p/, /tʃ/.

Ví dụ: looked , dressed , washed , laughed , stopped , watched

Phát âm là /d/ khi âm tận cùng của động từ nguyên thể là các âm còn lại.

Ví dụ: smiled , played

b. Dạng quá khứ của động từ bất quy tắc

Cách chia động từ bất quy tắc: Xem ở cột 2 trong bảng động từ bất quy tắc hoặc tra từ điển dạng thức quá khứ của các động từ này.

Ví dụ: go- went have- had buy - bought

4. Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian trong quá khứ.

Yesterday: Ngày hôm qua

Yesterday morning: Sáng ngày hôm qua.

Yesterday afternoon: Chiều hôm qua.

Yesterday evening: Tối hôm qua

(Two days, three weeks) *ago*: Hai ngày trước, ba tuần trước....

Last (year, month, week): Năm ngoái, tháng trước, tuần trước

In (2002, June): Năm 2002, vào tháng 6.

From to : Từ thời điểm nào đến thời điểm nào.

In the (2000s, 1980s): Vào những năm 2000, 1980.

In the last century: Vào thế kỷ trước.

In the past: Trước đây.

II. IMPERATIVE MOOD (MỆNH LỆNH THỨC)

Mệnh Lệnh thức là một thể sai khiến, ra lệnh, hay yêu cầu người khác làm một điều gì. Chủ ngữ của câu mệnh lệnh được ngầm hiểu là “you”. Luôn dùng dạng thức nguyên thể (không có to) của động từ trong câu mệnh lệnh. Câu mệnh lệnh được chia làm 2 loại: Trực tiếp và gián tiếp.

1. Câu mệnh lệnh trực tiếp:

- **Cách dùng:**

Dùng để ra lệnh, sai khiến hoặc đề nghị ai làm điều gì. Nó được bắt đầu bằng một động từ nguyên mẫu không "to".

- **Cách thành lập: Verb + Object hay Verb + Prepositon.**

Ví dụ: Close the door! (*Đóng cửa lại.*)

Get out of here! (*Ra khỏi đây.*)

2. Câu mệnh lệnh gián tiếp:

Thường được dùng với: *to order/ ask/ say/ tell sb to do smt.*

VD: John asked Jill to turn off the light. (John bảo Jill tắt đèn đi)

Please tell Jaime to leave the room. (Hãy bảo Jaime rời khỏi phòng)

3. Dạng phủ định của câu mệnh lệnh:

- **Cách dùng:** Dùng để ra lệnh, yêu cầu hoặc đề nghị ai đó đừng làm điều gì.
- **Cách thành lập:** "Do not (don't) + V- infinitive + Object.

Ví dụ: Don't pick flowers. (Đừng ngắt hoa.)

Don't beat your friends. (Không được đánh bạn.)

4. Câu mệnh lệnh có thể được thành lập với cấu trúc:

Let + Object + V-infinitive

Ví dụ: *Let me see.* (Hãy để tôi xem nào)

Let us go. (Hãy để chúng tôi đi)

C. BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG:

1. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>hear</u> | B. <u>fe</u> ar | C. <u>de</u> ar | D. <u>w</u> ear |
| 2. A. <u>ne</u> ar | B. <u>appe</u> ar | C. <u>be</u> ar | D. <u>ide</u> a |
| 3. A. <u>he</u> re | B. <u>the</u> re | C. <u>ser</u> ies | D. <u>sph</u> ere |
| 4. A. <u>hate</u> | B. <u>ai</u> r | C. <u>ch</u> air | D. <u>h</u> air |
| 5. A. <u>pre</u> pare | B. <u>car</u> ry | C. <u>sh</u> are | D. <u>f</u> air |
| 6. A. <u>ae</u> robic | B. <u>ai</u> rplay | C. <u>rare</u> ly | D. <u>atmosph</u> ere |
| 7. A. <u>unf</u> air | B. <u>pre</u> pare | C. <u>ne</u> arly | D. <u>ai</u> rplane |
| 8. A. <u>fai</u> ry | B. <u>re</u> ally | C. <u>volunte</u> er | D. <u>ide</u> a |
| 9. A. <u>par</u> ent | B. <u>rein</u> deer | C. <u>upstair</u> s | D. <u>care</u> ful |
| 10. A. <u>care</u> less | B. <u>downstair</u> s | C. <u>armch</u> air | D. <u>fear</u> ful |
| 11. A. <u>square</u> | B. <u>badm</u> inton | C. <u>grandf</u> ather | D. <u>mat</u> ch |
| 12. A. <u>ide</u> a | B. <u>re</u> ason | C. <u>fe</u> ature | D. <u>te</u> acher |
| 13. A. <u>ea</u> sy | B. <u>le</u> ase | C. <u>w</u> eak | D. <u>pe</u> ar |
| 14. A. <u>gogg</u> les | B. <u>sport</u> | C. <u>stop</u> | D. <u>not</u> |
| 15. A. <u>mat</u> ch | B. <u>mach</u> ine | C. <u>ch</u> ampion | D. <u>ch</u> ess |
| 16. A. <u>fear</u> | B. <u>ne</u> ar | C. <u>re</u> ally | D. <u>w</u> ear |
| 17. A. <u>thei</u> r | B. <u>h</u> air | C. <u>ser</u> ies | D. <u>the</u> re |
| 18. A. <u>spare</u> | B. <u>play</u> | C. <u>game</u> | D. <u>tab</u> le |
| 19. A. <u>keep</u> | B. <u>che</u> er | C. <u>meet</u> | D. <u>we</u> ek |
| 20. A. <u>sph</u> ere | B. <u>ser</u> ies | C. <u>he</u> re | D. <u>wh</u> ere |
| 21. a. <u>fre</u> e | b. <u>tea</u> m | c. <u>re</u> ad | d. <u>ide</u> a |
| 22. a. <u>swim</u> ming | b. <u>skip</u> ping | c. <u>driv</u> ing | d. <u>f</u> ishing |
| 23. a. <u>rack</u> et | b. <u>skate</u> board | c. <u>game</u> s | d. <u>play</u> er |
| 24. a. <u>thi</u> ng | b. <u>fath</u> er | c. <u>healt</u> hy | d. <u>thre</u> e |
| 25. a. <u>rack</u> ets | b. <u>gogg</u> les | c. <u>ski</u> s | d. <u>skate</u> boards |

26. A. <u>think</u>	B. <u>that</u>	C. <u>theatre</u>	D. <u>there</u>
27. A. <u>mother</u>	B. <u>through</u>	C. <u>leather</u>	D. <u>either</u>
28. A. <u>them</u>	B. <u>they</u>	C. <u>something</u>	D. <u>this</u>
29. A. <u>thirty</u>	B. <u>though</u>	C. <u>fifth</u>	D. <u>thanks</u>
30. A. <u>everything</u>	B. <u>brother</u>	C. <u>theory</u>	D. <u>both</u>
31. A. <u>rough</u>	B. <u>sum</u>	C. <u>utter</u>	D. <u>union</u>
32. A. <u>noon</u>	B. <u>tool</u>	C. <u>blood</u>	D. <u>spoon</u>
33. A. <u>chemist</u>	B. <u>chicken</u>	C. <u>church</u>	D. <u>century</u>
34. A. <u>thought</u>	B. <u>tough</u>	C. <u>taught</u>	D. <u>bought</u>
35. A. <u>pleasure</u>	B. <u>heat</u>	C. <u>meat</u>	D. <u>feed</u>
36. A. <u>chalk</u>	B. <u>champagne</u>	C. <u>machine</u>	D. <u>ship</u>
37. A. <u>knit</u>	B. <u>hide</u>	C. <u>tide</u>	D. <u>fly</u>
38. A. <u>put</u>	B. <u>could</u>	C. <u>push</u>	D. <u>moon</u>
39. A. <u>how</u>	B. <u>town</u>	C. <u>power</u>	D. <u>slow</u>
40. A. <u>talked</u>	B. <u>naked</u>	C. <u>asked</u>	D. <u>liked</u>
41. A. <u>hear</u>	B. <u>clear</u>	C. <u>bear</u>	D. <u>ear</u>
42. A. <u>heat</u>	B. <u>great</u>	C. <u>beat</u>	D. <u>break</u>
43. A. <u>blood</u>	B. <u>pool</u>	C. <u>food</u>	D. <u>tool</u>
44. A. <u>university</u>	B. <u>unique</u>	C. <u>unit</u>	D. <u>undo</u>
45. A. <u>mouse</u>	B. <u>could</u>	C. <u>would</u>	D. <u>put</u>
46. A. <u>faithful</u>	B. <u>failure</u>	C. <u>fairly</u>	D. <u>fainted</u>
47. A. <u>course</u>	B. <u>court</u>	C. <u>pour</u>	D. <u>courage</u>
48. A. <u>worked</u>	B. <u>stopped</u>	C. <u>forced</u>	D. <u>wanted</u>
49. A. <u>new</u>	B. <u>sew</u>	C. <u>few</u>	D. <u>nephew</u>
50. A. <u>sun</u>	B. <u>sure</u>	C. <u>success</u>	D. <u>sort</u>

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

1. A. basketball	B. athlete	C. career	D. skateboard
2. A. equipment	B. fantastic	C. replace	D. sporty
3. A. pastime	B. aerobics	C. football	D. swimming
4. A. volunteer	B. competition	C. explanation	D. congratulation
5. A. relax	B. cycling	C. fishing	D. marathon
6. A. popular	B. successful	C. volleyball	D. basketball
7. A. yoga	B. music	C. relax	D. hobby
8. A. individual	B. interest	C. badminton	D. favourite
9. A. sporty	B. indoor	C. outdoor	D. compete
10. A. aerobics	B. humorous	C. practice	D. separate
11. A. modern	B. tennis	C. exhaust	D. useful
12. A. equipment	B. exercise	C. volleyball	D. usually
13. A. sporty	B. active	C. create	D. racket

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 14. A. sportsperson | B. aerobic | C. marathon | D. Skateboarding |
| 15. A. national | B. article | C. badminton | D. achievement |

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- I usually play football when I have _____.
A. spare time B. good time C. no time D. times
- In team sports, the two teams _____ against each other in order to get the better score.
A. are B. do C. make D. compete
- _____ draw on the walls and tables, please .
A. Do B. Don't C. Should D. Shouldn't
- Nam plays sports very often, so he looks very _____.
A. sport B. sports C. sporty D. sporting
- 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
- Team sports are sometimes called _____ sports.
A. compete B. competition C. competitor D. competitive
- " _____ do you do judo?" - "Twice a week."
A. When B. Where C. How often D. Why
- _____ sports do you like watching on TV? .
A. How B. What C. Do D. How often
- Football is regarded _____ the most popular sport in the world.
A. for B. as C. like D. of
- Sports and games _____ an important part in our lives.
A. play B. do C. go D. make
- When you go to the zoo, don't _____ the animals.
A. play B. do C. tease D. watch
- Playing sports helps us get _____.
A. fat B. free C. fittest D. fitter
- Nam's dream is to become a _____.
A. loser B. champion C. contest D. gamer
- "I'd like to watch motor racing because it is very _____."
A. frightening B. exciting C. excited D. boring
- My sister often _____ badminton in her free time.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
- Marathon is considered a/an _____ sport.
A. team B. individual C. indoor D. sporting

18. Our school football team _____ the match with Tran Phu School last Sunday.
 A. wins B. won C. scores D. scored
19. Tam _____ three goals for our team and made it a hat trick.
 A. scores B. scored C. plays D. played
20. Blackburn Rover is at the bottom of the league. They _____ most of their matches this season.
 A. played B. won C. lost D. scored
21. My friend Mark is very good _____ volleyball. He plays volleyball very well.
 A. in B. on C. at D. with
22. We often go swimming _____ Sunday morning.
 A. in B. on C. at D. for
23. Football is an example of a _____ sport where you play with several other people.
 A. team B. individual C. indoor D. dangerous
24. We were very upset when our favourite team didn't _____ even one goal.
 A. play B. kick C. point D. score
25. Badminton requires only a net, a racket, and a birdie or _____.
 A. ball B. ski C. shuttlecock D. goggles
26. The person who makes sure that a game is played according to the rules is called a _____.
 A. coach B. Climbing C. Not to climb D. Don't climb
27. _____ spectator sports in Britain are cricket and football.
 A. More popular B. The more popular C. Most popular D. The most popular
28. _____ are the Olympic Games held? - Every four years.
 A. When B. Where C. How long D. How often
29. Which sport happens in a ring?
 A. Boxing B. Basketball C. Aerobics D. Swimming
30. I _____ born on the first of May.
 A. were B. was C. are D. is
31. The enemy . _____ by night.
 A. attack B. attacks C. attacked D. did attack
32. Mind about what I just _____ now.
 A. said B. say C. did say D. didn't say
33. Did you ever . _____ of such a thing?
 A. hear B. hears C. heard D. heart
34. He _____ some eggs to make cakes.
 A. buys B. buy C. buied D. bought
35. There . _____ any eggs in the packet when I _____ the kitchen.

- A. was/ come B. were/ come C. was/ came D. were/ came
36. I _____ a English course to improve all the skills.
A. not joined B. joined C. did joined D. join
37. We _____ to our friend last night.
A. spoke B. speak C. speaked D. spoken
38. We _____ and _____ lunch at the cafeteria with them.
A. talked/ have B. talked/ had C. talk/ had D. talked/ have
39. _____ you attend yoga class when I _____ at home?
A. Did/ stayed B. Didn't/ didn't stayed
C. Did/ didn't stayed D. Did/ stayed
40. I _____ his car to work while he was sleeping.
A. drive B. drove C. driving D. driven
41. The man .. _____ the door and . _____ pieces of paper.
A. open/ thrown B. opened/ threw
C. opened/ thrown D. open/ throw
42. He _____ them into a room.
A. led B. lead C. leaded D. leads
43. He . _____ off his hat and _____ into the room.
A. take/ went B. take/ go C. taken/ go D. took/ went
44. The meeting . _____ 5 minutes ago.
A. finished B. finish C. did not finish D. did finish
45. When _____ she _____ the report?
A. do/ finish B. did/ finished C. did/ finish D. didn't/ finished
46. I _____ my close friend a cushion for her chair yesterday.
A. gave B. give C. gived D. given
47. Hoa's neighbor . _____ her and then _____ it very well.
A. helped/ fits B. helped/ fit C. help/ fitted D. helped/ fitted
48. I . _____ what teacher . _____ in the last lesson.
A. didn't understand/ said B. didn't understood/ said
C. understand/ say D. understood/ say
49. Yesterday, I _____ to a souvenir shop near the exit of the aquarium.
A. go B. gone C. went D. goes
50. _____ much do you weigh?
A. Which B. Who C. What D. How

3. WORD FORM

I. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentences.

1. Stories about _____ people in the world of sports are **(FAME)** often very interesting.
2. When you open a newspaper, you'll always find **(INFORM)**

_____ about some games.

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)
9. The football fans cheered _____ for their side. (LOUD)
10. I did many sports last week and was _____. (EXHAUST)
11. I love playing football. I want to become a _____ in the future. (FOOTBALL)
12. . I am _____ in practice yoga every day to help me relax. (INTEREST)
13. Many people do exercise regularly to keep fit and _____. (HEALTH)
14. . Peter can play a lot of sports such as football, volleyball, basketball and tennis, etc. He looks quite _____. (SPORT)
15. I won the car in a _____. (COMPETE)
16. If you want to have a _____ body, you should play sport (HEALTH)
17. Our life is much better with the help of modern _____. (EQUIP)
18. The boy fell off his bicycle and _____ broke his arm. (FORTUNATE)
19. Bell experimented with ways of transmitting _____ over a long distance. (SPEAK)
20. My uncle often spends his free time doing volunteer work at a local _____. (ORPHAN)

4. VERB FORMS

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (not be) _____ very happy yesterday.
2. The people in the café (not be) _____ friendly when I was there yesterday.
3. I (leave) _____ my school bag at school this morning.
4. It (be) _____ a great film in 2001.
5. Our teacher (tell) _____ us to be quiet yesterday.
6. I went to the shop but I (not have) _____ any money.
7. Susan (not know) _____ about the exam and she did very badly.
8. I (buy) _____ a ticket for the football match yesterday.

II. 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.

III. Read about Fiona Campbell's journey. Fill in the gaps with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Fiona Campbell was the first woman to walk around the world. She (1. start)_____ her journey in the UK in 1983 and then in 1985 she (2. walk)_____ across the USA. In 1988 she (3. go)_____ from Sydney to Perth in only 95 days. On April 2nd 1991, Fiona (4. leave)_____ Cape Town in South Africa. She (5.arrive)_____ in Morocco 29 months later - a journey of 10,000 miles. Then she (6.walk)_____ across Europe and (7. finish)_____ her journey in October 1994. She (8. travel)_____ 19,586 miles and (9. raise)_____ £120,000 for charity. Fiona also (10. write)_____ a book about her journey called *The Whole Story*.

IV. Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Last year my family (1. go)_____ to Greece on holiday. We (2. meet)_____ a lot of new people and I (3. take)_____ a lot of photographs. We (4. stay)_____ in a good hotel near the sea, and there (5. be)_____ a lot of things to do there. Unfortunately, on the first day I (6. have)_____ some problems. I (7. hit)_____ my head on the bathroom door and then I (8. cut)_____ my finger, so for two days I (9. read)_____ a lot of books and (10. play)_____ games on my laptop. After that I (11. do)_____ a lot of things - swimming, sailing, and so on. When we (12. leave)_____, I (13. be) really tired! I (14. tell)_____ Dad that I needed another holiday!

5. CORRECTION

I. Find the mistake in the four underlined parts A, B, C or D of each sentence.

1. Did your uncle took you to watch the football match last week?

A B C D

2. Last summer my parents buyed me a lot of different gifts.

A B C D

3. There was many people standing on the street.

A B C D

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

6. Albert Park is a relaxed and interesting place to spend the day.
A B C D
7. This is the most wonderful weather I have experience this week .
A B C D
8. He is going to take an umbrella but it is raining heavily outside.
A B C D
9. She is the most happy woman in the world .
A B C D
10. Skiing , skating and karate are my favourite games .
A B C D
11. Children now spend much time on the internet than watching television.
A B C D
12. There are a lot interesting programmes on Disney Channel.
A B C D
13. I am really boring when I watch documentaries.
A B C D
14. I enjoy to watch game shows or films.
A B C D
15. How many hour a day do you watch television?
A B C D
16. You should always to tell an adult where you are going.
A B C D
17. I'm going to the youth club on Saturday, after I'm going to football match on Sunday.
A B C D
18. I play tennis two times a week, and basketball four times a week.
A B C D
19. I went to the gym last month, but I didn't like it. It was full with noisy teenagers.
A B C D
20. Swimming is Sara's favourite activities, and she always goes to the beach during the holidays.
A B C D

II. Circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

Sentences	Correction
1. The children feeled excited before their holiday.	
2. Do you play yoga at home or in a club?	
3. Where was you last weekend? - I was at home.	
4. The car stoped at the traffic lights.	
5. Paul is very tired because he didn't slept well last night.	
6. Do you take part in the marathon last Sunday?	
7. Go straight ahead and then to take the first turning.	

8. When did you buy this house? - We buy it three years ago.	
9. Someone is teaching Julia how to water-ski while she's in holiday.	
10. Sara never goes out for lunch or dinner because she doesn't have many money.	

6. READING

I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

score without sport each play game positions boring

Basketball is a pretty cheap (1)_____ to play in terms of equipment. So long as you have shoes and clothes and a ball, you can play. You can play with 1 hoop or 2, but it is way more fun to have a full court to (2)_____ on and several friends to do it with. Of course, you can have knee braces, expensive shoes, and some fancy jerseys if you want, but you can play (3)_____ them if you want.

Basketball is a (4)_____ of 5-on-5. There are 5 different (5)_____: point guard, shooting guard, center, small forward, and power forward. Unlike some other sports, all players can (6)_____ points, and there is NO goalkeeper. There isn't a (7)_____ position to play!

Basketball has 4 quarters. For pro games, quarters are 15 minutes. Teams switch directions of play after (8)_____ quarter.

II. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

Physical activity is the (1)_____ obvious benefit of sports participation. Children often spend too much time watching television or (2)_____ video games. But sports practices and games provide an opportunity for exercise that can help keep kids in shape and (3)_____.

Sports participation can help children develop social skills that will benefit them(4)_____ their entire lives. They learn to interact not only with other children their age, (5)_____ also with older individuals in their coaches and sports officials. Kids learn leadership skills, team-building skills and communication skills that will help them in school, their future (6)_____ and personal relationships.

1. A. more B. much C. most D. least
2. A. doing B. playing C. paying D. watching
3. A. healthy B. wealthy C. happy D. funny
4. A. for B. on C. at D. throughout

5. A. and B. so C. but D. then
6. A. world B. career C. game D. shape

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Born on 15th May 1987 in Scotland, Andy Murray is regarded as one of the most iconic sports figures in British history. Began playing tennis at the age of 3, Andy was first trained by his mother Judy, who is a tennis coach. In 2012, the Scotsman became the first British man since 1936 to win a Grand Slam, the most important tournament in tennis. He has also won two Olympic gold medals for his country. During his career, Andy has been advocated for equality between tennis players of both genders. Despite criticism from fellow players, he hired a female coach in 2014 and became the first professional male tennis player ever to do so.

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
 - A. Andy Murray of Scotland.
 - B. Andy Murray, A Tennis Icon.
 - C. Grand Slam.
 - D. Equality Between Tennis Players.
2. What did other players criticise Andy for?
 - A. Hiring a woman to be his coach.
 - B. Being trained by his mother.
 - C. Winning a Grand Slam in 2012.
 - D. Calling for equality between tennis players of both genders.
3. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
 - A. Andy Murray supports gender equality among tennis players.
 - B. Andy Murray has earned two gold medals in Olympic Games.
 - C. Grand Slam tournament is the most important tennis event.
 - D. Andy Murray has become a British sports icon since 2012.
4. How many years in Andy's lifetime does the writer mention?
 - A. The writer mentions 3 years: 1987, 2012 and 2014.
 - B. The writer mentions 4 years: 1987, 1990, 2012 and 2014.
 - C. The writer mentions 4 years: 1936, 1987, 2012 and 2014.
 - D. The writer mentions 5 years: 1936, 1987, 1990, 2012 and 2014.
5. Which of the following is FALSE about Andy's first events?
 - A. He was first trained to play tennis by his mother.
 - B. He was the first British to win a Grand Slam.
 - C. He was the first player to win an Olympic gold medal for his country.
 - D. He was the first male tennis player who had a female coach.

7. WRITING

I. Write the questions for the underlined words or phrases.

Ex: I get up at six every day.

→ *What time do you get up every day?*

1. Minh brushes his teeth twice a day.

~~/~~

2. Simon is in a lot of pain now because he has a toothache.

~~/~~

3. I felt sick after eating that food.

~~/~~

4. Nga went to see the dentist last week.

~~/~~

5. Dr. Lai will check your teeth.

~~/~~

6. It took DrPhong 10 minutes to fill Van's tooth.

~~/~~

7. My brother is going to the hospital.

~~/~~

8. Mr. Cuong did morning exercises at 5.30 yesterday.

~~/~~

9. Hoa received her aunt's letter five days ago.

~~/~~

10. There are twelve students in Lien's class having toothache.

~~/~~

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using the structure of imperative.

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. Put the words in the correct order.

1. which/ you/ do/ sports/ at/do/ school?

~~✎~~

2.do/ when/ do/ you/ sport?

~~✎~~

3. favourite/ are/ your/ who/ sports stars?

~~✎~~

4.do/you/ go/ how often/ running?

~~✎~~

5.team/ sports/ play/ you/ do?

~~✎~~

6. what/ TV/ you/ do/ on/ sports/ watch?

~~✎~~

7.football/ is/ what/ favourite/ your/ team?

~~✎~~

8.swimming/ you/ do/ go/ how often?

~~✎~~

IV. What do you say in these situations?

1.The class is very noisy when the teacher is away for a few minutes.

You say, "....."

2.Nam watches too much television but doesn't play any sports.

You say, "....."

3.The examinations are coming, but your classmate, Hung, doesn't study hard enough.

You say, "....."

4.The pool is very deep, and it also has rocks.

You say,"....."

5.Teasing wild animals is very **dangerous**.

You say, "....."

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ANSWER KEYS

①. PHONETICS

I. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

1. D	11.A	21.D	31.D	41.C
2. C	12.A	22.C	32.C	42.B
3. B	13.D	23.A	33.A	43.A
4. A	14.A	24.B	34.B	44.D
5. D	15.B	25.A	35.A	45.A
6. D	16.D	26.B	36.A	46.C
7. C	17.C	27.B	37.A	47.D
8. A	18.A	28.C	38.A	48.D
9. B	19.B	29.B	39.D	49.B
10. D	20.D	30.B	40.B	50.B

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

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

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences

1.A	11.A	21.C	31.B	41.B
2.D	12.C	22.B	32.C	42.B
3.B	13.D	23.A	33.A	43.A
4.C	14.B	24.D	34.A	44.D
5.B	15.B	25.C	35.D	45.A
6.A	16.B	26.B	36.C	46.C
7.D	17.B	27.D	37.B	47.A
8.C	18.B	28.D	38.A	48.D
9.B	19.B	29.D	39.B	49.A
10.B	20.C	30.A	40.C	50.D

3. WORD FORMS

I. Give the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences

1. famous	6. Congratulation	11. footballer	16.healthy
2. information	7. equipment	12.interested	17.equipments
3. professional	8. useful	13.healthy	18.unfortunately
4. instructor	9. loudly	14. sporty	19.speech
5. competition	10. exhausted	15. competition	20. orphanage

4. VERB FORM

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. wasn't	2. weren't	3. left	4. was
5. told	6. didn't	7. didn't know	8. bought

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

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. cancelled	

III. Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. went	2. met	3.took	4. stayed	5. were
6. had	7. hit	8. cut	9. read	10. played

11. did	12. left	13. was	14. told	
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5. CORRECTION

I. Find the mistake in the four underlined parts A, B, C or D of each sentence.

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

II. Circle and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. feeled→ felt	6. Do → Did
2. play→do	7. to take → take
3. was → were	8. buy → bought
4. stop → stopped	9. in→ on
5. slept → sleep	10. many→ much

6. READING

I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

1. sport	2. play	3. without	4. game
5. positions	6. score	7. boring	8. each

II. Choose the correct answers to complete the passage.

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

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

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

7. WRITING

I. Write the questions for the underlined words or phrases.

- How often does Minh brush his teeth?
- Why is Simon in a lot of pain now?
- How did you feel after eating that food?
- When did Nga go to see the dentist last week?
- Who will check my teeth?
- How long did it take DrPhong to fill Van's tooth?
- Where is your mother going?
- What did MrCuong do at 5.30 yesterday?
- Whose letter did Hoa receive five days ago?

10. How many students are there in Lien's Class having toothache?

II. Rewrite the following sentences, using the structure of imperative.

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 candies.
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

III. Put the words in the correct order.

1. Which sports do you do at school?
2. When do you do sports?
3. Who are your favourite sports stars?
4. How often do you go running?
5. Do you play team sports?
6. What sports do you watch on TV?
7. What is your favourite football team?
8. How often do you go swimming?

IV. What do you say in these situations?

1. "You say, "Don't make so much noise/ Keep quiet, please!"
2. "You say, "Don't watch too much TV; play a sport to keep fit!"
3. "You say, "Study harder because the examinations are coming, Hung."
4. "You say, "Don't swim here; it's very deep and it also has rocks."
5. "You say, "Don't tease wild animals; it's very dangerous."

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