

ThS. PHAN THỊ MINH CHÂU

BÀI TẬP PHÁT TRIỂN NĂNG LỰC

TIẾNG ANH 6

FRIENDS PLUS

(Theo chương trình giáo dục phổ thông mới)

- ◆ Các dạng bài tập củng cố kiến thức ngôn ngữ
- ◆ Các dạng bài tập bao quát các kỹ năng ngôn ngữ
- ◆ Các dạng bài tập kiểm tra phổ biến trong các kỳ thi

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời giới thiệu

Cuốn sách **“Bài tập phát triển năng lực Tiếng Anh 6” (Friends Plus)** là cuốn sách được biên soạn với mục đích giúp các em tự ôn luyện, củng cố và kiểm tra kiến thức ngôn ngữ, rèn luyện kỹ năng ngôn ngữ theo tiêu chuẩn chương trình, sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh lớp 6 mới (Chương trình Giáo dục phổ thông môn Tiếng Anh cấp Trung học cơ sở được ban hành theo *Thông tư số 32/2018/TT-BGDDT*). Các bài tập trong cuốn sách này bao gồm các bài tập Ngữ âm, Từ vựng, Ngữ pháp và các bài tập kiểm tra kỹ năng giao tiếp ngôn ngữ như: kỹ năng Nói, kỹ năng Đọc hiểu và Viết. Đây là các dạng bài tập nhằm giúp các em học sinh định hướng phát triển năng lực ngoại ngữ và làm quen với các dạng bài kiểm tra phổ biến trong các kỳ thi tiếng Anh.

Để giúp các em học sinh có thể luyện tập sâu hơn các nội dung trọng tâm của bài học trong sách giáo khoa **TIẾNG ANH 6-FRIENDS PLUS**, các bài tập định hướng phát triển năng lực trong cuốn sách này được thiết kế đa dạng, phong phú, bám sát nội dung theo từng đơn vị bài học và có các bài kiểm tra sau mỗi cụm bài. Với phương châm tự học, tự luyện tập sẽ giúp các em nhanh tiến bộ trong việc học ngoại ngữ. Phần cuối cuốn sách cung cấp cho các em học sinh hướng dẫn chi tiết đáp án các bài tập kiểm tra.

Tác giả hy vọng rằng cuốn sách sẽ là tài liệu hỗ trợ hữu ích cho cả giáo viên và học sinh khi tiếp cận sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 6. Cuốn sách có thể không tránh được những thiếu sót, rất mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp của thầy cô giáo và các em học sinh để cuốn sách được hoàn thiện hơn.

Tác giả

STARTER UNIT

GRAMMAR REVIEW

A. ĐỘNG TỪ 'BE' Ở THÌ HIỆN TẠI ĐƠN (PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE)

POSITIVE

I am	I'm	from Japan.
you / we / they are	you're / we're / they're	from Brazil.
he / she / it is	he's / she's / it's	from India.

NEGATIVE

I am not	I'm not	married.
You/ we/they are not	You're not / You aren't We're not / We aren't They're not / They aren't	happy.
He / she / it is not	He isn't / He's not She isn't / She's not It isn't / It's not	a student.

QUESTION

Am	I	beautiful?
Are	you / we / they	a teacher?
Is	he / she / it	tall?

CÁCH SỬ DỤNG:

- Be + tên (name)'. Ex: I'm Joanna./ He's Paulo./ They're Aki and Yuta - Be + from + đất nước sinh sống -Be + tính từ chỉ quốc tịch Ex: I'm from the U.S. I'm American. - Be + danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp: Ex: I'm not a student. I'm a teacher	-Be + so tuổi: Ex: I'm 27 years old. How old are you? -She's 15. - Be + tính từ chỉ cảm xúc: Ex: I'm sad./ She's excited. - Be + giới từ + danh từ chỉ vị trí, địa điểm đang ở tại hiện tại Ex: My father is at work now.
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I. Complete the sentences with the forms of 'to be' in the present simple (am, is, are).

- I _____ at home.
- She _____ not at home in the morning.

3. We _____ in the park.
4. This _____ my new laptop.
5. Our friends _____ on their summer holidays.
6. Uncle George _____ a good football player.
7. The dog _ _____ under the table.
8. He _____ very funny.
9. The shoes _____ white.
10. You _____ right.
11. _____ Susan _____ good at tennis.
12. They _____ in the house.
13. His T-shirts _____ cool.
14. My sister _____ a good swimmer.
15. She _____ in Italy.

B. BẢNG ĐẠI TỪ NHÂN XƯNG, TÍNH TỪ SỞ HỮU, ĐẠI TỪ TÂN NGỮ, ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU

Subject pronouns (Đại từ nhân xưng)	Possessive adjectives (Tính từ sở hữu)	Object pronouns (Đại từ tân ngữ)	Possessive pronouns (Đại từ sở hữu)
I	my	me	mine
you	your	you	yours
she	her	her	hers
he	his	him	his
it	its	it	its
we	our	us	ours
you	your	you	yours
they	their	them	theirs
/have a dictionary.	This is my dictionary.	My mother often makes me that dictionary	This is my dictionary. Where is yours (your dictionary)

II. Complete the following sentences with one subject pronoun (I, you, she, he, it, we, they) or possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, our, their)

1. I'm Mai. This is Hoa. _____ is my sister. _____ live on Le Hong Phong Street.
2. Mr. Nam and Mrs. Nga have a son. _____ is a doctor. _____ hospital is at 23 Nguyen Trai Street.
3. There are 4 people in my family: my parents, _____ brother and me.

4. What is this?/ _____ is a cat. _____ name is Kiddy.
5. Nga and Long are _____ friends. _____ parents are doctors.
6. Hung is my brother. _____ live in a house with _____ parents.
7. What are those?/ _____ are schoolbags.
8. Hello, Mai. Where do _____ live? What does _____ mother do?

III. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*)

1. What's the boy's name? ~ _____ name is Nick.
2. Mai has got a cat. _____ cat is very lovely.
3. We are at school. _____ school is very nice.
4. I have got a new laptop. _____ laptop is black and white.
5. The Guptas have got a restaurant. _____ restaurant is great.
6. The rabbit is white. _____ cage is in the garden.
7. You are not Chinese. _____ name is not an Chinese name.
8. Sandra and Jenny are friends. _____ school is in Chester.
9. Emma has got a brother. _____ name is Paul.
10. Nick Baker has got a sister. _____ name is Debbie.

IV. Complete the sentences with the personal (objective) pronoun (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you and them.*)

1. John can't do his homework. Can you help _____ ?
2. We don't know the way to the church. Can you help _____ ?
3. I can't find my books. Can you see _____ ?
4. John, can you come to _____ ?
5. This pen is for Mary. Give it to _____.
6. I need help. Please, help _____ .
7. The boys are playing football. Give _____ the ball.
8. We are hungry. Bring _____ the sandwiches, please.
9. Our father is in the living room. Bring _____ the book.
10. These flowers are a present for mother. Please, give _____ to _____ .
11. _____ My friend Susan lives in London. This is a postcard from _____ .
12. The children are thirsty. Give _____ a glass of water.
13. This letter is for father. Give _____ to _____ .
14. My parents are very nice. They always help _____ with my homework.
15. Look at these birds. They are very nice and I love _____ very much.

V. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun {mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs}

1. Look at these pictures. _____ is the big one. (subject = My pictures)
2. I like your flowers. Do you like _____? (subject = my flowers)
3. My flowers are dying. _____ are lovely, (subject = Your flowers)
4. All the essays are good but _____ was the best, (subject = his essay)
5. Here is your car. _____ is over there, where we left it. (subject = Our car)
6. Your photos are good. _____ are terrible, (subject = Our photos)
7. Each couple's books are colour-coded. _____ are red. (subject = Your books)
8. I don't like this family's garden but I like _____. (object = your garden)
9. These aren't John and Mary's children. _____ have black hair, (subject = Their children)
10. John and Mary don't like your car. Do you like _____? (object = their car)

c. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS: this, that, these, those

- *This is my bag. / That's Maya's computer.*
- *These are my children./Those are Tom's books.*
- *'What's this?'/ 'What's this/that in English? '*
- *'What are these/those in English? '*
- *'Who's that? ' 'That's my friend, Max. '*

	Near	not near
Singular	<i>This is my bag.</i>	<i>That is her computer.</i>
Plural	<i>These are her pens.</i>	<i>Those are his books.</i>

N/Q can use a short form with *that*. Ex: *That's* (That is) *my dictionary*. We use the full form with *this*, *these* and *those*.

Ex1: *This is Kate's bicycle. This's-Kate's-bicycle*

Ex2: *These are Tom's books. Theseh'eMom/s-books*

VI. Fill in each blank with 'this/ that/ these/those' to complete the sentences

1. Look at _____ newspaper here.
2. _____ are my grandparents, and _____ people over there are my friend's grandparents.
3. _____ building over there is the Chrysler Building.
4. _____ is my mobile phone and _____ is your mobile phone on the shelf over there.
5. _____ photos here are much better than _____ photos on the book.
6. Are _____ your pencils here?
7. _____ bottle over there is empty.
8. _____ bricks over there are for your chimney.
9. John, take _____ folder and put it on the desk over.
10. _____ cars over there are expensive.

D. PREPOSITION OF PLACE



IN



ABOVE



BETWEEN

AFTER



ON



UNDER



ACROSS



BEFORE



BEHIND



NEXT TO



IN THE MIDDLE



AMONG



NEAR



IN FRONT



AROUND



AT



AWAY FROM



BESIDE



BENEATH



OUT

Cách sử dụng một số giới từ chỉ địa điểm cơ bản

IN	ON	AT
- Chúng ta sử dụng in với những khoảng không gian như: In a park a garden a room space/sky - với các thành phố và các quốc gia; - và với các dạng của nước như: In the sea/ the ocean the river/ the pool - hay với các hàng, đường thẳng như: In a line/ In a row/ In a queue	- On được sử dụng với các bề mặt'. On the ceiling/the wall/ the floor/ the table và các hướng'. - On the right/ left/ - On your right/ left. - và khi nói "mặt trước/sau" của một tờ giấy: On the front/back of a piece of paper/the bill... - On holiday/on vacation/ on business	- At thì được sử dụng khi đề cập đến các địa điểm'. At the cinema the bus stop the end of the street/ the story/ the film - và các vị trí trên một trang giấy: At the top/ bottom of the page - vị trí trong một nhóm người: At the back of the class >< At the front of the class - At work/ at home

Lưu ý:

- Cũng có thể sử dụng at the river/sea... khi muốn đề cập đến river/sea như một địa điểm. Ví dụ như "We met at the river and headed North" (chúng tôi gặp nhau tại bờ sông và tiến về hướng Bắc) hay "Breakfast at the sea" (bữa sáng bên bờ biển)...
- Có thể sử dụng on đối với những hòn đảo nhỏ.
- Chúng ta nói "in the corner of the room"⁽¹⁾ nhưng lại nói "at the corner of the Street"⁽²⁾ vì (1) muốn đề cập đến một vị trí tương đối (góc phòng, giữa phòng...) còn (2) muốn đề cập đến một địa điểm.
- Tương tự chúng ta như trên đối với: in the front/back of a car (vị trí)/ at the front/back of buildings (địa điểm)

VII. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

- The wine is _____ the bottle.
- Pass me the dictionary, it's _____ the table.
- My father is _____ work now and we aren't _____ holiday.
- You have something _____ your face.
- I'm listening my favourite songs _____ radio.
- My brother is watching his favourite cartoon _____ TV now.
- Turn left _____ the traffic lamps.
- The people are _____ the table _____ the dining room.
- My own room is _____ the second floor.
- The bedroom _____ the attic. I pass the attic to the bedroom.
- The washing machine is _____ the bathroom.
- The steps are in _____ of the door.
- The tools are _____ the livingroom. I can't find them in the livingroom.
- The stars are _____ US. In the summer, there are thousands of stars _____ the sky.
- There is a small vegetable garden _____ the house but in front of the house is a small flower garden.

UNIT 1: TOWNS AND CITIES

PHONETICS

Put the following words having underlined part in the right column

neighbour	third	bird	word	learn	burn
cleaner	further	safer	world	culture	final
camera	signal	heard	turn	natural	again
yesterday	girl	assistant	bigger	larger	for

<i>/ɜ:/</i>	<i>/ɜ:/</i>

VOCABULARY

I. Match one in column A with one suitable in column B

A	B
1. You can buy some cough medicine at 2. He's going to drop by and buy a rose for his wife at 3. She's washing her clothes for the week at 4. Hey. Tell me where you got your hair cut 5. We should pick up some paper, pencils, and pens for the new school year at 6. That's a nice tie. Where can I buy it? 7. I'd like to order a salad. I'm trying to eat a good diet at 8. Why don't you take some bread while I look for a pizza in the frozen food section? I'll meet you at the cashier of 9. The old kitchen table is falling apart and won't last much longer. I think we should buy new one at 10. I want to buy a beautiful necklace for my sister's birthday at	a. a laundromat b. at a hairdresser c. a restaurant d. a pharmacy e. the supermarket f. a stationary store g. a furniture store h. a flower shop i. at a clothing store j. a jewelry store

II. Choose one word from the box for each place described in each sentence below.

library	petshop	restaurant	cinema	post office
toyshop	zoo	fruitstore	court	hospital

1. In this place you can buy dolls, teddy bears, cars or kites for your toy chest.
2. You can borrow interesting books here.

3. This is where you go if you want to buy a pet.
4. Doctors and nurses take care of sick people in this place.
5. Wild animals from all over the world can be seen here.
6. You can have lunch or dinner here.
7. You can buy stamps and send letters here.
8. This is where you can buy fresh fruits and vegetables.
9. Here you can watch films while you eat popcorn and drink soda.
10. People who protect the city against outlaws work here.

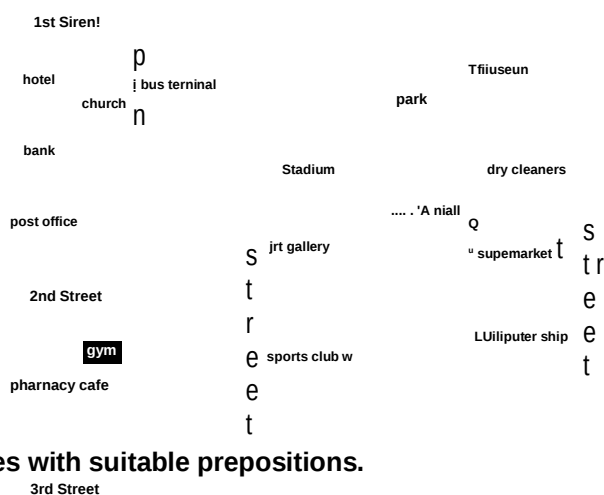
III. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete the sentences.

1. The place for the exhibition of artistic work is called a _____.
2. The place where criminals are sent by a judge is called a _____.
3. A _____ is a large, often enclosed shopping complex containing various stores, businesses, and restaurants.
4. A _____ is a place where you can buy a beer or other types alcoholic drinks.
5. A _____ is a place where you can play football and watch some important matches.
6. A _____ is a place where objects of historical, artistic, or scientific interest are exhibited or preserved.
7. A _____ is a large shop divided into departments selling a great many kinds of goods such as clothes, household appliances, etc.
8. When you travel by plane, you need to go to the _____.
9. The _____ is where you can buy bread and cakes.
10. A _____ is a place where you can borrow money.

Preposition

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| - across from | behind |
| between.... and | in front of |
| near | next to |
| to the right of | opposite |
| on the right | to the left of |
| on the corner of.. | on the left of |
| in the middle of | |
| at the back of | |
| east/west/south of.... | |

The map



IV. Look at the map and complete the sentences with suitable prepositions.
At 73 London street

- On London street
- In a house/ in the class
- On the pavement/ on the road
- At the airport/ at the post office

1. _____ The dry cleaners is_ the museum the supermarket.
2. The bus terminal is_____ from the church.
3. The high school is _____ of Pine Street and 2st Street.
4. The art gallery is in _____ the stadium.
5. The mall is _____ the park.
6. The gym is _____ Pine Street.
7. The cafe is _____ the pharmacy and _____ the gym.
8. The park is East _____ the river.
9. The pharmacy is on _____ Sun Street and the 3rd Street.
10. The sports club is West _____ the river.

V. All of the following words are words used to describe the places. Write down the opposite one for each word.

Adjectives	Opposite Adj	Adjectives	Opposite Adj
1. old/ ancient		7. quiet	
2. beautiful/ pretty		8. expensive/costly	
3. clean		9. crowded/ populous	
4. safe		10. developed	
5. large		11. polluted	
6. spacious		12. exciting	

GRAMMAR

I. Reorder the words to create a meaningful sentences.

1. are / There / in /this town. / some high buildings
2. in town. / is / a big / There / zoo
3. There/ this town? I isn't / a cinema /in
4. in this town. / isn't / a church / There
5. in this town? /any schools / two / aren't / There

6. a lot of / cars / are / There / in this town.

II. Complete the sentences with 7s, are, isn't, aren't

1. There _____ a cinema in my town, I always watch movies there.
2. There _____ many trees in my town, it is a very green town.
3. There _____ only one library near my house.
4. There _____ five bus stops near my house.
5. There _____ big mountains around the place.
6. There _____ a supermarket in this village but there is an open air market.
7. There _____ any zoos near my house, fortunately.
8. There _____ big buildings in my town, but I love it.

III. Complete the sentences with 'how much' or 'how many'.

- 1 classmates do you have?
- 2 sugar does your mom put into her coffee?
- 3 days are there in a week?
- 4 is the pencil?
- 5 money have you got?
- 6 cars does your family own?
- 7 bananas do you want me to buy?
- 8 more time do you need to get ready?
- 9 girls in your class play soccer?
- 10 people work here?
- 11 different fruits do you know?
- 12 pages have you already read?
- 13 are the oranges?
- 14 times a week do you eat fish?
- 15 dresses does your sister have?

IV. Complete the sentences with 'much, many, a lot of, any, some'.

1. Are there _____ apples on the tree?
2. There is _____ fog today.
3. How _____ oranges are left in the fridge?
4. My neighbor has so _____ cats.
5. Our teachers often give us _____ homework so we don't have _____ free time
6. Do you read _____ books?

7. Do you get _____ e-mails?
8. I don't like this boy very _____
9. How _____ does this dress cost?
10. I eat _____ vegetables, but I don't eat _____ meat.
11. Andy is shy, he doesn't have _____ friends.
12. Don't eat so _____ cake.

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable article 'a, an, the'. Put 'x' if no article is used.

1. We have _____ beautiful garden. _____ garden is full of roses.
2. Is fencing _____ popular sport in _____ world? No, it isn't.
3. I'd like _____ glass of orange juice please.
4. Can you give me _____ envelope, please?
~ Certainly. Oh! Where's _____ envelope?
5. Is there _____ post office near here?
6. They're at _____ cinema.
7. My brother is in _____ classroom.
8. Would you like _____ hamburger?
9. Selena has got _____ cat. What is _____ cat's name?
10. _____ school is very cold. Hasn't it got _____ central heating system.
11. My mother _____ English teacher. I am _____ student. When I get home from school, I watch _____ programs on TV. That's _____ best part of my day.
12. Later, after eating dinner and doing my homework, I go to my room and read _____ book for 30 minutes. Then I turn off _____ light and go to _____ bed.
13. Jack comes from _____ England. He speaks _____ English.
14. My sister is at _____ home. She is playing _____ piano.
15. My brother is at _____ school. He is playing _____ football with his friends.

VI. Complete the following sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. My new school is _____ than my old school, (modern)
2. Sundays are _____ than Saturdays, (boring)
3. My mother is _____ than my father, (busy)
4. Our theater is _____ than our cinema, (big)
5. Museums are _____ than art galleries, (interesting)
6. The amusement park is _____ than the swimming pool, (noisy)
7. The French restaurant in our town is _____ than the Italian restaurant, (expensive)
8. The market is _____ than the shopping centre, (cheap)

9. This chair is _____ than that chairs, (comfortable)
10. The Nile River is _____ than the Mississippi, (long)
11. _____ Your flat is _____ than mine, (large)
12. My Physics course is _____ than my Math course, (difficult)
13. Love is _____ than money, (important)
14. My father's cooking is _____ than my mother, (bad)
15. My mother's cooking is _____ than my father, (good)
16. This dress is _____ than that one. (pretty)

VII. Complete the following sentences with comparatives and superlatives.

1. *Pho* is the (delicious)..... food I've ever tasted.
2. Ho Chi Minh City is (busy)..... than Ha Noi.
3. Vatican is (small)..... country in the world.
4. I think Bangkok is (modern)..... than Manila.
5. Is Tokyo one of the (expensive)cities in the world?
6. The population of London is (big)..... than that of Paris.
7. It's the (good) service we've ever had in New York.
8. The weather in Cairo is (bad) than that in Berlin.
9. Shanghai is one of the (noisy) cities in the world.
10. Many people say that Hue is the (historic) city in Vietnam.

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, c or D for each question.

I live in a house near the sea. It is ... (1)... old house, about 100 years old and ... (2) ... very small. There are two bed rooms upstairs ... (3) ... no bathroom. The bathroom is down stairs ... (4) ... the kitchen and there is a living room where there is a lovely old fire place. There is a garden ... (5)... the house. The garden ... (6) ... down to the beach and in spring and summer ... (7) ... flowers everywhere. I like alone ... (8) ... my dog, Rack, but we have a lot of visitors. My city friends often stay with ... (9). I love my house for ... (10) ... reasons: the garden, the flowers in summer, the fee in winter, but the best thing is the view from my bedroom window.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. a | B. an | c.the | D. any |
| 2. | A. It's | B. It | c. there's | D. They're |
| 3. | A. and | B. or | c. but | D. too |
| 4. | A. between | B. next | c. near to | D. next to |
| 5. | A. in front | B. front of | c. of front in | D. in front of |

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. | A. go | B. going | c. goes | D. in goes |
| 7. | A. these are | B. they are | c. there are | D. those are |
| 8. | A. for | B. of | c. on | D. with |
| 9. | A. me | B. I | c. my | D. I'm |
| 10. | A. a | B. any | c. many | D. a lot |

II. Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Da Nang has a population of nearly 800,000 people. The Han River flows through the city. The city part on the east bank is newer and more spacious. The city part on the west bank is more crowded. There are five bridges across the river. The Han River Bridge is the newest one now.

The cost of living in Da Nang is the lowest in Central Viet Nam. Da Nang has many beaches. Among them, Non Nuoc Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. But walking in the street on a summer afternoon is not a good idea in Da Nang. There are not many trees so there are not many shadows. It is often very hot at noon.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. The population of Da Nang is about 800,000 people.
2. The city part on the west bank isn't as new and spacious as that on the east bank.
3. The city part on the east bank is more crowded.
4. Of five bridges across the river, the Han River Bridge is the newest one now.
5. The cost of living in Da Nang is the highest in Central Viet Nam.
6. No other beaches is more beautiful than Non Nuoc beach.
7. There are many trees along the streets in Da Nang.

III. Read the passage about Hanoi and choose one word from the box to fill in each gap.

places	amusement	building	blocks
kinds	most	because	North

Ha Noi is the capital of Vietnam. It covers an area of about 3.359 km². It has a population of 10 million people. It is in the (1) _____ of Vietnam. It has a lot of beautiful (2) _____ such as Hoan Kiem lake, One Pillar pagoda, The Hue bridge. Today, Hanoi is more modern with many high (3) _____ of flats and exciting (4) _____ centers. Hanoi Landmark 72 tower is the second tallest (5) _____ in Vietnam while Ho Chi Minh Landmark 81 is the tallest. Hanoi Lotte Center is the third tallest building, about 272 m. Tourists love Hanoi (6) _____ they can visit many historical museums and buy many (7) _____ of handicrafts. If you plan to visit Ha Noi, do it in Autumn because it is the (8) _____ beautiful season of the year. All the leaves become yellow, and the weather is comfortable.

SPEAKING: ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

Questions	Expressions
- Excuse me, how do I get to?	- Go straight ahead
- Excuse me, is there a..... near here?	- Go up/down
- Excuse me, are we near the here?	- Turn right/left
- Excuse me, where is the ?	- Cross
- Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...?	Go past the.....
- What's the best way to get to from here?	- It's on your right/left
- Could you tell me where the nearest.... is?	- Take the first turning on your right.
- Where are we exactly on the map?	- Keep walking ahead.
- How do you get to thefrom here?	- Take this road.
- I am trying to get to the police station, can you show me on the map?	- Walk to the corner.
- Could you help me, please? I'm looking for the bank.	- Follow this street for 300 metres.
- How far is it from....to....?	- Follow the road until you get to the bank.
- How long does it take to go from.. .to by ...?	- You'll see a large sign / the roundabout on your left.
~ It's about... .minutes on foot/ by bus	- Turn right at the T-junction/junction

! Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful dialogue.

Dialogue 1: Rose and Jack

1. **Rose:** How far is it to the hospital?
2. **Rose:** Thank you for your help.
3. **Rose:** Could you please guide me?
4. **Rose:** Excuse me! Is there a hospital near here?
5. **Jack:** Yes, there's one near here.
6. **Jack:** It's my pleasure.
7. **Jack:** It's that way. Go straight ahead. Take a right at the junction. This straight road will lead you to the hospital.
8. **Jack:** It's not far, maybe about 200 yards.

Dialogue2: Emily and Bill

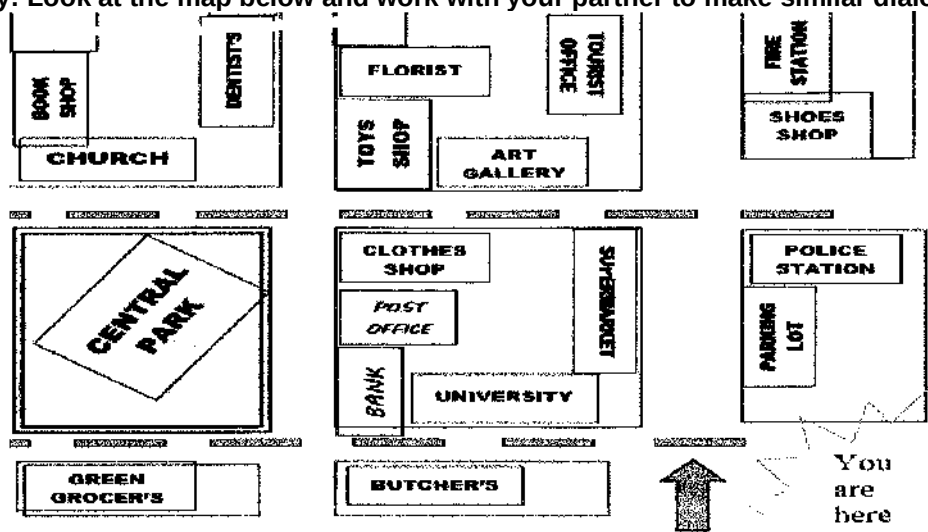
1. **Emily:** How do I get there?
2. **Emily:** Thank you so much!
3. **Emily:** Excuse me, I'm afraid I can't find a petrol station. Do you know where one is?
4. **Bill:** At the bus stop, take the first right and go straight on. It's opposite the shopping mall.

5. **Bill:** There's one near here.
6. **Bill:** You're welcome.

Dialogue 3: Linda and John

1. **Linda:** How far is it?
2. **Linda:** Many thanks.
3. **Linda:** Can you tell me how to get to the bookstore from here?
4. **Linda:** Will you please tell me where library is?
5. **John:** It's about a mile from here.
6. **John:** Don't mention it. Don't miss it.
7. **John:** Go straight and turn right after the petrol station. Take this road. Go past the car park and you'll find the library.
8. **John:** I'm sorry. I'm not from here so I don't know my way around. But I know a library near here.

II. Role-play: Look at the map below and work with your partner to make similar dialogues.



Student A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Art Gallery?

Student B:

WRITING

I. Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences so that you can form a short description of Hue city.

- Hue/ oldest/ city/ Centre/ Vietnam.
- It/ population/ about/ 1,356,600 people.
- It/ attractive/ tourists/ because/ it/ famous/ rich architecture/ beautiful landscapes
- There/ museums/galleries/ pagodas/ monuments/ temples/ Hue Imperial city
- It /also / the most famous river/ the Perfume River/ the Centre/Vietnam
- Many tourists/ enjoy/ river tour/ dragon boats
- People/ Hue/ friendly/ honest/ and/ food/ delicious
- I love / Hue city/ and sometimes/ visit/ it/ holidays

IL Write a description of a town or a city that you like for the website.

Use the cues below

Features	Key Phrases
Where is it?	It's in the North/ Centre /South/ East/ West of.....
How is it?	It has a population of...../It has an area of..... It's crowded/ uncrowded/ modern/ ancient/ attractive/ noisy/ quiet,....
What are there? What are the most attractions?	There are..... The most attractions are the museums and monuments,
What are the people like?	The people are friendly/ hospitable/ kind/helpful/ polite,
What's the weather like?	It's warm and sunny all year.
What do you think about the town/ city?	I think it's the most attractive/ stunning city I enjoy visiting the city for holidays

Your writing:

UNIT 2: DAYS

PHONETICS

Put the word ending ‘s’ or ‘es’ in the correct column

works

cleans

goes

starts

gets

listens

plays

watches

brushes

has

ends

walks

reads

finishes

/s/	/z/	/iz/

VOCABULARY

I. Look and write the suitable word of daily activity below each picture.



AA

I

/f>>

"

MUM

OEM

II. Read the passage. Then choose and give the right form of the word from the box to fill in each gap.

Have	catch	get dressed	miss	chat
getup	Sit	brush	return	go

Sophie's daily routines

Sophie is eleven years old and she lives in Brighton, England. She usually (1) _____ at a quarter to eight, she has a shower, (2) _____ and then she (3) _____ her teeth. After that, she goes downstairs and has breakfast. For breakfast she usually (4) _____ milk, toast and orange juice. Then she brushes her teeth again because she likes them white and healthy!

Then she grabs her school bag and goes to the bus stop to (5) _____ the school bus. Classes start at half past eight and finish at half past four. She usually has lunch at the school canteen with her schoolmates at about 12 o'clock. Her best friend is Amy and Sophie always (6) _____ next to her at lunch.

After school she (7) _____ home and does her homework. She is a very hard-working pupil and she never (8) _____ a school task! After homework, she usually listens to music and watches television a bit.

At half past seven it is time for dinner. Then she usually reads a book or (9) _____ with her parents for a while.

Finally, she (10) _____ to bed at about ten o'clock, but before that she brushes her teeth. Sophie is a happy little girl!

GRAMMAR

Note: Prepositions of Time - at, in, on

We use: 'at' for a PRECISE TIME; 'in' for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS; 'on' for DAYS and DATES

At	In	on	Expressions
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday	at night
at 10.30 am	in summer	on Tuesdays	at the weekend*
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March	at Christmas*/Easter
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010	at the same time
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day	at present
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day	
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday	
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve	

Note: When we say 'last', 'next', 'every', this we do not also use at, in, on.

I. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition of time if necessary: *in, on, at*.

(Put X if no preposition is used)

1. My school is.....the city.
2. I have English, History and Math Friday.
3. I go to school 7.00.
4. They listen to the radio.....midnight.
5. We start our new school-yearSeptember 15.
6. We finish our school-year June.
7. We don't go to schoolSaturday afternoon
8. My sister goes to schoolthe morning.
9. They have a holidaythe summer.
10. They go to schoolevery morning.
11. Her next birthday is 16th May, 2010.
12. Nam plays sports everyday.
13. The shop closes.....midnight.
14. My father usually goes home lunchtime.
15. Where are you often.....New Year's Day?
16. I stay with my familyChristmas.
17. I don't usually workthe weekend.
18. The stars shinenight.

II. Circle the correct form of the verb for each sentence.

1. My family **go /goes** on holiday together in the summer.
2. I often **eat /eats** dinner at my friend's house.
3. Emma **do /does** her homework when she gets home.
4. I **play/plays** badminton every afternoon.
5. Harry seldom **listen /listens** to me.
6. My brother never **watch / watches** television.
7. He never **finish /finishes** his homework on time
8. Mrs White **sweep /sweeps** the floor twice a week.
9. My dog **bark / barks** at night.
10. Tom **listen/listens** to the radio in the morning.
- 11 . Becky and Liz **go /goes** to the swimming pool every week.

12. I never **feed/feeds** my cat.
13. My parents **live/lives** in Paris.
14. We **eat/eats** eggs for breakfast every morning.

III. Give the right form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.

15. She **take/takes** a shower every morning.

I (go).....to the city once a week.
 You (play)the guitar very well.
 She never (visit).....me.
 Tom always (find)..... new ways to do things.
 It (not cost)so much.
 Ann (want).....to speak.
 Toronto (be)..... in Canada.
 Cars (have)wheels.
 My mother (have)a big house.
 We (play).....a lot.
 They (sell)fruit and eggs.

The building (be) on fire, now.

Marta (seem)..... sad.

I usually (help)..... my neighbors.

His brother rarely (leave) town.

My brother (not often do)..... morning exercises.

17. Your mother (go)..... to market everyday?

You (want)..... to become a doctor?

She (not usually be)..... at home on Sunday.

My parents (not often eat) much rice every day.

I am late for class, (never)

How many hours a day do you watch TV? (often) They aren't at home on Sundays, (usually)

My mother doesn't go to work by bike, (sometimes) We can't go across the road fast, (always)

6. She goes out for dinner, (never)

7. My father gets up early, (always)

8. My brother goes to class late, (rarely)

9. My mother watches TV in the early morning, (seldom)

10. We don't go out for picnic in the winter, (frequently)

READING

I. Fill in each blank with only one word to complete the passage.

18. **Frank's Day**

19. Frank's day begins at 6:30. He gets (1) _____, takes a shower and gets

20. (2)_____. He

IV. Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position in each sentence.

1.

2.

3.

4.

always (3) _____ breakfast and drinks a cup of coffee. Then he goes to the university for (4) _____ classes. When he finishes his morning classes, he usually eats lunch (5) _____ 12:00 in the cafeteria. At lunch, he sometimes talks with his friends. After (6) _____ he goes to his afternoon classes. He usually goes (7) _____ at about 5:00. He eats dinner

and relaxes for a while. Sometimes he takes (8) _____ walk or goes running. For the rest of the evening he reads and (9) _____ homework. Frank goes to (10) _____ about 11:00. What a busy day!

II. Read the passage and decide the following statement True or False.

Jack lives in the countryside in Canada. He usually gets up early and does morning exercise with his bike. He rides around his area. After breakfast, he takes a bus to school. He has lessons from 9.00 am to 1.00 pm. He often has lunch in the school canteen and then he has a short rest. In the afternoon, he has lessons in the library or PE in the gym. After school, he often goes to the sports centre near his house and plays basketball or table tennis. In the evening, he often does his homework. Sometimes he surfs the Internet for his school projects. He often goes to bed early.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Jack lives in the countryside in Canada.
2. He often rides a bike in the morning.
3. His classes start at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
4. In the afternoon, he continues with his lessons at school.
5. He plays basketball or table tennis in the school gym.
6. He sometimes surfs the Net for his school projects.

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Viet Nam's New Year is celebrated according to the Lunar calendar. It is officially known as Tet Nguyen Dan, or Tet. It begins at the end of January or early February. The exact date changes from year to year. Vietnamese people usually make preparations for the holiday several weeks beforehand. They tidy their houses, cook special food, clean and make offering on the family altars. On the New Year's Eve, people stay up until midnight to see the New Year in, then they put on new clothes and give one another the greeting of the season. Tet lasts ten days. The first three days are the most important. Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year. As a result, they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile as much as possible.

1. When does Tet begin?
 - A. At the end of January or early February
 - B. Early February or at the end of January
 - C. In early February
 - D. At the end of February
2. What do Vietnamese people usually do to prepare for Tet?
 - A. Tidy the houses and cook special food
 - B. Buy fireworks
 - C. Clean and make offering on the family altars
 - D. A and c are correct
3. How long does Tet last?

- A. three days B. a week c. ten days D. several weeks
4. Why are the first three days the most important?
- A. Because they make every effort to avoid arguments and smile
- B. Because they put on new clothes on these days
- C. Because they give one another the greeting of the season.
- D. Because Vietnamese people believe that how people act during those days will influence the whole year.
5. Which of the following sentence is TRUE according to the passage.
- A. Tet Nguyen Dan is another name of Tet.
- B. The exact date of Tet is the same every year.
- c. Vietnamese people don't need to make preparations for Tet holiday.
- D. On the New Year's Eve, people usually go to sleep before midnight.

SPEAKING: Making plans and suggestions

Making suggestions	Responding to the suggestions
- Let's go out tonight. - Why don't we go out tonight? - Shall we go go out tonight? - How about going out tonight?	POSITIVE ANSWER - Yes, I'd love that. - What a brilliant idea! - That sounds fantastic.

- What about going out tonight? - I suggest going out tonight? - I wonder if you would like to go out tonight?	- Great! - Yes, that's a great idea. - My pleasure. - Perfect. - Nothing is better than that. - I'm excited with your idea. - Of course I'd love to NEGATIVE ANSWER - Oh, sorry, I can't. I have other plans. - Can't we do anything else? - It's a very good idea but I can't because I'm busy tonight. - Oh, I'm afraid I can't. - I don't think I can. - Thank you for the invitation but I can't accept because I am busy.
--	--

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue between two friends.

1. **Ba:** What are we going to do on the vacation?
2. **Ba:** No. It's too far. Shall we go by bus?
3. **Ba:** That's a good idea. How are we going to travel?
4. **Ba:** We don't have a tent. What about going to our uncle's farm?
5. **Lan:** I don't want to go there. Why don't we go to the beach?
6. **Lan:** Let's go there by bike.
7. **Lan:** Yes. Good idea.
8. **Lan:** Let's go camping.

II. Use the following cues and write a short dialogue, then act it out

Dialogue 1:

Speaker A: You love movies and you can't wait to see the new action film this weekend.

Speaker B: You hate action films and would rather do something different (outside if possible). You love any type of sport and would be willing to play football / basketball.

Dialogue 2:

Speaker A: You love wild animals and you want to visit the zoo at the weekend.

Speaker B: You love wild animals, too, and you also want to visit the zoo at the weekend.

WRITING

I. Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences in order to make a meaningful paragraph of Vietnamese National Day.

1. Vietnamese National Day/ be/ always celebrated/ September 2nd.
2. The day/ mark/ Vietnam's declaration of independence/ France/this day/1945.
3. this special day/ Vietnamese people/ usually hold/ many interesting activities/ make/ many beautiful decorations.
4. People/ decorate/ the streets/ red flags, banners, flowers.
5. Music/ be played/ public radios/ public loudspeakers.
6. There/ a variety of activities/ both locals and foreigners/ participate in/ such as contemplating the fireworks/ watching the parades and marches/ paying a visit to the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.
7. People/ usually/ go out/ picnic/ have big parties.
8. Children and adults/ be happy/ take part in/ many competitions /singing/ dancing.
- 9.1/ usually/ wear/ costume/ and/ join in/ the parades and dances/my neighborhood.
10. I/ love/ take pride/ this celebration /because it/ a lot of fun/ and/ it/ commemorate/ our victory.

II. Write a description of a celebration or special day in your town or country for a website. Use your answers to the following questions

1. What's the celebration?
2. When and where is it?
3. What do people do?
4. What do you usually do?

5. What do you like or dislike about it?

PROGRESS REVIEW 1

PHONETICS

Choose the word that pronounces differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. paper | c. passage | D. handbag |
| 2. A. such | B. cut | c. put | D. shut |
| 3. A. the | B. this | c. there | D. think |
| 4. A. stamps | B. hats | c. books, | D. clubs |
| 5. A. stops | B. cleans | c. looks | D. lets |

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D in order to complete the sentence.

- 1sports do you play?
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| A. How | B. Who | c. Which | D. What's |
|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
2. My mother wants a good pair of shoes because she often goes
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. jogging | B. fishing | c. sailing | D. running |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
3. He often..... his kite when he's not busy.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| A. does | B. plays | c. goes | D. flies |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|

4. How kilos of beef does she want?
 A. many B. much c. any D. about
5. "Is that your?" - "Yes,"
 A. it is B. that is c. he is D. it's
6. My car is yours.
 A. more fast and economical than B. more fast and more economical than
 c. faster and economical as D. faster and more economical than
7. There is..... oil in this bottle. We should buy some more.
 A. a few B. few c. little D. a little
8. Minh likes fish and beef.
 A. isn't B. don't c. doesn't D. never
9. He goes to work six days a week. He..... goes to work.
 A. always B. usually c. rarely D. never
10. Let's..... some photos.
 A. to take B. takes c. taking D. take
- 11..... to go for a walk?
 A. How about B. Would you like
 c. Why don't D. Let's
12. "How..... oranges would you like?" - "A dozen, please. And.....tea.
 A. much, some B. many, any
 c. much, any D. many, some
13. "Would you like to have coffee?"
 A. some B. many c. little D.few
14. She is ,.. at English in our class.
 A. better B. the best c. well D. to good
15. I always go shopping Monday morning.
 A. on B. by c. next D. at
16. Mrs. Kent is ... with washing the dishes every day.
 A. boring B. bore c. boringly D. bored
17. My sister is very fond.....eating chocolate candy.
 A. about B. at c. with D. of
18. Of the two sisters, Linda
 A. is beautiful B. the most beautiful
 c. is the more beautiful D. is so beautiful as
19. Would you like.....lunch with US today?

does not have a big breakfast. He usually has bread, coffee and orange juice. After breakfast, he cleans his teeth. He leaves his house at eight o'clock. He never drives a car to work. He often catches the train to his office in Manchester. On the train, he reads the newspaper or plays the crossword. For lunch, he usually has a salad or soup and sandwich at 1.30. He comes home at about half past six in the evening. He has dinner at half past seven. It is a big meal of the day and he has meat or fish with vegetables and potatoes or rice. After dinner, he washes up. Then he usually reads a book. Sometimes he plays chess with his friends. He never watches television because he does not like it. He goes to bed at about 11.30.

1. Every morning, Mr. Tom gets up at _____ .
A. 6.45 B. 6.00 c. 7.15 D. 6.30
2. He usually has _____ in the morning.
A. breakfast with meat B. a light breakfast
c. a big breakfast D. breakfast with eggs
3. What does he usually have for lunch?
A. sandwich and salad B. soup and fish
c. salad and soup D. sandwich and fish
4. What does he usually do after dinner?
A. He usually washes up and watches TV.
B. He usually reads a book and watches TV.
c. He usually washes up, watches TV, reads a book and plays chess.
D. He usually washes up, reads a book and plays chess.

III. Read the passage about Mary and decide whether the following statements are True or False.

This is Mary. She's eleven. She's got long brown hair and brown eyes. Her ears are small and her cheeks are chubby.

She gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning, has a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast. She usually has a toast and coffee. She doesn't like cheese. Then the girl goes to school. She travels by bus. She has lunch at school with her friends. They sometimes have pizza and milkshake. After the lessons they play in the park and they like flying a kite. Mary goes home at 5pm. She has dinner with her mother and father. Her mother likes cooking! Mary goes to bed at 10 pm.

The girl lives in the city. There is a swimming pool next to her house but her school is far. There are lots of shops and supermarkets in her street. There is a café behind her house and Mary goes there at the weekend with her family.

There is a market in front of her house. There are a lot of fruit. She likes eating watermelons and mangoes but she doesn't like grapes. She likes vegetables.

Now the girl is in her bedroom. It's big. There are two windows, there is a wardrobe in the room and there is her desk next to the window. There is a chair next to her desk. Now her room is a mess! There are her jeans on the floor and there is one sock on the sofa and one sock on the lamp. Her mother is angry. She says: You can't go to the park, please tidy up your room! Put those jeans in the wardrobe and find the socks!

Mary likes doing athletics and playing table tennis. Going swimming is fun! But she doesn't like playing basketball. She is very short!

In the summer Mary would like to go camping with her grandmother but she doesn't like to help her in the garden.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. She never has a toast and coffee for breakfast.
2. The children don't have pizza for lunch.
3. Her school is next to her house.
4. There is a café in front of her house.
5. Mary likes mangoes but doesn't eat watermelons.
6. There is a desk behind the wardrobe in her room.
7. Her room is a mess.
8. Her mum gets annoyed because there is a mess.
9. She doesn't like playing basketball.
10. She is always happy to help her grandmother in the garden.

SPEAKING

I. Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct option that best completes the following response exchanges.

1. Peter: "How do you do?" - Mary:
A. Yeah, OK. **B. Not good.**
c. How do you do? **D. I'm OK. Thank you**
2. Lam: "Bye!"- Lan " _____ ."
A. See you lately. **B. See you later.**
c. Thank you. **D. Meet you again.**
3. A: "Would you like some more tea?" - B:
A. Yes, please.
c. It doesn't matter.
4. Hello, my name's John. _____ to meet you

- A. Please B. I am very well c. Pleased D. Thank you
5. Alice: "What shall we do this evening?" - Carol: "....."
- A. Let's go out for dinner. B. Oh, that's good!
c. No problem. D. All right.
6. A: "Let's meet for a coffee tonight." - B: "....."
- A. I hope not. B. I'm afraid I can.
c. OK. Let's. D. Yes, thank you.
7. Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?
- A. Because we don't like film. B. That's a good idea.
c. You are right. D. Thank you very much.
8. Can I help you? -, please. I need a kilo of beef.
- A. Sorry B. Yes c.Can D.No
9. "Would you like some noodles, Lan?" ~ - ".....I'm foil"
- A. I wouldn't B. No, I don't c. No, thanks. D. I don't like
10. Peter: "How often do you go to school?" ~ Harry: "....."
- A. Every day except Sunday. B. I go there by bus.
c. I don't think so. D. I go there early.

IS. Reorder the statements to have a meaningful dialogue and then practice.

1. Thank you very much.
2. Can you help me, please? Is there a public restroom near here?
3. Go straight ahead and then turn left. Grant Street is between Second and Third Streets.
The store is across from the hotel.
4. Ah, there is one in the store on Grant Street.
5. Oh, no!! My son needs a bathroom.
6. I'm sorry, but I don't think so.
7. Where on Grant Street?
8. You're welcome.

WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences in such way that it means nearly the same as the ones above

1. My house is bigger than your house.
Your house
2. The black car is cheaper than the red one
The red car

3. No one in the group is shorter than Jack.
Jack
4. Do you have a better refrigerator than this?
Is this.....
5. My house is the oldest one on London street.
No houses
6. Is there a colorful picture in your room?
Has
7. Let's have a picnic in the park on the weekend.
Why.....
8. My house is near the supermarket.
My house is not
9. How much are these red notebooks?
What.....
10. My school has 300 students.
There are
11. My brother rides his bike to school.
My brother goes.....
12. I walk to school every day
I go.....
13. My mother drives her car to work every day.
My mother goes.....
14. Mary comes from England.
Mary is

II. Write a letter to your penpal to tell her about your city or hometown.

Follow these questions:

1. Where is it?
2. How is it?
3. What are there?
4. What are the most attractions?
5. What's the weather like
6. What do you think about the town/ city?

UNIT 3: WILD LIFE

PHONETICS: SENTENCE STRESS

Underline the stress words in the following sentences

1. The kids are at the park.
2. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
3. Why aren't you doing your homework?
4. She does not know the answer.
5. Don't know the answer, either.
6. We aren't sure.
7. I've never heard of that before, but it makes sense.
8. They'll ask the teacher for help.
9. Some people prefer Macs, but many others prefer PCs.
10. I can speak French.
11. I can't speak Japanese.
12. Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

VOCABULARY

I. Work out the right words of wild animals from the jumbled words.

1. anokraog	1. _____	11.tab	11. _____
2. kaaol	2. _____	12. irlgloa	12. _____
3. ewlha	3. _____	13. Iwo	13. _____
4. Ihoidpn	4. _____	14. earh	14. _____
5. dere	5. _____	15. raopl ebar	15. _____
6. xof	6. _____	16. camle	16. _____
7. eelag	7. _____	17. ndeoyk	17. _____
8.eodolrcci	8. _____	18. ealwh	18. _____
9. azrdli	9. _____	19. Ipdoi hn	19. _____
10. fogr	10. _____	20. skahr	20. _____

II. Choose one suitable adjective from the box to fill in each gap. Pay attention and learn some adjectives in italic letters.

Cats	Pigs	kangaroo	Elephants	Tigers
dog	Rabbits	Lions	Zebras	Camels
wolves	crocodiles	Foxes	dolphin	Cheetahs

1. _____ are *cute*, *cuddly* and *furry*. I think they are also fun to play with so many people raise it as a pet.
2. _____ are *adorable* but sometimes they do not act *friendly* with their masters but they are helpful because they can catch mice.
3. _____ carry heavy burdens because they are *strong* and *obedient*. They live on the deserts.
4. I have a _____. He is really *beautiful* and *well-behaved*. His name is Doggie. It can bark when strangers come into our house.
5. Some people think that _____ are dirty animals. I think that they can look pretty and *clean*, if they want to!
6. _____ are *carnivorous* animals. They only feed on other animals.
7. A _____ is so *engrossing* when it carries its baby in its pocket.
8. Coyotes and _____ look alike and they are both *powerful*. They actually hunt other wild animals.
9. _____ are often described as clever and *lively* in children's books.
10. _____ are *huge* and they can weigh up to 7,000 kgs.
11. _____ are not *aggressive* all the time. They have very nice manes.
12. _____ are *beautiful* and their stripes make them stand out.
13. It is not rare to find thirsty and *ferocious* _____ lying in the sun near water sources in the savannah.
14. _____ are very *fast* and *powerful*. In fact, the cheetah is known to be the fastest land animal while turtles and snails are generally *slow* animals.
15. A _____ is a *cute* and *friendly* marine mammal. Yes, it is a mammal and not a fish. It actually uses its lungs to breathe just like us. This is actually amazing!

GRAMMAR

- i. _____ so sanh hori so sanh nhat
 i. Complete with the comparative and superlative forms.



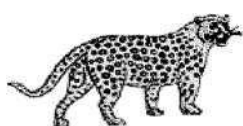
the +adj-est

BIG / SMALL

1. A whale is .., ...bigger..than a shark.
2. A goldfish is.....small.er..than..... ... a shark.
3. The whale is. ...the biggest.....
pfthem,
4. The goldfish is ..the. smallest of them.

TALL/SHORT

5. A giraffe istaller than..... a camel.
6. A zebra is.....shorter than a camel.
7. The giraffe is the tallestof them.
8. The zebra is.....the shortest _of them.



FAST / SLOW

9. A cheetah is a rabbit.
10. A turtle is.....a rabbit.
11. The cheetah is of them.
12. The turtle is of them.



HEAVY / LIGHT

13. An elephant is a polar bear.
14. A dog is a polar bear.
15. The elephant isof them.
16. The dog isof them.



NOISY / QUIET

17. A monkey is a bird.
18. A fish is a bird.
19. The monkey isof them.
20. The fish isof them.

II. Complete the sentences with 'can' or 'can't'.

1. I can speak French a little.
2. I can't come to the party. I am really busy.
3. We can't hear you. The music is so loud.

- 4- I can only speak English. I don't know any other languages.
 5. What sports can you play the best?
 6. A dog can be man's best friend, but it can't help with the chores.
 9. The letters are very small. I can't read anything.
 8. Fish can't breathe outside the water.
 - 9- can you use computer well? ~ Oh, I can't. I need to learn it now.
 10. Denis doesn't want to go swimming with US because he can't swim.
 11. Where are my keys? I can't find them.
 12. We can meet tomorrow if you want.
 13. Can you make me a cup of tea, please? illiterate
 14. Illiterate people can't read and write. mù chữ
 15. Fish can swim but dogs can smell very well and cats can see in the dark.
 16. It's really dark here, I can't see anything
 17. You can't park your car here, it's forbidden. cấm
 18. I am very hungry I can eat everything right now.
 19. A cheetah — run very fast may J out?
 20. can you help me? I want to buy some books and pens.
 - 21.1 can't do my Math homework, it's too difficult.
 22. Secondary school students can't ride motorbike because it's against the laws.
- ... might = can might not = can't
- iii. Complete the sentences with might or might not.
1. They are a very good team. They might win the championship this year. might not ko de viết tắt
 2. There are some black clouds in the sky so it might rain tonight. I leave .
 3. He sometimes leaves the office very late so he might home for dinner. 1 lá
 4. It's possible that I will come tomorrow. I might come tomorrow. 2 rời khỏi
 5. Perhaps she doesn't know the truth. at She might not know the truth. 3 để lại
 6. Maybe he doesn't like icecream. He might not like icecream.
 7. Maybe he wants to stay at home. He might stay at home.
 8. Perhaps Tommy isn't at the office. He might not be at the office.
 9. It's possible I'm on holiday at the weekend. I might be on holiday at the weekend.
 10. She often gets bad marks for Maths might be too difficult for her or she might be too lazy J

từ để hỏi (what /where /...how...)

o _ _ _ _ _ TDH + do/does/can/is/are+

y^yyy^r Viet lại câu (VI)

?I - you

• v 7

? me - you

IV. Make questions for the underlined bold parts.

- My father ride his bike 20 km in the early morning.
gowfar .c.an..yo.ur.fath.ei.nd.e..his..b.ik.e.m..the..eaxy.m.Qming....?
- An[^] iephantin Asia can weigh from 3000 to 5000 kg.
How heavy. .can. an. elephant .Asia .weigh..?. ? .
- I'm.1.5 m tall.
How tal/"àie..you..... ?
- The Red River in the North is from 150-250 m wide.
HowwS\$ is .the. Red. River..in. the. .North ?
- ""Yhis River is about 10 m deep.
How deep .is.ihis.R.iver..ab.out..... ■?
- This building is about 25 meters high.
How high is..this.building ?
- This dictionary is 5 cm thick. thick # thin
How ffik .is..this.di.c.tLQnary..... ?
- It takes me two hours to do my homework every day.
How long .does.it.lake.yoii.lo.do. your.liome\vork.every.day..?
- The farmery work very hard. ? me -- you
How. d.Q. the farmers work..... ?
3+ . . '
- The summer vacation lasis for three months.
How long .does.th.e..summ.ex..vac.ation.last. ?
- Vietnamese studentsjwork 25 hours a week.
How many.ho.uLs..do...V.i.c.tii.amcse..s.tLi.d.c.iil.s..vv.or.k..a.v.eek ?
- They go to Ha Long Bay on vacation once a year. How many + Ns + do/does/can/is/are+
How often do. .they. .got. to. HL. Bay. on. vacationy.íí .Í?L^{caLl} .Â' VI)

V. Rewrite the following sentences using 'How + adjective..... ?' + is/are + danh từ ?

- What's the length oljthe Red River?
How long is the Red River ?
- What's the depth oÍthis lake?
How deep is this lake ? _____
What's the width oj^the schoolyard?
How wide is the school yard ? _____

What₄₂is the + N(n) + of + danh từ ? , JZX , z = How
+ adj(a) + is/are + danh từ ?

enght(n)- long(a) lenght(n)- long(a) lenght(n)- long(a)

lenght(n)- long(a) lenght(n)- long(a) lenght(n)- long(a)

ong(a)

depth (n) - deep (a)

width (n) - wide (a)

breadth(n):bề rộng

weight (n)- heavy(a) height

(n)- high (a)

- tall (a)

thickness(n) - thick(a) age (n)

- old (a)

JO

4. What's the breadth of your class door?

How wide is your class door ?

5. What's your weight?

How heavy are you ?

6. What's her height?

How tall is she ?

) x 6

7. What's the thickness of your dictionary?

How thick is your dictionary ?

8. What's the height of Mount Everest?

How high is Mount Everest ?

9. What's the weight of these books ?

How heavy are these books

10. What's the age of your father?

How old is your father ?

READING

I. Read the passage and complete the table with information from the passage.

Let's save the wild animals of our world!

Hello to you all! My name is Laura Ashley. I am a zoologist and I work to preserve and save endangered species. Many animals are disappearing from our planet because of the changes in climate, hunting, or poaching, and the destruction of their habitat. There are only about 700 mountain gorillas left, 1,600 giant pandas, between 2,000 and 3,000 Bengal tigers, between 7,000 and 10,000 cheetahs, about 130 condors, less than 50 Amur leopards, between 4,000 and 6,600 snow leopards, about 7,000 orang utans, 80% of the population of the white shark has disappeared in less than 15 years, 80% of the population of the Irrawaddy dolphin has disappeared in the last 50 years. The Chinese dolphin disappeared in 2006, the giant Pinta tortoise in 2012, 50% of the Asian elephants were exterminated in one century. Many species are nearly extinct in the wild and can only be seen in zoos!! With the ice disappearing at the poles, polar bears are threatened. Elephants are killed for the ivory of their tusks, rhinos are killed just for their tusks as well, which are reduced to powder and supposed to have medical power. Big cats are killed for their fur, or hunted in safaris for fun! The destruction of big forests leads to the death of many species of animals and plants. Even the bees are dying massively and don't forget that if they do disappear, men will follow soon after. So it is our responsibility and yours as well, you young generations to do our best to preserve the biodiversity of our planet!!

	Names of animals	Number
How many animals are there left?	mountain gorillas	700
	giant pandas	(1) _____
	Bengal tigers	between 2,000 and 3,000
	(2) _____	between 7,000 and 10,000
	condors	130
	(3) _____	less than 50
	snow leopards	between 4,000 and 6,600
	orang-utans	(4) _____
Why are these animals killed or hunted?	Elephants and (5) _____	for the ivory of their tusks to make (6) _____
	Big cats	for their fur, or (7) _____ for fire in safaris.
Which causes the death of many species of animals and plants?	(8) _____ of big forests	

IL Read the passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Animals in Bach Ma

Bach Ma National Park is located in a mountainous area exactly on the border between the former North and South Vietnam. Here you can see a mix of both landscapes, making Bach Ma much more varied than the other national parks. With waterfalls, cool forests and flowering rhododendrons, this area is absolutely beautiful.

Tigers and bears used to live in the jungles of the national park, but unfortunately they are not here any more. You can still find deer, and ninety other mammal species in these forests. They are accompanied by thirty species of reptiles. In addition, around twenty different frogs jumping around. But the number of birds is absolutely overwhelming. You don't always see them as well because of the dense vegetation, but you hear them all the better. As many as 358 bird species flit through the forest here. That is more than a third of the total Vietnamese bird species.

TRUE OR FALSE?

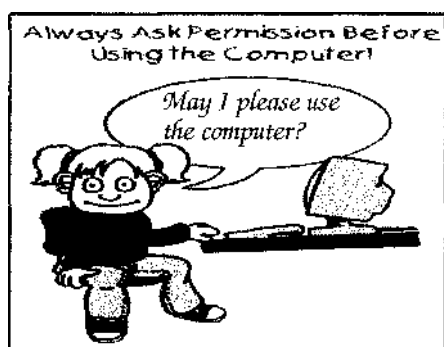
1. Waterfalls, cool forests and flowering rhododendrons make Bach Ma National Park beautiful.
2. There are a lot of tigers and bears in Bach Ma National Park.

3. There are no deer and other mammal species in the forests of Bach Ma.
4. Thirty species of reptiles live in Bach Ma National Park.
5. There are many kinds of birds in Bach Ma National Park.

SPEAKING: ASKING FOR PERMISSION

<u>Asking for Permission</u>	<u>Giving Permission:</u>
- Can I go out, please?	- Yes, please do.
- May I open the window, please?	- Sure, go ahead.
- Please, can I have a look at your photo album?	- Sure.
- Please, may I use the dictionary?	- No problem.
- Do you mind if I close the door?	- Please feel free.
- Would you mind if I closed the door?	<u>Refusing to give permission:</u>
- Is it Ok if I borrow your pen?	- No, please don't.
	- I'm sorry, but that's not possible.
	- I'm afraid, but you can't.

SPEAKING PRACTICE



Model dialogue: Anna, eight years old, is asking her mother for permission to use the computer
Anna: Please mum, can I use the computer?
Mum: No, dear you can't. It's time to go to bed.
Anna: May I read a story before I sleep?
Mum: Sure! But try to sleep early.
Anna: Thanks a lot mummy

I. Role play: Work with your partner and make similar dialogue for the following situations.

1. You want to borrow a book in the library.
2. You want to use a calculator.
3. You want the door to be closed.
4. You want to turn down the music.
5. You want to go home early.

II. Read the conversations below and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the lists

do you mind I	Is it Ok if I	could you
what's the problem	Can I borrow	go ahead
telling me	thanks	here you are

Conversation 1:

A: Yeah?

B: Hello, (1)..... turn the music down, please? It's one o'clock and I'm trying to sleep.

A: Oh, sorry. Is that better?

B: Yes, (2)..... Perhaps I can get some sleep now. Good night.

Conversation 2:

A: I'm sorry, (3)..... leave early today? I'm going to take my cat to see the vet.

B: You're going to take your cat to the vet? What's the matter with her then?

A: Him. I don't know. That's why I'm going to take him to the vet's.

B: Oh, I see. Sure, (4) Thanks for (5).....

Conversation 3:

A: David, do you have your mobile phone with you?

B: Um... yes. Why?

A: (6)it, please? I need to make a quick call.

B: OK, (7).....

Conversation 4:

A: (8) change seat?

B: Yes, all right (9) ?

A: I can't see because of the sun.

B: OK, then. Why don't you sit there, next to Andrea.

WRITING: Write full sentences to make a paragraph of an information leaflet about tigers in Vietnam, using the suggested words / phrases given.



Tigers in Vietnam

1. There/ about 200 tigers left/ Vietnam.
2. They/ live/ the zoos/ safaris/ national parks.
3. Tigers/ carnivores/and/ their diet/ consists of/ meat/flesh/ fats off/ animals.
4. Tigers/ one/ most endangered wild animals/ today.
5. They/ rare/ because/ they/ hunted/ their bones, /skin/ claws/medicines.
6. largest wild tiger habitat/ the forests/the Greater Mekong region.
7. biggest problem/ how to save tigers/ extinction.
8. We/ can/ save/ these tigers/improve/ their habitat conditions/ their prey populations.
9. We /should/ raise/ the public awareness/ protect/ tigers.
10. You/ can/ find/information/tigers /<https://www.discoverwildlife.com>.

UNIT 4: LEARNING WORLD

PHONETICS: CONSONANT CLUSTERS.

Practice pronouncing the following words

- breed - breeze - breathe - brief - bring - brick - brim - bread
- free - treat - trim - trip - trick - trend - tread - track - trap - travel
- dream - drill - drink - drip - draft - drama - draw - drop
- clean - clear - click - cling - clever - cleft - clan - class - clasp
- cream - creed - critical - crib - credit - crest - crack - crash - crawl
- green - Greek - grief - grease - grip - grim - grin - grab - gram
- flock - floss - flew - flu - flirt - flame - flake - fly - flight - flow - flown
- free - freeze - freak - frequent - frisk - frigid - Fred - friend - fresh - three
- ski - skin - skip - skim - scare - scan - scatter - scar - score - scoff
- spill - spirit - spend - special - speck - steal - steam - steel - steep - steer - stick

VOCABULARY

I. Put the following subjects into the correct column.

Algebra	Biology	Calculus	Chemistry
Art	Computer Science	Drama	English
Geography	Gym/Physical Education	Home Economics	Math
Literature	Religious Education	Music	Physics
History	Civic Education	Geometry	Economics
Science study		Social and optional study	

IL Answer the following questions

1. Which subject helps you to learn about different places in the world?
2. Which subject helps you to paint and draw?
3. Which subject helps you to play football and play games to keep fit?
4. Which subject helps you to learn about different religions in the world?

5. Which subject helps you to play an instrument?
6. Which subject helps you to calculate many things around you?
7. Which subject helps you to know how things work?
8. Which subject helps you to know how to have a new mixture?
9. Which subject helps you to know how to understand and write a paragraph, an article, a work?
10. Which subject helps you to know how to speak, read and write an international language?
11. Which subject helps you to know how about the past?
12. Which subject helps you to know how to become a good citizen?

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable name of school subjects.

1. Studying science and ideas about how things work, and using this to build and make things: _____
2. The study of the life of human beings, animals and plants: _____
3. The study of how to make beautiful things, like paintings and drawings: _____
4. The study of numbers, measurements and shapes: _____
5. The study of things that happened in the past: _____
6. The study of things like heat, light and sound: _____
7. In this lesson you sing or play a musical instrument: _____
8. The science that studies gases, liquids and solids to find out what they are and what they do: _____
9. Sports that you do at school: _____
10. The study of the Earth and its countries, mountains, rivers, weather: _____

IV. Rearrange the words to have correct class instructions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. stand /your/ by / desks. | 16. tidy/ are/ your desks? |
| 2. put/ hands/ your/ up. | 17. your/ don't forget/ homework. |
| 3. put/ hands/ your/ down. | 18. time/one/more. |
| 4. hold/ pens/ books/ up. | 19. again/say/it. |
| 5. show/ your/me/ pencil. | 20. book/ take/ your/out. |
| 6. pay/everybody/attention. | 21. cheat/don't/in/the exams. |
| 7. you/ pencils/need/rulers. | 22. other/ help/ each. |
| 8. raise/ voice/ your. | 23. with/ work/your friends. |
| 9. ready/ are /you/?. | 24. on/ write/ the board. |

10. open/page 5/ at/ your books.
11. turn/10/to/page.
12. at/look / acitivity five.
13. to/ come/ of/ the front/the class.
14. collect/work/ your/ please.
15. pack/your/up/books.
25. question/ answer/ the.
26. be/don't/late.
27. in/work/pairs.
28. In/work/groups of five,
29. to/ listen/ the teacher.
30. your/ bring/ supplies.

V. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE VERBS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE PASSAGE.

guess	means	matter	make
translate	correct	imitate	look up

If you don't know what a word (1), try to (2).....the meaning, or (3)..... the word in your dictionary. All foreign speakers have an accent, but that doesn't (4)..... To make your pronunciation better, listen to English speakers and try to (5)..... them. Don't worry if you (6) mistakes or don't try to (7)..... a mistake - that's normal! It's often useful to (8) words from one language to the other, but it's best when you can start to think in the new language.

GRAMMAR

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

1. He (read) magazine at present.
2. I (look) for Christine. Do you know where she is?
3. It (get)dark. Shall I turn on the light?
4. They (stay) in Manchester with their friends.
5. They (build)..... a new supermarket in the center of the town, now.
6. Have you got an umbrella? It (start).....to rain.
7. You (make)a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I am trying to concentrate.
8. Why are all those people here? What (happen) ?
9. Please don't make so much noise. I (try).....to work.
10. Let's go out now. It (not rain) any more.
11. You can turn off the radio. I (not listen)to it.
12. Kate phoned me last night. She is on holiday in France. She (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
13. I want to lose weight, so this week I (not eat)..... lunch.
14. Andrew has some evening classes. He (learn)German.
15. Paul and Sally have an argument. They (speak).....to each other.

II. Complete the sentences with SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Keep silent! Our teacher(speak).

2. Don't make noise! I..... (read) my favourite story.
3. The train..... (leave) for Hanoi at 8.00 p.m, everyday.
4. Look! The cat.....(climb) up the top of the tree.
5. Susan usually (go) to school by bus, but now she..... (go) to school by train.
6. Mary often (read) in bed, but today she is very tired and she (not / read).
7. The boys usually ... (ride) their bikes to school. They ... (like I ride) their bikes.
8. Mary (like / eat) sweets. Every morning she..... (have) coffee with a lot of sweets and chocolate. For lunch she and her friends often (eat) sweets or ice-cream. She (not / like) eating fruit or vegetables. Today she (be) sick. She..... (sleep) in her room now.

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.

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

READING

I. Read the text and decide which answer best fits each numbered blank.

Our teacher always motivates US to take part in the sports activity, quiz competitions, oral and written (1) _____, debates, scouting, group discussion and other activities in the school. Our class teacher teaches US to maintain discipline of the school and (2) _____ the school things clean (3) _____ tidy. Our principal (4) _____ US motivational messages daily on the stage of prayer. We learn to be honest, truthful, obedient and sincere in our whole (5) _____. We learn how to concentrate (6) _____ the study in the class room. Our school organizes a quiz competition, dance (7) _____ and sports competition annually which is compulsory for (8) _____ to participate.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. activities | B. act | B. keeps | c. act | keep D. keeping | D. active |
| 2. A. keep | B. and | c. or | D. with | | |
| 3. A. to tell | B. tell | c. telling | D. tells | | |
| 5. A. live | B. lives | c. living | D. life | | |
| 6. A. in | B. on | c. by | D. by | | |
| 7. A. competition | B. competitive | c. compete | D. competing | | |
| 8. A. we | B. us | c. our | D. ours | | |

II. Read the passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

My school day in Britain

(Written by Erik)

I leave home at 6:45 and walk 20 minutes to catch a bus to school. The bus is a special one just for kids going to my school. The journey on the bus takes an hour because it has to keep stopping to pick up other students along the way.

When I arrive at school, I collect my Tablet PC from the Flexi (Flexible Learning Centre). Then I go to my Tutor Room for Registration at 8:30.

What is registration?

The attendance of every child attending school each morning and afternoon is recorded in a special book. The teacher reads out each child's name in turn. On hearing his/her name, the child replies 'yes Mrs. (teacher's name)' and the teacher notes down in the book whether the child is in school or not.

We listen to announcements to see what special things are happening at school today or this week.

At about 8:50 we leave Tutor Room to go to our First Period. Every day I have a different lesson in the first period. Normally it is Humanities but I also have Maths, Drama and Music, and French on the other days. Each period lasts an hour.

All my lessons are in different rooms and places around the school. Each Room either has a three digit number or a name. The numbers are very hard to remember!. I have different teachers for each lesson. I have a locker where I can store some of my stuff but otherwise I have to carry it all around with my in my bags.

Swipe Cards

Every Student carries a swipe card. We swipe into every lesson to let the school know that we have attended that certain lesson and to know where we are in case of emergencies. On the Swipe Card there are two stripes, a black and a brown. The brown is to swipe into lessons and the black is to get into the toilets and buildings.

We can put money on our Swipe cards instead of carrying cash around. When we want to pay for snacks at the Tuck Shop or canteen we just hand over our cards and they deduct the money.

Subjects

Maths,

English

Science

ICT

Drama

Music

Art

PE

Humanities (History, Geography, Religion)

and French or Spanish,

Time Table

9:00 1st Period

/ 10:00 2nd Period

/11:00- 11:20 11:20 3^d

Period

/12:30 4th Period

/1:30- 2:10 Lunch

2.T0 5th Period

/3:10 End of School

Break

During break, I have a snack and play and chat with my friends. Usually we play 'IT' a chasing game. Snow ball fight when it snows is dead fun. I bring a packed lunch to school but occasionally I have school dinners in the School Canteen. Sometimes I stay after school for clubs.

Canteen

The Canteen is open at Lunch Time and Break Time. Most hot food is served only at lunch time. Chips are only available on Mondays and Fridays.

Tablet PC

We don't use our Tablet PCs in all lessons because some rooms do not have enough power sockets. We use the Tablets to do our work on and to search the Internet. Our Tablet PCs are connected to a Network so we can send our work straight to our teachers, and they can send them back with their comments.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. The bus picks Erik at his house and takes him to school.
2. It takes Erick an hour to go to school by bus.
3. The teachers never check the students' attendance in the book.
4. At the registration, the students listen to the announcement about the school plans of a day and a week.
5. Each period lasts 60 minutes.
6. All the lessons are in the same room and place.
7. Erick can put his stuff in his locker.
8. Swipe cards helps the school know about the students' attendance in the lessons.
9. Erick goes home to have lunch with his family.
10. The students send then work to then teachers and get then feedback through the network.

SPEAKING

Rearrange the following sentences to make a complete dialogue between the student and the teacher.

1. Teacher: Yes, please
2. Teacher: That is 'find the meaning of new word in the dictionary'.
Listen and repeat after me Took up'
3. Teacher: Good morning.
4. Teacher: How are you today?
5. Teacher: I'm happy to hear that. It's so great to see you again
6. Teacher: Certainly. It's very hot in the classroom today.
7. Teacher: Very good. You should practice and learn new words at home.
8. Teacher: Yes. Can you make a sentence with the word Took up'?
9. Student: Teacher, May I open the window?
10. Student: I'm fine. Thank you.
11. Student: Teacher, May I ask you a question?
12. Student: Good Morning, Teacher.
13. Student: What does the word Took up' mean?
14. Student: I don't understand can you repeat please?
15. Student: When we don't know the new words. We should look them up in the dictionary. Is this correct?
16. Student. Yes, I promise rn learn harder.

WRITING

I. For each question, write one word for each gap to complete the letter.

Dear Tom,

Thanks very much for your email. It was great to hear from you again. You asked me (1) _____ my new school. Well, my school is in the city center. The school (2) _____ more than 1000 students, and the buildings are very large. There (3) _____ a lot of high trees around the school and in the school yard. It's a lovely school. The other students in my class are very friendly, and most of the teachers are not too strict. There are several clubs to (4) _____ to after school. I am going to join two of them - the volleyball club and the art (5) _____. This term, we have 12 subjects, some of them are optional and the compulsory subjects are Math, Physics, Literature, Biology, English, Geography and PE. We begin our lessons at 12.05. We (6) _____ five lessons a day. We have a short 10-minute break between (7) _____, but we have a long 20-minute (8) _____ between the second and third lessons. We finish our lessons at ten minutes past five. I think I enjoy my school days very much.

Take care and see you soon,

Jack

II. Write an email to your penpal to tell about your school. Follow the following questions

1. Where is your school?
2. How big is your school?
3. When are the lessons?
4. What are the subjects?
5. How do you feel about your school?

PROGRESS REVIEW 2

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. uniform | B. computer | c. student | D. judo |
| 2. A. subject | B. sure | c. surround | D. see |
| 3. A. excited | B. nice | c. library | D. living |
| 4. A. school | B. teacher | c. cheap | D. watching |
| 5. A. teach | B. speak | c. break | D. read |

VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. People are _____ the wild animals for their valuable body.
A. having B. getting c. hunting D. destroying
2. Every year, thousands of species of animals become _____.
A. extinct B. extinction c. extincting D. extinctive
3. Many kinds of wild animals are _____ danger of extinction.
A. in B. on c. at D. with
4. She _____ English at the moment.
A. study B. is studying c. studies D. studying
5. She is _____ hard for her A levels.
A. having B. playing c. studying D. doing
6. She _____ to be an architect.
A. study B. studies c. studying D. is studying
7. I _____ a one-hour lunch break.
A. play B. have c. do D. study
8. I'm _____ physics, biology and chemistry today.
A. playing B. having c. doing D. going
9. We only have time for a snack at _____.
A. lunch B. gym c. meals D. break time
10. In order to keep _____, you should eat well and exercise regularly.
A. warm B. excited c. healthy D. quiet

11. My sister always has a lot of new ideas. She's a _____ person.
A. creative B. hard-working c. quiet D. healthy
12. Don't go climbing without the necessary _____.
A. uniform B. pocket money c. equipment D. share
13. Today is my son's first day at school so he is very _____.
A. creative B. excited c. worry D. interesting
14. Linh _____ a headache so she is sleeping in her bedroom.
A. does B. plays c. studying D. has
15. My cousin goes to a _____ school, so she only comes home at weekends.
A. boarding B. private c. public D. international
16. Williams always _____ breakfast with bread, egg and milk before coming to school.
A. has B. plays c. studies D. does
17. In many schools in Vietnam students have to wear a _____.
A. clothing B. suit c. uniform D. coat
18. He often _____ English vocabulary every morning.
A. doing B. having c. studies D. plays
19. Emily sometimes _____ a chat with her pen friend in England.
A. does B. has c. studies D. plays
20. Jane is _____ History at the moment to prepare for the final exam.
A. studying B. doing c. playing D. has
21. How is your first week _____ school?
A. on B. at c. for D. to
22. My brother often helps me _____ my homework.
A. at B. about c. for D. with
23. Megan is _____ badminton with her friends in the schoolyard.
A. having B. studying c. playing D. doing
24. _____ does Jack have science? ~ On Monday and Friday.
A. Where B. What c. When D. What time
25. Nowadays, students often use _____ in mathematics lessons.
A. rubbers B. calculators c. pencils D. dictionaries

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.

1 • What time does Mai has English class?

ABC

D

2. Do you often go at school library when you have free time?

ABC

D

3.1 and Lan can rides a bike to school everyday.

A B c D

4. My mom don't usually go to work on Saturdays

AB

CD

5.1 think that It might rains heavily this afternoon.

AB CD

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, c or D) for each question.

Learning a language is, in some way, like (1) _____ how to fly or play the piano. There are important differences, (2) _____ there is a very important similarity. It is this: learning (3) _____ to do such things needs lots of practice. It is never simply to “know” something. You must be able to “do” things with (4) _____ you know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book on (5) _____ to fly an aeroplane. A book can (6) _____ you lots of information about how to fly, but if you read a book and then try to fly without a great deal of (7) _____ first, you will crash and kill yourself. The same is true of (8) _____ the piano. So you think it is enough simply to read about it? Can you play the piano without having lots of practice first?

1. A. learning

B. getting

c. knowing

D. watching

2. A. or

B. but

c. and

D. so

3. A. what

B. where

c. how

D. why

4. A. what

B. how

c. where

D. when

5. A. what

B. where

c. how

D. why

6. A. get

B. give

c. lend

D. send

7. A. doing

B. watching

c. practice

D. exercises

8. A. playing

B. doing

c. watching

D. seeing

II. Read the passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

POLAR BEARS



Polar bears are also called **white bear**, **sea bear**, or **ice bear**, great white northern bear. They are found throughout the Arctic region. The polar bear travels long distances over vast desolate expanses, generally on drifting oceanic ice floes, searching for seals, its primary prey.

Except for the grizzly bear, the polar bear is the largest and most powerful carnivore on land. It has no natural predators and knows no fear of humans, making it an extremely dangerous animal.

Polar bears are stocky, with a long neck, relatively small head, short, rounded ears, and a short tail. The male, which is much larger than the female, weighs 410 to 720 kg (900 to 1,600 pounds). It grows to about 1.6 metres (5.3 feet) tall at the shoulder and 2.2-2.5 metres in length. The tail is 7-12 cm (3-5 inches) long. Sunlight can pass through the thick fur, its heat is absorbed by the bear's black skin. Under the skin is a layer of insulating fat. The broad feet have hairy soles to protect and insulate as well as to facilitate movement across ice. Strong, sharp claws are also important for gaining traction, for digging through ice, and for killing prey.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Polar bears have some other different names.
2. They don't live in the Arctic region.
3. Seals are their primary food.
4. Polar bears don't eat meat of other animals.
5. Polar bears are the most gentle animals on land.
6. Female polar bears are much larger than male ones.
7. Polar bears have a long neck and a long tail.
8. Their claws and hairy soles of their broad feet are useful for them to survive.

SPEAKING: CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE (A, B, c OR D)FOR EACH QUESTION.

1. Trung: "Why do you think most people learn English?" ~ Phong: " _____ "
A. All of them are
B. I hear it is very good
c. Because it's useful to them
D. Because I like it
2. "Would you like a cup of coffee?" - " _____ "
A. Yes, thanks a lot
B. No, thanks you
c. Yes, please
D. No, you are welcome
3. Jack: "Do you want me to help you with those suitcases?" ~ Mary: " "
A. Of course, not for me.
B. No, I can't help you now.

- c. No, those aren't mine. D. No, I can manage them myself
4. "How much does it cost to get to Manchester?" "....."
- A. It's interesting to travel to Manchester. B. It depends on how you go. c. I always go by train. D. I don't like to go by train.
5. A: "....." ~ B: "Yes. Do you have any shirts?"
- A. Could you do me a favour? B. Oh, dear. What a nice shirt!
- c. May I help you? D. White, please.
6. A: Does Maria speak English well? - B:
- A. Yes. I do B. I think not c. I don't think so D. She thinks so
7. Helen: " May I introduce you to Mary, Peter ?" - Peter: ".....?"
- A. How are you, Mary? B. How do you do, Mary?
- c. Pleased to meet you, Mary D. B and c are correct
8. A: " How about a biscuit?" - B:I'm on a diet.
- A. Yes, please B. Yes, thank you
- c. No, thanks D. It's OK
9. Hung: "Would you like to have dinner with me?" - Lam: ".....".
- A. Yes, I'd love to B. I'm very happy
- C. Yes, it is D. Yes, so do I
10. "There's a baseball game tonight." "....."
- A. Great. Let's go. B. I'm not a real fan of hers,
- c. Don't mention it. D. Thanks, I'd love to.

WRITING

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

- school year/ Vietnam/ begin/ early September and end/ late May

- school day/ last/ 7:00 a. m/ 11:30 a.m.
is. _____
- Students/ often/ wear/ uniform/ sit/ bench/ behind/ wooden desk.
is. _____
- schoolgirl/ often wear/ white blouse/ boy/ wear/ white shirt/ red scarfs.

- There/15 minute test/ every week/ and/ three 45 minute tests/each term.

6. Each school year/ two term and/ the end of each term/ there/ an important examination.

"is. _____

II. Write one suitable word in each blank to complete the email below.

Dear Lan,

Hi, How are you? This year, I am in class 6 at one junior high (1) _____ in the city center. It is a big and beautiful school. The school has a very tall gate with the (2) _____ Hoa Hong Junior High School. Behind the gate, there is a big (3) _____ with many trees. Students love (4) _____ books, playing or chatting under the trees during recess. There is also a big playground with many wings (5) _____ to school yard. Many students can play on the wings during recess. There are 20 classrooms in my school. Each (6) _____ has 30 desks, 6 lights, a black board, a teacher's table and a clock. All of US try to (7) _____ our classrooms clean. Each class has from 35 to 40 students. Students have right to choose their seats and I often (8) _____ on the first row because I can listen to the lesson (9) _____ clearly. I learn many interesting things at school, so I always want to go to school (10) _____ day. I love my school very much.

What about your new school?

Write and tell me about it.

Love,

Mai

III. Write an email to your friend to tell about your new school or your new class.

UNIT FOOD AND HEALTH

PHONETICS

I. Put the words into two groups /i:/ and /i/

cheap	slim	noisy	see	thing	meal
exciting	convenient	sea	village	peaceful	beach
busy	historic	police	river	friendly	sleepy
sit	leave	milk	teen	street	city

/i:/	/i:/

VOCABULARY

I. Find the word to fill in the table.

Beverages/ Drinks							
Dairy							
Dessert							
Fruit							
Grains / Starches							
Meat							
Seafood/ fish							
Vegetables							

IL Match one in column A with one in column B

Column A	Column B
1. boiled	a. cooked in the oven
2. steamed	b. cooked in oil in a frying pan
3. fried / sauteed	c. cooked in boiling water
4. stir-fried	d. fried fast in hot oil
5. pan-fried	e. cooked in oil in the oven
6. roasted	f. fried in a frying pan
7. grilled	g. cooked over a saucepan of boiling water
8. baked	h. cooked under a grill or on a ridged pan
9. stewed	i. cooked for a long time on a low heat
10. casseroled	j. cooked slowly in juices

III. Find the Vietnamese equivalents to these English adjectives used to describe the food.

acidic	bland	creamy	fatty	fruity
healthy	nutty	oily	raw	salty
sharp	sour	spicy	sweet	tender
tough	overcooked	undercooked	medium-rare	spoiled

IV. Complete the words for the health problems

1. st..... ache	2. e... .. ache	3. S.....th.....
4. c.....	5. t.... .. che	6. h.... .. dache
7. f..		

V. Fill in the blank with one suitable word from the box.

Earache	Flu	Toothache	Backache
Sore throat	Cough	Stomachache	Headache

- : a pain caused by something being wrong with one of your teeth.
- : a pain in your back.
- : a very severe pain that you feel in your head.
- : pain in your stomach.
- : a pain in the inside part of your ear.
- : a problem which is like a very bad cold, but which causes a temperature.
- : a pain in your throat.
- : a health problem that you make a lot of loud.

GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**

- A: I don't feel very well.

- B: You _____ go to bed early.
2. A: My eyes are sore.
B: You _____ watch so much television.
3. A: I got a bad mark in my Science test.
B: You _____ study more.
4. A: I want to lose weight.
B: You _____ eat too much meat and rice.
5. A: I want to keep fit.
B: You _____ do morning exercises.
6. A: I can't fall asleep at night.
B: You _____ drink so much coffee.
7. A: I don't understand my Math homework.
B: You _____ ask your teacher to explain it again.
8. A: There's a new girl at school.
B: You _____ invite her to our class.
9. A: My exam is coming soon.
B: You _____ study hard
10. A: Our streets are dirty.
B: We _____ throw rubbish everywhere

II. Complete the following sentences with 'more' or 'less'

1. Eat..... sweet food
2. Get..... exercise.
3. Drink.....coffee.
4. Eat..... fastfood.
5. Eat..... fruit and vegetables.
6. Drink..... water.
7. Smoke and give it up.
8. Relax
9. Worryabout things.
10. Spend time on computer games

III. Complete the sentences with much, many, a lot of, any, some

1. Are there..... apples on the tree?
2. There is..... fog today.
3. How..... oranges are left in the fridge?
4. My neighbor has so..... cats.

5. The teacher often gives US..... homework.
6. Do you read books?
7. Do you get e-mails?
8. I don't like this boy very
9. How does this dress cost?
10. We should drink water every day.
11. I eat vegetables, but I don't eat.....meat.
12. Andy is shy, he doesn't have..... friends.
13. Don't eat so cake.
14. Would you like coffee?
15. Have we got..... milk in the fridge, mother?
16. Sam, is there milk in the fridge?
17. How.....cheese has she got in the basket.
18. We haven't got toothpaste but we have got.....toothbrushes.

IV. Complete the sentences with a few - few, a little - little.

1. There are only eggs in the basket. I think I should go to buy some more.
2. Mom, please, can you give me money? I want to go to the cinema.
3. Sheila is very modest. She lives with..... money.
4. There is.....orange juice left. I need to buy some.
5. Put on a sweater. It's cold outside.
6. He is dying, there is..... time left.
7. This man has..... education. He can't read or write.
8. There are.....people I can really trust so I'm disappointed.
9. My brother watches..... series on TV.
10. We have got..... apples andoranges in the fridge.

V. Complete the sentences with much, many, a lot of, some, (a) few, (a) little.

1. There aren't tomatoes left. I don't think it's enough to make.....tomato sauce.
2. My mom puts only salt in the soup. She thinks that too.....salt isn't healthy.

3. I haven't got..... time to say goodbye. My train leaves in 5 minutes.
4. How..... trousers did you leave at the dry cleaner?
5. We often meet..... friends at the bar.
6. As the film is bad, there are only..... people in the cinema.
7. I prefer books so I buy magazines.
8. My French teacher haspatience. She never punishes US.
9. I'd likemore coffee, please.
10. There is too traffic at the rush hours today.
11. Do you need help?
12. I don't have English homework today.
13. How children has your brother got?
14. Peter talks too

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Health and hygiene are very important. Nam always takes care of his health. He does morning exercise regularly and eats moderately. He brushes his teeth after meals every day. He doesn't eat candy at night. Nam doesn't stay up late. He often goes to bed at 10 o'clock and gets up at 6 o'clock. He likes watching the cartoons but he never sits near TV. It is not good for his eyes. He will always keep his teeth clean and his body fit. Health is more important than anything else!

1. Why does Nam take care of his health?

A. Because he is ill	B. Because he is worried
c. Because he is weak	D. Because it is important
2. What does he do after meals?

A. does morning exercise	B. eats candy
c. brushes his teeth	D. goes to bed
3. What doesn't he eat at night?

A.candy	B. fruit
c. vegetables	D. snack
4. What time does he go to sleep?

A. at 6 o'clock	B. at 8 o'clock
c. at 9 o'clock	D. at 10 o'clock
5. Why does he never sit near TV?

A. Because he doesn't like	B. Because he doesn't watch TV
c. Because it's not good for his eyes	D. Because he doesn't have TV

II. Read the passage and then choose one suitable word to fill in the gaps.

In the United States, many adults and (2) _____ are overweight. Some people eat (2) _____ food at meals. They also eat snacks (3) _____ meals. Sometimes people eat healthy snacks like fruit or vegetables (4) _____ many Americans eat a lot of junk food such as cookies, candy and potato chips. Eating junk food can make people gain (5). People also gain weight (6) _____ they don't get enough (7) _____. People need to walk, run, ride bicycles, or walk out in health clubs and gyms. When people

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. child | B. children | c. people | D. others |
| 2. A. too many | B. too much | c. few | D. plenty |
| 3. A. on | B. at | c. between | D. by |
| 4. A. but | B. because | c. although | D. so that |
| 5. A. weigh | B. weighs | c. weighing | D. weight |
| 6. A. so | B. however | c. but | D. because |
| 7. A. exercises | B. work | c. money | D. energy |
| 8. A. become | B. taste | c. have | D. get |
| 9. A. live | B. lives | c. living | D. to living |
| 10. A. health | B. safe | c. fair | D. healthy |

exercise, they (8) _____ good and have more energy. A good diet and exercise will help you (9) _____ a long and (10) _____ life.

Well, I think there are some ways to keep fit. Firstly, we should eat healthily. Don't eat too much fast food. Some people have a big (1) and a soft drink for lunch. It isn't a good idea because that meal doesn't include any vegetables. Instead, if they want to have a quick healthy lunch, they should buy some avocado (2) Secondly, we shouldn't (3) food. We should (4) it. Steamed dishes don't use any fat. If you like, you can also (5) lean meat with vegetables. It's healthy and nutritious.

IV. Read the passage and fill each blank with a suitable word.

My mother is a good cook and she can (1) a lot of delicious dishes. She also teaches my sister and me how to (2) Now we can make different Vietnamese (3) such as fried beef, spring rolls, vegetable soup, *pho*, etc. In addition, we've learnt how to make pizza, lasagne, sushi, and curry. My brother's favourite dish is lasagne while I like *pho* and spring rolls the (4)

III. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box

deep-fry sushi hamburger stew steam 67

At the moment, my mother is (5).....US how to bake.

My mother always has very good eating diet. For breakfast, she usually has a bowl of rice, some lean chicken or pork, a plate of vegetables, and a banana. She never skips this important (6).....For lunch, she (7)..... different types of salad, some fish, and some rice. She doesn't eat too (8).....for dinner, just some vegetables and lean meat. She encourages us to eat healthily by avoiding fast (9)..... and soft drinks. In addition, every morning, we get up early to do morning exercises together. It's a good way to keep fit and (10)..... isn't it?

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue between a waiter and a customer in the restaurant.

1. **Waiter:** Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?
2. **Waiter:** Certainly, here you are.
3. **Waiter:** That'll be \$14.95.
4. **Waiter:** Grilled tuna and cheese.
5. **Waiter:** Can I get you anything else?
6. **Waiter:** Would you like something to drink?
7. **Waiter:** Thank you. (returning with the food) Here you are. Enjoy your meal!
8. **Waiter:** Thank you! Have a good day!
9. **Customer:** That sounds good. I'll have that.
10. **Customer:** Yes, I'd like a coke.
11. **Customer:** Thank you.
12. **Customer:** No thanks. I'd like the check, please.
13. **Customer:** Here you are. Keep the change!
14. **Customer:** Goodbye.
15. **Customer:** Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?
16. **Customer:** Thank you. What's today's special?

II. Role-play: Work with your partner and make a similar dialogue.

Try to use some key vocabulary and phrases

- **Booking**
 - "I'd like to book a table for two for ..." (8p.m).
 - "A table for two please."
- **What the restaurant staff say:**

- “Of course. Please come this way.”
- “Your table isn’t quite ready yet.”/ “Would you like to wait in the bar?”
- “We’re fully booked at the moment. Could you come back a bit later?”

- **Asking about the menu**

These are phrases you can ask the waiter if you aren’t sure of something on the menu.

- “Is this served with ... (salad)?” “Does this have any ... (seafood) in it?”
- “What do you recommend?”

- **Ordering**

What the waiter says:

- “Are you ready to order?”/ “Can I take your order?”/ “Anything to drink?”/ “Would you like ... (chips) with that?”

What the customer says:

“I’ll have...”/ “I’d like...” “Can I have ...”/ “We’d like to order ...”

- **Getting the bill**

- “Can we have the bill please?”/ “Could we get the bill?”/ “Could we pay please?”

- **Giving the food**

- “Here you are.”/“Enjoy your meal!”

WRITING: Write a food blog, using the given information.

- **Name of the food blog:** Emma’s Easy Menu Blog
- **Menu for lunch:** bread and chicken salad
- **Ingredients**

	Ingredients - 2 small red onions (thinly sliced) - two tomatoes (sliced in half) - 1 teaspoon of peppers - 1 small avocado (diced) - 2 large chicken breast
--	--

- 1 large lemon (juiced) - 2 cloves of garlic - 1/2 teaspoon of sea salt - 1 tablespoon of mayonnaise - some herbs and lettuces	- _____ marinate the chicken and put it into a large mixing bowl. - _____ pour lemon juice over chicken. - _____ add the mixture of celery, red onions, tomatoes mayonnaise, avocado - _____ season with salt and pepper to taste. - _____ toss to combine. - _____ serve with herbs and lettuces
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UNIT 6: SPORTS

PHONETICS

Put the verbs ending in /ed/ into the correct column.

studied	learned	wanted	needed	washed	cleaned
started	traveled	invited	stopped	decided	looked
kissed	returned	worked	died	borrowed	showed
stepped	looked	watched	missed	returned	hoped

<i>/t/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	<i>/ɪd/</i>

VOCABULARY

I. Write the name of the sport under the correct picture.

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

		$\wedge j \wedge o$ $X \textcircled{R} r l$	
9. _____	10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____	16. _____
—t ? 1			
17. _____	18. _____	19. _____	20. _____
	$\wedge J U J J L J L J \wedge L X X -$ $I \ 8 \gg \ II \ 1$ $t'g^{\wedge} r \sim r \sim L J L$ --- KRİT		$: '1 \tilde{E} \acute{I} \acute{E} >$.da X fdar JL _{JJ}
21. _____	22. _____	23. _____	24. _____

Note:

- Use **'Play'** for team **sports** or **sports** played with a ball: football, baseball, basketball, Rugby, tennis, ...and competitive games.
- Use **'Go'** for **sports** that end in-ing: skiing, swimming, climbing, diving, fishing....
- Use **'Do'** with **sports** that you don't need any equipment to **do**: aerobics, Karate/ yoga/ gymnastics.

Play	Go	Do
-------------	-----------	-----------

badminton/ baseball/ basketball/ volleyball football/ tennis table-tennis/ golf rugby/squash cricket/ ice- hockey hockey/ snooker - <i>Các môn có tính cạnh tranh:</i> board games/ chess poker/ computer games	camping/ swimming shopping/ hunting fishing/ sailing parasailing/parachuting climbing/running jogging/hiking/ trekking hitch- hiking/ cycling/ riding dancing/ surfing/ sand surfing/ windsurfing skiing/ water skiing roller skating/ ice skating rollerblading/ skateboarding skating/ snowboarding diving/ sky diving scuba diving/ snorkeling	exercise/ aerobics gymnastics/ ballet athletics/ martial arts kung-fu/ karate tai chi/ taekwondo judo
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IL Complete the sentences with the correct form of 'do' or 'play'.

1. Do you often _____ morning exercises?
2. My brother _____ football for his school team.
3. My father enjoys _____ table tennis in his free time
4. We _____ gymnastics at school three times a week.
5. My father likes _____ tennis with his workmates after work.
6. My friend _____ judo twice a week.
7. My mother _____ yoga at the new sports centre near my house.
8. My parents like nature, they _____ mountain climbing every month.
9. Jack _____ Karatedo every early morning from 4 a.m to 5.a.m.
10. My sister wants to _____ aerobics 3 times a week but she is too busy.
11. In the winter, I love to _____ ice skating with my friends.
12. We _____ dancing every Saturday.

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in each gap with one suitable form of 'be'.

1. I _____ in Canberra last spring.
2. We _____ at school last Saturday.
3. My mother _____ at home yesterday.
4. Last year, she _____ 18, so she _____ 19 now.
5. Today, it _____ sunny, but yesterday, it _____ rainy all day.
6. I _____ hungry last night because I had nothing to eat.
7. Where _____ you at 11.00 last night?

8. Why _____ your mother angry yesterday?
9. This time last year, we _____ in London.
10. We _____ tired when we went home so we went to bed early.
11. _____ I tried to call you last night but you _____ on the phone.
12. She _____ at home yesterday so I gave her mother my gift for her.

II. Give the correct past form of one suitable word from the box to complete the sentences.

eat	drink	make	read	take
receive	give	meet	see	go
do	get	run	swim	ride

1. I _____ a sandcastle when I went to the beach.
2. It was a hot day so she _____ in the lake yesterday.
3. His car had a flat tire so he _____ the bus to work.
4. I _____ a horse last summer when I went to my uncle's farm.
5. He _____ his homework before he went to school.
6. It was cold so we _____ some hot chocolate.
7. They _____ hiking yesterday.
8. I _____ my brother a game for his birthday.
9. She _____ a good report card so her mom was happy.
10. I _____ my friends when we went to the park
11. I was too late for class so I _____ to school.
12. I _____ two hamburgers so I am full.
13. I _____ a good book before I went to bed.
14. She _____ a lion when she went to the zoo.
15. I _____ a letter from my penpal, Jenny, yesterday.

III. Put the verb in brackets into the simple past tense.

1. My grandfather (die) _____ before I was born.
2. My father (go) _____ to the supermarket twice yesterday.
3. My uncle (live) _____ in Japan from 1980 to 1985.
4. They (sell) _____ their old car 10 days ago.
5. When (you, first see) _____ your husband?
6. _____ he (come) _____ to see you last night? Yes he did.
7. I (not, meet) _____ my close friend, Anna, last Sunday.
8. You (be) _____ at home last night?
9. I (study) _____ music when I was at school.
10. _____ they (buy) _____ their flat last year?
11. They (not, be) _____ soldiers in 2000.

12. I (not, do) _____ my homework yesterday so my teacher punished me.

IV. Underline and correct the only one mistake in the following sentences.

1. Jenny buys a lot of different gifts for her family and her friends last summer.
2. I talk to my friends about my holiday in Halong Bay yesterday.
3. I can't understand Liz because she talked in French.
4. My mother makes a new blue dress with white flowers on it for me last week.
5. Did you saw the film on TV last night?
6. I tried the new dress on but it didn't fitted so I took it back to the shop.
7. Who you went with on your vacation last year?
8. Did you team won the match last Sunday?
9. My mother didn't played sports last year but now she plays sports a lot.
10. My father began playing chess when he is 10.

READING

Read the passage and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F)

The importance of sports

Sport is beneficial to our life. It helps US to keep fit and be healthy. So if you want to be healthy, you should do sports. It also helps people to lose weight and avoid many diseases. There are many kinds of sports such as swimming, running, riding the bicycle, tennis, wrestling, etc. I like swimming very much. It makes me healthy and strong. I like tennis too. It makes me feel energetic. It is obvious that many of US want to stay at home, watch TV and eat snacks. But it is an unhealthy life-style. Only sport will help US be healthy and happy. That's why I think sport is very important in my life.

	Statement	True/False
1.	Playing sports is helpful for us to stay fit and healthy.	
2.	Playing sports help US to gain weight and avoid some diseases.	
3.	The writer never goes swimming.	
4.	Many people prefer to watch TV and eat snacks at home.	
5.	The writer thinks that playing sports is the only way of helping US to be healthy and happy.	

II. Read the passage and circle the correct answer for each question.

We are sure you are all interested in sports. Many of you certainly play such games as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches against other teams - their opponents. Two people playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can.

There are so many kinds of sports such as cycling, boxing, swimming, gymnastics, rowing and many more. You can take an active part in all of them or you can just be a devoted fan. Everybody may choose the sport he is fond of or interested in.

1. What games do many of US play?
A. Volleyball, football, basketball or tennis B. Only football
c. Swimming D. Cycling, boxing or rowing.
2. Who are called players?
A. People who watch a game B. People who play a game
c. People who are interested in sports D. People who take part in all sports
3. Who are called partners?
A. People who are in the same team B. People who play a game
c. People who are interested in sports D. Two people who play with each
4. How many goals do players want to score in a football match?
A. Only one B. Two
c. As many as they can D. None
5. What sport do people often choose to play?
A. the one they are bad at B. The one they find interesting
c. the one their parents want them to play D. The one their friends choose to play

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

Along with jogging and swimming, cycling is one (1) _____ the best all-round forms of exercise. It can (2) _____ to increase your strength and energy, give you more efficient muscles and a stronger heart. But increasing your strength is not the only advantage of (3) _____ because you can't not carry the weight of your body on your feet, it's not a good (4) _____ of exercise for people with painful feet or backs. However, with all forms of exercise it's important to start slowly and build up gently. Doing too much (5) _____ quickly can damage muscles that aren't used to working. If you have any doubts about taking up cycling for health reasons, talk to your doctor and ask for his advice.

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue between two friends about their last

weekend.

1. **Rick:** Don't worry. You always get an A.
2. **Rick:** No, I didn't go anywhere all weekend. I just stayed home and studied for today's Spanish test.
3. **Rick:** So, what did you do last weekend, Meg?
4. **Rick:** That sounds like fun. Did you go to Lucky's?
5. **Meg:** No, we didn't. We went to that new place downtown. How about you? Did you go anywhere?
6. **Meg:** Oh, I had a great time. I went to a karaoke bar and sang with some friends on Saturday.
7. **Meg:** Our Spanish test is today? I forgot all about that!

II. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** you (stay) _____ home on Saturday?
B: No, I (call) _____ my friend. We (drive) _____ to a café for lunch.
2. **A:** How you (spend) _____ your last birthday?
B: I (have) _____ a party. Everyone (enjoy) _____ it, but the neighbors (not, like) _____ the noise.
3. **A:** What you (do) _____ last night?
B: I (go) _____ to the new Jim Carrey film. I (love) _____ it!
4. **A:** you (do) _____ anything special over the weekend?
B: Yes, I (go) _____ shopping. Unfortunately, I (spend) _____ all my money. Now I'm broke!
5. **A:** you (go) _____ out on Friday night?
B: No, I (invite) _____ friends over, and I (cook) _____ dinner for them.

III. Pair work: Take turns asking and answering about your last weekend. Using some suggested questions and answers

- So, how was your weekend, Don?
- What did you do last weekend?
- So, what was your weekend like?
- Did you do anything special last weekend?
- Did you have a nice weekend?
- So, how was your weekend?
- How come?
- I had a great/ wonderful/ fantastic weekend.
- (It was) not very good./ It was Ok./ It was awful.

WRITING

Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences of a meaningful paragraph about Pelé, a famous football.



1. Pelé/ born/ 23 October 1940/ Brazil.
2. He/ a Brazilian former professional footballer
3. He/ be regarded/one of the greatest players/all times.
4. He/ among the most successful/ and popular sports figures/the 20th century.
5. During his playing days/ Pelé/ be/ for a period the best-paid athlete/ the world.
6. He/ play/ as/ a forward.
7. His father be/ also/ footballer/ and/ he/ be taught/ play football/ by his father.
8. Pelé/ grow up/ poverty/Bauru/the state of São Paulo.
9. He/ earn/ extra money/ by/ work/ tea shops/a servant/ when/ he/ be/ young.
- 10.He/ could/ afford/ a proper football/ usually play/ either a sock stuffed with newspaper and tied with a string/ or/ a grapefruit.
11. He/ play/ several amateur teams/ his youth.
12. In his mid-teens/ he play/ indoor football team.
- 13.In 1999/ Pelé/ be voted/World Player of the Century/ the International Federation of Football History & Statistics/ and/ be/ one of the two joint winners of the FIFA Player of the Century.
14. Pelé/ be/ most successful scorer/ the spor/ 541 goals in 560 games.

PROGRESS REVIEW 3

PRONUNCIATION - Choose the word whose the underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. watched | B. booked | c. stopped | D. worried |
| 2. A. feet | B. seat | c. tin | D. peaceful |
| 3. A. greet | B. heat | c. cheek | D. film |
| 4. A. missed | B. called | c. explained | D. planned |
| 5. A. washed | B. wanted | c. booked | D. hoped |

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY:

I. Circle the best answer A, B, c or D for each question.

1. Marathon is considered a/an _____ sport.
 A. team B. individual c. indoor D. sporting
2. Our school football team _____ the match, last Sunday.
 A. wins B. won c. scores D. scored
3. Jack _____ three goals for our team.
 A. scores B. scored c. plays D. played
4. Blackburn Rovers is at the bottom of the league. They _____ most of their matches this season.
 A. played B. won c. lost D. scored
5. Football is an example of a _____ sport where you play with several other people.
 A. team B. individual c. indoor D. dangerous
6. We were very upset when our favourite team didn't _____ even one goal.
 A. play B. kick c. point D. score
7. Badminton requires only a net, a racket, and a birdie or _____.
 A. ball B. ski c. shuttlecock D. goggles
8. The person who makes sure that a game is played according to the rules is called a _____.
 A. coach B. instructor c. policeman D. guider
9. _____ spectator sports in Britain are cricket and football.
 A. More popular B. The more popular
 c. Most popular D. The most popular
- 10- _____ are the Olympic Games held? - Every four years.
 A. When B. Where c. How long D. How often
11. Jenny doesn't have _____ friends in London.

- A. much B. lots c. a lot D. any
12. This bag is very heavy because it has got _____ books in it.
A. a little B. a lot of c. a few D. any
13. Meral and Almet have got _____ friends from America.
A. any B. much c. a few D. little
14. Have we got _____ milk in the fridge, mother?
A. many B. a few c. any D. some
15. How _____ money have you got in your bag?
A. many B. any c. much D. some
16. My mother has got _____ friends because she is outgoing and sociable.
A. a little B. a lot of c. much D. any
17. We have got _____ apples and _____ cherries in the fridge. Don't need to buy some more.
A. a little / some B. many / a little c. a few / some D. any/ some
18. Are there _____ students in the school yard now?
A. a little B. any c. much D. some
19. My teacher hasn't got _____ children so she lives alone now.
A. some B. any c. a few D. a lot of
20. Mum: _____ there _____ cooking oil? ~ Daughter: No, there isn't.
A. are / any B. is / any c. is / a few D. is/ some
21. There are so _____ interesting books in the center library.
A. many B. much c. a little D. any
22. Last summer, I _____ fishing with my uncle in the afternoon.
A. go B. went c. goes D. going
23. _____ you attend yoga class when I _____ at home?
A. Did/ not stayed B. Didn't/ didn't stayed
c. Did/ didn't stay D. Did/ stay
24. He _____ off his hat and _____ into the room.
A. take/went B. take/go c. taken/go D. took/ went
25. She _____ her work earlier and then went home in a hurry.
A. finished B. finish c. did not finish D. did finish

Verbs + V-ing

Verbs	Verbs + V-ing
Adore	They adore eating ice-cream.
Fancy	Do you fancy making crafts?
Don't mind	I don't mind cooking.
Dislike	Does he dislike swimming?
Detest	I detest having to get up early.
Like	I like skateboarding in my free time.
Love	She loves training her dog.
Hate	He hates eating out.
Prefer doing to doing	My mother prefers doing yoga to jogging.
Prefer to do	My mother prefers to go jogging.
Mind	I don't mind walking in the early morning.
Enjoy	My mother enjoys watching films.

II. Give the right form of the verbs in the brackets.

- Every child likes (eat) _____ ice cream in the summer.
- Do you prefer (read) _____ books to (listen) _____ to music in your freetime?
- I dislike (watch) _____ horror movies.
- Many people prefer (go) _____ travelling on holidays.
- My father loves (play) _____ golf with his friends.
- I prefer (not stay) _____ up too late.
- What does your sister love (do) _____ in her spare time?
- I used to prefer (hang out) _____ with my friends at weekend.
- Teenagers love (surf) _____ the web to while away their freetime.
- I don't mind (explain) _____ the problem again.
- Ann fancies (listen) _____ to songs of her favourite singer.
- My younger sister adores (play) _____ with her cats in her free time.
- I detest (walk) _____ alone in the streets.
- Do you enjoy (play) _____ chess in your freetime?
- My mother enjoys (cook) _____ meals for our family.

III. 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 BCD
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 BCD
4. I ate noodles for dinner but I wasn't eat anything for lunch.
AB CD
5. I bought a bottle of wine and we drink it together.
A BCD

READING COMPREHENSION

- I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

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 to exercise that can help keep kids in shape and healthy.

Sports participation can help children develop social skills that will benefit them (3) _____ their entire lives. They learn to interact not only with other children of their age, (4) _____ 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 (5) _____ and personal relationships.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. more | B. much | c. most | D. least |
| 2. A. doing | B. playing | c. paying | D. watching |
| 3. A. with | B. on | c. at | D. throughout |
| 4. A. and | B. so | c. but | D. then |
| 5. A. world | B. career | c. game | D. shape |

- II. Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, c or D for each question to complete the passage.

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 the first to be 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.

Questions

- 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
- 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 the first to be 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.

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue in a café.

- 1. **Customer** Wes, I would like a cappuccino with soy milk, please?
- 2. **Customer:** To go, please.
- 3. **Customer:** No, thank you. That's all.
- 4. **Customer:** Hot, please.
- 5. **Customer:** Here you are.
- 6. **Customer:** Thank you.
- 7. **Customer:** Thank you. I hope you will serve US soon.
- 8. **Customer:** A tall, please.
- 9. **Server:** Hi, welcome to Starbucks, can I take your order?
- 10. **Server:** For here or to go?
- 11. **Server:** What size would you like?
- 12. **Server:** Would you like it hot or cold?
- 13. **Server:** Will there be anything else?
- 14. **Server:** That'll be \$4.76.
- 15. **Server:** Out of 5? 24 cents is your change.
- 16. **Server:** It's my pleasure. You can have a seat, and we'll give when it's ready.

II. Practice the dialogue and make a similar dialogue. WRITING

Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences of a meaningful paragraph about a famous football.

- 1. Nguyễn Thị Ánh Viên/ be bom/ November 9, 1996/ cần Thơ.

2. She/ begin/ swim/ private lessons given by her grandfather.
3. grade 5/ she/ compete/ the first time/ the district level/ and/ easily beat/ opponents.
4. She/ be quickly spotted/ by coaches/a military team/ and / soon join/ the team.
5. She/ swim/ Vietnam/ the 2016 Olympics.
6. At the 2014 Asian Games/ she/ win/ Vietnam's first-ever medal/ swimming.
7. She/ be named/ Vietnam's Athlete of the Year/ 2013/2014.
8. 2011/ she/ get/ ten gold medals/ and/ win/ two silver medals/ the 26th SEA Games/ Indonesia.
9. 2012/ she/ compete/ the first time/ the London Summer Olympics.
- 10.the SEA Games 27/ Myanmar/ December, 2013/ she/ get/ six medals in total (3 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze).
11. 2014/ she/ hold/ the Vietnam Records/14 of 17 long course individual events.
12. She/ also/ break/ two Sea Games records.
13. Now/ she be/ a serving military officer/ the rank of major.
14. Anh Vien/ be considered/ one/ the top swimmers/Vietnam.

UNIT 7: GROWING UP

PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the right groups: /oi/, /au/, /au/, /ea/, /ai/, /ei/, /ia/

boil	boy	shout	house	around	flower
bike	station	lower	rode	behind	diet
take	hope	coat	voice	south	now
post	float	note	fear	near	how
down	noisy	toy	round	coin	beer
fair	share	bare	clear	tear	face
out	cow	town	lake	cake	shake

/31/	/au/	/au/	/ea/	/ai/	/ei/	/ia/

VOCABULARY

I. Write some more adjectives for personal description.

Topic	Vocabulary
Height & Build	tall, short,.....
Age	old, young,
Complexion	white, black,
Face	round, oval,.....
Eyes	big, round,
Mouth	wide, small,
Nose	straight, flat,....
Lips	full, thin, thick,
Hair	wavy, straight, short,.....

General appearance	beautiful, pretty, handsome,
Clothes	neat, messy, well-dressed,
Characters	sociable, friendly, happy,
Intellectual ability	intelligent, stupid, clever,
Special features	scar, wrinkles, spot, beard, moustache,

IL Match one word in column A with one opposite word in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Mean	a. Shy
2. Clever	b. Cheerful
3. Outgoing	c. Cowardly
4. Lazy	d. Modest
5. Brave	e. Polite
6. Depressed	f. Easygoing
7. Arrogant	g. Generous
8. Rude	h. Silly
9. Demanding	i. Hardworking
10. Friendly	j. Hostile

III. Fill in each blank with the correct adjective from the box.

shy	boring	humorous	kind	clever
creative	talkative	confident	friendly	economical

1. My sister is _____. She talks a lot about every thing around her.
2. She always has a _____ smile with everyone whenever she comes to the office.
3. The teacher wants the students to feel _____ about asking questions when they don't understand.
4. I'm not very _____ at Math. I often have difficulties in Math homework.
5. Everyone is _____ to me. They often help me when I need.
6. She is very _____. She writes poetry and short stories
7. My father is _____ because he often tells jokes to make everyone happy
- 8- I am _____ when I have to talk in front of the class.
9. She often gets good marks because she is really _____.
10. My father is _____ because he doesn't waste the old things but reuse them.

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in each gap with the right form of the verb 'be' or 'have'

1. She _____ around 20. She _____ tall, slim and beautiful. She _____ long straight black hair.
2. I _____ average height and average build. I _____ a pony tail.
3. She _____ really cute. She _____ medium length wavy hair and big beautiful eyes.
4. My mother _____ foil lips and a wide face and a dark complexion.
5. They are the twins. They both _____ blue eyes and wavy hair.
6. My cousin _____ 1.65m tall and he weighs 50 kilos. He _____ short brown hair and dark brown eyes.
7. She _____ slim with an oval face, straight nose and beautiful black eyes
8. Lan _____ very quiet, but Mai _____ a very talkative and sociable person.
9. Nick _____ good-looking. He _____ tall and strong. He _____ short curly hair. He _____ a round face and brown eyes.
10. Ann and Laura are twins. They _____ oval faces and big eyes. They _____ tall and slim. Ann _____ long black hair, but Laura _____ short curly hair. Ann has full lips, but Laura's lips _____ thin.

II. Complete the 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 (not bring) _____ my school bag to school this morning.
4. It (not be) _____ a great film in 2001.
5. I went to the shop but I (not have) _____ any money.
6. Susan (not know) _____ about the exam and she did very badly.
7. You (watch) _____ the tennis match on TV last night?
8. My father (not play) _____ any sports when he was young.
9. Your father (not take) _____ you to the zoo last Sunday?
10. You (meet) _____ your teacher yesterday?
11. You (clean) _____ the room yesterday?
12. You (work) _____ in this company in 2009?

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*.

READING

I. Read the text and



write the past of the verbs in parenthesis.

Michael Jackson was born on August 29th 1958. He was born in Gary, Indiana, an industrial suburb of Chicago. He (1) _____ (be) and is known as the "King of Pop". He was an American musician. He (2) _____ (start) a solo career in 1971. His first album Thriller remains the best-selling album of all times. He (3) _____ (popularise) dance moves, such as the robot and the moonwalk.

He (4) _____ (be) very successful in his music career. He (5) (win) 13 Grammy Awards. He (6) _____ (earn) millions of dollars and (7) _____ (donate) them to charities. In the 1980's Michael's skin color started to change because of a disease called vitiligo, and that (8) _____ (be) a shock for everyone. He (9) _____ (get) married twice, first in 1994 with Lisa Marie Presley, Elvis Presley's daughter and again in 1996 with Deborah Jeanne Rowe, a dermatology nurse. Michael (10) _____ (have) three children. He (11) _____ (die) in 2009, it is said that an overdose of the pain killer Demerol (12) _____ (be) the cause of his death but it is not confirmed.

III. Answer the questions based on the text. Use complete answers.

1. Who was Michael Jackson?
2. When was he born?
3. When did he start his career?
4. What sort of career was it?
5. What was the name of his first album?
6. What did he popularize?

7. How many Grammy Awards did he win?
8. What did he do with the millions of dollars he earned?
9. When did Michael's skin color started to change?
10. How many times did he marry?
11. How many children did he have?
12. When did he die?

III. Read the passage and chose the best answer (A, B, c or D) for each question.

REBECCA STEVENS

Rebecca Stevens was the first woman to climb Mount Everest. Before she went up the highest mountain in the world, she was a journalist and lived in a small flat in south London. In 1993, Rebecca left her job and her family and traveled to Asia with some other climbers. She found that life on Everest is hard. "You must carry everything on your back", she explained, "so you can only take things that you will need. You can't wash on the mountain, and in the end I didn't even take a toothbrush. I am usually a clean person but there is no water, only snow. Water is very heavy so you only take enough to drink." When Rebecca reached the top of Mount Everest on May 17 1993, it was the best moment of her life. Suddenly she became famous. Now she has written a book about the trip and people often ask her to talk about it. She has a new job too, on a science programme on television. Rebecca is well-known today and she has more money, but she still lives in the little flat in south London among her pictures and books about mountains!

1. Before Rebecca climbed Everest, she worked for _____.

A. a factory	B. a newspaper
C. a travel agent	D. a bookshop
2. Rebecca went to Everest _____.

A. with her family	B. without anyone
C. with a climbing group	D. with her close friends.

3. Rebecca didn't take much luggage because she _____ .
 A. didn't have many things B. had a bad back
 c. didn't like D. had to carry it herself
4. Rebecca didn't wash on Everest because _____ .
 A. it was too cold B. there was not enough water
 c. she is a dirty person D. she was not permitted
5. Rebecca became famous when she _____ .
 A. got to the highest place in the world
 B. was on a television program
 c. wrote a book about her trip
 D. retired and lived in the little flat in London

IV. Read the following passage and choose the word or phrases marked A, B, c or D that best fits each of the blank space.

John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln lived in different times and had very different family. Kennedy lived in the 20th century; Lincoln lived in the 19th century. Kennedy (1) from a rich family, but Lincoln's family was not (2) _____. Because Kennedy came from a wealthy family, he was able to attend expensive private schools. He (3) _____ from Harvard University. Lincoln, on the other hand, had only one year of formal schooling. In spite of his lack of formal schooling, he (4) _____ a well-known lawyer. He taught himself law by (5) _____ law books. Lincoln was, in other words, a

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. went | B. got | c. came | D. belonged |
| 2. A. wealthy | B. healthy | c.poor | D.good |
| 3. A. graduate | B. graduates | c. graduating | D. graduated |
| 4. A. got | B. became | c. wanted | D. hired |
| 5. A. read | B. reads | c. reading | D. to read |

self-educated man.

SPEAKING

I. Choose a suitable question in the box to make a meaningful interview with a famous celebrity, Tom Cruise - an American actor.

- What was you like when you were a schoolboy?
- When did you play your first part in film?
- What do you do in the afternoon?
- Do you have any future projects?
- Did you do any job before becoming an actor?
- Did you enjoy taking part in school plays?
- Which scene are you -working on today?
- Do you go out at night?

Interviewer: Thank you for taking some time off from your busy schedule to answer a few questions about your life!

Tom: It's my pleasure.

Interviewer: Could you tell US about an average day in your life?

Tom: Sure, I get up early, at 7 in the morning. Then I have breakfast. After breakfast, I go to the gym.

Interviewer: (1) _____ ?

Tom: First I have lunch, then I go to the studio and shoot some scenes.

Interviewer: That's very interesting. What do you do in the evening?

Tom: In the evening, I go home and have dinner and study my scripts.

Interviewer: (2) _____ ?

Tom: Not always, I like going out at weekends.

Interviewer: Oh, you are the most attractive man in the world. (3) _____

Tom: Good question. I was shy and had difficulty in finding friends.

Interviewer: Really? (4) _____ ?

Tom: Yes, a lot.

Interviewer: That's very interesting. (5) _____ ?

Tom: In 1980, the film director Franco Zeffirelli offered me the first part in a film.

Interviewer: (6) _____ ?

Tom: Ah yes, Of course. I went to New York to look for work after High school and I had a job as a porter, and at the same time I attended drama classes.

Interviewer: You really worked hard, did you? Are you studying anything now?

Tom: Yes, I'm learning dialog for a new film called "The Man About Town".

Interviewer: (7) _____ ?

Tom: I'm acting out a scene about an angry lover.

Interviewer: Some more questions? How many films have you made?

Tom: That's a hard question. I think I've made more than 50 films!

Interviewer: Wow. That's a lot! When did you become an actor?

Tom: When I was ten years old.

Interviewer: That's impressive. You really did a great job.

Tom: Thank you.

Interviewer: (8) _____ ?

Tom: Yes, I do. I want to become a film director.

Interviewer: That sounds great. We love your films!

Tom: That's very kind of you.

Interviewer: Good lucks! Thank you for your time.

Tom: You're welcome.

II. Role-play the following situation with your partner.

- You are a famous music star, and your friend is an interviewer.
- Have an interview about your life: daily routines, your past activities.

Following the following questions:

- When did you become...?
- When did you begin to learn to ?
- What did you look when you were....?
- When did you first....?
- How did you feel when you got the prize?
- What was your childhood like?
- Where did you grow up? Stories about your family?
- What education did you have?
- What steps did you take towards your occupation?
- Why are you so successful in this occupation?

WRITING

Write frill sentences to make a paragraph about **a famous celebrity, Tom Cruise - an American actor**, using the suggested words / phrases given.



1. Tom Cruise/ famous/ be one of the most successful actors/ cinema history.
2. He/ be/ also/ a film producer/ many films
3. He/ be considered/ the most attractive man/ the world.
15. He/ be/1.7 m tall/ and/ have green eyes, dark brown hair.
16. He/ be/ talented actor/ very handsome face.
17. He/ be/ very polite and professional/ and/ he/ seem/ rarely lose his temper.
18. He/ smoke/ but/ he/ not drink alcohol.
19. During his acting career/ he/ win/ many awards.
20. People around the world/ love/ his acting/ because/ it/ be/ natural and expressive.

21. his free time/ he/ love/ fencing, skydiving and scubadiving.
22. He/ make/ 50 films/ up to now
23. Today/ Tom/still appear/ films/ and/ be/ as popular as ever/ with his thousands /fans/ all around the world.

UNIT 5: GOING AWAY

I. PHONETICS

Underline the stress words and give the intonation pattern in the following question.

1. Is this your camera?
2. Would you like another coffee?
3. Is that a new doctor?
4. Are you thirsty?
5. Where 's the nearest postoffice?
6. What time does the film finish?
7. What did you buy?
8. Why was she angry?
9. Where can I find her?
10. What are you going to do?

II. VOCABULARY

I. Use the correct form of GO, TAKE, DRIVE or RIDE to complete the sentences.

1. When did you last _____ the train to Danang?
2. Will you _____ on a bus to the museum?
3. Can you _____ a car?
4. Will you _____ your bike to school tomorrow?
5. How do you _____ to school? ~ on foot.
6. Will you _____ a taxi to the supermarket?
7. Would you like to _____ on a roller coaster?
8. Do you want to _____ a sledge?
9. Can you _____ a scooter?
10. My father could _____ a tractor when he was young.
11. We are in grade 6 so we can't _____ motorcycle.
12. My uncle _____ a truck to take goods to the supermarket.

II. Choose one suitable word from the box to fill in each blank.

ferry port	coach bays	rail (railway) station	tramway
bus station	underground	bus stop	taxi rank

1. A: I have missed my bus to work. I need to take a taxi. Where can I find a taxi?
B: At the _____.
2. A: Where can I catch the bus to Leicester? ~ B: From the _____ number 8.

3. A: I need to catch a bus to town. Is there any one near here?
B: There's a _____ over there in front of the café.
4. A: I'm going to Nottingham for the weekend. Is there a tram to the Robin Hood Museum? ~ B: Yes, it runs every 15 minutes from the _____ .
5. I'm taking the coach to Gatwick airport on Friday. It leaves from the _____ at the bus station at half past three in the morning.
6. I work in the City of London. I catch a train from Northampton _____ to London Euston at 7.30 every weekday morning.
7. I have to take the tube from the _____ number 6 to go from Euston to Moorgate.
8. Let's take the ferry over to Calais this weekend. It is only £69 for a car and 4 passengers. We can catch it from the _____ at Dover.

III. Choose one suitable word from the box to fill in each blank.

rainy	warm and dry	windy	sunny	foggy
chilly	cold/frosty	hot	stormy	snowy

1. Put on your sweater. It is very _____ today.
2. It is _____ today. Take the umbrella.
3. Let's go to the beach. It's very _____ .
4. It's _____ today. Let's make a snowman.
5. It may be _____ today. It may have strong winds and lightening.
6. The weather is _____ on Sunday. Let's go out for a picnic.
7. It is _____ today. Don't go out or else you will get a cold.
8. It is _____ because the wind blows strongly.
9. I can't see any thing in the early morning because it is _____ .
10. The weather is _____. Let's go for a walk. I like the sunshine.

GRAMMAR

I. Put the verb in brackets into either 'the simple future' or 'going to'

1. Look out! We (crash) _____ !
2. I hope one day I (have) _____ more free time.
3. We (meet) _____ our old friends in August.
4. Look at those black clouds. It (rain) _____ this evening.
5. Perhaps in a few hundred years everybody (have) _____ an easier life.
6. A: What are your plans for this evening?
B: I (stay) _____ at home and watch TV.
7. I believe that I (get) _____ high marks for my next examination.

8. John's starting university in October. - Oh yes? What he (study) _____ ?
9. If you and your husband both have green eyes, your children probably (have) _____ green eyes too.
10. A: I'm afraid I'm not quite ready. ~ B: Never mind. I (wait) _____ .
11. I've bought the paint. I (paint) _____ this room blue and the sitting room green.
12. Son: I'm hungry now. ~ Mum: I (make) _____ you a cake.

II. Complete the replies. Use 'be going to' or 'WILL' with the verbs.

1. Oh, you've got a ticket for the play. ~ Yes, I (see) _____ it on Friday.
2. The phone is ringing. ~ OK, I (answer) _____ it.
3. Did you buy this book? ~ No, Nancy did. She (read) _____ it on holiday.
4. Tea or coffee? ~ I (have) _____ coffee please.
5. I'm going to miss this film on TV because I'll be out tonight. ~ Well, I (record) _____ it on the video then.
6. I'm just going to the newsagent's for a paper.
~ What newspaper (you buy) _____ ?
7. Can you meet me at seven? ~ I might be a bit late.
~ That's all right. I (wait) _____ for you.
8. In the future, I (become) _____ a doctor.
9. I think people (live) _____ on the Moon in 50 years.
10. I promise I (return) _____ your books soon.
11. She expects she (get) _____ a good job after leaving the school.
12. We believe that our country (be) _____ powerful.

III. Choose the correct word.

1. If we *miss/ will miss* the bus, we *take/ will take* the taxi.
2. I *come/ will come* over to your house if you *rent/ will rent* a DVD.
3. They *see/ will see* the new 'Lara Croft' film if they *go/ will go* to the cinema.
4. She *goes/ will go* to the party if you *invite/ will invite* her.
5. You *are/ will be* on time if you *run/ will run*.
6. If he *doesn't stop/ won't stop* smoking, he *has/ will have* problems later.
7. If you *study/ will study* hard, you *pass/ will pass* your exams.
8. If you *get up/ will get up* late, you *go/ will go* to school late.

IV. Give the right form of the verbs in the brackets.

1. _____ If we _____ (to send) an invitation, our friends _____ (to come) to our party.

2. He _____ (not/to understand) you if you _____ (to whisper).
3. They _____ (not/to survive) in the desert if they _____ (have) enough fresh water.
4. You _____ (to cross) the Channel if you _____ (to fly) from Paris to London.
5. He _____ (to answer) the phone if his wife _____ (to cook) a meal.
6. If you _____ (to put) the glasses into very hot water, they _____ (to crack).
7. If Peter _____ (to be) late, we _____ (to wait) for him.
8. No one _____ (to help) you if you _____ (not to help) yourself.
9. If it _____ (to rain) tonight, I _____ (not to go) for walk.
10. The town _____ (be flooded) if there _____ (to be) a downpour.
11. The bear _____ (to attack) you if you _____ (to come) near it.
12. If we _____ (to sit) too far from the screen, I _____ (not to be) able to see the film.
13. If there _____ (to be) an earthquake, the villagers _____ (to stay) in the shelter.
14. If we _____ (to plant) more trees, the air _____ (to be) fresher.
15. If we _____ (to need) some help, we _____ (to ask).

V. Write the conditional sentences from the following statements.

1. We will plant more flowers. Our school will be more beautiful.
2. We will go to work by bike. We will reduce pollution.
3. We will cycle to school every day. We will be fitter.
4. We will reuse the old things. We will save money.
5. People will be happier. They go out for a picnic on the hill.
6. We will brush our teeth twice a day. We will keep the teeth better.
7. People will travel more by public transport. The air will be fresher
8. You will go to London next summer. Will you write a postcard to me?

READING

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

I'm planning my holiday (1) _____ next summer and I don't know whether I should have a lazy holiday or an exciting one. Last year I went on holiday to southern Spain with my

best friends, Joanna and Ling. We stayed in a brilliant four-star hotel, which had three swimming pools. It was quite expensive but we really enjoyed ourselves and we all got great suntans! This year, Joanna is going (2) _____ with her parents to Greece so it'll be just Ling and me. Ling wants US to go on an adventure (3) _____ in Africa. We will go (4) _____ in the desert and sleep out in the open. She thinks that it will be (5) and better than having a lazy holiday (6) _____ we will learn about the world around US and see some wild animals. I'm not sure whether I want to go to Africa. For me, a holiday means relaxing on a beach, not trekking across the middle of nowhere. Ling also expects (7) _____ elephants and zebras and have some amazing experiences. I think she's bored of lying (8) _____ the sun all day and fancies a change. I've got to make up my mind by next Monday at the latest so that she can book the tickets. It might cost £1,400 each to go to Africa, but less than half that amount for two weeks in Portugal.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. in | B. for | c. at | D. during |
| 2. A. out | B. in | c. away | D. into |
| 3. A. holiday | B. voyage | c. festival | D. traveling |
| 4. A. walk | B. walking | c. walks | D. walked |
| 5. A. interest | B. interests | c. intersted | D. interesting |
| 5. A. when | B. because | c. while | D. so |
| 7. A. see | B. seeing | c. to see | D. saw |
| 8. A. out | B. in | c. away | D. into |

II. Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

The summer holiday is coming soon

Hi guys! Now I am trying to do my homework, but I must say that I am looking forward to the next summer holidays. Still a few weeks to go but believe me my friends and I just have this in mind and it's difficult to work, too hot!!! My family, that is my father, John; my mother, Susan; my little sister, Sue and me, Mike are going to leave our small terraced house in London at the end of July and go to Brittany in France in a camp site by the sea, near Saint Malo.

There we are going to do nothing but lie on the beach, sunbathe, make huge sand castles, swim, ride our bikes. I have been there already, it was last year, and I know there can be some wind at times, so I am going to take my brand new kite with me. I am sure to meet some new friends in the camp, that will be great to play or go to the beach together even if I have to look after my little sister as well. My parents will probably organize big barbecues and invite neighbours after spending the day on the beach, they like meeting new people. We will go and visit Mount Saint Michael, we will also go to some nice "crêperies" or eat the famous Sanchez ice creams!! Yet I hope the weather will be nice, because there, in Brittany, you never know!! Some days were quite cold and rainy last year, but I don't mind because it will be just the holiday.

TRUE OR FALSE?

- 1 The boy want to have his summer holiday.
2. He is talking about Easter holidays.
3. He ' s going in holidays in June.
4. He's going on holidays in Spain.
5. He prefers school to holidays.
6. They will stay in a hotel.
7. He will go hiking in the mountains.
8. He's going to take his kite with him.
9. He will have to look after his little sister.
10. They will have a party in the open air on the beach.
11. His parents will spend little time on the beach.
12. The weather is always fine there.

SPEAKING

I. Match one sentence in column A with one suitable sentence in column B. Then practise them.

Column A	Column B
1.1 can't move these heavy boxes.	A. Shall I buy some?
2. Someone left the door open.	B. I'll open the window.
3. These clothes need washing.	c. I won't forget.
4. I have a headache.	D. I'll make you a sandwich.
5. We haven't got any coffee.	E. I'll lend you mine.
6. I'm hungry.	F. I'll get you some aspirin.
7. Remember to meet me tomorrow.	G. Shall I wash them?
8. I've left my mobile phone at home.	H. I'll close it.
9.1 can't hear the radio.	I. Shall I turn it up?
10. It's hot in here.	J. Shall I help you?

II. Role play: Now, use the words from the box to tell about the problems and respond to each of your partner's one with an offer or promise with 'I'll...', 'I won't...', or 'Shall I...?'

Model:

Student A: It's dark in here. ~ Student B: Don't worry. I'll turn on the light.

<i>help/repair?</i>	<i>not tell anyone</i>	<i>do?</i>	<i>move?</i>	<i>lend/money</i>
<i>take/doctor</i>	<i>turn on /light?</i>	<i>lend/mine</i>	<i>get/drink</i>	<i>wash</i>

WRITING

I. Complete the postcard Jenny sent from the USA to Mai, her penpal in Vietnam.

Dear Mai,

We are having a wonderful time (1)_____ the USA. The (2) are friendly and the (3) _____ has been warm and sunny. Yesterday, we took a lot of photograph at the Golden Gate Bridge. We also went shopping and visited some famous museums 2 days ago. In San Francisco, I (4)_____ my friend, Sandra Smith and (5)_____ family tomorrow. It is (6)_____ to see them after a long time.

I (7)_____ lots of souvenirs (8)_____ the children next Saturday. I think they (9) _____ to get the presents from me.

See you (10) _____.

Love,

Jenny

II. Writing a postcard.

Imagine you are Hoa, you are on holiday in a certain place in Vietnam. Write a postcard to your friend Anna to tell her about the holiday. You need to cover the information below.

- Where you are going to visit: Name of the place you visit.
- How you feel about the people; friendly, hospitable, helpful....
- What the weather is like: warm, cold, windy sunny...
- Who you meet/ see: old friends, teachers, relatives
- what you see: museums, parks, zoos....
- What you buy: souvenirs, books, postcards...

PROGRESS REVIEW 4

PHONETIC

I. Put the words in correct column.

bike	friend	plane	bank	by	station
super	zoo	temple	behind	look	movie
feel	sleep	need	lead	network	friend

/ai/	/ei/	/e/	/ae/	/u/	/u:/	/i/	/i:/

II. Underline the stress words and give the intonation pattern in the following questions.

- Is that your dictionary?
- Would you like to go out for coffee?
- Is that your new teacher?
- Are you hungry?
- Where's the new school?
- What time does the school year finish?

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

boy.

- She comes from England and she _____ beautiful blue eyes and a straight nose.
A. has B. is C. takes D. gets
- We shouldn't cross the street outside the _____.
A. pavement B. foot lane C. sidewalk D. zebra crossing
- Tom: " _____ " Jake: "She is kind."
A. What does your teacher like? B. What would your teacher like?
C. What does your teacher look like? D. What is your teacher like?
- _____ long or short?
A. Does Mai have hair B. Is Mai's hair
C. Does Mai's hair have D. Is Mai of hair

Nam can wait hours for his friends without getting angry. He is a

- A. hard-working B. free
C. patient D. active

- Everyone in my class likes his appearance because he looks very _____
 A. handsome B. pretty c. intelligent D. helpfill
- When it becomes hot, people often feel _____
 A. hungry B. thirsty c. happy D. worried
- Tan likes _____ weather because he can go swimming.
 A. hot B. cold c. windy D. foggy
- _____ straight across the road.
 A. Don't run B. Not run c. No run D. Can't run
10. A: "It's really raining."
 ~ B: "Yes. If the weather _____, we'll have to camp somewhere else."
 A. would get worse B. might get worse
 c. gets worse D. should get worse
11. The boy looks a little thin, _____ he is strong.
 A. and B. for c. or D. but
12. My parents and I _____ our grandmother next weekend.
 A. visit B. am going to visit
 c. am visit D. are going to visit
13. They often go to Ho Chi Minh City _____ air
 A. on B. for c. in D. by
14. If people _____ public transport, there will be less pollution.
 A. use B. will use c. can use D. used
15. _____ we miss the last bus, we will have to walk home.
 A. As B. When c. If D. Unless
16. I won't lend you this money _____ you promise to pay it back.
 A. in case B. if c. otherwise D. unless
17. I _____ you if you need my help.
 A. am helping B. could help c. will help D. helped
18. If someone _____ into the store, smile and say, "May I help you?"
 A. comes B. came c. will come D. would come
19. If you _____ all of my questions, I _____ anything to help you.
 A. don't answer / can't do B. didn't answer/ won't do
 c. wouldn't answer/ can't do D. wouldn't answer/ couldn't do
20. "Here's my phone number." - "Thanks, I _____ you a call if I _____ some help."
 A. will give / will need B. would give/ needed
 c. give/need D. will give/ need
- 21.1. _____ what teacher _____ in the last lesson.

A. didn't understand/ said B. didn't understood/ said
c. understand/ say D. understood/ say

22. Last year, I _____ in an English speaking club to improve my English.

A. join B. joins c. did joined D. joined

23. Last summer, I didn't _____ fishing with my uncle because I was busy.

A. go B. goes c. went D. going

24. We didn't _____ and _____ lunch with them at the cafeteria yesterday.

A. talk/have B. talked/ had c. talk/had D. talked/ have

25. _____ you attend English class when you _____ in England?

A. Did/ stay B. Didn't/ didn't stayed
c. Did/ didn't stayed D. Did/ stayed

READING

I. Choose the word (A, B, c, or D) that best fits each of the blank spaces

Dear Ace,

I can't believe. I'm here at last! The flight was really, really long. It took almost thirty hours. Anyway, Australia is great. I'm (1) _____ Melbourne now. It's a lot smaller than London, but it's also (2) _____ cleaner and nicer. People are so (3) _____ ! Everyone says 'G'day mate' when you meet them. The accent is a bit strange at first. But you soon get used to it. We're going to (4) _____ snorkeling. I started (5) _____ few days ago. Can you see me in the photo? I'm arriving home (6) _____ 10 September, in time for school

See you then! See you then!

Sophie

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in | B. at | c. on | D.to |
| 2. A. more | B. much | c. many | D. most |
| 3. A. friend | B. friends | c. friendly | D. friendship |
| 4. A. play | B. go | c. have | D. take |
| 5. A. practice | B. practices | c. practicing | D. practiced |
| 6. A. in | B. on | c. at | D.by |

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete the following post card. Hi Jack,

Hue is a great city. The (1)..... is fine. It's sunny all time. The food is cheap and (2).....

The (3)..... here are friendly and hospitable. The hotel where we're staying is small (4)..... comfortable hotel. Yesterday we visted the historic monuments. Tomorrow we are (5)..... on a trip along the Huong river.

You must visit city someday. You'll love it.

Bye for now!
Cheers,
Jenny

III. Fill in the gaps using words from the box below.

transportation	park	move	fast	subways	get
----------------	------	------	------	---------	-----

Subways are a very efficient form of ground (1)_____. A subway is made up of trains that run underground in tunnels. Subways are used in highly populated cities such as New York, London, and Moscow. One reason why people use (2)_____ is that they transport you from one place to another very quickly and safely. They can go as (3) _____ as 80 mph. Some of the largest subway system can cover as much as 100 miles. Since they go so fast, a lot of people can (4)_____ around entire cities very quickly. Subways are also good because they don't (5) _____ stuck in traffic especially during rush hours. Those who don't want to get late to their work place and (6)_____ their cars in an above parking lot, walk down steps to the underground and take the subway.

Read the following passage and choose the best word or phrases marked A, B, c or D for each question below.

Bill Gates

Bill Gates is a very important person in the computer industry. He is a chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation. He is also one of the richest person in the United States. How did he do it?

He learned a lot from his parents. While Bill was going to school, his father went to college, got a degree, and became a successful lawyer. From this, Bill learned that you have to work hard if you want something. His mother was a very busy teacher, but she also enjoyed going to parties. From this, he learned something else. If you work hard and play hard, you have to make a schedule.

When Bill was young, he spent a lot of time alone. While most of his friends were playing, Bill read all of the *World Book Encyclopedia* and finished it when he was 8 years old. Bill's childhood was not all work; however, he used to play sports - swimming, water skiing, tennis. He was very serious about sport. He loved winning and hated losing. He thought that every home was going to have a computer, and every computer would need software - his software. He said, "I'm going to make my first million dollars on software by the time I'm 25". And he did!

1. What lessons did Bill learn from his father?
A. work hard c. get a degree B. go to college D. be a lawyer
2. What lessons did he learn from his mother?
A. be a teacher B. be busy
c. make a schedule D. go to the parties
3. Which book did Bill read when he was young?
A. all of the books about Encyclopedia B. all of the world book
c. the whole of World Book Encyclopedia D. the whole Encyclopedia
4. How serious was he about sports?
A. hates losing B. loves winning
c. plays three sports D. A and B
5. How did he earn his money?
A. sells computer to very home B. sells software to every home
c. makes million when 25 years old D. playing sports

SPEAKING

Match one sentence in column A with one suitable sentence in column B. Then practise them.

Column A	Column B
1. I'm thirsty.	A. Shall I help you repair it?
2. It's dark in here.	B. I'll wash it.
3. It's raining and I haven't got an umbrella.	c. I'll take you to the doctor.
4. It's a secret.	D. Shall I move away?
5. I haven't got any money.	E. I won't tell anyone.
6. The washing up hasn't been done.	F. I'll lend you some money.
7. My bicycle is broken.	G. I'll lend you mine.
8. The car is very dirty.	H. I'll get you a drink.
9. I don't feel very well.	I. Shall I do it?
10. I can't see the TV.	J. Shall I turn on the light?

II. Role play: Now, use the words from the box to tell about the problems and respond to each of your partner's one with an offer or promise with 'ru...', 'I won't...', or 'Shall I...?'

Model:

Student A: It's dark in here. ~ Student B: Don't worry. I'll turn on the light.

lend	turn it up?	not forget	make/ sandwich	wash?
------	-------------	------------	----------------	-------

<i>get/ aspirin</i>	<i>help?</i>	<i>close</i>	<i>buy?</i>	<i>open / window</i>
---------------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	----------------------

WRITING

I. You are on a holiday in Hue. Use suggestions to write a postcard to your friend and inform her about the trip.

Dear Hoa,

1. I/ have/ wonderful time/ Hue/ mother
2. People/ friendly/ weather/ warm/ sunny
3. I/ visit/ Bao/ his family/ they/ kind/ yesterday
4. I/ buy/ souvenirs/ you/ Nhung
5. mother/ complain/ heavy/ suitcase

Hope to see you on Thursday.

Love

Mai

II. Imagine you are a tourist on vacation in a certain place/city in Vietnam. Write a postcard to a friend about your trip. You need to cover the information about:

- place: name of the place you visit.
- how you feel about the people: friendly, hospitable, helpful, etc.
- what the weather is like: warm, cold, windy, sunny, etc.
- who you meet/see: old friends, teachers, neighbors, relatives, etc.
- what you see: museums, libraries, parks, zoos. etc.
- what you buy: souvenirs, books, photos, postcards, etc.

III. Use suggestions to write a short paragraph about Hillary Clinton.

1. Hillary Clinton/ First Lady/ the United States/ 1993 / 2001/ born/October 26, 1947/ Chicago, Illinois.
2. Her father/ successful businessman/ the textile industry/ her mother/ homemaker.
3. As a child/ she/ love/ swimming/ baseball/ other sports/ earn/ many awards/ public schools in Park Ridge.

4. She/ embark/ a career/ law/ after/ graduate/ Yale Law School/ 1973.
5. She/ get/ married/ Bill Clinton/ October 11,1775/ and /they/ have/ only one daughter.
6. When she/ be/ school/ and/ university/ she/ be/ always/ brilliant student.
7. Now, she/ be/ still/ beautiful lady/ and/ wonderfill politician and lawyer.

GIẢI THÍCH CHI TIẾT ĐÁP ÁN

STARTER UNIT

GRAMMAR REVIEW

I. Complete the sentences with the forms of 'to be' in the present simple (am, is, are).

- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. am | 2. is | 3. are |
| 4. is | 5. are | 6. is |
| 7. is | 8. is | 9. are |
| 10. are | 11. is | 12. are |
| 13. are | 14. is | 15. is |

II. Complete the following sentences with one subject pronoun (*I, you, she, he, it, we, they*) or possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, our, their*)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. She/we | 2. He/his | 3. my | 4. It/its |
| 5. Our/their | 6. We/our | 7. They | 8. You/your |

III. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. His | 2. Her | 3. Our | 4. My | 5. Their |
| 6. Its | 7. Your | 8. Their | 9. His | 10. Her |

IV. Complete the sentences with the personal (objective) pronoun (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you and them.*)

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. him | 2. us | 3. them | 4. me | 5. her |
| 6. me | 7. them | 8. us | 9. him | 10. them/her |
| 11. her | 12. them | 13. it/him | 14. me | 15. them |

V. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*)

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Mine | 2. Mine | 3. Yours | 4. His | 5. Ours |
| 6. Ours | 7. Yours | 8. Yours | 9. Theirs | 10. Theirs |

VI. Fill in each blank with 'this/ that/ these/those' to complete the sentences

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. this | 2. These/ those | 3. Those | 4. This/ that | 5. These/those |
| 6. these | 7. Those | 8. Those | 9. these | 10. Those |

VII. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. in | 2. on | 3. at/on | 4. on | 5. on |
| 6. on | 7. at | 8. on/in | 9. on | 10. next to |
| 11. in | 12. in front | 13. outside | 14. above/in | 15. behind |

UNIT 1: TOWNS AND CITIES

PHONETICS

I. Put the following words having underlined part in the right column

/3/	/3:/
neighbour, cleaner, further, safer, culture, final, camera, signal, natural, again, yesterday, assistant, <u>bigger</u> , <u>larger</u> .	third, bird, word, learn, burn, world, heard, turn, girl, for

VOCABULARY

I. Match one in column A with one suitable in column B.

1-d 2-h 3-a 4-b 5-f 6-i 7-c 8-e 9-g 10-j

II. Choose one word from the box for each place described in each sentence below,

1. toyshop 2. library 3. petshop 4. hospital 5. zoo
6. restaurant 7. post office 8. fruitstore 9. cinema 10. court

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete the sentences.

1. gallery 2. prison 3. shopping mall 4. bar 5. stadium
6. museum 7. department store 8. airport 9. bakery 10. bank

IV. Look at the map and complete the sentences with suitable prepositions.

1. Between..and 2. across 3. on the corner 4. front of 5. behind
6. on 7. next to (behind)/ opposite 8. of
9. on the corner of 10. of

V. All of the following words are words used to describe the places. Write down the opposite one for each word.

Adjectives	Opposite Adj	Adjectives	Opposite Adj
1. old/ ancient		7. quiet	noisy cheap
2. beautiful/ pretty		8. expensive/costly	uncrowded
3. clean		9. crowded/ populous	underdeveloped
4. safe	modern ugly dirty	10. developed	unpolluted/ fresh
5. large	dangerous small	11. polluted	
6. spacious	narrow	12. exciting	

GRAMMAR

I. Reorder the words to create a meaningful sentences.

- There are some high buildings in this town.
- There is a big zoo in this town.
- Isn't there a cinema in this town?
- There isn't a church in this town.

5. Aren't there any schools in this town?
6. There are a lot of cars in this town.

II. Complete the sentences with 'is, are, isn't, aren't'

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. is | 2. are | 3. is | 4. are |
| 5. are | 6. isn't | 7. aren't | 8. aren't |

III. Complete the sentences with 'how much' or 'how many'.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| I. How many | 2. How much | 3. How many | 4. How much | 5. How much |
| 6. How many | 7. How many | 8. How much | 9. How many | 10. How many |
| II. How many | 12. How many | 13. How much | 14. How many | 15. How many |

IV. Complete the sentences with 'much, many, a lot of, any, some'.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. any | 2. a lot of | 3. many | 4. many | 5. a lot of/much | 6. many |
| 7. many | 8. much | 9. much | 10. a lot of/much | 11. many | 12. much |

V. Fill in each gap with one suitable article 'a, an, the'. Put 'x' if no article is used.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a/the | 2. a/the | 3. a | 4. an | 5. the |
| 6. the | 7. the | 8. a | 9. a/ the | 10. The/a |
| 11. an/a/x/the | 12. the/x | 13. x/x | 14. x/the | 15. x/x |

VI. Complete the following sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. more modern | 2. more boring | 3. busier | 4. bigger |
| 5. more interesting | 6. noisier | 7. more expensive | 8. cheaper |
| 9. more comfortable | 10. longer | 11. larger | 12. more difficult |
| 13. more important | 14. worse | 15. better | 16. prettier |

VII. Complete the following sentences with comparatives and superlatives.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. most delicious | 2. busier | 3. the smallest | 4. more modern | 5. most expensive |
| 6. bigger | 7. best | 8. worse | 9. noisiest | 10. most historic |

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question.

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

II. Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

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

III. Read the passage about Hanoi and choose one word from the box to fill in each gap.

1. North	2. places	3. blocks	4. amusement	5. building
6. because	7. kinds	8. most		

SPEAKING

I. Rearrange the following sentences to make a meaningful dialogue.

Dialogue 1: 4, 5, 1, 8, 3, 7, 2, 1

Dialogue 2: 3, 5, 1, 4, 2, 6

Dialogue 3: 3, 8, 4, 7, 1, 5, 2, 6

WRITING

II. Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences so that you can form a short description of Hue city.

- Hue is the oldest city in the Centre of Vietnam.
- It has a population of about 1,356,600 people
- It is very attractive to tourists because it is famous for rich architecture and beautiful landscapes.
- There are many museums, galleries, pagodas, monuments and temples in Hue Imperial city.
- It also has the most famous river, the Perfume River, in the Centre of Vietnam.
- Many tourists enjoy river tour and dragon boats.
- People in Hue are friendly and honest, and the food is delicious.
- I love Hue city and sometimes I visit it on my holidays.

UNIT 2: DAYS

PHONETICS

Put the word ending 's' or 'es' in the correct column

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
works, starts, gets, walks	cleans, goes, listens, plays, has, ends, reads	watches, brushes, finishes

Quy tắc và Cách phát âm s, es, 's trong tiếng Anh

Có 3 quy tắc và **cách phát âm s es và 's** cơ bản, phụ thuộc vào âm tiết cuối của danh từ, động từ đứng trước.

1. Phát âm là /s/

Các âm vô thanh bao gồm: /f/, /t/, /k/, /p/, /θ/. Và sau đuôi ký tự: -f, -t, -k, -p và -th - đối với âm vô thanh. Ex: looks, keeps, gets

2. Phát âm là /ɪz/

Tận cùng thường là các chữ cái -sh, -ce, -s, -ss, -z, -ge, -ch, -X ...

Từ tận cùng bằng các phụ âm gió sau: /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʒ/

Ex: kisses /kɪsɪz/; wishes /wɪʃɪz/; witches /wɪtʃɪz/

3. Phát âm là /z/

Neu âm cuối của một từ là một âm phát ra tiếng (ngược lại âm câm) thì tận cùng của từ đó phát âm là /z/, Từ tận cùng bằng các nguyên âm và âm hữu thanh còn lại.

Các trường hợp đặc biệt của phát âm s/es

Với danh từ houses: sau khi thêm hậu tố sẽ có cách phiên âm là /haʊzɪz/ thay vì /hausɪz/.

Để phân biệt **cách phát âm s** và es, phải dựa vào âm tiết cuối cùng trong phiên âm, khác với chữ cái cuối cùng của từ.

Eg: Dislike: tận cùng bằng e, nhưng có phiên âm /dɪs'laɪk/ => Phát âm là /dɪs'laɪks/.

Tax: tận cùng bằng X, nhưng có phiên âm /tæks/ => Thay vì thêm hậu tố s ta phải thêm hậu tố es. » Taxes /tæksɪz/

Trong các hình thức khác của “s” như dạng sở hữu, dạng viết tắt của “is” và “has”, ‘s’ đều được phát âm là /s/.

VOCABULARY

I. Look and write the suitable word of daily activity below each picture.



Go to bed Wakeup Make my bed your teeth Take a bath your hair Get dressed Make dinner breakfast



Drive to work Get home Go to school Surf the net

with friends the laundry the clothes the clothes the floor



Put Wash Water Go for Go out Play Take Go shopping Exercise on makeup the car the plant a walk with a friend the guitar pictures

II. Read the passage. Then choose and give the right form of the word from the box to fill in each gap.

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. gets up | 2. get dressed | 3. brushes | 4. has | 5. catch |
| 6. sits | 7. returns | 8. misses | 9. chats | 10. goes |

GRAMMAR

II. Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition of time if necessary: *in, on, at*.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. in | 2. on | 3. at | 4. at | 5. on | 6. in |
| 7. on | 8. in | 9. in | 10. x | 11. on | 12. X |
| 13. at | 14. at | 15. on | 16. at | 17. at (on) | 18. at |

III. Circle the correct form of the verb for each sentence.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Go | 2. eat | 3. does | 4. play | 5. listens |
| 6. watches | 7. finishes | 8. sweeps | 9. barks | 10. listens |
| 11- go | 12. feed | 13. live | 14. eat | 15. takes |

III. Give the right form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. go | 2. play | 3. visits | 4. finds | 5. doesn't cost |
| 6. wants | 7. is | 8. have | 9. has | 10. play |
| 11. sell | 12. is | 13. seems | 14. help | 15. leaves |
| 16. doesn't often go | 17. Do you want | 18. Does your mother go | | |
| 19. isn't usually | 20. don't often eat | | | |

IV. Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position in each sentence.

1. I am **never** late for class.
2. How many hours a day do you **often** watch TV?
3. They aren't **usually** at home on Sundays.
4. My mother doesn't **sometimes** go to work by bike.
5. We can't **always** go across the road fast.
6. She **never** goes out for dinner.
7. My father **always** gets up early.
8. My brother **rarely** goes to class late.
9. My mother **seldom** watches TV in the early morning.
10. We don't **recently** go out for picnic in the winter.

READING

I. Fill in each blank with only one word to complete the passage.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. up | 2. dressed | 3. has | 4. his | 5. at |
| 6. that | 7. home | 8. a | 9. does | 10. bed |

II. Read the passage and tick (V) True or False.

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

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

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

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue.

1. **Ba:** What are we going to do on the vacation?
2. **Lan:** Let's go camping.
3. **Ba:** We don't have a tent. What about going to our uncle's farm?
4. **Lan:** I don't want to go there. Why don't we go to the beach?
5. **Ba:** That's a good idea. How are we going to travel?
6. **Lan:** Let's go there by bike.
7. **Ba:** No. It's too far. Shall we go by bus?
8. **Lan:** Yes. Good idea.

WRITING

II. Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences in order to make a meaningful paragraph of Vietnamese National Day.

1. Vietnamese National Day is always celebrated on September 2nd.
2. The day marks Vietnam's declaration of independence from France on this day in 1945.

3. On this special day, Vietnamese people usually hold many interesting activities and make many beautiful decorations.
4. People decorate the streets with red flags, banners, flowers.
5. Music are played on the public radio and public loudspeakers.
6. There are a variety of activities for both locals and foreigners to participate in such as contemplating the fireworks, watching the parades and marches, or paying a visit to the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.
7. People usually go out for picnic and have big parties.
8. Children and adults are happy to take part in many competitions such as singing and dancing
9. I usually wear a costume and join in the parades and dances in my neighborhood.
10. I love and take pride in this celebration because it's a lot of fun and it commemorates our victory.

PROGRESS REVIEW 1

PHONETICS: Choose the word that pronounces differently from the others.

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

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answer A, B, c or D in order to complete the sentence.

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

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.

1. c (have) 2. A (Do) 3. B (usually swim) 4. A (ride) 5. B (doesn't) **READING**

I. Read the text and choose the best answer A,B,C or D for each question to complete the passage.

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

II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.

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

III. Read the passage about Mary and tick (S) True or False.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. T | 9. T | 10. F |

SPEAKING

I. Mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct option that best completes the following response exchanges.

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

II. Reorder the statements to have a meaningful dialogue.

2, 6, 5, 4, 7, 3, 1, 8.

WRITING

I. Rewrite the sentences in such way that it means nearly the same as the ones above

1. My house is bigger than your house.
Your house is smaller than my house (mine). / Your house is not as big as my house.
2. The black car is cheaper than the red one
The red car is more expensive than the black car (one).
The red car isn't as cheap as the black car (one).
3. No one in the group is shorter than Jack.
Jack is the tallest in the group.
4. Do you have a better refrigerator than this?
Is this the best refrigerator you have?
5. My house is the oldest one on London street.
No houses on London street are older than my house.
6. Is there a colorful picture in your room? Has your room got a colorful picture.
7. Let's have a picnic in the park on the weekend.
Why don't we have a picnic.
8. My house is near the supermarket.
My house is not far from the supermarket.
9. How much are these red notebooks?
What is the price of these red notebooks?
10. My school has 300 students.
There are 300 students in my school.
11. My brother rides his bike to school. My brother goes to school by bike.
- 12.1 walk to school every day
I go to school on foot.
15. My mother drives her car to work every day.
My mother goes to work by car.

16. Mary comes from England. Mary is from England.

UNIT 3: WILD LIFE

PHONETICS: Sentence stress

Underline the stress words in the following sentences

1. The **kids** are at the **park**.
2. Do you **have** any brothers or sisters?
3. Why **aren't** you doing your homework?
4. She does **not know** the answer.
5. I **don't know** the answer, either.
6. We **aren't sure**.
7. I've **never heard** of **that before**, but it **makes sense**.
8. They'll ask the teacher for **help**.
9. Some people prefer Macs, but many others prefer PCs.
- 10.1 can **speak French**.
- 11.1 **can't speak Japanese**.
12. **Yes, I can.** / **No, I can't.**

Note: Sentence stress

- Đánh stress vào các từ chứa nội dung chính như danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ và những từ mang nghĩa phủ định như 'not, never' hay động từ khuyết thiếu, và từ 'too', 'neither'. Cụ thể những từ được đánh trọng âm như sau:
 - nouns (people, places, things)
 - verbs (actions, states)
 - adjectives (words that modify nouns)
 - adverbs (words that modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or entire sentences)
 - negative words {*not, never, neither*, etc.}
 - modals {*should, could, might*, etc., but not *-will* or *can*}
 - *yes, no*, and auxiliary verbs in short answers (e.g., **Yes, she does.**)
 - quantifiers {*some, many, no, all, one, two, three*, etc.}
 - Wh-Question words {*what, where, when, why, how*, etc.—note that *what* is often unstressed when speaking quickly because it's so common}
- Không đánh stress vào các từ mà không quan trọng trong câu. Cụ thể:
 - articles {*a, an, the*}
 - prepositions {*to, in, at, on, for, from*, etc.}
 - conjunctions {*and, or, so, but*, etc.}
 - personal pronouns {*I, you, he, she*, etc.}

- possessive adjectives {*my, your, his, her*, etc.)
- Be verb {*am, is, are, was, were*, etc.)
- auxiliary verbs {*be, have, do* in two-part verbs or questions)
- the modals *will* and *be going to* (because they're common, and the future tense is often clear from context)
- the modal *can* (because it's so common)

VOCABULARY

I. Work out the right words of wild animals from the jumbled words.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. kangaroo | 2. koala | 3. whale | 4. dolphin | 5. deer |
| 6. fox | 7. eagle | 8. crocodile | 9. lizard | 10. frog |
| 11. bat | 12. gorilla | 13. owl | 14. hare | 15. polar bear |
| 16. camel | 17. donkey | 18. whale | 19. dolphin | 20. shark |

II. Choose one suitable adjective from the box to fill in each gap.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Rabbits | 2. Cats | 3. Camels | 4. dog | 5. pigs |
| 6. Tigers | 7. kangaroo | 8. wolves | 9. Foxes | 10. Elephants |
| 11. Lions | 12. Zebras | 13. crocodiles | 14. Cheetahs | 15. dolphin |

GRAMMAR

I. Complete with the comparative and superlative forms.

1. A whale is bigger than a shark.



BIG / SMALL

2. A goldfish is smaller than a shark.
3. The whale is the biggest of them.
4. The goldfish is the smallest of them.



TALL / SHORT

5. A giraffe is taller than a camel.
6. A zebra is shorter than a camel.
7. The giraffe is the tallest of them.
8. The zebra is the shortest of them.



FAST / SLOW

9. A cheetah is faster than a rabbit.
10. A tortoise is slower than a rabbit.
11. The cheetah is the fastest of them.
12. The tortoise is the slowest of them.



HEAVY / LIGHT

13. An elephant is heavier than a polar bear.
14. A dog is lighter than a polar bear.
15. The elephant is the heaviest of them.
16. The dog is the lightest of them.

NOISY / QUIET

17. A monkey is noisier than a bird.
18. A fish is quieter than a bird.

19. The monkey is the noisiest of them.
20. The fish is the quietest of them.

II. Complete the sentences with 'can' or 'can't'.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. can | 2. can't | 3. can't | 4. can | 5. can |
| 6. can | 7. can't | 8. can | 9. can | 10. can't |
| 11. can't | 12. can | 13. can | 14. can't | 15. can |
| 16. can't | 17. can't | 18. can | 19. can | 20. can |

21. can't 22. can't

II. Complete the sentences with 'might' or 'might not'.

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

IV. Make questions for the underlined bold parts.

1. How far can your father ride his bike in the early morning?
2. How heavy is an elephant in Asia? = How much can an elephant in Asia weigh?
3. How tall are you?
4. How wide is the Red River in the North?
5. How deep is this river?
6. How high is this building?
7. How thick is this dictionary?
8. How long does it take you to do your homework every day?
9. How hard do the farmers work?
10. How long does the summer vacation last?
11. How many hours do Vietnamese students work?
12. How often do they go to Ha Long Bay on vacation?

V. Rewrite the following sentences using 'How + adjective.....?'

1. How long is the Red River?
2. How deep is this lake?
3. How wide is the schoolyard?
4. How broad is our class door?
5. How heavy are you?
6. How tall is she?
7. How thick is your dictionary?
8. How high is Mount Everest?

9. How heavy are these books?

10. How old are you?

READING

I. Read the passage and complete the table with information from the passage.

	Names of animals	Number
How many animals are there left?	mountain gorillas	700
	giant pandas	(1) 1,600
	Bengal tigers	between 2,000 and 3,000
	(2) cheetahs	between 7,000 and 10,000
	condors	130
	(3) Amur leopards	less than 50
	snow leopards	between 4,000 and 6,600
	orang-utans	(4) about 7,000
Why are these animals killed or hunted?	Elephants and (5) rhinos	for the ivory of their tusks to make (6) medical powder
	Big cats	for their fur, or (7) hunted for fun in safaris.
Which causes the death of many species of animals and plants?	(8) The destruction of big forests	

II. Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Animals in Bach Ma

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

SPEAKING: Asking for permission

I. Role play: Work with your partner and make similar dialogue for the following situations.

1. May I borrow a book in the library? ~ Sure. Go ahead.
2. Can I use your calculator? ~ Please feel free?
3. May I close the door? ~ No problem
4. May I turn down the music? ~ Yes, please do.
5. May I go home early? ~ I'm sorry. I'm afraid you can't.

II. Read the conversations below and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the lists

1. could you	2. thanks	3. do you mind if
4. go ahead.	5. telling me	6. Can I borrow
7. here you are	8. Is it Ok if I	9. what's the problem

WRITING: Write full sentences to make a paragraph of an information leaflet about tigers in Vietnam, using the suggested words / phrases given.



Tigers In Vietnam

1. There are about 200 tigers left in Vietnam.
2. They live in the zoos, safaris and national parks
3. Tigers are carnivores and their diet consists of meat, flesh, and fats off of animals.
4. Tigers are one of the most endangered wild animals today.
5. They are rare because they are hunted for their bones, skin and claws for medicines.
6. The largest wild tiger habitat is in the forests of the Greater Mekong region.
7. The biggest problem is how to save tigers from extinction.
8. We can save these tigers by improving their habitat conditions and thefr prey populations.
9. We should raise the public awareness of protecting these tigers.
10. You can find more information about the tigers at <https://www.discoverwildlife.com>.

UNIT 4: LEARNING WORLD

PHONETICS

Students practice pronouncing the following words

VOCABULARY

I. Put the following subjects into the correct column.

Science study	Social and optional study
algebra, biology, calculus, chemistry, computer science, economics, math, physics, geometry,	psychology, English, geography, literature, history, politics, civic education art, music, home economics, gym/ physical education, religious education

II. Put the following subjects into the correct column.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Geography | 2. art | 3. physical education | 4. religious education |
| 5. music | 6. math | 7. physics | 8. chemistry |
| 9. literature | 10. English | 11. history | 12. civic education |

III. Fill in each blank with one suitable name of school subjects.

1. Studying science and ideas about how things work, and using this to build and make things: **Technology**
2. The study of the life of human beings, animals and plants: **Biology**
3. The study of how to make beautiful things, like paintings and drawings: **Art**
4. The study of numbers, measurements and shapes: **Maths**
5. The study of things that happened in the past: **History**
6. The study of things like heat, light and sound: **Physics**
7. In this lesson you sing or play a musical instrument: **Music**
8. The science that studies gases, liquids and solids to find out what they are and what they do: **Chemistry**
9. Sports that you do at school: **PE**
10. The study of the Earth and its countries, mountains, rivers, weather: **Geography**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Stand by your desks. | 16. Are your desks tidy? |
| 2. Put your hands up. | 17. Don't forget your homework. |
| 3. Put your hands down. | 18. One more time. |
| 4. Hold your books/pens up. | 19. Say it again. |

IV. Rearrange the words to have correct class instructions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Show me your pencil. | 20. Take your book out. |
| 6. Pay attention, everybody. | 21. Don't cheat in the exams |
| 7. You need pencils and rulers. | 22. Help each other |
| 8. Raise your voice. | 23. Work with your friends. |
| 9. Are you ready? | 24. Write on the board. |
| 10. Open your books at page 5. | 25. Answer the question. |
| 11. Turn to page 10. | 26. Don't be late. |
| 12. Look at activity five. | 27. Work in pairs. |
| 13. Come to the front of the class. | 28. Work in groups of five. |
| 14. Collect your work please. | 29. Listen to the teacher. |
| 15. Pack up your books. | 30. Bring your supplies. |

V. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box to complete the passage.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. means | 2. guess | 3. lookup | 4. matter |
| 5. imitate | 6. make | 7. correct | 8. translate |

GRAMMAR

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

- I. is reading 2. am looking 3. is getting 4. are staying 5. are building
 6. is starting 7. are making 8. is happening 9. am trying 10. isn't raining
 II. am not listening 12. is having
 13. am not eating lunch 14. is learning 15. are speaking

II. Complete the sentences with SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. is speaking 2. am reading 3. leaves 4. is climbing
 5. goes/ is going 6. reads/ isn't reading 7. Ride/ like riding
 8. like eating/ has/ eat/ doesn't like/ is/ is sleeping

III. Give the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.

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

READING

I. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, c or D) best fits each numbered blank.

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

II. Read the passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

My school day in Britain

(Written by Erik)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3.F | 4.T | 5.T |
| 6. F | 7. T | 9.F | 10. T | |

SPEAKING

Rearrange the following sentences to make a complete dialogue between the student and the teacher.

3,12, 4,10,5, 9, 6,11,1,13,2,14, 8,15, 7,16

Teacher: Good morning.

Student: Good Morning Teacher.

Teacher: How are you today?

Student: I'm fine, thank you.

Teacher: I'm happy to hear that. It's so great to see you again

Student: Teacher, may I open the window?

Teacher: Certainly. It's very hot in the classroom today.

Student: Teacher, may I ask you a question?

Teacher: Yes, please.

Student: What does the word Took up' mean?

Teacher: That is 'find the meaning of new word in the dictionary'.

Listen and repeat after me Took up'

Student: I don't understand. Can you repeat please?

Teacher: Yes. Can you make a sentence with the word Took up'?

Student: When we don't know the new words. We should look them up in the dictionary. Is this correct?

Teacher: Exactly. And you should practice and learn new words at home.

Student. Yes. I promise I'll learn harder.

WRITING

I. For each question, write one word for each gap to complete the letter.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1. about | 2. has | 3. are | 4. go |
| 5. club | 6. have | 7. lessons | 8. break |

II. Students' writing

PROGRESS REVIEW 2

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

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

VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer for each question.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B | 5. c |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. c |
| 11. A | 12. c | 13. B | 14. D | 15. A |
| 16. A | 17. c | 18. c | 19. B | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. c | 24. c | 25. B |

II. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence.

1. c (have) 2. c (to) 3. A (can ride) 4. B (doesn't) 5. c (rain)

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, c or D) for each question.

1. A (learning)	2. B (but)	3. c (how)	4. A (what)	5. c (how)
6. B (give)	7. c (practice)	8. A (playing)		

II. Read the passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

POLAR BEARS

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1.T | 2.F | 3. T | 4. F |
| 5. F | 6. F | 7.F | 8.T |

SPEAKING: Choose the best response (A, B, c or D) for each question.

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

WRITING

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

- The school year in Vietnam begins in early September and ends in late May.
- The school day lasts from 7:30 am to 11:30 am.
- Students often wear uniforms and sit on benches behind wooden desks.

4. Schoolgirls often wear white blouses and boys wear white shirts and red scarfs.
5. There is a 15 minute test every week and three 45 minute tests during each term.
6. Each school year has two terms and at the end of each term, there is an important examination.

II. Write one suitable word in each blank to complete the email below.

1. school	2. name	3. yard	4. reading	5. next
6. classroom	7. keep	8. sit	9. more	10. every

III. Students' writing

UNIT FOOD AND HEALTH

PHONETICS

I. Put the words into two groups /Ú/ and /Í/

/Í/	/Ì:/
slim, noisy, thing, exciting, village, busy, historic, police, river, friendly, sit, milk, city	cheap, see, meal, convenient, sea, peaceful, beach, sleepy, leave, teen, street

VOCABULARY

I. Find the word to fill in the table.

Beverages/ Drinks	soda	coffee	water	tea	wine	beer	juice
Dairy	milk	cheese	butter	cream	yoghurt		
Dessert	cake	cookies	chocolate	ice-cream	brownies	pie	creams
Fruit	apple	orange	banana	grapes	pineapple	kiwi	lemon
Grains 1 Starches	wheat	rice	cereal	toast	bread	roll	potato
Meat	beef	chicken	pork	duck/goose	turkey	lamb	buffalo
Seafood/ fish	prawns	shrimps	lobster	mussels	crab	Salt water fish	
	salmon	fresh water fish		eels	shellfish		
Vegetables	beans	lettuce	carrots	broccoli	cauliflower	peas	spinach

II. Match one in column A with one in column B

1. **c- boiled** - cooked in boiling water
2. **g- steamed** - cooked over a saucepan of boiling water
3. **b- fried / sauteed** - cooked in oil in a frying pan
4. **d- stir-fried** - fried fast in hot oil
5. **f-pan-fried** - fried in a frying pan
6. **e- roasted** - cooked in oil in the oven
7. **h- grilled** - cooked under a grill or on a ridged pan
8. **a- baked** -- cooked in the oven
9. **i- stewed** - cooked for a long time on a low heat
10. **j- casseroled** “ cooked slowly in juices

III. Find the Vietnamese equivalents to these English adjectives used to describe the food.

acidic: chua	tính axit	bland: nhạt nhẽo	creamy: đầy kem	fatty: béo	oily: đầy dầu
fruity: có mùi trái cây		healthy: bổ dưỡng	nutty: có vị hạt		
raw: sống		salty: mặn	sharp: cay, hắc	sour: chua	tough: dai
spicy: cay, có hương vị		sweet: ngọt	tender: mềm	medium-rare: chín	
overcooked: nấu quá kỹ		undercooked: nấu (chưa chín		tôi	
		spoiled: bị hỏng	stale: bị ôi thiu		

IV. Complete the words for the health problems

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. stomache | 2. earache | 3. sore throat | 4. cough/ cold |
| 5. toothache | 6. headache | 7. flu | |

V. Fill in the blank with one suitable word from the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. toothache | 2. backache | 3. headache | 4. stomache |
| 5. earache | 6. flu | 7. sore throat | 8. cough |

II. Read the passage and then choose one suitable word to fill in the gaps.

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

GRAMMAR

I. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. should | 2. shouldn't | 3. should | 4. shouldn't | 5. should |
| 6. shouldn't | 7. should | 8. should | 9. should | 10. shouldn't |

II. Complete the following sentences with 'more' or 'less'

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. less | 2. more | 3. less | 4. less | 5. more |
| 6. more | 7. less | 8. more | 9. less | 10. less |

III. Complete the sentences with much, many, a lot of, any, some

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. any | 2. some | 3. many | 4. many | 5. a lot of |
| 6. any | 7. any | 8. much | 9. much | 10. a lot of |
| 11. a lot of/ any | 12. any | 13. much | 14. some | 15. any |
| 16. any | 17. much | 18. any/ some | | |

IV. Complete the sentences with a few - few, a little - little.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. few | 2. a little | 3. a little | 4. little | 5. a little |
| 6. little | 7. little | 8. few | 9. a few | 10. a few/ a few |

V. Complete the sentences with much, many, a lot of, some, (a) few, (a) little

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. any/ some | 2. a little/ much | 3. any | 4. many | 5. a lot of/ some |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1. hamburger | 2. sushi | 3. deep-fry | 4. steam | 5. stew |
| 8. a lot of | 9. some | 10. too | | |
| 11. any | 12. any | 13. many | 14. much | |

READING

I. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

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

II. Read the passage and then choose one suitable word to fill in the gaps.

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

III. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box

IV. Read the passage and fill each blank with a suitable word.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 6. make | 7. has | 3. dishes | 4. best | 5. teaching |
| 8. much | 9. foods | 10. healthy | | |

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue between a waiter and a customer in the restaurant.

1,15,2,16,4, 9, 6,10, 7,11, 5,12,3,13, 8,14

Waiter: Hi. How are you doing this afternoon?

Customer: Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

Waiter: Certainly, here you are.

Customer: Thank you. What's today's special?

Waiter: Grilled tuna and cheese.

Customer: That sounds good. I'll have that.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a coke.

Waiter: Thank you. (returning with the food) Here you are. Enjoy your meal!

Customer: Thank you.

Waiter: Can I get you anything else?

Customer: No thanks. I'd like the check, please.

Waiter: That'll be \$14.95.

Customer: Here you are. Keep the change!

Waiter: Thank you! Have a good day!

Customer: Goodbye.

WRITING: Write a food blog, using the given information.

EMMA'S EASY MENU BIOS Bread and chicken salad for today. Easy and enjoy!	
	Ingredients - 2 small red onions (thinly sliced) - two tomatoes (sliced in half) - 1 teaspoon of peppers - 1 small avocado (diced) - 2 large chicken breast
- 1 large lemon (juiced) - 2 cloves of garlic - 1/2 teaspoon of sea salt - 1 tablespoon of mayonnaise - some herbs and lettuces	- First, marinate the chicken and put it into a large mixing bowl. - Next, press 1 large lemon to make lemon juice and pour it over chicken. - Then, add the mixture of celery, red onions, tomatoes, mayonnaise and avocado - After that, season with salt and pepper to taste. - Finally, toss all to combine. - Remember to serve the salad with bread, herbs and lettuces. - Enjoy your meal and join me tomorrow for another menu.

UNIT 6: SPORTS

PHONETICS: Put the verbs ending in /ed/ into the correct column.

/t/	/d/	/id/
washed, watched, stopped, looked, missed, kissed, worked, stepped	studied, learned, cleaned, traveled, returned, borrowed, showed, died	wanted, needed, started, invited, decided

VOCABULARY

I. Write the name of the sport under the correct picture.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. BASEBALL | 9. GOLF | 17. GYMNASTICS |
| 2. TENNIS | 10. LACROSSE | 18. SKIING |
| 3. CYCLING | 11. CROQUET | 19. WALKING |
| 4. BOXING | 12. SURFING | 20. FOOTBALL |
| 5. DIVING | 13. MOTOR RACING | 21. KARATE |
| 6. ICE SKATING | 14. ICE HOCKEY | 22. HORSE RACING |
| 7. FISHING | 15. YOGA | 23. TREADMILL |
| 8. BASKETBALL | 16. RAFTING | 24. RUNNING |

TỪ VỰNG VỀ CÁC MÔN THỂ THAO

Horse race: đua ngựa

Swimming: bơi lội

Soccer: bóng đá

Ice-skating: trượt băng

Basketball: bóng rổ

Water-skiing: lướt ván nước

Baseball: bóng chày

Hockey: khúc côn cầu

Tennis: quần vợt

High jumping: nhảy cao

Table tennis: bóng bàn

Snooker: bi da

Regatta: đua thuyền

Boxing: quyền Anh

Volleyball: bóng chuyền

Scuba diving: lặn

Badminton: cầu lông

Archery: bắn cung

Rugby: bóng bầu dục

Windsurfing: lướt sóng

Eurythmics: thể dục nhịp điệu

Polo: đánh bóng trên ngựa

Gymnastics: thể dục dụng cụ

Pony- trekking: đua ngựa non

Marathon race: chạy maratông

Cycling: đua xe đạp

Pole vault: nhảy sào

Goal: gôn

Athletics: điền kinh
Hurdle race: nhảy rào
Weightlifting: cử tạ
Wrestling: vật

Fencing: đấu kiếm
Javelin: ném sào
Showjumping: cưỡi ngựa nhảy qua sào

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of 'do' or 'play'.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1. do | 2. plays | 3. playing | 4. do | 5. playing | 6. does |
| 7. does | 8. go | 9. does | 10. do | 11- go | 12. go |

GRAMMAR

1. Fill in each gap with one suitable form of 'be'.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. was | 2. were | 3. was | 4. was/ is | 5. is/was | 6. was |
| 7. were | 8. was | 9. were | 10. were | 11. weren't | 12. wasn't |

II. Give the correct past form of one suitable word from the box to complete the sentences

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. made | 2. swam | 3. took | 4. rode | 5. did |
| 6. drank | 7. went | 8. gave | 9. received | 10. met |
| 11. didn't | 12. ate | 13. read | 14. saw | 15. wrote |

Put the verb in brackets into the simple past tense.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. died | 2. went | 3. lived | 4. sold | 5. Did you first see |
| 6. Did he come | 7. didn't meet | 8. were you | 9. studied | 10. Did they buy |
| 11. weren't | 12. didn't do | | | |

IV. Underline and correct the only one mistake in the following sentences.

1. Jenny buys (bought) a lot of different gifts for her family and her friends last summer.
- 2.1 talk (talked) to my friends about my holiday in Halong Bay yesterday.
- 3.1 can't (couldn't) understand Liz because she talked in French.
4. My mother makes (made) a new blue dress with white flowers on it for me last week.
5. Did you saw (see) the film on TV last night?
- 6.1 tried the new dress on but it didn't fitted (fit) so I took it back to the shop.
7. Who you went (did you go) with on your vacation last year?
8. Did you team won (win) the match last Sunday?
9. My mother didn't played (play) sports last year but now she plays sports a lot.
10. My father began playing chess when he is (was) 10.

READING

I. Read the passage and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F)

The importance of sports

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

II. Read the passage and circle the correct answer for each question.

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

III. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

1. of 2. help 3. cycling 4. form 5. too

SPEAKING

I. Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue between two friends about their last weekend.

3,6,4, 5, 2,7,1

Rick: So, what did you do last weekend, Meg?

Meg: Oh, I had a great time. I went to a karaoke bar and sang with some friends on Saturday.

Rick: That sounds like fun. Did you go to Lucky's?

Meg: No, we didn't. We went to that new place downtown. How about you? Did you go anywhere?

Rick: No, I didn't go anywhere all weekend. I just stayed home and studied for today's Spanish test.

Meg: Our Spanish test is today? I forgot all about that!

Rick: Don't worry. You always get an A.

II. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Did you stay home on Saturday?

B: No, I called my friend. We drove to a café for lunch.

2. **A:** How did you spend your last birthday?

B: I had a party. Everyone enjoyed it, but the neighbors didn't like the noise.

3. **A:** What did you do last night?

B: I went to the new Jim Carrey film. I loved it!

4. **A:** Did you do anything special over the weekend?

B: Yes, I went shopping. Unfortunately, I spent all my money. Now I'm broke!

5. **A:** Did you go out on Friday night?

B: No, I invited friends over, and I cooked dinner for them.

WRITING

Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences of a meaningful paragraph about Pelé, a famous football.



1. Pelé was born on the 23th of October 1940 in Brazil.
2. He is a Brazilian former professional footballer.
3. He was regarded as one of the greatest players of all times.
4. He was among the most successful and popular sports figures of the 20th century.
5. During his playing days, Pelé was for a period the best-paid athlete in the world.
6. He often played as a forward.
7. His father was also a footballer and he was taught to play football by his father.
8. Pelé grew up in poverty in Bauru in the state of São Paulo.
9. He earned extra money by working in tea shops as a servant when he was young.
10. He could not afford a proper football and usually played with either a sock stuffed with newspaper and tied with a string or a grapefruit.
11. He played for several amateur teams in his youth.
12. In his mid-teens, he played for an indoor football team.
13. In 1999, Pelé was voted World Player of the Century by the International Federation of Football History & Statistics and was one of the two joint winners of the FIFA Player of the Century.
14. Pelé is the most successful scorer in the sport with 541 goals in 560 games.

PROGRESS REVIEW 3

PRONUNCIATION - Choose the word whose the underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. D 15. c 16. D 17. A 18. B

II. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY:

I. Circle the best answer A, B, c or D for each question.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. C | 8. A | 9. D | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. c | 14. c | 15. c |
| 16. B | 17. c | 18. B | 19. B | 20. B |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. c | 24. D | 25. A |

II. Give the right form of the verbs in the brackets.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. eating | 2. reading/ listening | 3. watching | 4. to go | 5. playing |
| 6. not to stay | 7. doing | 8. to hangout | 9. surfing | 10. explaining |

11. listening 12. playing 13. walking 14. playing 15. cooking

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B (took-take) | 2. B (buyed-bought) | 3. A (was-were) |
| 4. c (wasn't- didn't) | 5. c (drink - drank) | |

READING

A. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, c, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

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

II. Read the text and choose the best answer A, B, c or D for each question to complete the passage.

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

SPEAKING

Reorder the sentences to make a meaningful dialogue in a café.

9,1,10,2,11, 8,12,4,13, 3,14, 5,15,6,16,7

Server: Hi, welcome to Starbucks, **can I take your** order?

Customer: Yes, **I would like a** cappuccino with soy milk, please?

Server: For here or **to go**?

Customer: Togo,please.

Server: What size would you like?

Customer: A tall, please.

Server: Would you like it hot or cold?

Customer: Hot, please.

Server: Will there be anything else?

Customer: No, thank you. That's all.

Server: That'll be **\$4.76**.

Customer: Here you are.

Server: Out of 5? **24 cents** is your change.

Customer: Thank you.

Server: It's my pleasure. You can **have a seat**, and **we'll give** when it's ready.

Customer: Thank you. I hope you will serve US soon.

WRITING

Use the following sets of words / phrases to write complete sentences of a meaningful paragraph about a famous football.

1. **Nguyễn Thị Ánh Viên** was bom on November 9, 1996, in cần Thơ.
2. She began swimming with private lessons given by her grandfather.
3. At grade 5, she competed for the first time at the district level and easily beat her opponents.
4. She was quickly spotted by coaches of a military team and soon joined the team.
5. She swam for Vietnam at the 2016 Olympics.
6. At the 2014 Asian Games, she won Vietnam's first-ever medal in swimming.
7. She was named Vietnam's Athlete of the Year in both 2013 and 2014.
8. In 2014, she held the Vietnam Records in 14 of 17 long course individual events.
9. In 2011, she got ten gold medals and won two silver medals at the 26th SEA Games in Indonesia.
10. In 2012, she competed for the first time at the London Summer Olympics.
11. At the SEA Games 27 in Myanmar in December, 2013), she got six medals in total (3 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze)
12. She also broke two Sea Games record
13. Now, she is a serving military officer with the rank of major.
14. Anh Vien is considered one of the top swimmers in Vietnam.

UNIT 7: GROWING UP

PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the right groups: /oil, /aul, /aul, /eal, /ail, /eil, /ial

<i>bī/</i>	<i>/aul</i>	<i>/aul</i>	<i>/eal</i>	<i>/ail</i>	<i>/eil</i>	<i>/ial</i>
boil boy voice noisy toy coin	shout house around flower south now how down round out cow town	lower rode lower hope coat post float note	fair share bare	bike behind diet	station take face lake cake shake bake	near beer fear clear

VOCABULARY

I. Write some more adjectives for personal description.

Topic	Vocabulary
Height & Build	tall, tallish, short, shortish, medium height, frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny, well-built, muscular, overweight, average built, small
Age	young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager, in his 20s, in his early twenty, in his mid-twenty, in his late twenty, about (around) 15
Complexion	light, white, olive-skinned, black, yellow, sunburn, dark sun-tanned, pale
Face	round, oval, square, long, short, wide, plain
Eyes	big, round, blue, large, small, bright, narrow, black, brown
Mouth	wide, small, heart-shaped
Nose	straight, flat, short, long, pointed
Lips	frill, thin, thick,
Teeth	white, black, uneven, even, nice, big, small
Hair	short, long, medium length, bald, straight, curly, wavy, blond, black, grey, brown, white, silver-white, salt and pepper, shaved, neatly-combed, bony tail, parting, light/ dark brown, red black
General appearance	beautiful, good-looking, pretty, handsome, cute, graceful, attractive
Clothes	casual, scruffy, shabby, smart, tidy, messy, well- dressed
Characters	hardworking, lazy, careful, careless, cautious, greedy, modest, shy, stubborn, confident, dependent, independent, energetic, confident, reliable, curious, cheerful, optimistic, pessimistic, extroverted, introverted, relaxed, tense, sensible, sensitive, active, practical, romantic, ambitious, sociable, generous, quarrelsome, argumentative, cruel, easy-going, impolite, rude, ill-mannered, discourteous, honest, trustworthy, trusty, sincere, jealous, envious, selfish, loyal, friendly
Intellectual ability	intelligent, bright, clever, smart, shrewd, gifted, talented, brainy, stupid, foolish, simple, silly, brainless, dumb
Special features	wrinkles, freckles, bald, a short/ long scar on the right cheek, spots, a beard, a moustache, short-sighted, wear a shirt

Note: How to describe people

Hair: black, blond, gray (grey), white, red, brown, dyed, short, long, straight, curly, wavy

To have (got) + adj + hair

Mrs. Lan has (got) short, wavy hair.

Face: round, long, oval, short, square.

To have (got) + a (an) adj + face

Mrs. Lan has (got) a round face.

Eyes: big, small, round, black, blue, brown

To have (got) + adj + eyes

Mrs. Lan has (got) big, black eyes.

Lips: foil, thin, thick

To have (got) + adj + lips

Mrs. Lan has (got) foil lips.

Nose: straight, flat, big, small, long, short

To have (got) + a (an) adj + nose

Mrs. Lan has (got) a straight nose.

Build: fat, thin, tall, short, big, small, light, heavy, overweight, plump, skinny

To be + adj

Mrs. Lan is tall and fat.

Complexion: white, black, yellow, suntan.

To have (got) + a (an) adj + complexion

Appearance: beautiful, pretty, handsome, good-looking, graceful, charming ***To be + adj***

Mrs. Lan is very graceful.

Character: happy, nice, friendly,

To be + adj

Mrs. Lan is friendly.

II. Match one word in column A with one opposite word in column B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. g | 2. h | 3. a | 4. i | 5. c |
| 6. b | 7. d | 8. e | 9. f | 10. j |

Some other words:

Independent (độc lập) >< dependent (phụ thuộc); patient (kiên nhẫn) >< impatient (không kiên trì, kiên nhẫn); active (năng động) >< passive (thụ động); reliable (đáng tin cậy) >< deceitful (lừa lọc, dối trá); hard-working >< lazy; sensitive (nhạy cảm) X rude (thô lỗ); caring (quan tâm) = considerate; confident (tự tin) >< unconfident; talkative (hay nói) >< quiet (trầm lặng); responsible (có trách nhiệm) >< irresponsible; freedom-loving (yêu tự do); careful (cẩn thận) >< careless (bất cẩn); stubborn (bướng bỉnh) >< obedient (vâng lời); optimistic (lạc quan) >< pessimistic (bi quan); brave (can đảm) >< coward (hèn nhát).

III. Fill in each blank with the correct adjective from the box.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. talkative | 2. friendly | 3. confident | 4. clever | 5. kind |
| 6. creative | 7. humorous | 8. shy | 9. hardworking | 10. economical |

GRAMMAR

I. Fill in each gap with the right form of the verb 'be' or 'have'

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. is/ is/ has | 2. am/ have | 3. is/has | 4. has |
| 5. have | 6. is/ has | 7. is | 8. is/ is |
| 9. is/is/has/has | 10. have/ are/ has/ has/are | | |

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. wasn't | 2. weren't | 3. didn't bring |
| 4. wasn't | 5. didn't have | 6. didn't know |
| 7. Did you watch | 8. didn't play | 9. Did your father take |
| 10. Did you meet | 11. Did you clean | 12. Did you work |

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

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. started | 2. walked | 3. went | 4. left | 5. arrived |
| 6. walked | 7. finished | 8. traveled | 9. raised | 10. wrote |

READING

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| I. was | 2. started | 3. popularised | 4. was | 5. won |
| 6. earned | 7. donated | 8. was | 9. got | 10. had |
| II. died | 12. was | | | |

I. Read the text and write the past of the verbs in parenthesis.

II. Answer the questions based on the text. Use complete answers.

1. Michael Jackson was a King of Pop, an American musician.
2. He was born on August 29th 1958.
3. He started his career in 1971.

4. It was a solo career.
5. Its name was Thriller.
6. He popularized dance moves, such as the robot and the moonwalk.
7. He won 13 Grammy Awards.
8. He donated them to charities.
9. In the 1980's Michael's skin color started to change.
10. He married twice.
11. He had three children.
12. He died in 2009.

III. Read the passage and chose the best answer (A, B, c or D) for each question.

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

IV. Read the following passage and choose the word or phrases marked A, B, c or D that best fits each of the blank space.

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

SPEAKING

I. Choose a suitable question in the box to make a meaningful interview with a famous celebrity, Tom Cruise - an American actor.

1. What do you do in the afternoon?
2. Do you go out at night?
3. What was you like when you were a schoolboy?
4. Did you enjoy taking part in school plays?
5. When did you play your first part in film?
6. Did you do any job before becoming an actor?
7. Which scene are you working on today?
8. Do you have any future projects?

II. Write full sentences to make a paragraph about a famous celebrity, Tom Cruise - an American actor, using the suggested words / phrases given.

1. Tom Cruise is famous for being one of the most successful actors in cinema history.
2. He is also a film producer of many films.
3. He is considered the most attractive man in the world.
4. He is 1.7 m tall and has green eyes, dark brown hair.
5. He is a talented actor with a very handsome face.
6. He is very polite and professional and he seems to rarely lose his temper.
7. He smokes but he doesn't drink alcohol.
8. During his acting career, he won many awards.
9. People around the world love his acting because it is natural and expressive.
10. In his free time, he loves fencing, skydiving and scuba diving.
11. He has made 50 films up to now.
12. Today, Tom still appears in films and is as popular as ever with his thousands of fans from all around the world.



UNIT 8: GOING AWAY

I. PHONETICS: Underline the stress words and give the intonation pattern in the following questions

1. Is this your cam Wr/h?
2. Would you like another co MT/Te ?
3. Is that the new d/bctor?
4. Are you th/irstv?
5. Where's the nearest p lost-office?
6. What time does the film famish?
7. What did you Mwy?
8. Why was she V angry
9. Where can I find V her?
10. What are you going to Vdo?

Note: - Types of Intonation

Falling intonation

A falling intonation describes how the voice falls on the last syllable of the last word. This intonation is usually used in - **wh questions- what, where, when, why, and how.**

Examples:

- Why are you not busy V today?
- How are you going to pass all of those papers V on V time?

Rising Intonation

The rising intonations can be placed at the end or at the last syllable of the word in a sentence. **Yes-no questions use rising intonation.**

Examples:

- Are you sure about zthat?
- Is this dress looks pretty Zon me?

II. VOCABULARY

I. Use the correct form of GO, TAKE, DRIVE or RIDE to complete the sentences.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. take | 2. go | 3. drive | 4. ride | 5. go | 6. take |
| 7. ride | 8. ride | 9. ride | 10. drive | 11. ride | 12. drives |

II. Choose one suitable word from the box to fill in each blank.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. taxi rank | 2. bus station | 3. bus stop | 4. tramway |
| 5. coach bays | 6. rail (railway) station | 7. underground | 8. ferry port |

III. Choose one suitable word from the box to fill in each blank.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. cold/frosty | 2. rainy | 3. hot | 4. snowy | 5. stormy |
| 6. warm and dry | 7. chilly | 8. windy | 9. foggy | 10. sunny |

GRAMMAR

I. Put the verb in brackets into either 'the simple future' or 'going to'

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. are going to crash | 2. will have | 3. will meet |
| 4. is going to rain | 5. will have | 6. will stay |
| 7. will get | 8. is he going to study | 9. will have |
| 10. will wait | 11. am going to paint | 12. will make |

II. Complete the replies. Use 'be going to' or 'WILL' with the verbs.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. am going to see | 2. will answer | 3. is going to read |
| 4. will have | 5. will record | 6. are you going to buy |
| 7. will wait | 8. will become | 9. will live |
| 10. will return | 11. will get | 12. will be |

III. Choose the correct word.

1. If we **miss/ will** miss the bus, we **take/will** take the taxi.
- 2.1 **come/ will come** over to your house if you **rent/ will rent** a DVD.
3. They **see/ will see** the new Lara Croft film if they **go/ will go** to the cinema.
4. She **goes/ will go** to the party if you **invite/will invite** her.
5. You **are/ will be** on time if you **run/will run**.
6. If he **doesn't stop/ won't stop** smoking, he **has/ will have** problems later.
7. If you **study/will study**, you **pass will pass** your exams.
8. If you **get up/ will get up** late, you **go/ will go** to school late.

IV. Give the right form of the verbs in the brackets.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. send/will come | 2. won't understand/ whisper | 3. won't survive/ don't have |
| 4. won't cross/ fly | 5. will answer/ cooks | 6. put/ will crack |
| 7. is/ will wait | 8. will help/ don't help | 9. rains/ won't go |
| 10. will be/ is | 11. will attack/ come | 12. sit/ won't be |
| 13. is/ will stay | 14. plant/ will be | 15. need/ will ask |

V. Write the conditional sentences from the following statements.

1. If we plant more flowers, our school will be more beautiful.
2. If we go to work by bike, we will reduce pollution.
3. If we cycle to school every day, we will be fitter.
4. If we reuse the old things, we will save money.
5. If people are happier, they go out for a picnic on the hill.
6. If we brush our teeth twice a day, we will keep the teeth better.
7. If people travel more by public transport, the air will be fresher.
8. Will you write a postcard to me if you go to London next summer?

READING

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| LB-for | 2. C-away | 3. A-holiday | 4. B-walking |
| 5. D-interesting | 6. B-because | 7. C-to see | 8. B-in |

II. Read the following passage and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F | 6. F |
| 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. T | 11. F | 12. F |

SPEAKING

I. Match one sentence in column A with one suitable sentence in column B. Then practise them.

Column A	Column B
1- J: I can't move these heavy boxes. ~	Shall I help you?
2- H: Someone left the door open. ~	I'll close it.
3- G: These clothes need washing. ~	Shall I wash them?
4- F: I have a headache. ~	I'll get you some aspirin.
5- A: We haven't got any coffee. ~	Shall I buy some?
6- D: I'm hungry. ~	I'll make you a sandwich.
7- C: Remember to meet me tomorrow. ~	I won't forget.
8- E: I've left my mobile phone at home. ~	I'll lend you mine.
9-1: I can't hear the radio. ~	Shall I turn it up?
10- B: It's hot in here. ~	I'll open the window.

WRITING

I. Complete the postcard Jenny sent from the USA to Mai, her penpal in Vietnam.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1. in | 2. people | 3. weather | 4. met |
| 5. her | 6. happy/ nice | 7. am going to buy | 8. for |
| 9. will be happy | 10. soon | | |

II. The students's writing.

PROGRESS REVIEW 4

PHONETIC

I. Put the words in correct column.

/ai/	/ei/	/e/	/ae/	/u/	/u:/	/i/	/i:/
bike by behind	plane station	temple network friend	bank	super look	movie	feel sleep	tin inform

II. Underline the stress words and give the intonation pattern in the following questions.

- Is that your dictionary?
- Would you like to go out for co Vff/fee?
- Is that the new teach/ter?

4. Are you hungry?
5. Where's the new school?
6. What time does the school year finish?

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

1. A	2. D	3. D	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. D	13. D	14. A	15. C
16. D	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. D
21. A	22. D	23. A	24. A	25. D

READING

I. Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

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

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word to complete the following postcard.

1. weather
2. delicious
3. people
4. but
5. going

III. Fill in the gaps using words from the box below. There are two extra words in the box.

1. transportation
2. subways
3. fast
4. move
5. get
6. park

IV. Read the following passage and choose the best word or phrases marked A, B, C or D for each question below.

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

SPEAKING

Match one sentence in column A with one suitable sentence in column B. Then practise them.

Column A	Column B
11. I'm thirsty. - H	I'll get you a drink.
12. It's dark in here. - J	Shall I turn on the light?
13. It's raining and I haven't got an umbrella. - G	I'll lend you mine.
14. It's a secret. - E	I won't tell anyone.
15. I haven't got any money. -F	I'll lend you some money.
16. The washing up hasn't been done. - B	Shall I do it?
17. My bicycle is broken. - A	Shall I help you repair it?
18. The car is very dirty. - B	I'll wash it.
19. I don't feel very well. - c	I'll take you to the doctor.
20. I can't see the TV. - D	Shall I move?

WRITING

I. You are on a holiday in Hue. Use suggestions to write a postcard to your friend and inform her about the trip.

Dear Hoa,

1. I am having a wonderfill time in Hue with my mother.
2. The people are very friendly and the weather is warm and sunny.
3. Yesterday I visited Bao and his family, they were very kind.
4. I bought some souvenirs for you and Nhung.
5. My mother complains about my heavy suitcase.

Hope to see you on Thursday.

Love,

Mai

II. A model postcard

Dear Jane,

I'm having a really good time in Ha Noi, the capital of Vietnam. The people are hospitable and helpful and the weather is wonderful: cool and sunny.

In Ha Noi, I visited some of my old friends, Tom and Sally. It was very nice to see them.

We visited The History Museum and some art galleries in Hang Bai street and had lunch together at a vegetarian restaurant. The food here is really delicious.

I bought a lot of souvenirs and postcards for you and other friends.

See you soon.

With love,

Mary

III. Use suggestions to write a short paragraph about Hillary Clinton.

1. Hillary Clinton, the First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001, was born on October 26, 1947 in Chicago, Illinois.
2. Her father was a successful businessman in the textile industry and her mother was a homemaker.
3. As a child, she loved swimming, baseball and other sports, and earned many awards at her public schools in Park Ridge.
4. She embarked on a career in law after graduating from Yale Law School in 1973.
5. She got married to Bill Clinton on October 11, 1975 and they have only one daughter.
6. When she was at school and at university, she was always a brilliant student.
7. Now, she is still a beautiful lady and a wonderful politician and lawyer.

MỤC LỤC

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU	3
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B. Bảng đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ sở hữu, đại từ tân ngữ, đại từ sở hữu	6
c. Demonstrative pronouns: <i>this, that, these, those</i>	8
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