

UNIT 1 MY NEW SCHOOL

G. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.

1. My brother often drives to work.

→ My brother often goes _____

2. My sister goes to the market every day on foot.

→ My sister _____

3. How much is this car?

→ How much does _____

4. Why don't we go out for a while?

→ What about _____

5. No church in the village is older than this one.

→ This is _____

6. Are there seven hundred pupils in your school?

→ Does your school _____

7. What's your weight?

→ How _____

8. Mr. Quang is Vy's father.

→ Mr. Quang has _____

9. They like pizza very much.

→ Their favorite _____

10. The bookstore is to the left of the hospital.

→ The hospital _____

II. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. school year/ Vietnam/ begin/ September.

~~✎~~

2. elementary/ school day/ last/ 7:30 A. m/ 1:00 p.m.

~~✎~~

3. children/ often/ wear/ uniform/ sit/ bench/ behind/ wooden desk/ small porcelain inkpot/ corner.

~~✎~~

4. schoolgirl/ often wear/ white dress/ boy/ wear/ white shirt/ read kerchief.

~~✎~~

5. window/ rural school/ often/ have no panel.

~~✎~~

III. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. the same/ the world/ Mathematics/ everywhere else/ as/ in/ is.

- ✍.....
2. favorite subjects/ Literature/ secondary school/ one of/ is/ in/ my.
- ✍.....
3. an overview/ the continents/ Geography/ about/ gives/ knowledge
- ✍.....
4. a 45 minute test/ a 15 minute test/ a month/ There is/ twice/ and/ every week.
- ✍.....
5. main exams/ every grade/ There are/ during/ four.
- ✍.....

IV. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your first school day of this school year.

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UNIT 2: MY HOME

G. WRITING

I. Add “is, are, a, an, some, any” to make a correct sentence.

Ex: *There/pencil/ in/ the/ box.*
 There is a pencil in the box.

1. There/ book/ on/ the table.

✍.....

2. There/ shoes/ under/ the chair.

✍.....

3. There/ not/ TV/ in/ his room.

✍.....

4. There/ not/ pens/ on/ my desk.

~~✎~~

5. There/ boy/ behind/ that tree.

~~✎~~

6. There/ girls/ in front of/ the house.

~~✎~~

7. There/ not/ telephone/ in her office.

~~✎~~

8. There/ not/ chairs/ downstairs.

~~✎~~

II. Use the given words to make complete sentences.

1. house/ a/ Minh/ lake/ a/ lives/ in/ near.

~~✎~~

2. yard/ front/ school/ There/ big/ of/ is/ our/ in/ a.

~~✎~~

3. many/ right/ the/ museum/ Are/ flowers/ the/ there/ to/ of/ ?

~~✎~~

4. next/ photocopy/ What/ store/ there/ the/ is/ to/ / ?

~~✎~~

5. hospital/ father/ in/ the/ city/ 2yiy/ a/ works/ in.

~~✎~~

6. there/ family/ many/ in/ are/ How/ Linh's/ people/ ?

~~✎~~

7. his/ friend/ in/ family/ My/ Hanoi/ doesn't/ with/ live.

~~✎~~

8. brushes/six/gets/her/o'clock/Hoa/at/up/teeth/and.

~~✎~~

9. on/ floor/ classroom/ the/ is/ Our/ first.

~~✎~~

10. Minh's/ six/ There/ in/ rooms/ house/ are.

~~✎~~

III. Make sentences from the given words or phrases.

1. There/ a bed/ corner/ the room.

~~✎~~

2. Shelves/ above/ the closet.

~~✎~~

3. Wardrobe/ the center/ the room.

~~✎~~

4. Table/ between/ two chairs.

~~✎~~

5. Lamp/ next/ the bed.

~~✎~~

6. Table/ the right/ the wardrobe.

~~✎~~

7. There/ some pictures/ the wall.

~~✎~~

8. There/ a window/ the left-side/ the room.

~~✎~~

9. Bed/ opposite/ the door.

~~✎~~

10. There/ some bottles/ the shelf.

~~✎~~

IV. Write sentences about your living room, your kitchen and your bedroom.

1. In the living room, there's a sofa, there are two

2. In the

3. In the

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UNIT 3: MY FRIENDS

G. WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first.

Ex: There are twenty classes in our school

→ *Our school has twenty classes.*

1. Our school has forty-two classrooms.

~~✎~~ There

2. The bakery is to the left of my house.

~~✎~~ My house

3. Mr Minh has a son, Trung.

~~✎~~ Mr Minh

4. Trang is riding her bike to school.

~~✎~~ Trang is going

5. Huyen walks to school every afternoon.

~~✎~~ Huyen goes

6. Does your class have forty students?

~~/~~ Are?

7. That motorbike belongs to Mr Trung.

~~/~~ That is

8. Does your father cycle to work?

~~/~~ Does your father get?

9. He goes to work at seven fifteen.

~~/~~ He goes to work at a

10. This exercise is very difficult and he can't do it.

~~/~~ This exercise is too

II. Write the correct sentences using the cue words.

1. He/ often/ have/ breakfast/ late.

~~/~~

2. You/ do/ the housework/ at the moment?

~~/~~

3. I/ not/ go/ to school/ on weekends.

~~/~~

4. John's girlfriend/ wear/ a red T-shirt/ now.

~~/~~

5. They/ like/ beer or wine?

~~/~~

6. What/ he/ usually/ do/ at night?

~~/~~

7. The teacher/ never/ lose/ his temper.

~~/~~

8. Why/ you/ listen/ to music/ loudly now?

~~/~~

III. Arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. books/ are/ on/ there/ bookshelf/ many/ the.

~~/~~

2. many/ there/ how/ in/ are/ books/ school bag/ your?

~~/~~

3. television/ the/ there/ a/ living room/in/ is.

~~/~~

4. forty-five/ class/ students/ there/ my/ are/ in.

~~/~~

5. living room/ tables/ in/ there/ the/ are/ two.

~~/~~

6. many/ there/ in/ how/ are/ the/ doors/ classroom?

~~✍~~

IV. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your best friend.

Suggestions:

1. What is his/her name?
2. How old is he/she?
3. What is his/ her hobby?
4. What does he/she do in his/ her free time?
5. What do you often do together?

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UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

G. WRITING

I. Write the comparative sentences using the cues.

Ex: *My house/ small/ her house*
→ *My house is smaller than her house.*

1. Lan/tall/Hoa

~~✍~~

2. This book/ thick/ that book

~~✍~~

3. The chair/ short/ the table

~~✍~~

4. These boxes/ big/ those boxes

~~✍~~

5. Miss Trang/ young/ her sister

~~✍~~

6. These buildings/ high/ those buildings

~~✍~~

7. The boys/ strong/ the girls

~~✍~~

8. I/ old/ my brother.

~~✍~~

II. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. an/ pagoda/ village/ go/ old/ my/ has.

~~✍~~

2. railway-station/ not/ small/ a/ that/ town/ has/ got.

~~✍~~

3. one/ Mr. and Mrs. Brown/ only/ have/ car/ got.

~~✍~~

4. building/ school/new/ has got/ my/ a.

~~✍~~

5. many/ got/ city/ lakes/ that/ has/ beautiful.

~~✍~~

6. London/ parks/ has/ famous/ got/ many.

~~✍~~

7. any/ city/ museums/ your/ has/ got?

~~✍~~

8. art galleries/ not/town/ has/ got/ this/ any.

~~✍~~

9. buildings/ old/ got/ Hue/ pagodas/ and/ many/ has.

~~✍~~

10. a/ house/has/ got/ garage/ your?

~~✍~~

III. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the sentences and do not change the form of the words given.

Example: Tom is taller than Mary. (SHORT)

Mary is shorter than Tom.

1. The Central Post Office is bigger than this District Post office. (SMALL)

~~✍~~

2. The skyscraper is higher than our office building. (LOW)

~~✍~~

3. My neighbourhood is noisier than your neighbourhood. (QUIET)

~~✍~~

4. Alice is slimmer than Daisy. (FAT)

~~✍~~

5. The Riverview Hotel is cheaper than the Palace Hotel. (EXPENSIVE)

~~✍~~

6. A house in the city is more expensive than a house in the country. (CHEAP)

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7. The air in the city is more polluted than the air in the country. (FRESH)

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8. Life in the city is more interesting than life in a small village. (BORING)

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IV. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) describing the place where you are living or a quiet countryside.

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UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

G. WRITING

I. Use the structure “What+(a/ an) + adj + noun!” to make exclamative sentences.

Ex: - The girl is very beautiful. → What a beautiful girl!

1. The weather is very awful. →

2. The meal is very delicious. →

3. The boy is very clever. →

4. The pictures are very colorful. →

5. The dress is very expensive. →

6. The milk is sour. →

II. Write full sentences, using the suggested words and phrases given.

1. Mexico City/ big/ city/ world.

~~/~~

2. My brother's room/ big/ my room.

~~/~~

3. London/ small/ Tokyo.

~~✎~~

4. Hung/ short/ Ba.

~~✎~~

5. Fansipan/ high mountain/ Viet Nam.

~~✎~~

6. Nam/ tall/ boy/ his class.

~~✎~~

7. Thoa/ beautiful/ girl/ village.

~~✎~~

8. The pagoda/ tall/ the temple.

~~✎~~

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

1. Ho Chi Minh City with the population of over 8 million is bigger than any other cities in Viet Nam.

Ho Chi Minh City is the

2. Angel Falls is over 1,000 feet higher than any other falls in the world.

Angel Falls is

3. Lake Superior in North America is a freshwater lake; it is larger than any other freshwater lakes in the world.

Lake Superior in North America is

4. Remember to bring the compass: if not we will get lost in the forest.

You must

5. Take a waterproof coat during your trip to Fansipan Mountain because it is rainy there.

You

6. It is very important that you arrive on time at school.

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7. It is very dangerous to walk alone after 10 pm in that park.

You

8. Taking a boat trip around the islands in Ha Long Bay is the most important thing of the trip.

You

9. Antarctica is colder than any other place in the world.

Antarctica is

10. It is wrong of us to write on the walls or tables in our classroom.

IV. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) describing the place where you have ever visited.

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UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

F. WRITING

I. Use “*should + verb*” to make the sentences.

Ex: I have a stomachache. (go to the doctor)

→ *You should go to the doctor.*

1. I feel very tired. (take a short rest)

~~.....~~

2. Hoa has a bad cold. (stay in bed)

~~.....~~

3. Minh’s room is very dirty, (clean it every day)

~~.....~~

4. We’ll have an English test tomorrow. (learn your lessons carefully)

~~.....~~

5. Nga has a headache. (take an aspirin)

~~.....~~

6. My teeth aren’t strong and white. (brush them regularly)

~~.....~~

II. Make questions with the underlined words.

1. Our school year starts on September 5th.

~~.....~~

2. Summer vacation lasts for three months.

~~.....~~

3. The longest vacation is summer vacation.

~~.....~~

4. I usually visit my grandparents during my vacation.

- ✍.....
5. My mother works eight hours a day.
✍.....
6. Mr. Robinson is an English teacher.
✍.....

III. Give advice with “should” or “shouldn’t”, using the words given in brackets.

Example: You look very pale and terrible. (see a doctor)

You should see a doctor.

1. You work until 11 every night. (not work so hard)
✍.....
2. It's Mai's birthday on Saturday. I think we should do something. (buy her a nice birthday present)
✍.....
3. The car did not start this morning. (take it to the garage)
✍.....
4. Our train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. (go to bed early tonight)
✍.....
5. He always gives you the wrong advice. (not listen to him)
✍.....
6. Everything will be all right. (not worry so much)
✍.....
7. He doesn't like this job because it's so boring. (look for another one)
✍.....
8. It's so late to play music so loudly, we'll wake up the neighbours. (turn it off)
✍.....
9. Your hair is so long. (have a haircut)
✍.....
10. He doesn't understand the lesson. (meet the teacher after class)
✍.....

IV. You the following set of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. People/ decorate/ homes/ plants/ flowers.
✍.....
2. .People/ try/nice/ polite/ each other/ because/ they/ want/good luck/ New Year's Day.
✍.....
3. They/ visit/ relatives/ friends/ they/ exchange/ New Year's wishes.
✍.....
4. Many people/ go/ pagoda/ have/ happy year/ their family.
✍.....
5. Tet/ a time/ fun/ festivals/ throughout/ country.
✍.....

ANSWER KEYS

UNIT 1. MY NEW SCHOOL

G. WRITING

I. Finish each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.

1. My brother often goes to work by car.
2. My sister walks to the market every day.
3. How much does this car cost?
4. What about going out for a while?
5. This is the oldest church in the village.
6. Does your school have seven hundred pupils?
7. How heavy are you?
8. Mr. Quang Has a daughter, Vy.
9. Their favourite food is pizza.
10. The hospital is to the right of the bookstore.

II. Use the given words to write the complete sentences.

1. The school year in Vietnam begins in September.
2. The elementary school day lasts from 7:30am to 1:00pm.
3. Children often wear uniforms and sit on benches behind wooden desks with small porcelain inkpots in the corners.
4. Schoolgirls often wear white dresses and boys wear white shirts and red kerchiefs.
5. The windows in rural schools often have no panes.

III. Rearrange the given words or phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. Mathematics is the same as everywhere else in the world.
2. Literature is one of my favorite subjects in secondary school.
3. Geography gives an over view knowledge about the continents.
4. There is a 15 minute test every week and a 45 minute test twice a month.
5. There are four main exams during every grade.

UNIT 2: MY HOME

G. WRITING

I. Add “is, are, a, an, some, any” to make a correct sentence

1. There is a book on the table.
2. There are some shoes under the chair.
3. There isn't a TV in his room.
4. There aren't any pens on my desk.
5. There is a boy behind that tree.
6. There are some girls in front of the house.
7. There isn't a telephone in her office.
8. There aren't any chairs downstairs.

II. Use the given words to make complete sentences.

1. Minh lives in a house near a lake.

2. There is a big yard in front of our school.
3. Are there many flowers to the right of the museum?
4. What is there next to the photocopy store?
5. My father works in a hospital in the city.
6. How many people are there in Linh's family?
7. My friend doesn't live with his family in Ha Noi.
8. Hoa gets up at six o'clock and brushes her teeth.
9. Our classroom is on the first floor.
10. There are six rooms in Minh's house.

III. Make sentences from the given words or phrases.

1. There is a bed in the corner of the room.
2. The shelves are above the closet.
3. The wardrobe is in the center of the room.
4. The table is between the two chairs.
5. The lamp is next to the bed.
6. The table is on the right of the wardrobe.
7. There are some pictures on the wall.
8. There is a window on the left-side of the room.
9. The bed is opposite the door.
10. There are some bottles on the shelf.

IV. Write sentences about your living room, your kitchen and your bedroom.

UNIT 3: MY FRIENDS

G. WRITING

I. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first.

1. There are forty-two classrooms in our school.
2. My house is to the right of the bakery.
3. Mr Minh is Tiling's father.
4. Trang is going to school by bike.
5. Huyen goes to school on foot every afternoon.
6. Are there forty students in your class?
7. That is Trung's motorbike.
8. Does your father get to work by bike?
9. He goes to work at a quarter past seven.
10. This exercise is too difficult for him to do.

II. Write the correct sentences using the cue words.

1. He often has breakfast late.
2. Are you doing the housework at the moment?
3. I do not go to school on weekends.
4. John's girlfriend is wearing a red T-shirt now.

5. Do they like beer or wine?
6. What does he usually do at night?
7. The teacher never loses his temper.
8. Why are you listening to music loudly now?

III. Arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1. There are many books on the bookshelf.
2. How many books are there in your school bag?
3. There is a television in the living room.
4. There are forty-five students in my class.
5. There are two tables in the living room.
6. How many doors are there in the classroom?

IV. Write a short paragraph (80-100 words) about your best friend.

Suggestions:

1. What is his/her name?
2. How old is he/she?
3. What is his/ her hobby?
4. What does he/she do in his/ her free time?
5. What do you often do together?

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

G. WRITING

I. Write the comparative sentences using the cues.

1. Lan is taller than Hoa.
2. This book is thicker than that book.
3. The chair is shorter than the table.
4. These boxes are bigger than those boxes.
5. Miss Trang is younger than her sister.
6. These buildings are higher than those buildings.
7. The boys are stronger than the girls.
8. I am older than my brother.

II. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. My village has an old pagoda.
2. That small town has not got a railway-station.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have got only one car.
4. My school has got a new building.
5. That city has got many beautiful lakes.
6. London has got many famous parks.
7. Has your city got any museums?
8. This town has not got any art galleries.
9. Hue has got many old buildings and pagodas.
10. Has your house got a garage?

III. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the sentences and do not change the form of the words given.

1. This District Post Office is smaller than the Central Post Office.
2. Our office building is lower than the skyscraper.
3. Your neighbourhood is quieter than my neighbourhood.
4. Daisy is fatter than Alice.
5. The Palace Hotel is more expensive than the Riverview Hotel.
6. A house in the country is cheaper than a house in the city.
7. The air in the country is fresher than the air in the city.
8. Life in a small village is more boring than life in the city.

UNIT 5: NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD

G. WRITING

I. Use the structure “What+(a/ an) + adj + noun!” to make exclamative sentences.

1. What awful weather!
2. What delicious meal!
3. What a clever boy!
4. What colorful pictures!
5. What an expensive dress!
6. What sour milk!

II. Write full sentences, using the suggested words and phrases given.

1. Mexico City is the biggest city in the world.
2. My brother's room is bigger than my room.
3. London is smaller than Tokyo.
4. Hung is shorter than Ba.
5. Fansipan is the highest mountain in Viet Nam.
6. Nam is the tallest boy in his class.
7. Thoa is the most beautiful girl in the village.
8. The pagoda is taller than the temple.

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

1. Ho Chi Minh City is the biggest city in Viet Nam.
2. Angel Falls is the highest fall in the world.
3. Lake Superior in North America is the largest freshwater lake in the world.
4. You must bring the compass; if not we will get lost in the forest.
5. You must take a waterproof coat during your trip to Fansipan Mountain because it is rainy there.
6. You must arrive on time at school.
7. You mustn't walk alone after 10 pm in that park.
8. You must take a boat trip around the islands in Ha Long Bay.
9. Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.

10. We mustn't write on the walls or tables in our classroom.

UNIT 6: OUR TET HOLIDAY

F. WRITING

I. Use “*should* + *verb*” to make the sentences.

1. You should take a short rest.
2. She should stay in bed.
3. He should clean it every day.
4. You should learn your lessons carefully.
5. She should take an aspirin.
6. You should brush them regularly.

II. Make questions with the underlined words.

1. When does your school year start?
2. How long does summer vacation last?
3. Which vacation is the longest?
4. What do you usually do during your vacation?
5. How many hours does your mother work a day?
6. What does Mr. Robinson do?

III. Give advice with “*should*” or “*shouldn't*”, using the words given in brackets.

1. You shouldn't work so hard.
2. We should buy her a nice birthday present.
3. You should take it to the garage.
4. You should go to bed early tonight
5. You shouldn't listen to him.
6. You shouldn't worry so much.
7. He should look for another one.
8. We should turn it off.
9. You should have a haircut.
10. He should meet the teacher after class.

IV. You the following set of words and phrases to write complete sentences.

1. People decorate their home with plants and flowers.
2. People try to be nice to each other because they want good luck on New Year's Day.
3. They visit their relatives, and they exchange New Year's wishes.
4. Many people go to the pagoda in order to have a happy year for their family.
5. Tet is a time for fun and festivals throughout the country.