TRẦN THỊ LAN ANH (Chủ biên)
NGUYỄN THU HIỀN

TIẾNG ANH

English Discovery 7

STUDENTS' BOOK

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM
CANHBUOM EDUCATION
Pearson

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tiếng Anh 7 English Discovery được biên soạn theo Chương trình giáo dục phổ thông 2018 (ban hành kèm theo thông tư số 32/2018/TT-BGDĐT ngày 26/12/2018) cho học sinh lớp 7 cấp trung học cơ sở. Sách giúp các em phát triển năng lực tiếng Anh thông qua nhiều hoạt động và nội dung hấp dẫn, phù hợp với lứa tuổi và văn hoá, truyền thống Việt Nam, cũng như bổ sung kiến thức và kĩ năng toàn cầu của thế kỉ XXI.

Tiếng Anh 7 English Discovery bám sát nguyên lí dạy và học theo đường hướng giao tiếp (Communicative Language Teaching Approach). Nguyên lí này được thể hiện thông qua việc phát triển cho học sinh các nhóm năng lực thành phần cấu thành nên năng lực giao tiếp xuyên suốt các bài học. Hệ thống mục tiêu bài học được xây dựng theo các năng lực thuộc Khung đánh giá tiếng Anh toàn cầu GSE (Global Scale of English) kết hợp với các năng lực được quy định trong Chương trình giáo dục phổ thông 2018. Bộ sách hướng tới tính ứng dụng cao trong giao tiếp thông qua việc sử dụng các tình huống giao tiếp đa dạng trong đời thực liên quan và gắn liền với những gì học sinh quan tâm.

Tiếng Anh 7 English Discovery chú trọng đến việc phát triển con người toàn diện. Bên cạnh việc xây dựng năng lực ngôn ngữ, sách còn giúp học sinh hình thành và phát triển các kĩ năng và phẩm chất cần thiết của công dân thế kỉ XXI, như năng lực hợp tác, giải quyết vấn đề, tư duy phản biện, sáng tạo, và thói quen học tập suốt đời. Từ việc sử dụng được tiếng Anh để giao tiếp, các em sẽ có thêm kiến thức về cuộc sống quanh mình, hình thành mối liên kết giữa những gì đã biết, đã được trải nghiệm với nội dung bài học, từ đó giúp quá trình học và phát triển tiếng Anh trở nên tự nhiên và hiệu quả nhất.

Các tác giả

TIẾNG ANH

English Discovery 7

STUDENTS' BOOK

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A UNIT OF THE STUDENTS' BOOK

Clear summary of unit contents in terms of Vocabulary and Grammar

Learning objective (Can-do statement) for every lesson

Vocabulary presented via listening and visuals

Key Vocabulary recorded

1

Cultural interests

1.1

VOCABULARY
Culture | Cultural activities | Likes and dislikes | Age groups | News and entertainment

GRAMMAR
Present Simple: affirmative and negative | Adverbs of frequency | Present Simple: questions and answers

Grammar: He's awesome

Speaking: At the cinema

Dance 1 · Reading 2 · Musical instruments 3 · Music 4 · Cinema 5

VOCABULARY Culture

I can talk about cultural activities, likes and dislikes.

1 What can you see in the photos? In pairs, match photos 1–5 with phrases a–e.

a ☐ Is the concert very long?
b ☐ It isn't easy to learn the steps.
c ☐ I like stories with happy endings.
d ☐ The actor and actress in this movie are terrible!
e ☐ Can you play a musical instrument?

2 1.01 I KNOW Add the words below to the correct category. Listen and check.

~~action films~~ horror films rock short stories violin zumba

Vocabulary B Cultural activities

Types of films:
cartoons comedies documentaries fantasy films romantic films science fiction (sci-fi) films [1] *action films* [2] _____

Things to read:
comics novels [3] _____

Types of dance:
ballet salsa [4] _____

Musical instruments:
drums guitar piano [5] _____

Types of music:
classical music hip-hop pop traditional [6] _____

3 WORD FRIENDS Complete the sentences with the words below.

~~acting~~ ~~dancing~~ drawing listening playing reading taking watching

1 I like *dancing* zumba.
2 I hate _____ to classical music.
3 I'm interested in _____ the guitar.
4 I love _____ photos.
5 I'm not into _____ in plays or films.
6 I really like _____ pictures.
7 I'm into _____ comics.
8 I don't like _____ horror films much.

4 In groups of four, talk about your likes and dislikes. Use Exercise 3 to help you.

And YOU

Are you into music? *Yes, I am. I love rock music. I play the guitar. What about you?*

10 Unit 1

Unit 1 11

Special focus on teaching collocations and chunks of vocabulary

Personalisation in the *And You?* sections

A UNIT OF THE STUDENTS' BOOK

Clear grammar tables

21st century skill of critical thinking

One lesson per page or opening

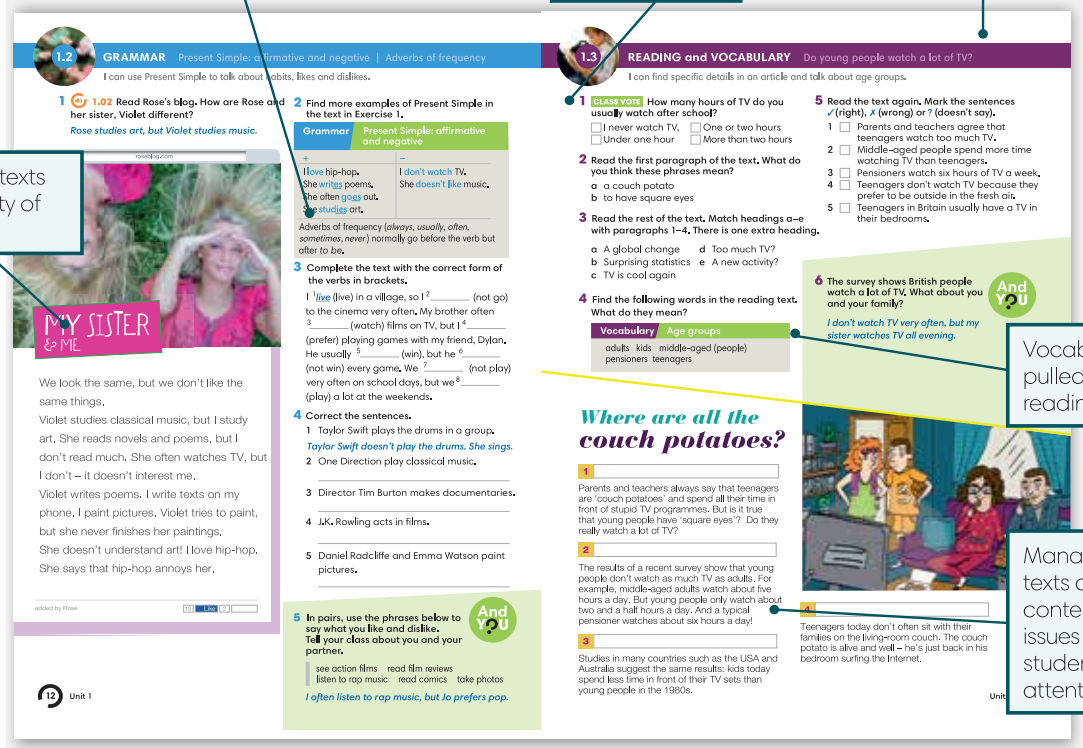
Reading texts in a variety of genres

Vocabulary set pulled out from reading text

Manageable texts about contemporary issues to engage students' attention

Everyday phrases and expressions pulled out of the presentation

Clear grammar tables



1.2 GRAMMAR Present Simple: affirmative and negative | Adverbs of frequency

I can use Present Simple to talk about habits, likes and dislikes.

1 1.02 Read Rose's blog. How are Rose and her sister, Violet different?

Rose studies art, but Violet studies music.

MY SISTER & ME

We look the same, but we don't like the same things.
Violet studies classical music, but I study art. She reads novels and poems, but I don't read much. She often watches TV, but I don't – it doesn't interest me.
Violet writes poems. I write texts on my phone. I paint pictures. Violet tries to paint, but she never finishes her paintings.
She doesn't understand art! I love hip-hop. She says that hip-hop annoys her.

2 Find more examples of Present Simple in the text in Exercise 1.

Grammar Present Simple: affirmative and negative

+	–
I love hip-hop.	I don't watch TV.
She writes poems.	She doesn't like music.
She often goes out.	
She studies art.	

Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, never*) normally go before the verb but after *to be*.

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I [1]*live* (live) in a village, so I [2]_____ (not go) to the cinema very often. My brother often [3]_____ (watch) films on TV, but I [4]_____ (prefer) playing games with my friend, Dylan. He usually [5]_____ (win), but he [6]_____ (not win) every game. We [7]_____ (not play) very often on school days, but we [8]_____ (play) a lot at the weekends.

4 Correct the sentences.

1 Taylor Swift plays the drums in a group.
Taylor Swift doesn't play the drums. She sings.
2 One Direction play classical music.
3 Director Tim Burton makes documentaries.
4 J.K. Rowling acts in films.
5 Daniel Radcliffe and Emma Watson paint pictures.

5 In pairs, use the phrases below to say what you like and dislike. Tell your class about you and your partner.

see action films | read film reviews | listen to rap music | read comics | take photos

I often listen to rap music, but Jo prefers pop.

And YOU

12 Unit 1

1.3 READING and VOCABULARY Do young people watch a lot of TV?

I can find specific details in an article and talk about age groups.

1 CLASS VOTE How many hours of TV do you usually watch after school?

☐ I never watch TV. ☐ One or two hours
☐ Under one hour ☐ More than two hours

2 Read the first paragraph of the text. What do you think these phrases mean?

a a couch potato
b to have square eyes

3 Read the rest of the text. Match headings a–e with paragraphs 1–4. There is one extra heading.

a A global change
b Surprising statistics
c TV is cool again
d Too much TV?
e A new activity?

4 Find the following words in the reading text. What do they mean?

Vocabulary Age groups

adults kids middle-aged (people) pensioners teenagers

5 Read the text again. Mark the sentences ✓(right), ✗ (wrong) or ? (doesn't say).

1 ☐ Parents and teachers agree that teenagers watch too much TV.
2 ☐ Middle-aged people spend more time watching TV than teenagers.
3 ☐ Pensioners watch six hours of TV a week.
4 ☐ Teenagers don't watch TV because they prefer to be outside in the fresh air.
5 ☐ Teenagers in Britain usually have a TV in their bedrooms.

6 The survey shows British people watch a lot of TV. What about you and your family?

I don't watch TV very often, but my sister watches TV all evening.

And YOU

Where are all the couch potatoes?

1

Parents and teachers always say that teenagers are 'couch potatoes' and spend all their time in front of stupid TV programmes. But is it true that young people have 'square eyes'? Do they really watch a lot of TV?

2

The results of a recent survey show that young people don't watch as much TV as adults. For example, middle-aged adults watch about five hours a day. But young people only watch about two and a half hours a day. And a typical pensioner watches about six hours a day!

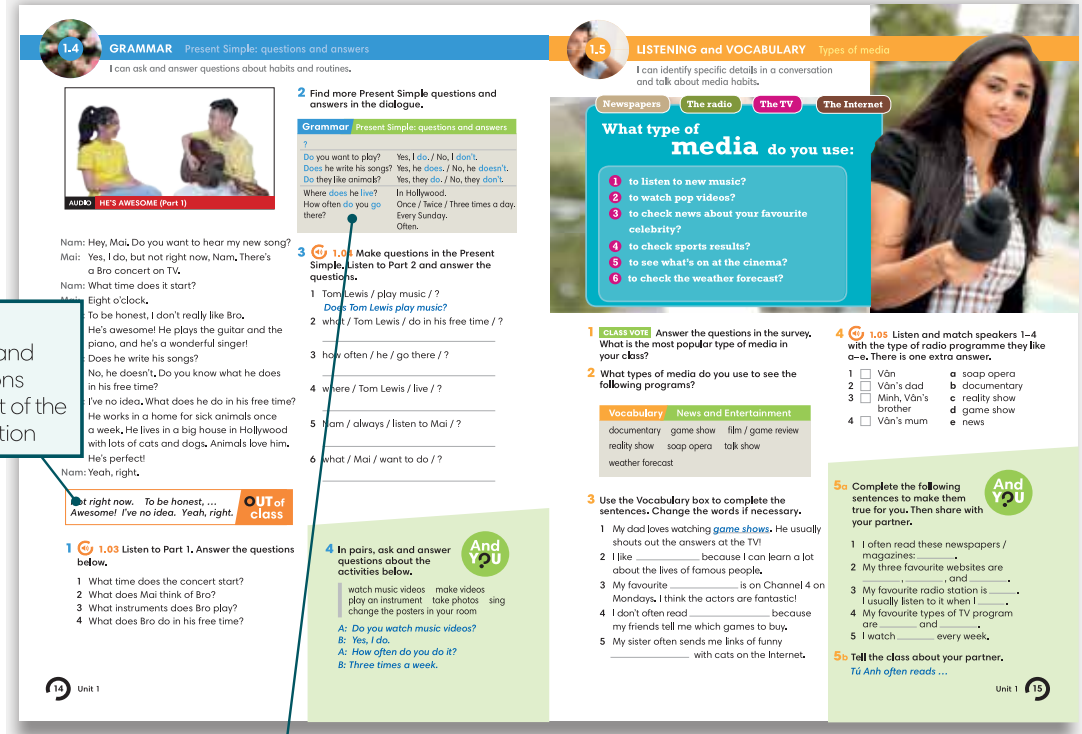
3

Studies in many countries such as the USA and Australia suggest the same results: kids today spend less time in front of their TV sets than young people in the 1960s.

4

Teenagers today don't often sit with their families on the living-room couch. The couch potato is alive and well – he's just back in his bedroom surfing the Internet.

Unit 1



1.4 GRAMMAR Present Simple: questions and answers

I can ask and answer questions about habits and routines.

AUDIO HE'S AWESOME (Part 1)

Nam: Hey, Mai. Do you want to hear my new song?
Mai: Yes, I do, but not right now, Nam. There's a Bro concert on TV.
Nam: What time does it start?
Mai: Eight o'clock.
Nam: To be honest, I don't really like Bro.
Mai: He's awesome! He plays the guitar and the piano, and he's a wonderful singer!
Nam: Does he write his songs?
Mai: No, he doesn't. Do you know what he does in his free time?
Nam: I've no idea. What does he do in his free time?
Mai: He works in a home for sick animals once a week. He lives in a big house in Hollywood with lots of cats and dogs. Animals love him.
Nam: He's perfect!
Mai: Yeah, right.

Not right now. To be honest, ... Awesome! I've no idea. Yeah, right. OUT of class

2 Find more Present Simple questions and answers in the dialogue.

Grammar Present Simple: questions and answers

?	
Do you want to play?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he write his songs?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Do they like animals?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
Where does he live?	In Hollywood.
How often do you go there?	Once / Twice / Three times a day. Every Sunday. Often.

3 1.03 Make questions in the Present Simple. Listen to Part 2 and answer the questions.

1 Tom Lewis / play music / ?
Does Tom Lewis play music?
2 what / Tom Lewis / do in his free time / ?
3 how often / he / go there / ?
4 where / Tom Lewis / live / ?
5 Nam / always / listen to Mai / ?
6 what / Mai / want to do / ?

1 1.03 Listen to Part 1. Answer the questions below.

1 What time does the concert start?
2 What does Mai think of Bro?
3 What instruments does Bro play?
4 What does Bro do in his free time?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the activities below.

watch music videos | make videos | play an instrument | take photos | sing | change the posters in your room

A: Do you watch music videos?
B: Yes, I do.
A: How often do you do it?
B: Three times a week.

And YOU

14 Unit 1

1.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Types of media

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about media habits.

Newspapers | The radio | The TV | The Internet

What type of media do you use:

1 to listen to new music?
2 to watch pop videos?
3 to check news about your favourite celebrity?
4 to check sports results?
5 to see what's on at the cinema?
6 to check the weather forecast?

1 CLASS VOTE Answer the questions in the survey. What is the most popular type of media in your class?

2 What types of media do you use to see the following programs?

Vocabulary News and Entertainment

documentary | game show | film / game review | reality show | soap opera | talk show | weather forecast

3 Use the Vocabulary box to complete the sentences. Change the words if necessary.

1 My dad loves watching *game shows*. He usually shouts out the answers at the TV!
2 I like _____ because I can learn a lot about the lives of famous people.
3 My favourite _____ is on Channel 4 on Mondays. I think the actors are fantastic!
4 I don't often read _____ because my friends tell me which games to buy.
5 My sister often sends me links of funny _____ with cats on the Internet.

4 1.05 Listen and match speakers 1–4 with the type of radio programme they like a–e. There is one extra answer.

1 ☐ Vân
2 ☐ Vân's dad
3 ☐ Minh, Vân's brother
4 ☐ Vân's mum

a soap opera
b documentary
c reality show
d game show
e news

5a Complete the following sentences to make them true for you. Then share with your partner.

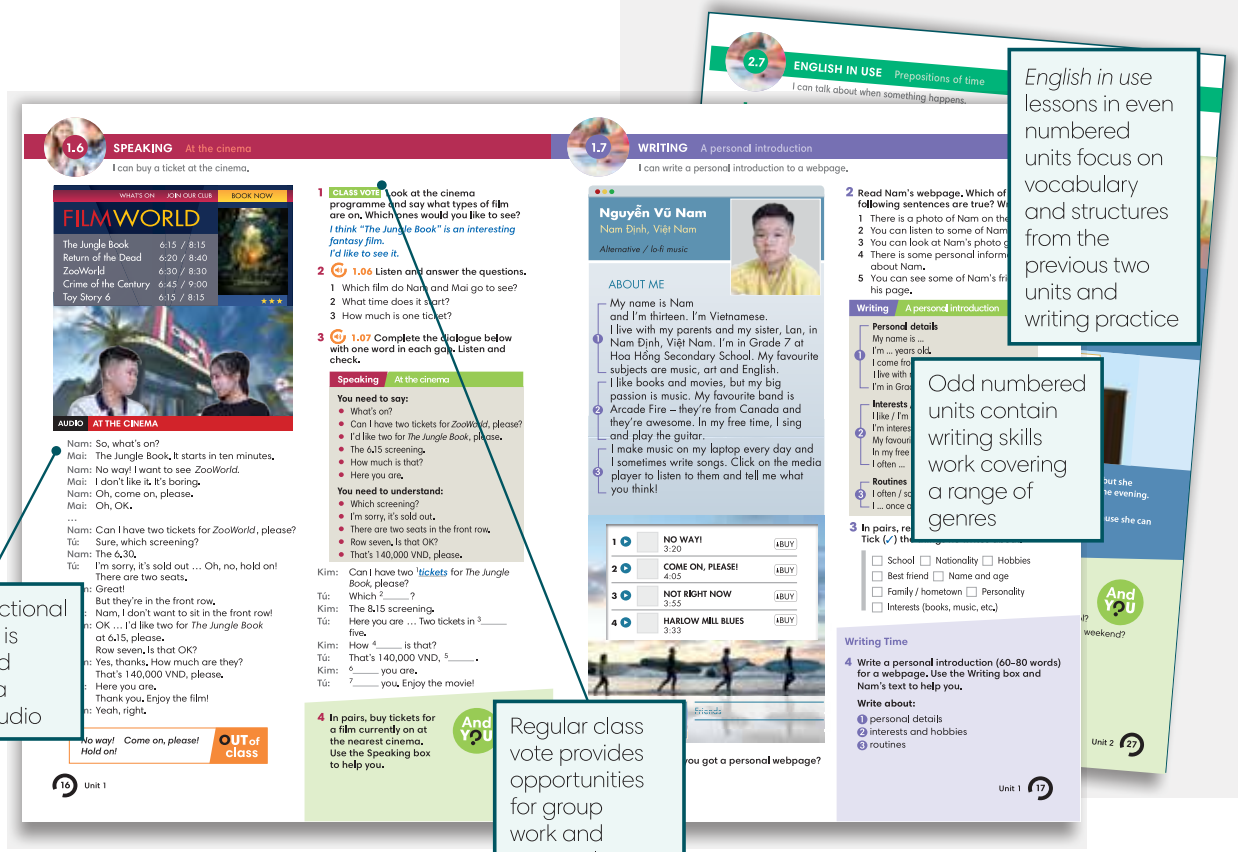
1 I often read these newspapers / magazines: _____.
2 My three favourite websites are _____, _____, and _____.
3 My favourite radio station is _____. I usually listen to it when I _____.
4 My favourite types of TV program are _____ and _____.
5 I watch _____ every week.

5b Tell the class about your partner.

Tú Anh often reads ...

And YOU

Unit 1 15

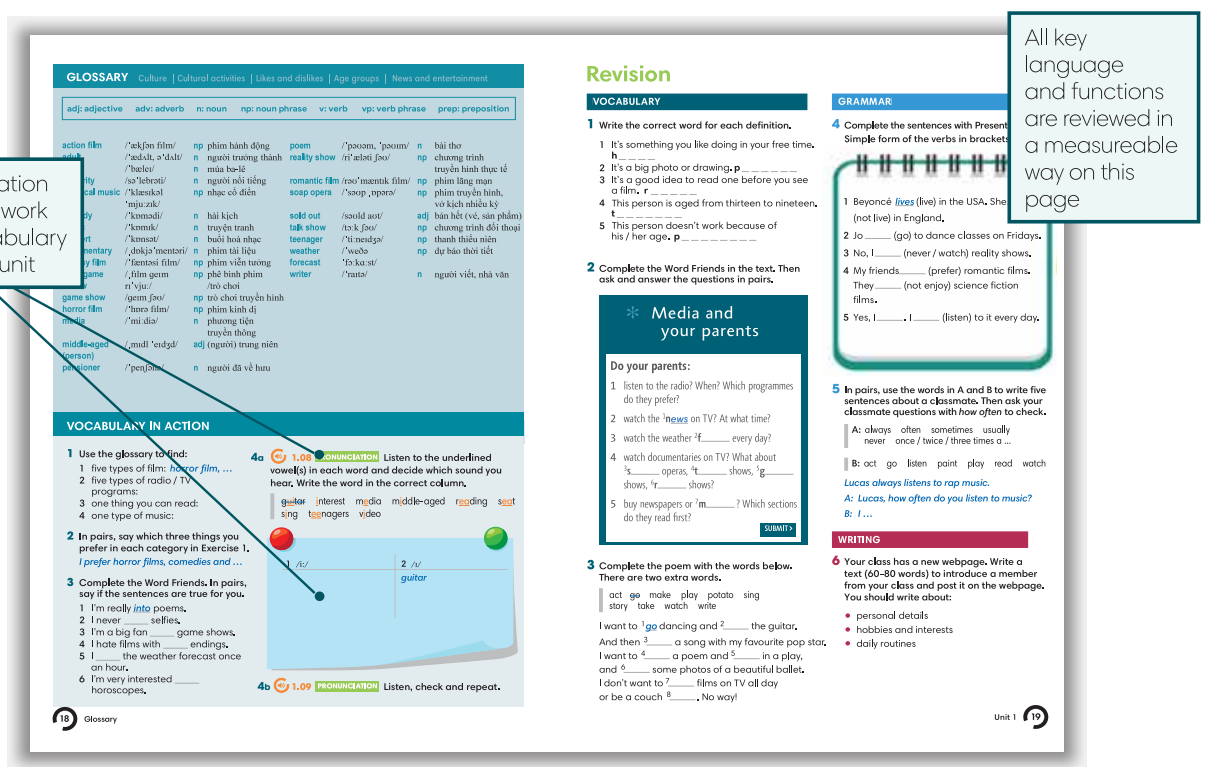


English in use lessons in even numbered units focus on vocabulary and structures from the previous two units and writing practice

Odd numbered units contain writing skills work covering a range of genres

Every functional dialogue is presented through a drama audio

Regular class vote provides opportunities for group work and personalisation



Pronunciation activities work with vocabulary from the unit

All key language and functions are reviewed in a measureable way on this page

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0

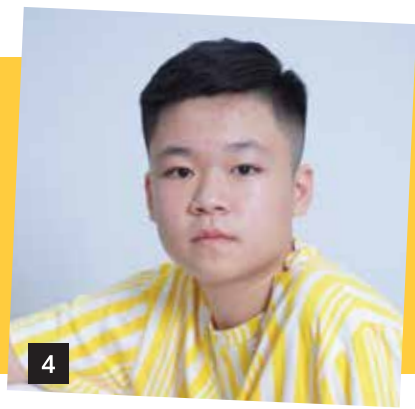
Welcome

VOCABULARY
Family members | Free time activities | Possessions | School subjects | Skills and abilities

GRAMMAR
Possessive adjectives | Possessive *'s* | *Have got* for possession | There *is / are* with *some* and *any* | *Can / can't* for ability | Question words

0.1 INTRODUCING NAM

Family members; possessive adjectives; possessive *'s*; *have got* for possession



1 0.01 **Listen and read the text. Find these people in the photos.**

Phong Hiền Lan Nam

This is Nam. He's thirteen and he's from Nam Định, a small city near Hà Nội. He's in Grade 7 at Hoa Hồng Secondary School and he's a big fan of music. Nam has got a sister, Lan – she's ten. He hasn't got a brother. Nam's dad, Mr. Phong, is a policeman. Nam's mum is Mrs. Hiền. She's an artist. She's from a big family in Huế. Nam's family has also got some pets – a cat and two dogs. Their cat's name is Mun. The dogs' names are Xu and Lu.

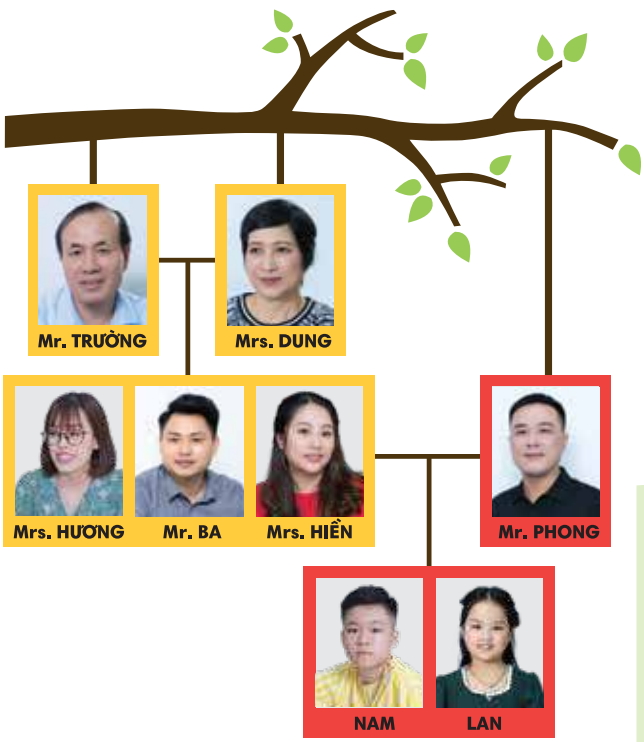
2 **Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). In pairs, correct the false sentences.**

1 [T] Nam is from Nam Định.
2 [ ] Nam loves music.
3 [ ] Lan is Nam's brother.
4 [ ] Nam's dad hasn't got a job.
5 [ ] Nam's mum is from Đà Nẵng.

3 Look at Nam's family tree. Complete the sentences below with the correct possessive adjectives. Write the name of the person.

Grammar A Possessive adjectives

I	you	he	she	we	they
my	your	his	her	our	their



1 *Mrs. Hiền*
_____ husband's name is Phong.

2 _____
I've got a sister. _____ name is Lan.

3 _____
I've got a brother and a sister – _____ brother's name is Mr. Ba.

4 _____
Mr. Trường and I have got three children – _____ names are Mr. Ba, Mrs. Hương and Mrs. Hiền.

5 _____
Mrs. Hiền and I are sisters – _____ parents' names are Mr. Trường and Mrs. Dung.

4 Add apostrophes (') to the sentences about Nam's family.

Grammar B Possessive 's

Singular	my brother's laptop, Nam's sister
Regular plural	my parents' car
Irregular plural	the children's mother
Two words	Nam's dad's bike, Mr Phong and Mrs Hiền's house

"Nam's sister's name is Lan. His dads name is Mr. Phong. Mrs. Hiền is Mr. Phongs wife. Mrs. Hương is the childrens aunt. Mr. Ba is Nam and Lans uncle. Nams grandparents are Mr. Trường and Mrs. Dung."

5 In pairs, ask and answer about your family members. Then tell the class about your partner's family.

And YOU

0.2 INTRODUCING MAI

Free time activities

1 0.02 **Read the text. In pairs, ask and answer the questions below.**

1 Are Nam and Mai at the same age?
2 Are they at the same school?
3 Is Mai interested in sports? Which ones?

This is Mai, Nam's best friend. She's thirteen and she's also at Hoa Hồng Secondary School. She hasn't got any brothers or sisters. Mai's birthday is on 15 November. Mai is very good at computers. Her hobbies are surfing the Internet, taking photos, swimming and, in summer, cycling.

2 **Read the text about Mai again. What are her hobbies and interests?**

3 0.03 **Listen and check if you understand the words below.**

Vocabulary	Free time activities
doing nothing	surfing the Internet
going to the cinema	taking photos
listening to music	tidying your bedroom
reading books / magazines	visiting relatives

4 0.04 **Listen to Mai and Nam. What is Nam's favourite free time activity? Choose the correct answer.**

A Listening to music
B Surfing the Internet
C Playing computer games
D Doing nothing

5 **Work in groups of three. Ask and answer about each other's hobbies and interests. Complete the table below and then report to the class.**

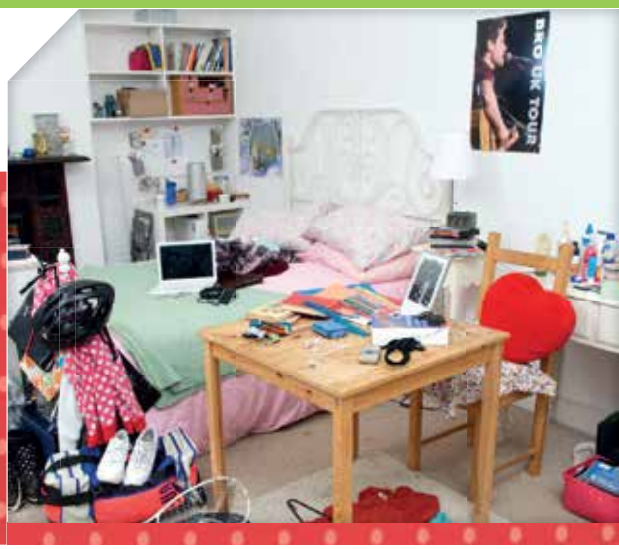
And YOU

Names	Hobbies and interests

Minh's hobbies are taking photos and listening to music.

0.3 MAI'S HOME

Possessions; *there is / are* with *some / any*



1 0.05 Read about Mai's bedroom. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Mai's house is in a quiet street in Nam-Định, quite far from the city centre. There aren't any shops, but it's quite near Mai's school. Mai's bedroom isn't very big, but it's her favourite place in the house. There's a bed, a chair and a bookcase. There is a table, but the bed is Mai's favourite place to work!
Mai's room is very untidy. There are always some clothes on the floor … and her mum asks her to tidy it every day.

1 [T] Mai's hometown is Nam Định.
2 [ ] Mai's family's house is in the city centre.
3 [ ] It isn't far from the school.
4 [ ] Mai's bedroom is quite small.
5 [ ] Mai hasn't got a desk.

2 0.06 Listen and underline the things you can see in the photo.

Vocabulary Possessions

bike book camera dictionary
guitar headphones helmet keys laptop
pencil case photo poster rucksack
sports bag sunglasses trainers watch

3 In pairs, use the Vocabulary box to tell your partner three things you *have / haven't got / would like to have.*

I've got a bike. I haven't got a guitar. I'd like to have a laptop.

4 Study the Grammar box. Use *there is / there are* with *a / an / some / any* to write sentences about your bedroom.

Grammar *There is / are* with *some / any*

	Singular	Plural
+	There's (there is) a bed.	There are some clothes.
–	There isn't a desk.	There aren't any shops.
?	Is there a chair?	Are there any books?

5 In pairs, ask and answer questions about your bedrooms. Use the items from the Vocabulary box or your own ideas.

And YOU

A: Are there any photos on the wall?
B: No, there aren't.

0.4 INTRODUCING KIM

School subjects; *can / can't* for ability; skills and abilities

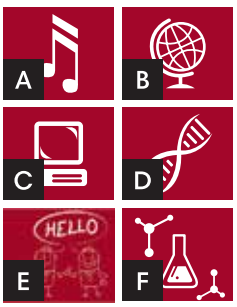
Kim is thirteen years old. Kim is very artistic – she has extra art classes and she can draw very well. She's quite musical, too – she can play the piano, but she can't sing! Her favourite subjects are English and history. Kim sometimes has problems with maths, but she always has good marks. She's not very sporty, but she can play basket ball quite well.

1 **Read the text. Answer the questions in pairs.**

1 What can Kim do?
2 What can't Kim do?

2 **I KNOW** **In pairs, match school subjects 1–6 with pictures A–F. What are Kim's favourite subjects?**

1 [B] geography
2 [ ] music
3 [ ] chemistry
4 [ ] English
5 [ ] biology
6 [ ] information technology



3 **Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.**

Grammar *Can / can't* for ability

+	–
I can cook. She can draw.	I can't sing. She can't drive.
?	
Can you sing?	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Can he speak English?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

1 We can speak French, but we *can't* speak German.
2 I'm afraid of water, so I _____ swim.
3 My brother can't play the guitar, but he _____ play the piano.
4 My parents _____ drive, so I take a bus to school.
5 I _____ help you – I _____ speak Italian. Sorry!
6 What a terrible group! The singer _____ sing!

4 **0.07** **Listen to Kim and underline the things in the Vocabulary box that she can do.**

Vocabulary Skills and abilities

act cook dance drive a car swim
play the guitar / piano repair a computer
speak English / Spanish

5 **In pairs, ask and answer the questions.** And YOU

Can you …

1 sleep in a chair?
2 run more than two kilometres?
3 do your homework on a bus / in bed?
4 draw people's faces?
5 shoot a basketball?
6 bake a cake?
7 say 'Hello' in French or German?
8 read music notes?

A: Can you… ? B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Revision

1 In groups, do the quiz. Use the texts in lessons 0.1–0.4 to help you.

How much can you remember?

1. Who is Mrs. Dung?
2. Where does Nam live?
3. Can Kim sing?
4. How old is Mai?
5. What is Nam's dad's job?
6. Has Mai got any brothers or sisters?

2 Complete the questions with the words below. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

How old What (x3) What time
~~When~~ Where Who

1 *When* is your birthday?
2 _____ are you?
3 _____ are you from?
4 _____ are your parents' names?
5 _____ is your best friend in your class?
6 _____ is your favourite free time activity?
7 _____ is your favourite song?
8 _____ is your first class on Mondays?

3 Complete the questions with *is, are, can, have* or *has*. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

1 *Is* there a TV in your bedroom?
2 _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
3 _____ you got any pets?
4 _____ you paint?
5 _____ you sporty?
6 _____ you sing?
7 _____ you musical?
8 _____ you play a musical instrument?
9 _____ there a swimming pool near your home?
10 _____ there any shops near your home?

4 Choose four questions from Exercises 2 and 3 that you think are very interesting. Then ask as many classmates as you can.

And YOU

1 Cultural interests

VOCABULARY
Culture | Cultural activities | Likes and dislikes | Age groups | News and entertainment

GRAMMAR
Present Simple: affirmative and negative | Adverbs of frequency | Present Simple: questions and answers

Grammar: He's awesome

Speaking: At the cinema

Dance 1

1.1 VOCABULARY Culture

I can talk about cultural activities, likes and dislikes.

1 What can you see in the photos? In pairs, match photos 1–5 with phrases a–e.

a ☐ Is the concert very long?
b [1] It isn't easy to learn the steps.
c ☐ I like stories with happy endings.
d ☐ The actor and actress in this movie are terrible!
e ☐ Can you play a musical instrument?

2 1.01 I KNOW Add the words below to the correct category. Listen and check.

~~action films~~ horror films rock short stories violin zumba

Vocabulary B Cultural activities

Types of films:
cartoons comedies documentaries fantasy films romantic films science fiction (sci-fi) films [1] *action films* [2] _____

Things to read:
comics novels [3] _____

Types of dance:
ballet salsa [4] _____

Musical instruments:
drums guitar piano [5] _____

Types of music:
classical music hip-hop pop traditional [6] _____

Reading 2

Musical instruments 3

Music 4

Cinema 5

3 **WORD FRIENDS** **Complete the sentences with the words below.**

acting ~~dancing~~ drawing listening
playing reading taking watching

1 I like *dancing* zumba.
2 I hate _____ to classical music.
3 I'm interested in _____ the guitar.
4 I love _____ photos.
5 I'm not into _____ in plays or films.
6 I really like _____ pictures.
7 I'm into _____ comics.
8 I don't like _____ horror films much.

4 **In groups of four, talk about your likes and dislikes. Use Exercise 3 to help you.**

And YOU

Are you into music?

Yes, I am. I love rock music. I play the guitar. What about you?

1.2 GRAMMAR Present Simple: affirmative and negative | Adverbs of frequency

I can use Present Simple to talk about habits, likes and dislikes.

1 1.02 Read Rose's blog. How are Rose and her sister, Violet different?

Rose studies art, but Violet studies music.

roseblog.com

MY SISTER & ME

We look the same, but we don't like the same things.

Violet studies classical music, but I study art. She reads novels and poems, but I don't read much. She often watches TV, but I don't – it doesn't interest me.

Violet writes poems. I write texts on my phone. I paint pictures. Violet tries to paint, but she never finishes her paintings.

She doesn't understand art! I love hip-hop. She says that hip-hop annoys her.

added by Rose 13 Like 2

2 Find more examples of Present Simple in the text in Exercise 1.

Grammar Present Simple: affirmative and negative

+	–
I love hip-hop.	I don't watch TV.
She writes poems.	She doesn't like music.
She often goes out.	
She studies art.	

Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, never*) normally go before the verb but after *to be*.

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I [1] *live* (live) in a village, so I [2] _____ (not go) to the cinema very often. My brother often [3] _____ (watch) films on TV, but I [4] _____ (prefer) playing games with my friend, Dylan. He usually [5] _____ (win), but he [6] _____ (not win) every game. We [7] _____ (not play) very often on school days, but we [8] _____ (play) a lot at the weekends.

4 Correct the sentences.

1 Taylor Swift plays the drums in a group.

Taylor Swift doesn't play the drums. She sings.

2 One Direction play classical music.

_____

3 Director Tim Burton makes documentaries.

_____

4 J.K. Rowling acts in films.

_____

5 Daniel Radcliffe and Emma Watson paint pictures.

_____

5 In pairs, use the phrases below to say what you like and dislike. Tell your class about you and your partner.

And YOU

see action films read film reviews
listen to rap music read comics take photos

I often listen to rap music, but Jo prefers pop.

1.3 READING and VOCABULARY Do young people watch a lot of TV?

I can find specific details in an article and talk about age groups.

1 CLASS VOTE **How many hours of TV do you usually watch after school?**

☐ I never watch TV, ☐ One or two hours
☐ Under one hour ☐ More than two hours

2 **Read the first paragraph of the text. What do you think these phrases mean?**

a a couch potato
b to have square eyes

3 **Read the rest of the text. Match headings a–e with paragraphs 1–4. There is one extra heading.**

a A global change
b Surprising statistics
c TV is cool again
d Too much TV?
e A new activity?

4 **Find the following words in the reading text. What do they mean?**

Vocabulary Age groups

adults kids middle-aged (people)
pensioners teenagers

5 **Read the text again. Mark the sentences ✓(right), ✗ (wrong) or ? (doesn't say).**

1 ☐ Parents and teachers agree that teenagers watch too much TV.
2 ☐ Middle-aged people spend more time watching TV than teenagers.
3 ☐ Pensioners watch six hours of TV a week.
4 ☐ Teenagers don't watch TV because they prefer to be outside in the fresh air.
5 ☐ Teenagers in Britain usually have a TV in their bedrooms.

6 **The survey shows British people watch a lot of TV. What about you and your family?**

And YOU

I don't watch TV very often, but my sister watches TV all evening.

Where are all the couch potatoes?

1 _____

Parents and teachers always say that teenagers are 'couch potatoes' and spend all their time in front of stupid TV programmes. But is it true that young people have 'square eyes'? Do they really watch a lot of TV?

2 _____

The results of a recent survey show that young people don't watch as much TV as adults. For example, middle-aged adults watch about five hours a day. But young people only watch about two and a half hours a day. And a typical pensioner watches about six hours a day!

3 _____

Studies in many countries such as the USA and Australia suggest the same results: kids today spend less time in front of their TV sets than young people in the 1980s.

4 _____

Teenagers today don't often sit with their families on the living-room couch. The couch potato is alive and well – he's just back in his bedroom surfing the Internet.

1.4 GRAMMAR Present Simple: questions and answers

I can ask and answer questions about habits and routines.

AUDIO **HE'S AWESOME (Part 1)**

Nam: Hey, Mai. Do you want to hear my new song?
Mai: Yes, I do, but not right now, Nam. There's a Bro concert on TV.
Nam: What time does it start?
Mai: Eight o'clock.
Nam: To be honest, I don't really like Bro.
Mai: He's awesome! He plays the guitar and the piano, and he's a wonderful singer!
Nam: Does he write his songs?
Mai: No, he doesn't. Do you know what he does in his free time?
Nam: I've no idea. What does he do in his free time?
Mai: He works in a home for sick animals once a week. He lives in a big house in Hollywood with lots of cats and dogs. Animals love him. He's perfect!
Nam: Yeah, right.

Not right now. *To be honest, …* *Awesome!* *I've no idea.* *Yeah, right.*

OUT of class

1 1.03 **Listen to Part 1. Answer the questions below.**

1 What time does the concert start?
2 What does Mai think of Bro?
3 What instruments does Bro play?
4 What does Bro do in his free time?

2 Find more Present Simple questions and answers in the dialogue.

Grammar Present Simple: questions and answers

?	
Do you want to play?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he write his songs?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
Do they like animals?	Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
Where does he live?	In Hollywood.
How often do you go there?	Once / Twice / Three times a day. Every Sunday. Often.

3 1.04 **Make questions in the Present Simple. Listen to Part 2 and answer the questions.**

1 Tom Lewis / play music / ?
Does Tom Lewis play music?
2 what / Tom Lewis / do in his free time / ?
3 how often / he / go there / ?
4 where / Tom Lewis / live / ?
5 Nam / always / listen to Mai / ?
6 what / Mai / want to do / ?

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the activities below.

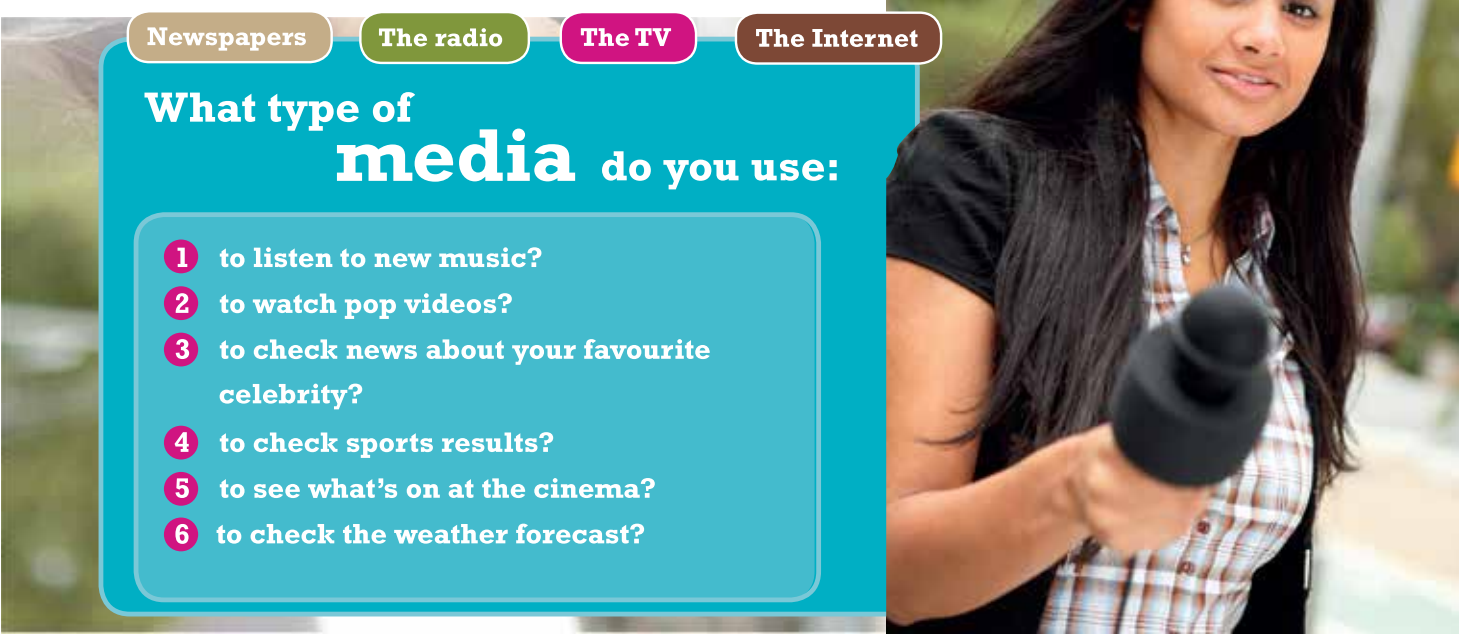
And YOU

watch music videos make videos
play an instrument take photos sing
change the posters in your room

A: Do you watch music videos?
B: Yes, I do.
A: How often do you do it?
B: Three times a week.

1.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Types of media

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about media habits.



1 CLASS VOTE Answer the questions in the survey. What is the most popular type of media in your class?

2 What types of media do you use to see the following programs?

Vocabulary	News and Entertainment	
documentary	game show	film / game review
reality show	soap opera	talk show
weather forecast		

3 Use the Vocabulary box to complete the sentences. Change the words if necessary.

1 My dad loves watching *game shows*. He usually shouts out the answers at the TV!
2 I like _____ because I can learn a lot about the lives of famous people.
3 My favourite _____ is on Channel 4 on Mondays. I think the actors are fantastic!
4 I don't often read _____ because my friends tell me which games to buy.
5 My sister often sends me links of funny _____ with cats on the Internet.

4 1.05 Listen and match speakers 1–4 with the type of radio programme they like a–e. There is one extra answer.

1 ☐ Vân
2 ☐ Vân's dad
3 ☐ Minh, Vân's brother
4 ☐ Vân's mum

a soap opera
b documentary
c reality show
d game show
e news

5a Complete the following sentences to make them true for you. Then share with your partner.

And YOU

1 I often read these newspapers / magazines: _____.
2 My three favourite websites are _____, _____, and _____.
3 My favourite radio station is _____. I usually listen to it when I _____.
4 My favourite types of TV program are _____ and _____.
5 I watch _____ every week.

5b Tell the class about your partner.

Tú Anh often reads …

1.6 SPEAKING At the cinema

I can buy a ticket at the cinema.

AUDIO **AT THE CINEMA**

Nam: So, what's on?
Mai: The Jungle Book. It starts in ten minutes.
Nam: No way! I want to see *ZooWorld*.
Mai: I don't like it. It's boring.
Nam: Oh, come on, please.
Mai: Oh, OK.
…
Nam: Can I have two tickets for *ZooWorld*, please?
Tú: Sure, which screening?
Nam: The 6.30.
Tú: I'm sorry, it's sold out … Oh, no, hold on! There are two seats.
Nam: Great!
Tú: But they're in the front row.
Mai: Nam, I don't want to sit in the front row!
Nam: OK … I'd like two for *The Jungle Book* at 6.15, please.
Tú: Row seven. Is that OK?
Nam: Yes, thanks. How much are they?
Tú: That's 140,000 VND, please.
Mai: Here you are.
Tú: Thank you. Enjoy the film!
Nam: Yeah, right.

No way! *Come on, please!* *Hold on!* **OUT of class**

1 **CLASS VOTE** **Look at the cinema programme and say what types of film are on. Which ones would you like to see?**

I think "The Jungle Book" is an interesting fantasy film.
I'd like to see it.

2 **1.06** **Listen and answer the questions.**

1 Which film do Nam and Mai go to see?
2 What time does it start?
3 How much is one ticket?

3 **1.07** **Complete the dialogue below with one word in each gap. Listen and check.**

Speaking At the cinema

You need to say:
- What's on?
- Can I have two tickets for *ZooWorld*, please?
- I'd like two for *The Jungle Book*, please.
- The 6.15 screening.
- How much is that?
- Here you are.

You need to understand:
- Which screening?
- I'm sorry, it's sold out.
- There are two seats in the front row.
- Row seven. Is that OK?
- That's 140,000 VND, please.

Kim: Can I have two [1]*tickets* for *The Jungle Book*, please?
Tú: Which [2]_____?
Kim: The 8.15 screening.
Tú: Here you are … Two tickets in [3]_____ five.
Kim: How [4]_____ is that?
Tú: That's 140,000 VND, [5]_____.
Kim: [6]_____ you are.
Tú: [7]_____ you. Enjoy the movie!

4 **In pairs, buy tickets for a film currently on at the nearest cinema. Use the Speaking box to help you.**

And YOU

1.7 WRITING A personal introduction

I can write a personal introduction to a webpage.

Nguyễn Vũ Nam

Nam Định, Việt Nam

Alternative / lo-fi music

ABOUT ME

1 My name is Nam and I'm thirteen. I'm Vietnamese. I live with my parents and my sister, Lan, in Nam Định, Việt Nam. I'm in Grade 7 at Hoa Hồng Secondary School. My favourite subjects are music, art and English.

2 I like books and movies, but my big passion is music. My favourite band is Arcade Fire – they're from Canada and they're awesome. In my free time, I sing and play the guitar.

3 I make music on my laptop every day and I sometimes write songs. Click on the media player to listen to them and tell me what you think!

1 ▶		NO WAY! 3:20	BUY
2 ▶		COME ON, PLEASE! 4:05	BUY
3 ▶		NOT RIGHT NOW 3:55	BUY
4 ▶		HARLOW MILL BLUES 3:33	BUY

Friends

1 CLASS VOTE Have you got a personal webpage?

2 Read Nam's webpage. Which of the following sentences are true? Write T.

1 There is a photo of Nam on the webpage.
2 You can listen to some of Nam's songs.
3 You can look at Nam's photo gallery.
4 There is some personal information about Nam.
5 You can see some of Nam's friends on his page.

Writing A personal introduction

1 **Personal details**
My name is ...
I'm ... years old.
I come from ... [place] / I'm ... [nationality]
I live with my family in / My hometown is ...
I'm in Grade ... at ... School.

2 **Interests / Hobbies**
I like / I'm into / I'm a big fan of ...
I'm interested in / My big passion is ...
My favourite ... is ...
In my free time, / After school, I ...
I often ...

3 **Routines**
I often / sometimes / usually ...
I ... once a week / every day.

3 In pairs, read Nam's introduction. Tick (✓) the things he writes about.

☐ School ☐ Nationality ☐ Hobbies
☐ Best friend ☐ Name and age
☐ Family / hometown ☐ Personality
☐ Interests (books, music, etc.)

Writing Time

4 Write a personal introduction (60–80 words) for a webpage. Use the Writing box and Nam's text to help you.

Write about:

1 personal details
2 interests and hobbies
3 routines

GLOSSARY Culture | Cultural activities | Likes and dislikes | Age groups | News and entertainment

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

action film	/ˈækʃən fɪlm/	np	phim hành động
adult	/ˈædʌlt, əˈdʌlt/	n	người trưởng thành
ballet	/ˈbæleɪ/	n	múa ba-lê
celebrity	/səˈlebrəti/	n	người nổi tiếng
classical music	/ˈklæsɪkəl ˈmjuːzɪk/	np	nhạc cổ điển
comedy	/ˈkɒmədi/	n	hài kịch
comic	/ˈkɒmɪk/	n	truyện tranh
concert	/ˈkɒnsət/	n	buổi hoà nhạc
documentary	/ˌdɒkjəˈmentəri/	n	phim tài liệu
fantasy film	/ˈfæntəsi fɪlm/	np	phim viễn tưởng
film / game review	/ˌfɪlm geɪm rɪˈvjuː/	np	phê bình phim /trò chơi
game show	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	np	trò chơi truyền hình
horror film	/ˈhɒrə fɪlm/	np	phim kinh dị
media	/ˈmiːdiə/	n	phương tiện truyền thông
middle-aged (person)	/ˌmɪdl ˈeɪdʒd/	adj	(người) trung niên
pensioner	/ˈpenʃənə/	n	người đã về hưu
poem	/ˈpəʊəm, ˈpəʊɪm/	n	bài thơ
reality show	/riˈæləti ʃəʊ/	np	chương trình truyền hình thực tế
romantic film	/rəʊˈmæntɪk fɪlm/	np	phim lãng mạn
soap opera	/ˈsəʊp ˌɒpərə/	np	phim truyền hình, vở kịch nhiều kỳ
sold out	/səʊld aʊt/	adj	bán hết (vé, sản phẩm)
talk show	/tɔːk ʃəʊ/	np	chương trình đối thoại
teenager	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	np	thanh thiếu niên
weather forecast	/ˈweðə ˈfɔːkɑːst/	np	dự báo thời tiết
writer	/ˈraɪtə/	n	người viết, nhà văn

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the glossary to find:

1 five types of film: *horror film, …*
2 five types of radio / TV programs:
3 one thing you can read:
4 one type of music:

2 In pairs, say which three things you prefer in each category in Exercise 1.

I prefer horror films, comedies and …

3 Complete the Word Friends. In pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.

1 I'm really *into* poems.
2 I never _____ selfies.
3 I'm a big fan _____ game shows.
4 I hate films with _____ endings.
5 I _____ the weather forecast once an hour.
6 I'm very interested _____ horoscopes.

4a 1.08 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the underlined vowel(s) in each word and decide which sound you hear. Write the word in the correct column.

~~guitar~~ interest media middle-aged reading seat sing teenagers video

1 /iː/	2 /ɪ/
	guitar

4b 1.09 PRONUNCIATION Listen, check and repeat.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Write the correct word for each definition.**

1 It's something you like doing in your free time. **h** _ _ _ _
2 It's a big photo or drawing. **p** _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3 It's a good idea to read one before you see a film. **r** _ _ _ _ _
4 This person is aged from thirteen to nineteen. **t** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5 This person doesn't work because of his / her age. **p** _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 **Complete the Word Friends in the text. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.**

* Media and your parents

Do your parents:

1 listen to the radio? When? Which programmes do they prefer?
2 watch the [1]**n***ews* on TV? At what time?
3 watch the weather [2]**f**_____ every day?
4 watch documentaries on TV? What about [3]**s**_____ operas, [4]**t**_____ shows, [5]**g**_____ shows, [6]**r**_____ shows?
5 buy newspapers or [7]**m**_____? Which sections do they read first?

SUBMIT >

3 **Complete the poem with the words below. There are two extra words.**

act ~~go~~ make play potato sing
story take watch write

I want to [1]*go* dancing and [2]_____ the guitar.
And then [3]_____ a song with my favourite pop star.
I want to [4]_____ a poem and [5]_____ in a play,
and [6]_____ some photos of a beautiful ballet.
I don't want to [7]_____ films on TV all day
or be a couch [8]_____. No way!

GRAMMAR

4 **Complete the sentences with Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 Beyoncé *lives* (live) in the USA. She_____ (not live) in England.
2 Jo_____ (go) to dance classes on Fridays.
3 No, I_____ (never / watch) reality shows.
4 My friends_____ (prefer) romantic films. They_____ (not enjoy) science fiction films.
5 Yes, I_____. I_____ (listen) to it every day.

5 **In pairs, use the words in A and B to write five sentences about a classmate. Then ask your classmate questions with *how often* to check.**

A: always often sometimes usually never once / twice / three times a ...

B: act go listen paint play read watch

Lucas always listens to rap music.
A: Lucas, how often do you listen to music?
B: I ...

WRITING

6 **Your class has a new webpage. Write a text (60–80 words) to introduce a member from your class and post it on the webpage. You should write about:**

- personal details
- hobbies and interests
- daily routines

2

Family and friends

VOCABULARY
Clothes and appearance | Personality adjectives

GRAMMAR
Present Continuous | Present Simple and Present Continuous | Prepositions of time

Grammar: Where's Mai going?

Speaking: How's it going?

2.1 VOCABULARY Clothes and appearance

I can talk about clothes and appearance.

1 2.01 What clothes can you see in the picture? In pairs, find two things below that are NOT in the picture.

Vocabulary A Clothes and accessories

Clothes and footwear:
boots dress hoodie jacket jeans pyjamas shirt shoes shorts sweater T-shirt tracksuit trainers underwear

Accessories and body art:
baseball cap belt glasses handbag necklace scarf

2 Write the items under each picture (1–6).

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

3 Look at the photos. Choose the correct word.

a plain / checked T-shirt

b striped / checked shirt

c baggy / tight jeans

d cotton / woolly hat

4 In pairs, do the Fashion Quiz. Then look at page 101 and check how similar or different you are.

I prefer a T-shirt. What about you?

5 Work in groups of three. Interview two friends and complete the table.

A: What do you wear when you go to bed?
B: I usually wear pyjamas.

Questions	Friend 1	Friend 2
What do you wear when you go to bed?		
What do you wear when you go to a wedding?		
What do you wear when you are at home?		
What do you wear when you go out with friends?		

And YOU

2.2 GRAMMAR Present Continuous

I can talk about present activities.

AUDIO **WHERE'S MAI GOING?**

Mum: Mai! Are you sleeping?
Mai: No, I'm not.
Mum: What are you doing? Your eggs are getting cold. I hope you aren't talking on that phone again!
Mai: No, I'm getting ready for school. I'm brushing my hair!
Mum: Well, hurry up! We're waiting for you.
Aunty: Is she coming?
Mum: Yes, she is. She's brushing her hair.
…
Mum: Mai, where are you going?
Mai: I'm going to school.
Mum: But it's only ten to seven! It's still early.
Mai: Catch you later, then. See you!
Mum: I don't get it. Why is Mai going to school now?

Catch you later!
See you! *I don't get it.*

OUT of class

1 2.02 **Look at the photo. What is Mai doing? Then read and listen to check.**

2 Find more examples of Present Continuous in the dialogue.

Grammar Present Continuous

+	–
I'm brushing my hair. She's coming. They're eating.	I'm not sleeping. She isn't waiting. They aren't talking.
?	
Are you coming? Is he going? Are they eating? Where are you going?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. What is she doing?

3 Make affirmative (✓) and negative (✗) sentences in Present Continuous.

1 Mai: sleep ✗ get ready for school ✓
Mai isn't sleeping. She's getting ready for school.
2 Mai: talk on the phone ✗ brush her hair ✓
3 Mum and Aunty Ly: eat ✗ wait for Mai ✓
4 They: drink coffee ✗ drink tea ✓

4 Make questions in Present Continuous. In pairs, look at the photo and answer the questions.

1 Mai / wear / school uniform ?
A: Is Mai wearing her school uniform?
B: No, she isn't.
2 what / they / eat / for breakfast ?
3 what / mum / do ?

5 Ask and answer about what your friends are doing or wearing.

And YOU

A: What is Linh doing?
B: She's …

2.3 READING and VOCABULARY A reader's letter about family activities

I can find specific details in a letter and talk about family activities.

TeenLives Magazine

IT'S SO EXCITING!

Write and tell us about the things that your family does together.

Jack, 12, Sydney

Dear TeenLives,

TOP 3 EXCITING THINGS MY FAMILY ENJOYS DOING TOGETHER

A _____

My parents often let me choose a destination to go and major activities to do at the weekends. I'm so excited before each trip. What I like most is to decide my clothes for each activity. I can wear a cap, a T-shirt, and trainers.

B _____

The great thing about this activity is that my parents, my younger brother, and I can do the gardening together. We usually wear T-shirts, shorts and boots, but sometimes we can wear anything! Then, we do simple planting, or water the flowers and vegetables. Sometimes, we feel tired but most of the time we feel really relaxed!

C _____

We love this activity very much. It's so interesting! We have a small studio in the house, so it does not annoy our neighbours. This activity gives us a chance to step up to the mic and relax. My parents and I wish to do it regularly, maybe once a week!

1 Look at the photo. What are the family members doing?

2 Work in pairs. What do your family members do to relax? Compare your answers with another pair.

3 Read the letter from Jack to *TeenLives Magazine*. Choose the best heading (1–3) for the paragraph (A–C).

1 Karaoke
2 Plan a family trip
3 Take care of the garden

4 Read the letter again. Choose the correct answer.

1 Jack's parents
a ask him to wear fancy-dress costumes.
b give him freedom to choose a place to go.
c like to have exciting trips.

2 Jack's family
a do the gardening at the weekends.
b sometimes feel tired after doing gardening.
c wear sunglasses, shorts and boots when doing gardening.

3 Jack
a loves singing karaoke with his grandparents.
b gets excited when he can sing.
c wants to sing karaoke with his parents every week.

5 Look at the highlighted adjectives in the text. What do they mean?

6 Work in groups of four. Vote for the top three exciting activities that a family can do. Then share with your class.

And YOU

The top three exciting activities in my family are ….

2.4 GRAMMAR Present Simple and Present Continuous

I can talk about what usually happens and is happening around now.

Stuck in a routine?

IT'S TIME TO BREAK FREE!

Kim, Hà Nội

I usually go straight home after school. I do my homework and then I play *Pokémon*. My team is taking part in an online tournament this week. We aren't doing very well, but we are getting better. But today I'm not sitting at home. I'm with my friends in the town centre. We're wearing funny costumes and we're collecting money for sick children. We're lucky. It isn't raining.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 What does Kim usually do after school?
2 Is her team doing well in the tournament?
3 What is she doing today?

2 Find two more examples in the text for each rule below.

Grammar Present Simple and Present Continuous

- **Present Simple**
  Facts and routines
  I usually go straight home after school.
- **Present Continuous**
  Things happening at the moment of speaking
  It isn't raining now.
- **Time expressions:** *now, at the moment, today, these days, this week / month*
  Things happening around now but maybe not at the time of speaking
  My team is taking part in a tournament this week.

3 Choose the correct option.

1 We *study* / *are studying* English this semester.
2 Leo *saves* / *is saving* his money to buy trainers.
3 Mai *wears* / *is wearing* a striped hoodie at the moment.
4 How often *do you play* / *are you playing* video games?
5 You *don't watch* / *aren't watching* this. Can I change the channel?

4 Make sentences with *but* to describe Paula's usual life and what she's doing now.

Usually	Now
go to bed late	tonight / early
drive to work	today / ride / a bike
not read novels	a great book at the moment
wear jeans	today / go / a wedding / so a dress
eat meat	try to lose weight / so this week / salad

Paula usually goes to bed late, but tonight she's going to bed early.

5 Class survey. Interview your classmates and write their names to complete the sentences.

And YOU

1 *Minh* doesn't like dancing.
2 ___ always arrives late.
3 ___ laughs a lot.
4 ___ is learning to play a musical instrument.
5 ___ is working hard these days.
6 ___ isn't wearing a plain shirt today.

A: Do you like dancing? B: No, I don't.

2.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Describing a friend's personality

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about personalities.

1 Tell your partner about the personalities of two people in your family.

My brother is always happy. My cousin is kind.

2 Tick (✓) the positive adjectives and cross (✗) the negative ones.

Vocabulary	Personality adjectives	
☒ big-headed	☐ bossy	☐ chatty
☐ hard-working	☐ helpful	☐ moody
☐ outgoing	☐ quiet	☐ rude
☐ cheerful	☐ untidy	

3 2.03 Minh, Nam and Linh are talking about Mai. Read their opinions and complete each gap with a word from the Vocabulary box. Listen and check.

Minh

Mai loves going out with friends and having fun. She's [1]_____.

Nam

Mai's always positive about everything. She always smiles. She's [2]_____.

Linh

I like being with Mai. She's friendly, interesting and she loves to talk. She's [3]_____.

4 2.04 Listen to a talk between Minh and Nam. Mark the sentences ✓ (right), ✗ (wrong), ? (doesn't say).

1 ☐ Minh finished the personality quiz.
2 ☐ Nam likes to see people waiting in traffic jams.
3 ☐ Nam is willing to help his friends with their homework.
4 ☐ Nam talks a lot when he meets his friends.
5 ☐ Nam is always positive about life.

5 And YOU

In pairs, choose three adjectives from the Vocabulary box to describe:

- your personality
- your partner's personality
- the personality of a perfect friend
- the personality of a famous person you like / don't like

I'm chatty, …

2.6 SPEAKING Giving and responding to news

I can give and respond to news.

AUDIO HOW'S IT GOING?

Kim: Hi Mai! What a surprise! What are you doing here?
Mai: I'm waiting for my friend.
Kim: Oh! OK! Daisy and I are having a walk. How are things?
Mai: My mum's sister is staying with us and we all love her.
Kim: Good for you!
Mai: What about you? How's it going?
Kim: Fine! My dance classes are going well.
Mai: Cool!
Kim: We've got a new teacher. She's great, really friendly and cheerful! Her name's Ly.
Mai: Ly?
Kim: Yes, Ly.
Mai: Ly! I don't believe it! Your new dance teacher is my Aunty Ly!
Kim: No way!

How are things?
How's it going?
I don't believe it!

OUT of class

1 2.05 Listen. What is the news from Mai and Kim?

2 In pairs, complete the Speaking box with the phrases below.

You're kidding! Cool! Poor you!

Speaking Giving and responding to news

Giving news

- I'm learning how to ...
- I'm spending a lot of time with / in ...
- I'm (not) enjoying ...
- I'm feeling excited / worried because ...
- I'm doing well at ...
- I'm listening to ... these days.

Responding to news

- Well done! / Good for you! / [1]_____ / Awesome! / Great!
- That's terrible! / [2]_____ / What a pity!
- [3]_____ / No way! / Amazing!

3 Choose the correct option.

1 A: My exams are going well.
B: _____
a What a pity! b That's terrible! c Well done!
2 A: I'm not sleeping well these days.
B: _____
a Poor you! b Good for you! c No way!
3 A: I'm learning how to do a bungee jump.
B: _____
a You're kidding! b That's terrible! c Well done!
4 A: My phone isn't working.
B: _____
a Awesome! b What a pity! c Cool!

4 Work in pairs. Student A gives some good and bad news. Student B reponds to the news. Use the Speaking box.

A: I'm doing well at school.
B: Great!

And YOU?

2.7 ENGLISH IN USE Prepositions of time

I can talk about when something happens.

1 Read the cartoon. How many extra classes does Holly have?

2 I KNOW How many examples of prepositions can you find in the cartoon in thirty seconds?

Language Prepositions of time

IN

- years: *in 2015*
- months and seasons: *in January, in the winter*
- parts of the day: *in the morning / evening*

ON

- days of the week: *on Wednesday / Fridays*
- dates: *on 3 April*
- a special day: *on Christmas Day*

AT

- holiday periods: *at Christmas*
- clock times: *at 12.15*
- other phrases: *at night, at the weekend*

⚠ *in the evening* but *on Thursday evening*

3 Write the correct prepositions: *in*, *at* or *on*.

1 *on* Thursday
2 ___ 1980
3 ___ Easter
4 ___ New Year's Day
5 ___ April 2019
6 ___ my birthday

4 Complete the text with *in*, *at* or *on*.

I'm studying French at the moment. The class is [1]*on* Mondays [2]_____ 7.00 p.m. [3]_____ the evening. We get a lot of homework [4]_____ the weekend, but the teacher's great. The course stops [5]_____ Christmas and starts again [6]_____ 8 January. We want to visit France [7]_____ the summer, maybe [8]_____ July.

Mrs. Smith's daughter Holly is always busy after school. She goes to Art classes every day at 5.00 p.m.

She has extra French classes on Tuesdays, singing lessons on Wednesdays and Maths classes on Thursday nights, after her guitar lessons!

Holly usually has a lot of homework, but she practises the piano for two hours in the evening. She often goes to bed late at night.

Holly loves Saturday and Sunday because she can watch TV at the weekend.

5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

And YOU

- What do you do after school?
- What do you often do at the weekend?

GLOSSARY Clothes | Personality adjectives

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

accessories	/ək'sesəriz/	n	phụ kiện
baseball cap	/'beɪsbɔ:l kæp/	np	mũ bóng chày
belt	/belt/	n	thắt lưng
boots	/bu:ts/	n	giày cao cổ
bossy	/'bɒsi/	adj	hống hách, độc đoán
chatty	/'tʃæti/	adj	thích tán gẫu
checked	/tʃekt/	adj	kẻ ca-rô
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfəl/	adj	phấn khởi, vui vẻ
Easter	/'i:stə/	n	lễ Phục Sinh
fashion	/'fæʃən/	n	thời trang
glasses	/'glɑ:sɪz/	n	kính mắt
hard-working	/ˌhɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/	adj	chăm chỉ
helpful	/'helpfəl/	adj	có ích
hoodie	/'hʊdi/	n	áo dài tay có mũ
interested	/'ɪntrəstəd,'ɪntrɪstəd/	adj	có hứng thú, quan tâm
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ,'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/	adj	thú vị
jeans	/dʒi:nz/	n	quần bò
moody	/'mu:di/	adj	có tính khí thất thường
necklace	/'neklәs/	n	vòng cổ
outgoing	/ˌaʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	adj	dễ gần
personality	/ˌpɜ:sə'næləti/	n	tính cách
positive	/'pɒzətɪv/	adj	tích cực, lạc quan
plain	/pleɪn/	adj	trơn (một màu)
pyjamas	/pə'dʒɑ:məz/	n	pi-da-ma
quiet	/'kwaɪət/	adj	yên tĩnh
relaxed	/rɪ'lækst/	adj	thư giãn, thoải mái
rude	/ru:d/	adj	thô lỗ
scarf	/skɑ:f/	n	khăn quàng cổ
shorts	/ʃɔ:ts/	n	quần soóc
sweater	/'swetə/	n	áo len dài tay
tight	/taɪt/	adj	chật (quần áo, giày,…)
top	/tɒp/	n	áo ngắn
tracksuit	/'træksu:t, -sju:t/	n	quần và áo ấm rộng (dùng khi tập thể thao)
trousers	/'traʊzəz/	n	quần vải dài
untidy	/ʌn'taɪdi/	adj	bừa bộn
woolly	/'wʊli/	adj	làm bằng len
wonderful	/'wʌndəfəl/	adj	tuyệt vời

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the glossary to find:

1 eight items of clothing that both men and women wear: *jeans, …*
2 two items of jewellery:
3 three things you wear on your feet:
4 five positive adjectives that can describe people:

2 Use the glossary to decribe what a person you know usually wears and what he / she is wearing today.

My best friend / mum / English teacher usually wears …

3 Complete the Word Friends.

1 I'm learning how *to* kite surf.
The instructor says I'm doing _____!
2 Stella wants to take _____ in a half-marathon soon. She's hoping to collect _____ for charity.
3 We're going _____ a party later!

4a 2.06 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the underlined vowel(s) in each word and decide which sound you hear. Write the word in the correct column.

~~b~~aggy br<u>ea</u>kfast ch<u>a</u>tty ch<u>e</u>cked dr<u>e</u>ss f<u>a</u>shion fr<u>ie</u>ndly j<u>a</u>cket l<u>ea</u>ther rel<u>a</u>xing sw<u>ea</u>ter tr<u>a</u>cksuit

1 /æ/	2 /e/
baggy	

4b 2.07 PRONUNCIATION Listen, check and repeat.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Choose the odd one out.**

1	dress	shirt	skirt	blouse
2	baggy	cotton	woolly	leather
3	plain	striped	checked	tight
4	friendly	outgoing	moody	chatty
5	bossy	helpful	rude	lazy
6	excited	interested	relaxed	

2 **Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. In pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.**

1 I'm not interested in fashion.
I don't think fashion *is interesting*.

2 I get bored when I go shopping for clothes.
I think shopping for clothes _____.

3 In my opinion, today's fashion is annoying.
I feel _____ when I see today's fashion.

4 I'm shocked when I see the prices of new clothes.
I think the prices of new clothes are _____.

5 I think it's relaxing to wear casual clothes.
I feel _____ when I wear casual clothes.

3 **Complete the Word Friends in the text. Use the words in the correct form.**

I usually go [1]**o***ut* with friends on Saturday afternoons but not today, because we're going [2]**t**_____ a wedding! My brother is [3]**g**_____ ready in the bathroom. He's very slow and mum is getting [4]**a**_____. My sister is [5]**b**_____ her hair. Dad is ready – he's wearing a white shirt, but it's too tight (he really needs to [6]**l**_____ weight!). Today can only [7]**g**_____ better!

GRAMMAR

4 **Complete the text with Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

Subject: Not a good start to the holidays!

Hi Lucy,
How are you? My cousins [1] *are visiting* (visit) us at the moment. I [2] _____ (like) it very much when they visit us. Ellen is my age, and she [3] _____ (have) the same hobbies as I do. Kirsten is ten, and she [4] _____ (love) music. She [5] _____ (play) music in the living room at the moment. I [6] _____ (sit) in my bedroom now and they're downstairs. Ellen [7] _____ (sing) an old song. I'm sure my parents [8] _____ (enjoy) it a lot because they like to listen to folk music.
How are things with you?

5 **Write answers to the questions. Use *at*, *in* or *on* with a time expression. Then compare with a partner.**

When do you usually …

- have a shower?
- go on holiday?
- go to bed?
- eat a lot?
- read a book?
- wear shorts?

I usually have a shower in the morning.

SPEAKING

6 **Work in pairs. Student A, use the information below to give and respond to news. Student B, look at page 102.**

Student A

1 Greet Student B and ask what's new in his / her life.
2 Listen and respond to Student B's news.
3 Give your news:
- you're learning how to make webpages.
- your computer isn't working at the moment.

3

Animals' magic

VOCABULARY
Animals | Animal body parts | Looking after pets

GRAMMAR
Past Simple: *was / were* |
Past Simple: regular verbs

Grammar: Looking after Daisy

Speaking: I don't know how it happened

3.1 VOCABULARY Animals

I can talk about animals.

1 3.01 In pairs, match the animals in the picture with the words below. Listen and check.

Vocabulary A Animals

Pets:	[J] parrot	[ ] rabbit	[ ] tortoise	
Farm animals:	[ ] chicken	[ ] cow	[ ] donkey	
Wild animals:	[ ] bear	[ ] chimp	[ ] elephant	[ ] giraffe
	[ ] kangaroo	[ ] tiger	[ ] zebra	
Insects:	[ ] bee	[ ] butterfly	[ ] fly	

2 In groups, think of two or more animals for each category below. Then compare with another group.

1 These animals sleep in winter. *horse, …*
2 People keep these animals for meat.
3 These animals are good at climbing.
4 These animals are good at running.
5 These animals are very dangerous.
6 These animals have sharp teeth and eat meat.

3 3.02 Look at the photos and guess the animals. Listen and check.

Vocabulary B Animal body parts

claw feather fur mouth tail wing

1 The feathers of *a parrot* / *a duck*.

2 The eye of *a tortoise* / *an elephant*.

3 The mouth of *a sheep* / *a kangaroo*.

4 The claws of *a chicken* / *a parrot*.

5 The wing of *a fly* / *a bee*.

6 The tail of *a donkey* / *a monkey*.

7 The fur of *a chimp* / *a rabbit*.

4 In pairs, mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Check your answers on page 101. Which fact do you find surprising?

True or False?

1 ☐ Polar bears have white fur but black skin.

2 ☐ Tigers have stripes on their fur but not on their skin.

3 ☐ Bees can beat their wings 200 times a second.

4 ☐ For every human in the world, there are about 1.6 million ants.

5 ☐ The tail of a giraffe can grow to over 2.5 metres.

6 ☐ Butterflies can only see the red, green, and yellow colours.

7 ☐ A brown bear's claws can grow to over fifteen centimetres.

5 3.03 Listen and guess the animal in each description.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

6 Guessing game. Work in pairs.

And YOU

Student A: Choose an animal from Vocabulary A.
Student B: Ask Yes / No questions to find out your partner's animal.
Then switch roles.

3.2 GRAMMAR Past Simple: *was / were*

I can use *was* and *were* to talk about the past.

1 3.04 Read and listen. What does Kyle say about the twins?

Zadie: You weren't at home yesterday.
Kyle: I was out.
Zadie: I know that! Were you at the shops?
Kyle: No, I wasn't.
Zadie: Where were you?
Kyle: We were at the zoo.
Zadie: You were at the zoo! Why?
Kyle: It was the twins' birthday.
Zadie: Really? Was it fun?
Kyle: Yes, it was. It was fantastic. There was a great café and there were lots of interesting animals.
Zadie: Were the kids excited?
Kyle: Excited? They weren't excited, they were crazy! The chimps were shocked!

2 Find more examples of *was / were* in the dialogue in Exercise 1.

Grammar Past Simple: *was / were*

+	–
I was out. We were at the zoo.	I wasn't at the shops. We weren't at home.
?	
Were you at home? Was it boring? Were you happy? Where were they?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.

there is (isn't) → there was (wasn't)
there are (aren't) → there were (weren't)
Time expressions: *last night, weekend, yesterday, this morning, two days ago, at ten o'clock*

3 3.05 Complete the dialogue with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*. Listen and check.

Kyle: Where [1]*were* you yesterday, Zadie?
Zadie: I [2]_____ with Midge. We [3]_____ at the shops.
Kyle: [4]_____ you at the shops in the centre?
Zadie: Yes, we [5]_____.
Kyle: [6]_____ it busy?
Zadie: No, it [7]_____. There [8]_____ any people there because the shops [9]_____ closed. It [10]_____ a public holiday. There [11]_____ only one shop open, a newsagent's!

4 Use the words below to make sentences about the cartoon. Use *there was / were*.

There were three chimps in a cage.

chimps | not many people | old lion | giraffe | not any bears | monkeys | penguins | gift shop

And YOU

5 Complete the table with the places below. In pairs, guess your partner's answers.

AT home | school | a friend's house | the cinema | the zoo | an aquarium | a party | the shops | a concert
IN a pet shop | the classroom | a park | a café

Where	When
	an hour ago
	last weekend
	yesterday at 7 p.m.
	in the summer

A: Were you at the zoo last weekend?
B: No, I wasn't.
A: Were you in a café …?

3.3 READING and VOCABULARY Teenage behaviours

I can find specific details in an article and talk about behaviours.

1 In pairs, look at the words and phrases below. Which things do teenagers typically do?

come home late
eat / drink too much fight forget things
make a lot of noise sleep in front of the TV
study talk about the past

2 Read the text. Which of the activities in Exercise 1 does it mention?

3 Read the text again. Mark the sentences ✓ (right), ✗ (wrong) or ? (doesn't say).

1 [✗] Adolescence in dogs starts from six years old.
2 [ ] It is not difficult to understand adolescent dogs.
3 [ ] Teenage dogs love to try new things.
4 [ ] Dogs do not like elephants.
5 [ ] Teenage elephants sometimes kill other elephants.
6 [ ] Dangerous situations can teach a young animal a lot.

adolescent – (n) a teenager; (adj) describes the time just before becoming an adult

Watch OUT!

4 Choose the meaning of the highlighted words in the text.

1 *test*
a to solve a set of exam questions
b to do something in order to find out if something is safe, works correctly, or present
2 *aggressive*
a behave violently towards other people
b behave nicely towards other people
3 *adventure*
a an unusual, exciting, and possibly dangerous activity
b a regular event
4 *unthinking*
a unimportant
b not based on careful thought

5 In pairs, tell about a teenager you know. Ask and answer questions, using the verbs in Exercise 1.

And YOU

My cousin is a teenager. He doesn't often forget things, but he makes a lot of noise.

Those difficult teenage years

Adolescent dogs (from six months to a year old) are a little bit like human teenagers. They explore their world and test their own abilities. They love adventures and they often look for attention. Sometimes it can be hard for others to understand them.

Dogs aren't the only animals with a 'teenage' time in their lives. Male African elephants between the ages of ten and twenty also have this difficult time. They don't always behave well. They can be noisy and aggressive. They sometimes attack other groups and in some cases, they kill other animals for sport.

For many animals, the time between childhood and adulthood is difficult. They lose the care and protection which they get from their parents. But they need risk and adventures to learn about the dangers of the world. In other words, unthinking or even crazy behaviours are important parts of an animal's education. It is often the key to success as adults.

3.4 GRAMMAR Past Simple: *regular verbs*

I can use Past Simple of *regular verbs* to talk about the past.

AUDIO **LOOKING AFTER DAISY**

1 3.06 **Listen. Why is Nam worried?**

Nam: Mai!
Mai: Nam! What's wrong?
Nam: It's Daisy, Kim's dog! I can't find her.
Mai: Calm down! What's the matter?
Nam: Daisy needed to go outside, so we walked to the park and when we arrived there, I decided to take off the leash to let her run around, you know. But then I answered a phone call and then when I finished talking, Daisy wasn't there. I looked everywhere, but ...
Mai: When did this happen?
Nam: About an hour ago. Some people helped but we ...
Mai: Did you go to Kim's?
Nam: Yes, I did but the dog wasn't there. And then I hurried back here. I didn't know what to do, so I phoned you.

What's wrong? Calm down! What's the matter? **OUT of class**

2 Find more examples of the Past Simple in the dialogue.

Grammar Past Simple: regular verbs

+	–
I called Amy. She hurried back home. They stopped me.	I didn't call Amy. She didn't hurry back home. They didn't stop me.
?	
Did you phone Amy? When did he arrive?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. He arrived at 7 o'clock.

3 3.07 **Write Past Simple forms of the verbs below, then put them in the correct columns. Listen and check.**

carry change end happen help invent like listen live open start study talk try use want watch work

1 **helped** /t/	2 **carried** /d/	3 **ended** /ɪd/
liked		

4 Complete the text with Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

Nam [1]*asked* (ask) Mai to help him. She [2]_____ (not want) to go out because she [3]_____ (need) to finish some homework. However, Nam was desperate, so Mai [4]_____ (agree) to help him. They [5]_____ (decide) to meet at the park. They [6]_____ (shout) Daisy's name and [7]_____ (walk) around the park, but the dog wasn't there. Finally, Nam [8]_____ (suggest) calling the police, but Mai [9]_____ (not like) that idea.

5 In pairs, make questions from the prompts. Then go to page 101 to find the answers.

And YOU

1 Nam / call / police / ?
Did Nam call the police?
2 police / help / them / ?
3 Nam / Mai / go home / ?
4 what / they / do / ?
5 what / they / do then / ?

3.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Pets

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about pets.

1 CLASS VOTE **Read the text and decide which of the pets is good for Ali.**

2 3.08 WORD FRIENDS **Check if you understand these Word Friends. Then listen to Ali talking to a friend. Number the Word Friends in the order you hear them.**

When you have a pet, you need to …

- [1] feed it
- [ ] take it for a walk
- [ ] train it
- [ ] take it to the vet's
- [ ] wash it
- [ ] empty its litter tray
- [ ] brush its fur

3 3.09 **Listen to five dialogues and choose the correct answers.**

1 What kind of pet did Ali decide to get?
(a) a cat b a dog c a snake

2 How many animals did Jodie offer Ali?
a one b two c four

3 Ali's dad decided to buy something in a pet shop. How much was it?
a £15 b £25 c £50

4 What did Ali's dad want her to do?
a train the cat b feed it
c empty its litter tray

5 Ali and her dad looked for Simba. Where was she?

A

B

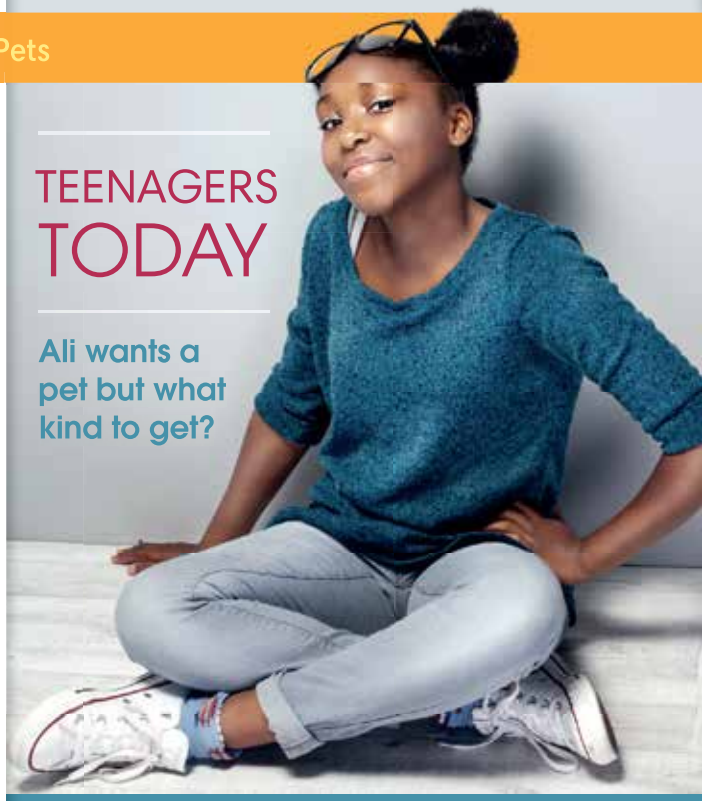
C

4 **In groups, say which animal you would like as a pet and why. Use the phrases below to help you.**

And YOU

It's fun / clean / quiet / boring / dirty / noisy …
You can / can't …
You need to / don't need to …

I'd like to have a fish. They're quiet and they don't scratch the furniture.



TEENAGERS TODAY

Ali wants a pet but what kind to get?

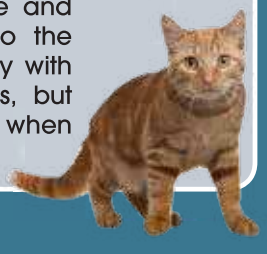
Ali loves animals but she lives in a small city centre apartment. She's very busy and doesn't have much free time. And she hates getting up early.

Dogs are fun. You can play with them, but you need to train them and take them for a walk. They're great friends, but they feel bad if you don't spend time with them.

A

Cats are cute and clean, but they scratch the furniture and bring dead animals into the house. They're fun to play with when they're little kittens, but they aren't so friendly when they grow up.

B



3.6 SPEAKING Apologising

I can make and respond to apologies.

AUDIO I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENED

Kim: Hi, Nam.

Nam: Oh, hi, Kim. Are you home already?

Kim: Yes, we're just back! The holiday was wonderful! So, when can you bring Daisy round? I'm missing her so much.

Nam: Er, I'm really sorry but …

Kim: Oh no! Don't tell me she's not well!

Nam: I don't know how it happened. We were in the park and Daisy suddenly disappeared. Mai and I looked for her everywhere, in the dark as well, and I even contacted the police, but … I feel terrible. It's all my fault.

Kim: She's lost? I don't believe it! How could you be so careless! You promised to look after her! Oh, she's here! Daisy! Oh, my baby! Wait! I'm coming! … Nam? Look, I'm sorry I was a bit rude.

Nam: No problem. I totally understand. I'm so glad …

Kim: Listen! I've got to go now. See you later. Bye!

I'm so glad.
I've got to go now.

OUT of class

1 3.10 **Look at the photos. How do you think Nam and Kim are feeling? Why? Listen and read to check your answers.**

2 **Tick (✓) the words and phrases from the dialogue.**

Speaking Apologising

Apologising
- ☐ I'm (really / so) sorry.
- ☐ I didn't realise.
- ☐ I apologise.
- ☐ It's (all) my fault.
- ☐ I feel terrible.
- ☐ It was an accident.

Accepting apologies
- ☐ Never mind.
- ☐ No problem.
- ☐ I totally understand.
- ☐ These things happen.
- ☐ It's not your fault.

Not accepting apologies
- ☐ How can / could you be so careless?
- ☐ You can't be serious!
- ☐ You promised to (look after her).
- ☐ I'm really angry about this!
- ☐ I'll never forgive you!

3 3.11 **Use the Speaking box to complete the dialogues. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Listen and check.**

1 A: Excuse me. I think you're sitting in my seat.
B: *I'm so sorry*. I didn't realise!

2 A: _____. I didn't hear you. Could you repeat that?
B: No problem. It's K-R-Z-Y-S.

3 A: I'm sorry I'm late! My bus didn't arrive on time.
B: _____. The buses are terrible these days!

4 A: I'm afraid there was an accident with your bike.
B: What!? _____! I'll never forgive you!

4 **In pairs, follow the instructions. Use the Speaking box to help you.**

And YOU

1 **Student A:** You borrowed Student B's calculator, but you dropped it and it stopped working. Apologise.
Student B: You accept Student A's apology.

2 **Student B:** It was Student A's birthday yesterday. You forgot it. Apologise.
Student A: It was your birthday yesterday, but birthdays aren't very important to you.

3.7 WRITING A biography

I can write a biography.

Steve Irwin

1 Steve Irwin was a famous TV presenter and animal expert.

2 He was born in Australia in 1962. His parents owned 3 a small zoo. Steve started working with animals when he was nine years old. He didn't go to university but he continued working at the zoo.

4 In 1992, Steve married his girlfriend, Terri. On their honeymoon, Steve and his wife looked for crocodiles for their zoo. They recorded this journey for a TV show. The show was a big success and people in 120 countries watched their adventures.

Steve died in September 2006 after an attack by a stingray. The news shocked fans across the world.

1 Read Steve Irwin's biography and answer the questions.

1 What nationality was he?
2 What was his wife's name?
3 How old was he when he died?

2 Look at Steve's biography again. Find all the examples of Past Simple.

3 Study the Writing box. Which of the phrases can you find in Steve's biography?

Writing A biography

1 **Say why the person is / was famous**
... is / was a famous ... [job]
... is / was famous for ... [book / film / TV show]
He / She was the first person to ...
He / She discovered ...

2 **Mention his / her childhood and family**
He / She was born in ... [place or year]
His / Her parents are / were ... [job]
They lived in ... [place]

3 **Mention his / her early career**
He / She studied at ... University.
He / She started working as ... [job]
He / She travelled to ...

4 **Mention his / her later life**
He / She married ... in ...
He / She worked on ... [book / film / programme]
... [programme / book] was a big success.
He / She died in ...
He / She is still popular today.

4 What do you know about Trịnh Công Sơn? Read the fact box and complete it with Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Who is he? A famous musician, songwriter, painter and poet.
Born 1939
Childhood His family [1] *lived* (live) in Hương Trà district, Thừa Thiên Huế province.
Early Career In 1961, he [2]_____ (attend) a school for teachers in Quy Nhơn. He [3]_____ (be) a teacher at an elementary school in Bảo Lộc, Lâm Đồng.
Later Life He [4]_____ (compose) more than 600 songs and [5]_____ (be) one of Việt Nam's most beloved songwriters. He [6]_____ (die) on April 1, 2001 at the age of 62 in a hospital.

Trịnh Công Sơn

Writing Time

5 Write a short biography (60–80 words) of Trịnh Công Sơn. Use the fact box and the Writing box above.

Write about:

1 why he is famous
2 3 his childhood and early career
4 his later life

GLOSSARY Animals | Adjectives | Looking after pets

adj: adjective | adv: adverb | n: noun | np: noun phrase | v: verb | vp: verb phrase | prep: preposition

adolescent	/ˌædəˈlesənt/	adj	vị thành niên
adulthood	/ˈædʌlthʊd, əˈdʌlt-/	n	tuổi trưởng thành
animal	/ˈænəməl	np	phim tài liệu về động vật
documentary	ˌdɒkjəˈmentəri/		
animal expert	/ˈænəməl ˈekspɜːt/	np	chuyên gia về động vật
bear	/beə/	n	con gấu
bee	/biː/	n	con ong
behave	/bɪˈheɪv/	v	cư xử, hành động
behaviour	/bɪˈheɪvjə/	n	hành vi
biography	/baɪˈɒgrəfi/	n	tiểu sử
career	/kəˈrɪə/	n	nghề nghiệp
childhood	/ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	n	tuổi thơ
claw	/klɔː/	n	móng vuốt
cute	/kjuːt/	adj	đáng yêu
dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	adj	nguy hiểm
die	/daɪ/	v	chết, qua đời
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/	adj	bẩn
discover	/dɪsˈkʌvə/	v	khám phá, tìm ra
dolphin	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	n	cá heo
donkey	/ˈdɒŋki/	n	con lừa
feather	/ˈfeðə/	n	lông vũ
fight	/faɪt/	v	đấu tranh, chiến đấu
flamingo	/fləˈmɪŋgəʊ/	n	chim hồng hạc
fly	/flaɪ/	n	con ruồi
fur	/fɜː/	n	lông mao, lông thú
kangaroo	/ˌkæŋgəˈruː/	n	chuột túi
hurry	/ˈhʌri/	v	vội vã
lively	/ˈlaɪvli/	adj	sống động
noisy	/ˈnɔɪzi/	adj	ồn ào
parrot	/ˈpærət/	n	con vẹt
penguin	/ˈpeŋgwɪn/	n	chim cánh cụt
pet	/pet/	n	thú cưng
shark	/ʃɑːk/	n	cá mập
snake	/sneɪk/	n	con rắn
tortoise	/ˈtɔːtəs/	n	rùa cạn
TV presenter	/ˌtiːˈviː prɪˈzentə/	np	người dẫn chương trình truyền hình
wing	/wɪŋ/	n	cánh

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 In pairs, say the names of three animals that you think are:

1 quiet *butterfly, …*
2 noisy
3 dangerous
4 cute
5 lively

2 Complete the sentences with the prepositions below. In pairs, say if you agree with the statements or not.

after for (x2) to ~~with~~

1 Cats are fun to play *with*.
2 It's difficult to look _____ a cat.
3 You need to take a dog _____ a walk three times a day.
4 It's a good idea to take your pet _____ the vet's every month.
5 Leo Messi is famous _____ playing soccer.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

1 My gran says her *childhood* was very hard - she was often hungry. **CHILD**
2 The teacher was very happy with the _____ of her class. **BEHAVE**
3 _____ in dogs starts from six months old. **ADOLESCENT**
4 Jon Stewart was a famous American TV _____. **PRESENT**

4a PRONUNCIATION Complete the sentences. Use the words below that rhyme with the underlined words. There are two extra words.

bear bee fly hurry ~~sharks~~ snake tail wing zoo

1 There aren't any *sharks* in our local parks.
2 A butterfly's _____ is a beautiful thing.
3 Don't worry, you don't need to _____.
4 It's time for the _____ to take a break.
5 Why didn't the shy _____ say goodbye?
6 Did you lose a blue shoe at the _____?
7 There was a _____ on the chair over there.

4b 3.12 PRONUNCIATION Listen, check and repeat.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 Write the names of animals for the definitions.

Animal QUIZ

1. It can fly and it can talk.
   parrot
2. It's really cute. It's a baby cat.
   _____
3. It's got eight legs and it eats flies.
   _____
4. It's got sharp claws and striped fur.
   _____
5. It's got wings. It can swim but it can't fly.
   _____
6. It's a big bird with pink feathers and long legs.
   _____
7. It jumps very well and keeps its baby in a pouch.
   _____
8. It's from Africa. It eats leaves from the tops of trees.
   _____
9. It's a dangerous animal with very sharp teeth. It's green.
   _____
10. It's a farm animal. It's similar to a horse but with long ears.
    _____

2 Complete the sentences. Then in pairs, say if the sentences are true for you.

1. Animals don't *give* me allergies.
2. We have a cat. I sometimes brush its _____ but I never _____ its litter tray.
3. My dad's a good driver. He never _____ risks.
4. Mum says I'm noisy, but I don't think I _____ a lot of noise.
5. We _____ our pet very well – we never give her our food.
6. In the summer holidays, I _____ my school friends.

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

Dolly the sheep

- Why [1]*was* Dolly famous?
- She [2]_____ the first animal clone in the world.
- [3]_____ Dolly from England?
- No, she [4]_____. She [5]_____ Scottish, from the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh.
- [6]_____ there any other clones at that institute?
- Yes, there [7]_____, but Dolly [8]_____ the first one.

4 Complete the text with the Past Simple forms of the verbs below.

not answer arrive ask call change ~~hurry~~ need study talk not want

I [1]*hurried* home yesterday because I [2]_____ to study for my exams. I [3]_____ home at ten to six and then I [4]_____ my clothes. From six to eight, I [5]_____ biology. Then, Jamie [6]_____ me. I [7]_____ to talk to him, but he [8]_____ me lots of questions about the exam. We [9]_____ for an hour, but I [10]_____ all his questions.

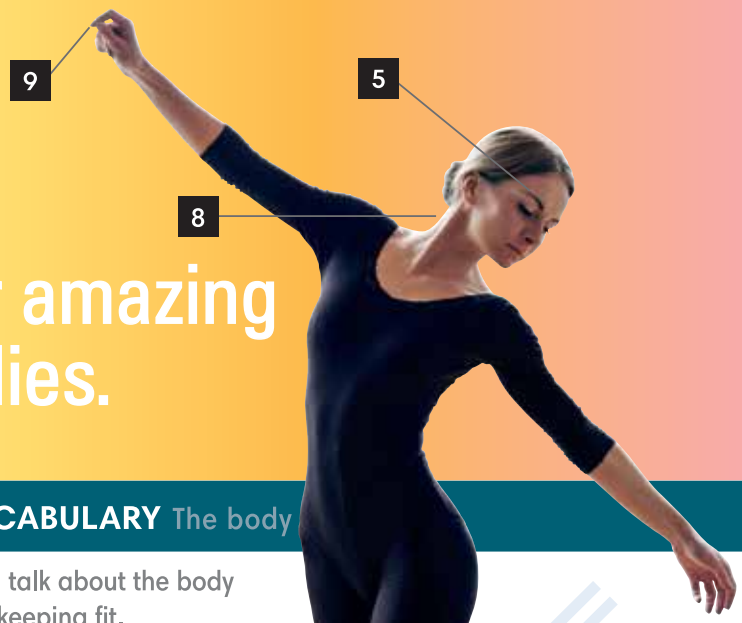
WRITING

5 Your teacher is organizing a writing contest about famous people. Write a biography (60–80 words) about a famous person who takes great care of animals. You should write about:

- why he / she became famous
- his / her childhood and career
- his / her later life

4

Our amazing bodies.



Health and fitness

VOCABULARY
Parts of the body | Accidents and injuries | Keeping fit | Snacks | Sleep | Symptoms and illnesses

GRAMMAR
Countable and uncountable nouns | Quantifiers | Past Simple (irregular) | Phrasal verbs

Grammar: What's in your lunch?

Speaking: What's the matter?

VOCABULARY The body

I can talk about the body and keeping fit.

1 4.01 Match the words below with the parts of the body 1–9 in the photos. Listen and check.

Vocabulary Parts of the body

☐ ankle	☐ elbow	☐ eyebrow
☐ finger	☐ knee	1 lips
☐ neck	☐ shoulder	☐ toes

2 4.02 Read the text below and follow the instructions.

1 Listen and repeat the highlighted words. How do you say them in your language?

2 Which facts do you find interesting?

FUN FACT

- It takes seven seconds for food to get from your mouth to your stomach – even when you stand on your head!
- In your lifetime, you lose about eighteen kilograms of skin.
- A ballet dancer can stand on her big toe and carry 150 kilograms at the same time.
- Your heart beats about three billion times in your lifetime.
- A rugby player uses about 24,000 calories in a game of rugby – that's the energy you get from 200 large bananas!
- Your brain is 80 percent water – that's why it's important to drink a lot of water!

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the body parts.

1 An adult usually has thirty-two *teeth*.

2 The _____ is a symbol of love.

3 _____ can be straight, wavy or curly.

4 I have to be careful in sunny weather – my _____ burns very easily.

5 I never work at my desk – I always sit with my laptop on my _____.

4 4.03 WORD FRIENDS Listen and complete the sentences with the words below.

do (x3) have go (x3) ~~keep~~ play

1 It's important for me to *keep* fit.

2 I _____ rugby (football / basketball) every week.

3 I _____ exercise at home every morning.

4 I _____ to the gym regularly.

5 I _____ weight training.

6 I _____ running (cycling).

7 I _____ yoga.

8 I _____ fitness classes (PE lessons) every day / week.

9 I _____ swimming once a week.

5 Let's play the truth game. Work in pairs. Use Exercise 4 to help you.

And YOU

I don't do exercise at home, but I go to the gym once a week.

4.2 GRAMMAR Countable and uncountable nouns | Quantifiers

I can talk about quantities of food.

AUDIO **WHAT'S IN YOUR LUNCH?**

Bình: Ah lunchtime! I'm starving!
Mai: You never have any healthy food for lunch, some bananas, some salad or some soup.
Bình: Bananas are healthy! I don't have any time to make sandwiches – I've always got too many things to do before school!
Mai: It doesn't take much time to make a nice lunch! Today I've got some spring rolls and some vegetables.
Bình: Mai, how many spring rolls have you got today? I haven't got much food.
Mai: Three! And I want them all! But I've got a lot of vegetables. Do you want some?
Bình: Yes! Thanks!
Mai: Help yourself.

I'm starving! *Help yourself.* **OUT of class**

1 4.04 **CLASS VOTE** **Which snacks do you usually eat at school?**

Vocabulary Snacks

cake crisps chocolate bars fruit hamburgers hot dogs nuts salad sandwiches soup

I sometimes eat crisps, but I never eat cake.

2 4.05 **Listen and answer the questions below.**

1 Are Bình's lunches usually healthy?
2 What is Mai having for lunch today?

3 **Find more quantifiers with nouns in the dialogue.**

Grammar Quantifiers

Countable	Uncountable
some bananas	some salad
a lot of vegetables	a lot of fresh fruit
too many chips	too much chocolate
not many things	not much time
not any sweets	not any bread
how many burgers?	how much salad?

4 **Read what Mai and Bình eat for lunch in one week. Complete the sentences with suitable quantifiers. There is often more than one possible answer.**

Mai – week 1
2 apples, 3 kiwi fruit, 4 bananas, 1 orange, 0 chocolate bars,

Bình – week 1
1 banana, 7 chocolate bars, 0 sandwiches

- Mai eats [1] *a lot of* fruit. She doesn't eat [2] _____ chocolate bars. She doesn't eat [3] _____ oranges.
- Bình eats [4] _____ chocolate. He doesn't eat [5] _____ fruit. He doesn't eat [6] _____ sandwiches.

5 **Cross out the incorrect quantifier in each sentence.**

1 Adam doesn't eat *any* / *much* / ~~*many*~~ meat.
2 Eating *a lot of* / *some* / *too much* salt is bad for you.
3 There's *any* / *some* / *too much* sugar in my tea – it's really sweet!
4 Is there *any* / *many* / *much* bread on the table?
5 Of course you're not hungry. You ate *how many* / *a lot of* / *too many* cakes!
6 There aren't *any* / *many* / *some* vegetarian things on the menu here.

6 **In pairs, say how much of these things you eat and drink.** **And YOU**

tea coffee water fruit juice cola
meat fruit vegetables snacks sweets

I don't drink much coffee. What about you?

4.3 READING and VOCABULARY Sleep problems

I can find main ideas and specific details in a text about sleeping habits.

Dear Polly,
Last night, I went to bed at ten o'clock. Two hours later, my eyes were still open, so I got up. My parents were on the sofa. They always fall asleep in front of the TV. They don't go to bed when they are sleepy, so why do I have to go to bed when I'm not sleepy? Last Saturday, my mum woke me up at 8.00 a.m. She said I was lazy, but that was not fair. I always feel tired in the morning because I have to get up early during the weekdays.
Karl

Hi Karl,
Your parents care for you as sleep is important for our health. Teenagers need more sleep than adults. Seeing bright lights in the evening will not make you feel sleepy. You shouldn't surf the Internet before bedtime during the weekdays. It's better to read or listen to music. However, you should tell your parents that you need to stay in bed late at weekends.
Polly

1 CLASS VOTE **Do you agree with statements a–c?**

a It's hard to get up in the morning.
b I sleep more than my parents.
c I never want to go to bed before 11.00 p.m.

2 **Read the text. What's Polly's advice**

a for weekdays?
b for the weekend?

3 **Read the text again. Choose the correct answer.**

1 Karl says that last night he fell asleep
a very quickly.
(b) after his parents.
c before his parents.

2 Karl's mother woke him up last Saturday because
a she needed his help.
b he wanted to get up early.
c she thinks it's wrong to stay in bed late.

3 Karl is writing to Polly because
a he wants to get up early.
b he disagrees with his parents.
c he can't sleep.

4 Karl always feels tired as
a he has to get up early.
b he has to study hard all day.
c he has to study late at night.

5 Polly says
a sleep is more important for young people than old people.
b adults need a lot of sleep.
c teenagers need more sleep than older people.

6 Polly suggests that
a Karl should get up early every day.
b Karl shouldn't surf the Internet before going to bed.
c Karl shouldn't listen to music or read before bedtime.

4 WORD FRIENDS **How do you say these phrases in your language?**

feel tired / [1]*sleepy*	get / wake up [5]_____ / late
fall [2]_____	sleep [6]_____ / badly
get [3]_____ for bed	have a dream
go to [4]_____ / sleep	stay in bed / up [7]_____

5 **In pairs, read the Sleep Quiz and choose the correct option. Then interview each other.**

And YOU

SLEEP QUIZ

1 What time did you (go) / *sleep* to bed last night?
2 What time did you *get* / *stay* up last Saturday morning?
3 What do you do when you can't *fall* / *wake* asleep?
4 What do you do to help you *go* / *wake* up early?
5 How many hours do you usually *fall* / *sleep* at night?
6 Do you sometimes *feel* / *stay* up after midnight?
7 Do you ever *feel* / *go* sleepy in class?
8 Do you often *have* / *sleep* bad dreams?

4.4 GRAMMAR Past simple (irregular verbs)

I can use Past Simple of irregular verbs to talk about the past.

1 **Look at the photo. Where was the boy? Read the text and check.**

Last week, I went to the dentist's with my mum. My mum drove me over a long distance and we finally got there. The dentist checked my teeth and found two decayed ones. The dentist asked me: "Did you eat too many sweets?". I said, "Yes, I did. I ate chocolate and sweets every day". After the visit, my mum told me that I should reduce sugar in my foods and drinks.

2 **Find the past forms of the verbs below in the text. Add to the list 5 irregular verbs that you know. Then change them into Past Simple form.**

go drive get find say eat tell

Grammar	Past Simple: Irregular Verbs
+	–
I ate too many sweets.	I didn't eat too many sweets.
?	
Did you eat too many sweets?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

3 **Complete the sentences with Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 When my grandmother was alive, she _____ (take) care of her health.
2 Last week, I _____ (make) a cake for my brother's birthday. He _____ (eat) it all.
3 She _____ (feel) sleepy during the lesson as she _____ (go) to bed late last night.
4 The children _____ (eat) too many crisps at lunch.
5 He _____ (not lose) his weight because of the calories he _____ (take) in.

4 **Write questions in Simple Past for these sentences.**

1 My friends and I had hot dogs for lunch.
What _____ ?
2 I woke up in a very quiet place in Paris.
Where _____ ?
3 I did weight training once a week with my teacher.
Who _____ ?
4 My neighbour broke his knee yesterday.
When _____ ?
5 His parents told him not to stay up after 10 p.m.
What time _____ ?

5 **In pairs, ask and answer about what you often did during the Covid-19 lockdown to keep fit and stay healthy.**

And YOU

A: What did you do during the Covid-19 lockdown to keep fit and stay healthy?
B: I drank a lot of water and exercised at home. I went to bed early …

4.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Symptoms and illnesses

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about illnesses.

1 Look at the picture. Why is tomorrow a big day for Bridgeton United?

2 4.06 How do you say the phrases below in your language?

Vocabulary Symptoms and illnesses

Symptoms

- feel sick / ill
- have a headache / a stomachache / a sore throat / a high temperature / a cough
- cough / sneeze

Illnesses

- I've got hay fever / the flu / a cold / a (food) allergy.

3 Use the Vocabulary box to complete the sentences.

1 If you *sneeze* when you're near flowers, maybe you have _____ _____.
2 You've got a very _____ _____ 40° Celsius! I think you have the _____.
3 I ate too much and now I have a _____.
4 Please cover your mouth when you _____!
5 I was shouting and now I've got a _____ _____.

4 4.07 Listen to five short extracts between the coach and the players. Complete the sentences.

1 Jerry is _____ for the match.
2 Ben's temparature is _____ .
3 Nathan is _____ a lot.
4 James's stomach is _____ .
5 Christ has got _____.

5 4.08 Listen again and answer the questions.

1 Can Jerry play?
_____
2 Why can't Ben play?
_____
3 What is Nathan's illness?
_____
4 What is James' illness?
_____
5 Why can't Chris play?
_____

6 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

And YOU

- How often do you have a cold or the flu?
- Are you allergic to anything?
- What kind of things can give you a headache?

I have a cold once or twice a year.

4.6 SPEAKING Talking about health and illnesses

I can talk about illnesses and ask about how someone is feeling.

AUDIO WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Nurse: Bình! What's the matter?
Bình: I feel terrible.
Nurse: Mmm, well you haven't got a high temperature. Are you feeling sick?
Bình: No, I'm not. I've got a really bad stomachache.
Nurse: Well, when did you start feeling ill?
Bình: Just after lunch.
Nurse: I see. What did you have for lunch?
Bình: Just the usual – some spring rolls and a banana. Oh, hold on, and some of Mai's vegetables soup ...
Nurse: Ah! You're probably allergic to something. Here, have some water. You should drink a lot of water. And perhaps you should make an appointment with your doctor immediately ... after school. OK! I think you can go back to class now.
Bình: Oh!

I see.
Just the usual.

OUT of class

1 In pairs, look at the photo. What do you think is happening?

2 4.09 Listen and read. Why did Bình go to see the school nurse?

3 Underline the words and phrases from the dialogue.

Speaking Health and illness

Asking what the problem is
- What's the matter? / What's wrong?
- How are you feeling?

Talking about symptoms
- I feel sick / ill / terrible.
- I've got a stomachache / a headache / a toothache / a temperature / a sore throat / a cold / the flu.
- My leg / back hurts.

Advice
- Sit down.
- Have some water.
- You should lie down / stay in bed / make an appointment with the doctor / go to hospital.
- You should take an aspirin / a tablet / some medicine.

4 4.10 In pairs, complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. Listen and check.

1 A: What's the *matter*?
B: I've got a temperature.
A: I think you should _____ down.

2 A: _____'s wrong?
B: My leg hurts. Perhaps it's broken.
A: I think you _____ go to hospital.

3 A: _____ are you feeling?
B: I've got a really sore throat.
A: You should make an _____ with the doctor.

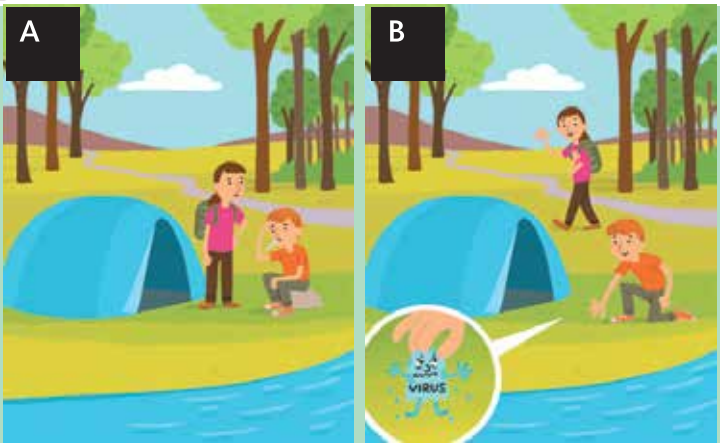
5 In pairs, follow the instructions. Use the Speaking box and Exercise 4 to help you.

And YOU

1 **Student A** – ask how Student B is feeling. Listen and give advice.
2 **Student B** – you feel ill. Tell Student A your symptoms.
3 Change roles.

4.7 ENGLISH IN USE Phrasal verbs

I can use phrasal verbs to talk about health.



I went camping with my friend.
Then I picked up an illness.
I felt terrible, so we decided to go home.

1 **Look at the cartoons. Which version, A or B, matches the text? Read the information about phrasal verbs to check your answer.**

Language Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbs with two parts, e.g. *pick + up*.
Sometimes the meaning of phrasal verbs is clear from the words in them, e.g. *pick up a pencil*.
But often the meaning is not clear:
Eric picked up an illness.

2 **Match the phrasal verbs in sentences 1–7 with meanings a–g.**

1 [b] If you want to find out your perfect weight, go to our website.
2 [ ] The doctor told me to take up a sport.
3 [ ] My dad wants to give up smoking.
4 [ ] A: What's going on? B: Nothing much.
5 [ ] When I was ill, my grandma looked after me.
6 [ ] Mai is getting over the flu.
7 [ ] You need to warm up before playing sports.

a stop doing something
b discover, learn
c start a hobby / activity
d become well again
e take care of
f happen
g do light exercise

3 **Complete the text with one word in each gap.**

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21 March

It's not easy to keep fit, but I know what to do. I should [1]_____ after my body. I should go to a gym or take [2]_____ a sport. I should [3]_____ up 'energy' drinks – they aren't good for you. I shouldn't eat fast food. Yesterday, I saw a newspaper headline. It said 'Chocolate is good for you!' I [4]_____ out some excellent news. Dark chocolate is good for your health. I love dark chocolate.'

Comments (5)

4 **Write four sentences about what you should do to keep fit. Use the phrasal verbs in Exercise 2 in your sentences.**

And YOU

I should give up drinking coke.

GLOSSARY Parts of the body | Accidents and injuries | Keeping fit | Snacks | Sleep | Symptoms and illnesses

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

accident	/ˈæksədənt, ˈæksɪdənt/	n	tai nạn	healthy	/ˈhelθi/	adj	khoẻ mạnh
(doctor's) appointment	/ˌdɒktəz əˈpɔɪntmənt/	n	cuộc hẹn (với bác sĩ)	heart	/hɑːt/	n	trái tim
aspirin	/ˈæsprɪn/	n	thuốc giảm đau	hurt	/hɜːt/	v	làm bị thương
brain	/breɪn/	n	não	illness	/ˈɪlnəs ˈɪlnɪs/	n	bệnh
burn	/bɜːn/	v	bị cháy da, bỏng	look after	/lʊk ˈɑːftə/	vp	chăm sóc
calorie	/ˈkæləri/	n	calo	medicine	/ˈmedsən/	n	thuốc
(sports) coach	/ˌspɔːts ˈkəʊtʃ/	n	huấn luyện viên	muscle	/ˈmʌsəl/	n	cơ bắp
cold (illness)	/kəʊld/	n	bệnh cảm lạnh	pick up (illness)	/pɪk ˈʌp/	vp	mắc bệnh
cough	/kɒf/	v, n	ho	sleepy	/ˈsliːpi/	adj	buồn ngủ
crisps	/krɪsps/	n	khoai tây chiên	sneeze	/sniːz/	v	hắt hơi
energy drink	/ˈenədʒi drɪŋk/	np	nước tăng lực	stomach	/ˈstʌmək/	n	dạ dày
exercise	/ˈeksəsaɪz/	n	bài thể dục	stomachache	/ˈstʌmək ˌeɪk/	n	đau bụng
find out	/faɪnd aʊt/	vp	phát hiện	sweets	/swiːts/	n	đồ ngọt
juice	/dʒuːs/	n	nước quả ép	symptom	/ˈsɪmptəm/	n	triệu chứng
give up	/gɪv ʌp/	vp	(từ) bỏ	tablet	/ˈtæblət, ˈtæblɪt/	n	thuốc viên
go on	/gəʊ ˈɒn/	vp	xảy ra	take up (a sport)	/teɪk ʌp/	vp	bắt đầu chơi
hay fever	/heɪ ˈfiːvə/	np	dị ứng theo mùa	the flu	/ðə fluː/	np	cảm cúm
headache	/ˈhedeɪk/	n	đau đầu	toothache	/ˈtuːθeɪk/	n	đau răng
health	/helθ/	n	sức khoẻ				

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the glossary to find:

1 three items of food or / and drink that are bad for you:

2 three health problems ending with *-ache:*

3 two things you can take when you are ill:

2 Complete the phrasal verbs.

1 I often looked _____ my sister when she was little.
2 Last summer, I decided to take _____ swimming to keep fit.
3 I usually pick _____ colds from my brother.
4 If you don't warm _____ before playing sports, you may get hurt easily.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below. In pairs, say which sentences are true for you.

~~fall~~ fever have ride sleep up

1 I sometimes *fall* asleep in class.
2 I _____ my bike to school every morning.
3 I usually _____ badly on the night before an exam.
4 I usually _____ a cold all winter!
5 I love staying _____ late on Friday night.
6 My family and I always get hay _____ in the early summer.

4 4.11 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the words below and decide if you hear the underlined letter(s). Then listen again and repeat.

aspirin chocolate juice knee muscle sandwich temperature tired vegetable

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Write the correct word for each definition.**

1 A bad one can wake you up! **d** *r e a m*
2 You do this when you have hay fever.
s_ _ _ _ _
3 This can be high when you have the flu.
t_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4 It can stop your pain.
a_ _ _ _ _ _
5 You take it when you're ill. **m**_ _ _ _ _ _ _
6 He/She looks after your teeth.
d_ _ _ _ _ _
7 This can hurt when you eat too quickly.
s_ _ _ _ _ _
8 Feeling well, not ill. **h**_ _ _ _ _ _

2 **In pairs, read the text and choose the correct option. Do you have anyone in your family like Grandpa George?**

When my grandpa George was young, he [1]*fell asleep / woke up* at the same time every morning. He [2]*did / made* exercise. At the age of 20, he had five golden rules: don't talk with food in your [3]*beard / mouth*, don't put your [4]*elbows / neck* on the table when you're eating, walk with your [5]*fingers / shoulders* straight, brush your [6]*hair / teeth* every morning, and the most important of all, cut it every two weeks.

GRAMMAR

3 **Choose the correct option.**

A: I'm so hungry! Is there anything to eat?
B: Well, we've got [1]*any* / *some* cheese.
A: Good! Have we got [2]*any* / *some* bread?
B: No, we haven't got [3]*any* / *some*. But we've got [4]*any* / *some* eggs.
A: Excellent! How [5]*many* / *much* eggs?
B: Four.
A: That's [6]*not much* / *not many*!
B: But we've got [7]*a lot of* / *any* potatoes.
A: Great! So we can have fried eggs and chips!

4 **Complete the text with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

Yesterday I [1]_____ (hear) a noise from the living room. I [2]_____ (run) into the room and [3]_____(see) my dad. He [4]_____ (tell) me that he [5]_____ (break) his ankle. "What [6]_____ (you/ do)?"
"I [7]_____ (not pay) attention to the banana peel on the street. I slipped and [8]_____ (fall) down on the ground."

SPEAKING

5 **In pairs, talk about feeling ill. Student A, look below. Student B, look at page 102.**

Student A

1 Say hello to Student B. Ask him / her how he / she is feeling. Listen to Student B's news.
2 Give some advice: Take an aspirin./ Make an appointment with the dentist.

5

Food and drink

VOCABULARY
Food and drink | Food adjectives | Quantifiers | Parts of a meal

GRAMMAR
Quantifiers | Articles

Grammar: Quantifiers and counters

Speaking: At a restaurant

5.1 VOCABULARY Food and drink

I can talk about different types of food.

1 5.01 Match the photos (1–6) with the names of food and drink (a–f). Listen to check your answers.

- ☐ **a** somtum (Thailand)
- ☐ **b** pasta (Italy)
- ☐ **c** Peking duck (China)
- ☐ **d** summer rolls (Việt Nam)
- ☐ **e** bubble tea (Taiwan)
- ☐ **f** sake (Japan)

2 5.02 Listen to three people describing dishes from their countries. Match the speech of each person to a photo. Write the name of the food next to the photo.

1

2

3

_____ _____ _____

3 5.03 Listen again and write the words that describe these foods.

Vocabulary	Adjectives to describe food	
creamy	crispy	mild
fresh	sour	spicy

Thủy: _____ _____
Nok: _____ _____
Marco: _____ _____

4 In pairs, complete the sentences with the words given in the box.

creamy	crispy	mild
spicy	fresh	

1 You can get some really _____ shrimp at the seafood market if you go early in the morning.
2 I'm afraid my stomach hurts, so I can only try some _____ curry. Nothing spicy, please.
3 The somtum burned my mouth. It was too _____ for me. I don't think I'll try it again.
4 Across from the supermarket is an ice cream shop. They have wonderful _____ coconut ice cream at the market.
5 I'm thinking of having some _____ Peking duck for lunch. Would you like some?

5 5.04 Listen again. Cross out the ingredients and features that are not mentioned.

1 vegetables boiled shrimp
sliced pork limes
rice paper noodles
dipping sauce

2 papaya mangoes peanuts
carrots tomatoes dried shrimp
garlic chillies

3 flour eggs salt
different shapes and sizes
different colours and flavours

6 Work in pairs. Student A, choose a favourite food and describe it to Student B. Student B, guess the food that you hear. Then change roles.

A: My favourite food is from Italy. It has a creamy red sauce on it.
B: I know. Is it pasta?
A: Yes.

5.2 GRAMMAR Quantifiers

I can quantify food and drinks.

1 5.05 Read and listen to a telephone conversation between Lan and her mother, Mrs. Hiền. Answer the questions.

Lan is talking to her mum on the phone. Her mother wants Lan to get some food on her way home.

Mrs. Hiền: Lan, on your way home I need you to pick up a few things at the supermarket.

Lan: OK, let me make a note of what you want.

Mrs. Hiền: We need to get a kilo of flour, a sack of rice, and some tins of tuna.

Lan: Fine, just let me note it on my phone.

Mrs. Hiền: Oh, we also need a couple of big bottles of water and a loaf of bread.

Lan: Got it.

Mrs. Hiền: Fruit, we need fruit. Get a bunch of grapes, and a few packets of cereal

Lan: I'll get a chocolate bar too.

Mrs. Hiền: OK. But don't eat it all. I want some too.

Grammar Quantifiers

Dried food	Liquid	Others
packet, tin, sack, carton	spoonful	bar, loaf, bunch, stalk

1 How much rice do they need?

2 How many bottles of water is Lan going to buy?

3 How much cereal is she going to get?

2 Match the quantifiers with the food and drink (1-6). Write 1-6 in the boxes below.

1 potatoes

2 lemongrass

3 tuna

4 cereal

5 bread

6 water

☐ sack ☐ bottle ☐ loaf
☐ packet ☐ stalk ☐ tin

3 5.06 Lan is at the supermarket to buy the following items. Listen and write the number.

a ____ sacks of rice
b ____ tins of tuna
c ____ sacks of potatoes
d ____ bottles of water
e ____ stalks of lemongrass
f ____ loaves of bread
g ____ packets of cereal
h ____ bunch of bananas

4 Play a chain game. Line up and add to the sentences some different food items with quantities like this.

And YOU

Student 1: I'd like a bunch of bananas, please.

Student 2: I'd like a bunch of bananas and a bottle of water, please.

Student 3: I'd like a bunch of bananas, a bottle of water, and a loaf of bread, please.

5.3 READING and VOCABULARY Floating markets in Việt Nam

I can read for specific details in an article about food markets.

1 Look at the photos. What are being sold?

Cái Răng Floating Market

This floating market is in Cần Thơ and is the largest floating market in the Mekong Delta. It sells many different types of fruit, including Năm Roi pomelos and Cái Mơn durians. There are about 350 boats and up to 700 tourists per day. Tourists can try some of the local snacks, such as coconut-leaf cake or banana pancakes.

Ngã Bảy Floating Market

Ngã Bảy Floating Market is in Hậu Giang Province. This is an old market, which started in 1915. Here, each boat usually sells one type of goods. Many of the goods sold here are later sold overseas. It is famous for both its fruit and vegetables such as coconuts and Cái Mơn durians. This market starts at around 7.00 a.m., a bit later than most floating markets.

2 Read the texts above and tick (✓) the appropriate boxes.

	Cái Răng Floating Market	Ngã Bảy Floating Market
banana pancakes		
Năm Roi pomelos		
Cái Mơn durians		
coconuts-leaf cake		
coconuts		

3 Read Texts 1 and 2 again. Mark the sentences ✓ (right), ✗ (wrong), ? (doesn't say).

1 Cái Răng Floating Market is old. ☐
2 Ngã Bảy Floating Market starts later than Cái Răng Floating Market. ☐
3 Cái Răng Floating Market is the largest floating market in the Mekong Delta. ☐
4 There are about 700 boats per day in Cái Răng Floating Market. ☐
5 Thousands of tourists visit Ngã Bảy Floating Market every day. ☐
6 You can buy clothes at Cái Răng Floating Market. ☐

4 WORD FRIENDS Complete the phrases below with the Word Friends.

a bit different types of famous for
floating market later than
local snacks sold overseas

1 _____ drinks
2 _____ its spicy food
3 _____ usual
4 _____ more ice cream
5 try the _____ in Hà Nội
6 tourists visit _____

5 Take turns to talk about food markets in your area.

And YOU

A: I like Đông Ba Market.
B: Why do you like it?
A: It is very big. It has many things.

5.4 GRAMMAR Articles: a / an / the

I can use articles *a, an, the* when talking about food and drink.

Minh: Let's order lunch online.
Anh: That sounds good.
Minh: Do you want to try this pizza restaurant? I ordered from them last week. They're great.
Anh: Sounds nice. What do you recommend?
Minh: The pizza is great. I'm going to get a chicken pizza myself.
Anh: Actually, I'm not really into pizza. I'm thinking about a vegetarian dish.
Minh: How about a chef salad?
Anh: I'll try that. They're pretty good.
Minh: Anything to drink?
Anh: An iced tea, please.
Minh: I'm going to try a strawberry smoothie.
Anh: A smoothie. That's a great idea. I'll have an apple smoothie instead.
Minh: Great. I'll place our order.
Anh: Thanks!

1 CLASS VOTE **What kinds of food do you order online?**

2 **Study the Grammar box. Find examples of articles in the dialogue.**

Grammar Articles *a, an, the*

- Use a before a consonant sound and an before a vowel sound.
  That's a great idea. I'll have an apple smoothie instead.
- When we talk about something for the first time, we often use a / an.
  I bought you a cake.
- When we know which one it is, we use the.
  Could you put the cake in the fridge? Thanks.

3 **Fill in the blanks with the correct articles.**

1 a Would you like _____ ice cream?
  b No, thanks. But I would like to try _____ cake there. It looks great.
2 a Would you like to have _____ spaghetti here?
  b Yes, it's OK, but _____ pasta is better.
3 a I want to get _____ cake for my brother's birthday.
  b You might try using _____ food app to order one online.
4 a I'd love to try _____ piece of that pie. It looks great.
  b I got it at the desert bar. _____ cake looks awesome too.
5 a It's really hot and I'm thirsty. I'd love to get _____ iced tea.
  b Me too. I can sure go for _____ fruit shake.

4 **Use the ideas in Exercise 3 to ask and answer questions about food with your partner.** And YOU

5.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY How to make an Asian dish

I can listen for specific details in a TV program giving food instructions.

1 Are there any foreign foods you like to eat? What are they? What do they taste like?

2 5.07 Listen and write the amount of each ingredient you hear.

_____ gram(s) of shrimps

_____ spoon(s) of fish sauce

_____ sliced chillies

_____ gram(s) of mushrooms

_____ lime leaf (ves)

_____ litre(s) of water

_____ clove(s) of garlic

_____ lime(s)

_____ stalk(s) of lemongrass

_____ chopped green onion(s)

3 5.08 Listen to how to cook the dish. Choose the correct answer.

1 How long do we let the water simmer over low heat?
- a 15-20 minutes
- b 10-15 minutes
- c 20-25 minutes

2 How long do we set aside the water?
- a 5-6 minutes
- b 10 minutes
- c 10-15 minutes

3 What do we use the sieve for?
- a to stir the soup
- b to heat the soup
- c to separate the solids

4 How long do we wait after adding the shrimp?
- a 5-6 minutes
- b 10 minutes
- c 10-15 minutes

4 WORD FRIENDS Listen again. Number the words in the order you hear them.

- a ☐ set aside for
- b ☐ stain it
- c ☐ boil the water
- d ☐ let it simmer
- e ☐ low / medium / high heat
- f ☐ remove it
- g ☐ add (the)
- h ☐ stir in the lime juice

5 In pairs, describe how to cook a dish.

And YOU

A: First, you heat the pan, and then you add two raw eggs. You cook it for 1-3 minutes. Then, you…

5.6 SPEAKING Ordering food

I can order food at a restaurant.

AUDIO AT THE RESTAURANT

Waiter: Here is the menu. Can I get you anything to drink first?
Mother: We'll all have iced tea, please.
Waiter: May I take your order now?
Mother: Sure. I'd like to have the garden salad for a starter. And for the main course, I'll have the pizza.
Waiter: Garden salad and pizza. And you, sir?
Father: I'll have the porkchop. I don't want a starter.
Waiter: What vegetables would you like? We have broccoli, peas, or lettuce.
Father: I'll have the peas. And can I have a baked potato?
Waiter: Sure. And you?
Son: I'll have the spaghetti. And for a starter, I'll have chicken satay.
Waiter: Fine. That's chicken satay for a starter and spaghetti for the main course. And what drinks would you like?

1 **What do you usually order when you go to a restaurant?**

2 **5.09 Listen to the dialogue between the waiter and the customers at a restaurant. Tick (✓) the questions you hear.**

1 ☐ Can I get you anything to drink first?
2 ☐ What starters do you want?
3 ☐ Would you like a starter?
4 ☐ May I take your order now?
5 ☐ Can I have a baked potato?
6 ☐ Would you like an apple pie for dessert?

Speaking Ordering food at a restaurant

Waiter:	**Customers:**
Here is the menu.	I'd like a bottle of water, please.
Can I get you anything to drink first?	I don't want a starter.
Are you ready to order?	I'll have the fish and shrimp.
May I take your order now?	I'd also like dessert.
Can I get you anything else?	I'd like a Hawaiian pizza.
	That was delicious.
	Could we have the bill, please?

3 **5.10 Complete the dialogue with the sentences a–f. Listen and check.**

Jay: Could we order now?
Waitress: 1 ___
Jay: I'd like the seafood special.
Waitress: 2 ___
Jay: I'll try the soup, please. And I'd like a garden salad for a starter.
Waitress: 3 ___
Malinda: The seafood special sounds good. I'll have that too.
Waitress: 4 ___
Malinda: No, thanks. I'll have chicken wings for my starter.
Waitress: 5 ___
Malinda: No, carrots, please.
Waitress: 6 ___

a Fine. And you?
b Would you like a garden salad?
c Would you like boiled potatoes, carrots, or clam soup with your seafood special?
d And can I get you any drinks with that?
e Certainly. What could I bring you?
f Would you like soup too?

4 **Work in groups of three. One person is the waiter and the other two are customers. Practice a conversation at a restaurant.**

And YOU

Waiter: What can I get you?
Customer: I'd like a chicken satay for my starter.
Waiter: Yes, and what would you like for your main course?

5.7 WRITING Invitation email

I can write an email of invitation.

1 What are they cooking? Why are they cooking outside?

2 In pairs, read the email and answer the questions.

1 Who wrote the email?
2 Why did he write it?
3 What will happen next Saturday?
4 What should Thanh bring to the barbecue?

New message

To thanh_lam2006@zmail.com

Subject A barbecue at my house

Hello Thanh,
I'd like to invite you to a barbecue at my house next Saturday. My parents are inviting a few of their friends. They said I could invite a friend too. So, if you're not busy, I'd like you to come.
We're having barbecued chicken, French fries, corn and salad. If you come, could you please bring some dessert? A pie cake or some ice cream would be great! But you can bring anything you like.
The party will start at about 4.00 p.m. Let me know if you can make it.
I hope to see you.
Best,
Richard.

Send

3 Answer the questions about the structure of the email.

1 What is the subject of the email?
a thanh_lam2006@zmail.com
b A barbecue at my house

2 How does Richard begin the email?
a Best, Richard b Hello Thanh,

3 Does Richard state the purpose of the email?
a No b Yes

4 Which piece of information is included in the email?
a What they will eat
b What kind of clothes to wear

5 How does Richard end the email?
a Best, Richard
b Hello Richard,

4 It's your birthday next week. You want to invite your friend, Minh. Write an email (60–80 words) to invite him to the party. Tell him:

- where / when it is
- how to get there
- what dishes there will be
- what to bring

GLOSSARY Food and drink | Food adjectives | Counters / Quantifiers | Parts of a meal

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

bar	/bɑː/	n	thanh (sô-cô-la)	pasta	/ˈpæstə/	n	mì ống
bubble tea	/ˈbʌbəl tiː/	np	trà sữa trân châu	Peking duck	/ˌpiːˈkɪŋ dʌk/	np	vịt quay Bắc Kinh
bunch	/bʌntʃ/	n	nải, chùm, bó	pomelo	/ˈpɒmɪləʊ/	n	quả bưởi
carton	/ˈkɑːtn/	n	hộp (bìa)	popular	/ˈpɒpjələ/	adj	phổ biến, bình dân
cereal	/ˈsɪəriəl/	n	ngũ cốc	sack	/sæk/	n	bao (gạo)
creamy	/ˈkriːmi/	adj	có nhiều kem	sake	/ˈsɑːki/	n	rượu sa-kê
crispy	/ˈkrɪspi/	adj	giòn	somtum	/ˈsɒmtʌm/	n	món gỏi đu đủ (Thái Lan)
clove	/kləʊv/	n	nhánh (tỏi)	sour	/saʊə/	adj	chua
dessert	/dɪˈzɜːt/	n	món tráng miệng	smoothie	/ˈsmuːði/	n	sinh tố
loaf	/ləʊf/	n	ổ (bánh mì)	spicy	/ˈspaɪsi/	adj	cay
lemongrass	/ˈleməngrɑːs/	n	củ sả	spoonful	/ˈspuːnfʊl/	n	thìa
main course	/meɪn kɔːs/	np	món ăn chính	starter	/ˈstɑːtə/	n	món khai vị
mild	/maɪld/	adj	dịu, không gắt	summer roll	/ˈsʌmə rəʊl/	np	gỏi cuốn
pancake	/ˈpænkeɪk/	n	bánh kếp	stalk	/stɔːk/	n	nhánh (sả)
packet	/ˈpækɪt/	n	gói	tin	/tɪn/	n	hộp (thiếc)
				tuna	/ˈtjuːnə/	n	cá ngừ

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the glossary to find:

1 six counter words used for liquids - *litre*, …
2 four Asian foods and drinks - *sake*, …
3 three foods that are main courses - *pasta*, …

2 In pairs, say how you feel about the food below.

chicken rice pomelo pasta pancake
smoothie somtum summer rolls tuna

- I love _____. It's so _____.
- I don't really like _____ very much. I think it is too _____.
- I like _____ because it is _____.

3 Match the pictures 1-4 with the words from the glossary.

1 lemongrass

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

4 5.11 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the words below and write them in the correct group according to the word stress.

chicken dessert muffin pasta pizza tuna

O o	o O

5 5.12 PRONUNCIATION Listen, check and repeat.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 Put the words into the correct column.

bubble tea	carton	cereal	mild
pancake	pasta	sack	sake
smoothie	sour	spicy	tin

Containers	Food	Flavours	Drinks

2 In pairs, describe the food and drinks below that you have regularly. Choose two things you like best.

bubble tea	cereal	pomelos
pasta	sake	smoothie
pancakes	tuna	somtum
summer rolls		

3 Take turns to tell your partner about your favourite food. Use these ideas.

- What is it?
- Where do you have it?
- What does it taste like?
- Why do you like it?
- Can you make it?

GRAMMAR

4 Complete the text with the missing articles.

Charles: We have to try the fish here. I hear it's really fresh.

Monique: Sounds good. What comes with [1]_____ fish?

Charles: It is steamed and comes with garlic and [2]_____ sauce. I also feel like having [3]_____ shrimp summer roll. What do you think?

Monique: Fine. I want to get [4]_____ omelet. It looks tasty.

Charles: What do you want to drink?

Monique: [5]_____ orange juice.

Charles: I'm going to have [6]_____ coffee. Ok, I think we're ready to order.

5 Match the quantifiers (1-4) with the food (a-d). Then match with the pictures.

1 carton	a cereal
2 packet	b flour
3 sack	c tuna
4 tin	d eggs

a

b

c

d

WRITING

6 Your family is holding a house-warming party this weekend. Write an email (60-80 words) to invite your best friend to come to the party. You should write about:

- where and when it is
- how to get there
- what dishes there will be
- what food to bring

6

Schools

VOCABULARY
Common school subjects | Class activities | Science class | Secondary school | Primary school activities

GRAMMAR
Must / mustn't | Should / Shouldn't | Used to | Conjunctions and time expressions

Grammar: If you don't study ...

Speaking: In the science lab

6.1 VOCABULARY Common school subjects and activities

I can talk about school subjects and activities.

1 Complete the table below using the words in the box.

Vocabulary	School subjects	
biology	chemistry	geography
literature	mathematics	physical education (PE)
physics	civic education	information technology (IT)

Subjects you like	Subjects you don't like

2 6.01 Listen to Nam talking about his school timetable. Answer the following questions.

1 How many subjects does Nam study?
2 On which day(s) does he study mathematics?
3 On which day(s) does he study chemistry?

3 WORD FRIENDS Fill in the gaps with *do*, *take* or *have* to make Word Friends. Some gaps can be filled with two words.

1 _____ / _____ homework
2 _____ class
3 _____ lunch
4 _____ / _____ a lesson
5 _____ / _____ an experiment
6 _____ / _____ a break
7 _____ roll
8 _____ / _____ a test

4 **Match the subjects with the activities.**

art chemistry geography mathematics physical education information technology

1

do an experiment

2

paint pictures

3

compete in a game

4

build a website

5

solve an equation

6

draw a map

5 **Work in pairs. Tell your friend about the subject and the activities in that subject that you like the most.**

And YOU

A: I like English the most. I like speaking in English and playing games in English.
B: I like to play football with my friends during lunch break.

6.2 GRAMMAR Modal verbs

I can say things with *must* and *mustn't*, *should* and *shouldn't* at school.

1 6.02 **Listen. Which rules are Mai and Nam talking about?**

AUDIO **IF YOU DON'T STUDY ...**

Mai: Shouldn't you stop playing video games and work on your homework assignment? You have to turn it in tomorrow.

Nam: No, we don't. Our teacher said we must turn it in by Friday. But you're right. I shouldn't play so many video games.

Mai: You must spend more time preparing for your biology exams.

Nam: I don't see why. I am going to pass. I think I will get an A. Biology is an easy subject for me.

Mai: I'm not into it. We must do a biology lab every Thursday. But I don't like it. I broke a microscope last week. And I dropped a test tube too.

Nam: Really? You mustn't be so careless.

Vocabulary Science classes

biology lab · getting an A · homework assignment · microscope · preparing for exams · test tube · turn it in

2 6.03 **Study the Grammar box. Listen to the dialogue again and complete sentences with *must, mustn't, should,* and *shouldn't*.**

Grammar Modals of advice, necessity, and prohibition

Positive	Negative
You **should** eat healthier food.	You **shouldn't** eat so much chocolate.
You **must** take the exam.	You **mustn't** use your phone in the class.

Nam: No, we don't. Our teacher said we [1]_____ turn it in by Friday. But you're right.

I [2]_____ play so many video games.

Mai: You [3]_____ spend more time preparing for your biology exams.

Nam: Really? You [4]_____ be so careless.

3 **Look at the rules in the classroom poster from Linda's classroom. Write a sentence for each picture. Use *must, mustn't, should* or *shouldn't*.**

away / trash / throw

You must throw trash away.

windows / wash

uniform / wear

eat / cafeteria / in the

late / class / for

mobiles / use

4 CLASS VOTE **Which three classroom rules are the most important?**

5 **In pairs, discuss Linda's school rules. Compare your classroom rules with Linda's.** And YOU

A: Linda must wash the windows, but we don't have to.

B: Linda mustn't be late for class. We also must not be late for class.

6.3 READING and VOCABULARY School system in Việt Nam

I can find main ideas and specific details in an article about the school system in Việt Nam.

There are many useful subjects that we, Vietnamese students, study at secondary school. First, we must take literature. This is mainly on Vietnamese literature, but sometimes we also study foreign literature. In maths lessons, we learn how to solve maths problems. We learn both algebra and geometry in a year. Science subjects such as chemistry, physics, and biology are difficult but interesting. Sometimes we do experiments in these classes. In our history and geography classes, we learn about our country's heritage and its geographical characteristics. English is the most common language we study in our language classes. However, some students also learn French, Chinese, or Japanese. We also have physical education classes and learn how to stay healthy. Information technology now becomes a compulsory subject in every school at this level. Students study how to use computers and design computer programs.

1 **Change the statements so that they are true about your school.**

1 We have classes more than five days a week.
2 We mustn't be careful in our science classes.
3 We shouldn't eat in the classroom.
4 We don't have to clean our classrooms.
5 We shouldn't talk when the teacher is teaching.
6 We must wear a uniform to school.

2 **Read the text and choose the best title.**

1 Why I like my secondary school
2 Subjects Vietnamese students study
3 Vietnamese students only study maths and science

3 **Read the text again and fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.**

1 Vietnamese _____ students study many subjects.
2 They mostly study _____ literature.
3 Students study _____ and _____ in their maths lessons.
4 For science, they study biology, _____ and physics.
5 They learn about Việt Nam in their history and _____ classes.
6 _____ is the most popular foreign language for Vietnamese students.

4 **Find the phrases below in the text. How do you say them in your language?**

Vocabulary	Secondary school
computer programs	design
foreign languages	heritage
geographical characteristics	healthy
information technology	

5 **Work in groups of three or four. Tell your friends about your favourite class.** And YOU

A: My favourite class is biology. I like to learn about plants and animals. I'm also interested in the environment and how we can save the whales.

6.4 GRAMMAR *Used to*

I can use *used to* to talk about school activities in the past.

1 In pairs, read the text, look at the pictures and discuss the primary school activities you used to do, but don't do any longer.

Anthony and Maria are secondary school students in Mexico. They are talking about what primary school was like.

Anthony: When I was in primary school, we used to go home at 2.00 p.m.

Maria: You were lucky. We used to have to stay at school until 3.30 like the older kids.

Anthony: That's a long day!

Maria: Yes, but we used to do a lot of fun things. We used to do finger-painting, build things, and even take a nap after lunch.

Anthony: That doesn't sound so bad. We used to have fun, too. We went on field trips and did school plays.

Maria: School used to be much more fun than it is now.

Anthony: Yeah, I didn't use to study so hard.

2 Study the Grammar box. Find examples of *used to* and *didn't use to* in the dialogue.

Grammar *Used to*

We use *used to* for routines and states that finished in the past and are no longer true.

I used to study music after school, but now I prepare for my exams.

This used to be a very interesting museum. Now I think it's a bit boring.

3 Peter does the following activities this year. Write about what Peter used to do (✓) and didn't use to do (✗) last year.

1 He plays football. ✗

_____

2 He paints pictures. ✓

_____

3 He builds a website. ✗

_____

4 He competes in a game. ✓

_____

5 He studies algebra. ✗

_____

4 Think back to when you were in primary school or kindergarten. In pairs, tell your partner what you used to do.

And YOU

I used to play with blocks and make things in class.

I used to do that too. But now I have to read and study a lot.

6.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY A private school

I can identify specific details in a conversation about a private school.

1 Look at the pictures. How is this school similar to yours?

2 6.04 Listen and complete the notes about schools in the UK. Fill in each blank with ONE word or number.

1 Number of students per class: _____
2 School hours: _____ a.m. to _____ p.m.
3 Classess and students: more _____ classes, _____ classes, and _____ students.
4 Clubs: breakfast, _____, _____, and _____.
5 Lessons per day: _____ lessons

3 6.05 Listen again and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 Yui's school has 37–38 students per class. ☐
2 Marcus' school had Japanese students last year. ☐
3 Marcus' core lessons are science, English, and history. ☐
4 Marcus' school has science laboratories. ☐
5 Marcus' school has a robot laboratory. ☐

4 WORD FRIENDS Put the following words into the correct column.

breakfast club	sport club
indoor gym	photography club
music club	swimming pool

Before school	After school

5 Use the Word Friends and other words you know to describe your school.

And YOU

A: My school has a computer room and a basketball court.

B: We also have a large gym.

6.6 SPEAKING My favourite subjects

I can talk about my favourite subjects and activities at school.

Lan: What do you do in your science lab?
Minh: We spend a lot of time doing experiments.
Lan: What kind of experiments?
Minh: We look at things under the microscope, mix chemicals and build electronic devices.
Lan: I see. It sounds fun. Do you like it?
Minh: Sure. I like learning by doing. I don't like learning only with books.
Lan: Yeah. I get it. What is your favourite project?
Minh: I love plants. So I like growing plants and watching them produce vegetables.
Lan: I had a science lab last year, but I didn't like it much.
Minh: Why not?
Lan: We had to dissect a frog.

1 6.06 **Listen and answer the questions. Who likes science? Why does he / she like science?**

2 **Study the Speaking box. Find three similar questions in the dialogue.**

Speaking Subjects and activities

Questions:
- What subjects do you like most? Why do you like it?
- What is our homework ...?

Answers:
- I like history. I enjoy reading about the past events. I like biology because I like growing plants.
- We have to write a paragraph about our favourite subject.

3 6.07 **Listen to the activities. Circle the school subjects students are describing.**

	School subjects		
Linh	music	chemistry	geography
Stephanie	literature	geography	maths
Bình	maths	literature	physics
Hạnh	chemistry	history	maths
Derek	chemistry	literature	geography

4 6.08 **Listen again. Fill in each blank with ONE word.**

1 I _____ playing the piano.
2 I really _____ problem solving.
3 I'm _____ reading.
4 I'm _____ at doing science experiments.
5 I _____ to look at maps and learn about how people live around the world.

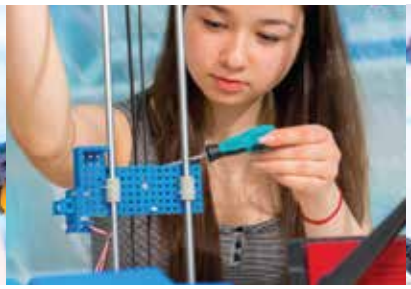
5 **In pairs, discuss classroom activities you like and dislike. Find 1–2 classroom activities you both like.**

And YOU

A: I like literature.
B: Really, why?
A: I like to read stories and poems.
B: I don't like literature. I'm not interested in poems. I like physical education.

6.7 ENGLISH IN USE Conjuctions and time expressions

I can use conjunctions and time expressions.



Huong: I always get bored while I am doing my science homework. I don't understand why I have to study science.
Jasmin: You should join the robot club after we finish school on Tuesdays with me.
Huong: Why?
Jasmin: It's great fun. You will see as soon as you make your first robot.
Huong: What's so fun about making robots?
Jasmin: You will get to make a robot, then test it out.
Huong: Will the robot pass the test?
Jasmin: You won't know until you make one. You will also meet a lot of new friends when you enter robot competitions.
Huong: What are robot competitions?
Jasmin: We compete to see whose robot can do a task the fastest.

1 **Read the dialogue and complete the statements. Write *Huong* or *Jasmin*.**

1 _____ joined a robot club.
2 _____ doesn't like science.
3 _____ thinks making robots is fun.

2 **Underline examples of conjunctions and time expressions in the dialogue.**

Language Conjunctions and time expressions

Conjunctions

We will take pictures **while** we watch the other robots.
When I'm at the robot club, I have a lot of fun.
You can enter a robot competition **after** you make a robot.
You must finish your homework **before** you go to the robot club.

- We use Present Simple with future time clauses.

Time expressions

I sometimes fall asleep **during** my chemistry class.
I won't study physics **until** I study biology.
We will finish our homework **by** 7.00 p.m.

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct time expressions.**

1 She worked on her robot (until / during / by) two weeks.
2 We will finish painting our pictures (before / during / until) we have dinner.
3 I built two robots (until / during / by) the last two weekends.
4 Shaun joined our club (until / during / by) last semester.
5 (When / While / During) Linh is at her maths club, she often solves her equation.

4 **Use the clues to complete the sentences.**

1 James will help me with my homework **after** he (finish school work) _____.
2 **When** I'm at the robot competitions, I (have fun) _____.
3 You can go home **after** you (finish your physics experiment) _____.
4 You can't make a robot **before** the teacher (buy / parts) _____.
5 We will help our friends **while** they (build / robots) _____.

5 **Write a paragraph of 5-6 sentences about the activities you like or do not like at school. Use the conjunctions and time expressions.**

And YOU

GLOSSARY Common school subjects | Class activities | Science class | Secondary school | Primary school activities

adj: adjective | adv: adverb | n: noun | np: noun phrase | v: verb | vp: verb phrase | prep: preposition

biology	/baɪˈɒlədʒi/	n	môn Sinh học
biology lab	/baɪˈɒlədʒi læb/	np	phòng thí nghiệm Sinh học
build a website	/bɪld eɪ ˈwebsaɪt/	vp	lập một trang mạng
chemistry	/ˈkeməstri/	n	môn Hoá học
compete in a game	/kəmˈpiːt ɪn eɪ geɪm/	vp	thi đấu trong một trò chơi
computer program	/kəmˈpjuːtə ˈprəʊgræm/	np	chương trình máy tính
dissect	/dɪˈsekt daɪˈsekt/	v	giải phẫu
do an experiment	/duː ən ɪkˈsperəmənt/	vp	làm thí nghiệm
draw a map	/drɔː eɪ mæp/	vp	vẽ bản đồ
field trip	/fiːld trɪp/	np	trải nghiệm, thực tế
finger-painting	/ˈfɪŋgə peɪntɪŋ/	n	kĩ thuật vẽ tranh sử dụng ngón tay để bôi màu
foreign languages	/ˈfɒrɪn ˈlæŋgwɪdʒiz/	np	ngoại ngữ
geographical characteristics	/ˌdʒiːəˈgræfɪkəl ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪks/	np	các đặc điểm địa lí
geography	/dʒiˈɒgrəfi/	n	môn Địa lí
get an A	/get ən eɪ/	vp	đạt điểm A
healthy	/ˈhelθi/	adj	lành mạnh
heritage	/ˈherətɪdʒ/	n	di sản
homework assignment	/ˈhəʊmwɜːk əˈsaɪnmənt/	np	bài tập về nhà
information technology	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən tekˈnɒlədʒi/	np	môn Tin học
literature	/ˈlɪtərətʃə/	n	môn Văn học
mathematics	/ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/	n	môn Toán học
microscope	/ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/	n	kính hiển vi
phyical education	/ˈfɪzɪkəl ˌedjʊˈkeɪʃən/	np	môn Thể dục
physics	/ˈfɪzɪks/	n	môn Vật lí
prepare for exams	/prɪˈpeə fə ɪgˈzæmz/	vp	chuẩn bị cho kì thi
solve an equation	/sɒlv ən ɪˈkweɪʒən/	vp	giải một phương trình
take a nap	/teɪk eɪ næp/	vp	chợp mắt
technology	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	n	công nghệ
test tube	/test tjuːb/	np	ống nghiệm
turn in	/tɜːn ɪn/	vp	nộp bài

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 **Use the glossary to find:**

1 seven words about science:
2 four words about primary school:
3 five school subjects:
4 four words about homework and exams:

2 **Use the glossary to complete the sentences. In pairs, say if the statements are true for you.**

1 I was never very good at sport, so I don't like _____ very much.
2 I love music, but I cannot play any _____.
3 Our science teacher lets us look at things under a _____.
4 I don't like _____. I don't like reading poems or stories. I think it's boring.
5 I exercise every day, because it is important to keep fit and _____.

3 **In pairs, discuss the differences between the words below.**

1 biology / biology lab
2 chemistry / physics
3 English / foreign languages
4 literature / history
5 a test tube / a microscope

4 6.09 **Listen to how we pronounce the /ð/ and /θ/ sounds. Listen and write the words in the blank.**

another anything father healthy
that their thing think thought
through together tooth

/ ð / : _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

/ θ / : _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5 6.10 **In pairs, say the sentences. Listen, check and repeat.**

1 Think it through before you do anything.
2 Their mother and father live together.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Write the correct word for each definition.**

1 **b _ _ _ _ _ _**: the scientific study of living things.
2 **h_ _ _ _ _ _ _** : traditional beliefs, customs, values, etc. of a society, country or family.
3 **f_ _ _ _ t _ _ _**: when students go outside of school to learn about a subject.
4 **g_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _**: the study of countries, cities, oceans, and rivers.
5 **t _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _**: equipment, machines and ways of doing things based on science and computers.
6 **d_ _ _ _ _**: to make a drawing or plan of something that will be built.

2 **In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.**

1 How many foreign languages can you speak?
2 Do you like chemistry?
3 Can you draw a map of your neighbourhood?
4 Where would you like to go on a field trip?
5 What do you do to stay healthy?
6 What was your last homework assignment?

GRAMMAR

3 **Complete the dialogue with the words below.**

must mustn't should shouldn't used to

Ana: You [1]_____ take off your shoes before you enter the building.
Bình: Why?
Ana: We [2]_____ make our classroom floors dirty.
Bình: I think we [3]_____ take off our shoes before entering the classroom.
Ana: I know. But it is the rainy season now. So our shoes get dirty easily. We [4]_____ take them off before we even enter the building so the hallways stay clean too.
Bình: I see. I guess we [5]_____ eat food in the classroom either.
Ana: That's right.

4 **Choose the correct option.**

1 You (should / shouldn't / mustn't) do your homework more quickly.
2 You (should / shouldn't / must) play games too much.
3 You (shouldn't / must / mustn't) do your homework.
4 You (should / shouldn't / must) do more exercise to keep fit.
5 You look a bit tired. I think you (should / shouldn't / must) take a nap.
6 You are having difficulty in maths, so you (should / shouldn't / must) miss your class.

SPEAKING

5 **Work in pairs. Student A, tick four of the boxes below and answer Student B's questions. Use *should, shouldn't, must,* or *mustn't* in your responses.**
Student B, go to page 102.

- ☐ Taking off your shoes at school
- ☐ Turning your homework in on time
- ☐ Doing chemistry experiments
- ☐ Using your phone at school
- ☐ Eating in the classroom
- ☐ Eating in the cafeteria
- ☐ Being late for class
- ☐ Helping friends with their homework

7

Shopping around

7.1 VOCABULARY Types of shops

I can talk about shops and what they sell.

VOCABULARY
Types of shops | Shopping centres | Money

GRAMMAR
be going to | Present Continuous
Although / Despite

Grammar: Are you coming with us?

Speaking: New shoes

1 **In pairs, ask and answer the questions.**

1 When was the last time you went shopping?
2 What did you buy?

2 7.01 **I KNOW** **How do you say the words below in your language? Can you add more words?**

Vocabulary Types of shops

bakery bookshop butcher's clothes shop florist's greengrocer's newsagent's pharmacy shoe shop

I went to the **florist's.** (florist's = place)
The **florist** helped me choose some flowers. (florist = person)

Watch OUT!

3 In pairs, use the words in the Vocabulary box to label the shops A–I in the picture. Use the clues below.

- The shoe shop is closed at the moment.
- There's a shop which sells fruit and vegetables between the bookshop and the newsagent's.
- There are a lot of special offers at the clothes shop.
- The shop between the shoe shop and the florist's sells meat.
- The bakery is next to the pharmacy and it's always very busy.

4 WORD FRIENDS **Match the shops on the left with the items on the right.**

1 newsagent's	☐ a	cakes, bread, cookies, chocolate
2 greengrocer's	☐ b	books, maps, stationery
3 baker's / bakery	☐ c	trainers, jacket, dress
4 florist's	☐ d	flowers, plants, cards
5 pharmacy	☐ e	fruits, vegetables
6 clothes shop	☐ g	medicine, shampoo, toothpaste
7 butcher's	☐ h	beef, pork, chicken
8 bookshop	☐ i	newspapers, magazines

5 7.02 **Listen and complete Jas's shopping list. What did she forget to buy?**

Shopping list

- ***greengrocer's*** – *apples*
- ***baker's*** – [1] *a loaf of bread*, *cream cakes*
- [2] _____ – *shampoo*
- ***newsagent's*** – *crisps,* [3] _____, [4] _____
- ***florist's*** – [5] _____

6 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your favourite shop. Use the following questions:**

And YOU

- What's the name of your favourite shop?
- Where is it?
- What does it sell?
- How often do you go there?
- Why do you like it?

7.2 GRAMMAR *Although, despite and in spite of*

I can use *although, despite*, and *in spite of* to show contrast.

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures. Which one is your favourite place to buy flowers?

2 Read the text below. Underline *although* and *despite*. Answer the questions below.

My friend, Nam and I love helping out at local shops. We want to make a difference to our neighborhood despite our young age. Mr. Hoàng, my neighbour, works at a bookshop. He needs our help when his shop is crowded. Although we don't ask him for money, he sometimes offers us some change or lets us read comics for free. Sometimes, we go to the nearby florist's to help Mrs. Phương clean up, too. She works hard to raise money for poor children.

1 What does Mr. Hoàng sometimes offer the kids?
2 Why does Mrs. Phương work hard?

Grammar	*Although, despite* and *in spite of* to show contrast
Although	+ clause (subject + verb) Although we don't ask him for money, he sometimes offers us some change. He sometimes offers us some change, although we don't ask him for money.
Despite / In spite of	+ noun phrase/ V-ing We want to make a difference despite / in spite of our young age. Despite / In spite of our young age, we want to make a difference.

3 Study the Grammar box. Complete the sentences below, using *although* and *despite / in spite of.*

1 _____ my father was late for work, he stopped to buy a newspaper at the newsagent's.
2 The shopping centre will be closed _____ its owner's attempt to rebuild it.
3 _____ my mum's efforts, she still spends more money on clothes than she expected.
4 Living in the city is expensive _____ some people can earn more money.
5 The shoe shop only sells a few pairs of shoes each day _____ its special offers at this time of the year.

4 In pairs, use your own ideas to complete the following sentences.

1 I don't like going to the butcher's, although _____.
2 The bakery is very crowded despite _____.
3 Despite her old age, _____.
4 Although the greengrocer was very friendly, _____.

5 In groups of four, talk about the shopping habits of your family. Use *although* and *despite.*

And YOU

My mum often goes to the butcher's every morning to buy some meat. Although she wakes up early, she often goes there when it is already crowded. …

7.3 READING and VOCABULARY Shopping in a tourist attraction spot in Việt Nam

I can identify specific details in an article about shopping in Hội An, Việt Nam.

Hội An Night Market

Hội An night market is in the centre of Hội An ancient town. It is one of the most popular markets in Việt Nam. This market is 300 square metres and overlooks Thu Bồn river. There are around 50 local shops selling a variety of local snacks, clothes, footwear, food and drinks here. At night, you can see hundreds of colourful lanterns and crowds of tourists. Despite its crowdedness, tourists love taking photographs here. Come to visit and enjoy cold, fresh drinks as you shop!

Hội An Shoe Shop

Hội An shoe shop has lots of experience in designing shoes for the locals and foreigners. This shop is in the corner of Hội An central market. Tourists can buy many things from sandals, sports shoes to boots. You can also buy hand-made shoes at reasonable prices. Although you can simply walk into the shop to buy them directly, you can also order their products online by visiting their website. Another plus point is that it offers you 100% money back if you are not satisfied with the final product.

1 **In pairs, look at the photos. What do you know about this place?**

2 **Read the text. Where most likely can you find the information in the text?**

a in a fiction book
b in a fantasy novel
c in a travel guide
d in a Facebook post

3 **Read the text and write N for the night market and S for the shoe shop or B for both places.**

1 You can buy shoes here. ____
2 You can buy their products online. ____
3 You can see beautiful lanterns here. ____
4 You can receive your money back if you are not satisfied. ____
5 The place is full of tourists at night. ____

4 **Choose the words from the text to complete the sentences. Make changes to the words if necessary.**

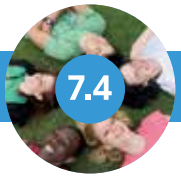
crowds of tourists | overlook | catalogue | reasonable price

1 This bakery provides high quality cakes at a _____.
2 The newsagent's _____ a crowded and beautiful playground.
3 The nearby bookshop is going to send out a sale _____ two weeks before Christmas.
4 _____ are watching the fireworks in the square.

5 **Work in groups. Describe one shop or one market in your hometown. Then present to the class.**

And YOU

This is a shop in my local market. It sells …



7.4 GRAMMAR *Be going to* and the Present Continuous

I can talk about intentions and arrangements.

AUDIO ARE YOU COMING WITH US?

Nam: Hi, Mai. Listen – it's my mum's fortieth birthday next Tuesday and Lan and I want to buy her something special. So we're going to take a bus to ABC shopping centre on Saturday to get mum a present. And then, we're going to see a film at the cinema. They're showing *Shrek 8* at 2.30. Oh, and I'm going to buy some trainers and Lan's going to buy some posters. Are you going to study again or are you coming with us? Hope so! Oh, we're not going to tell anybody – it's a surprise.

It's a surprise. **OUT of class**

1 7.03 **Listen. Tick (✓) the activities Nam and Mai plan to do on Saturday.**

- ☐ take a bus
- ☐ watch a film
- ☐ go ice-skating
- ☐ go for a pizza
- ☐ do some shopping

2 **Find more examples of *be going to* and Present Continuous in the voicemail message.**

Grammar Talking about the future

Intentions and plans

I'm going to buy some trainers.
We're not going to tell anybody.
Are you going to study?

Arrangements

They're showing *Shrek 8* at 2.30.
Are you coming with us?

3 7.04 **Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in brackets. Listen to Mai and Nam and check.**

1 I *'m going to buy* (buy) something to drink.
2 He _____ (come) with me to the shoe shop.
3 _____ (you / come) with us?
4 I _____ (go) to the bookshop first.
5 We _____ (buy) a nice present for mum.
6 I _____ (not spend) all my money.

4 **Work in pairs.** And YOU

Student A: Write three sentences about your intentions for the near future, using 'be going to'.

Student B: Write three sentences about your arrangements for next week, using 'Present Continuous'.

Read aloud the sentences to each other and check.

7.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY A radio interview about how to save money

I can identify specific details in a conversation and talk about money.

How important is MONEY to you?

1 One day you get 500,000 VND pocket money and earn 500,000 VND from babysitting. Do you put the money ...
   a in a piggy bank?
   b in your purse / wallet / pocket?

2 You get 500,000 VND for your birthday. Do you ...
   a save some and spend the rest?
   b spend it all immediately?

3 You get too much change in a shop. Do you ...
   a keep the money?
   b tell the shop assistant?

4 You need a new pair of jeans. Do you ...
   a wait for the sales?
   b buy the pair you like without looking at the price?

5 A cousin wants to borrow some coins from your collections. Do you ...
   a tell him / her that you never lend coins?
   b give him / her the coins and say he / she can give you back any time?

borrow – take something from someone else and give it back later
lend – give something to someone for some time

Watch OUT!

1 7.05 Listen and find the words and phrases below in the quiz. Then, in pairs, complete the sentences.

Vocabulary Money

change piggy bank pocket money price purse sales wallet

1 My dad has a *wallet*, but he keeps his money in his pocket.
2 The price of a book is £6.69 and you pay £10. How much _____ do you get?
3 How much _____ do you get a week?
4 Prices are always lower in the summer _____.
5 I have a _____ on a shelf in my room.

2 In pairs, do the quiz. Check your answers on page 101.

3 WORD FRIENDS Complete the sentences with the highlighted verbs in the quiz. Make changes to the forms.

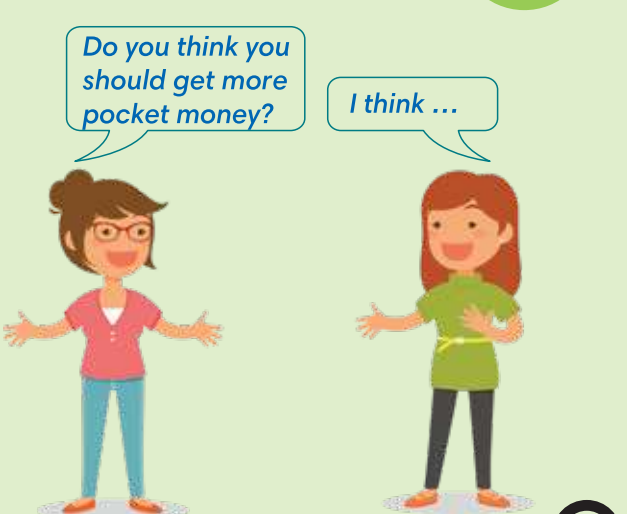
1 I think I should *get* more **pocket money**.
2 It's better to _____ **money** than to **spend it**.
3 My dad sometimes _____ **money** to his friends.
4 When someone asks to _____ **money** from my mum, she often gives it to them.
5 Teenagers should work to _____ their **money**.

4 7.06 Listen to a radio phone-in about money. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1 [T] Phương receives 20,000 VND a week.
2 [ ] She has a lot of money in her piggy bank.
3 [ ] She never buys anything in the shops.
4 [ ] She doesn't lend money to her friends.
5 [ ] She thinks it's good to save money before you buy things.
6 [ ] She's saving her money for something special.

5 In pairs, discuss the sentences from Exercise 3.

And YOU



7.6 SPEAKING Shopping for clothes

I can shop for clothes and other things.

AUDIO NEW SHOES

Shop Assistant (SA): Can I help you?
Nam: Yes, I'm looking for a pair of trainers.
SA: These ones are on sale.
Nam: How much are they?
SA: Four hundred thousand dong.
Mai: That's a good price, Nam. You should get them.
Nam: Can I try them on, please?
SA: Of course. What size are you?
Nam: Thirty-seven.

Two minutes later

Nam: Oh! They're too small … Excuse me! Have you got them in a bigger size?
SA: I think so … Just a second … Here you are.

Just a second. I'm fed up! **OUT of class**

1 7.07 **Is Nam going to buy the red trainers? Listen and check.**

2 In pairs, underline ten phrases that are in the dialogue.

Speaking Shopping for clothes

You need to understand	You need to say
• Can I help you?	• I'm looking for …
• These ones are on sale.	• How much is it / are they?
• What size are you?	• Can I try it / them on, please?
• The changing rooms are over there.	• It's / They're too big / small.
• Don't forget your change.	• Have you got it / them in a smaller / bigger size / another colour?
	• I'll take it / the blue one.
	• I'll take them / these ones.

3 7.08 **Complete the dialogue with the phrases from the Speaking box. Listen and check.**

Shop Assistant: Hello, can I help you?
Customer: [1] *I'm looking for a T-shirt.*
SA: This one's on sale.
C: [2] _____?
SA: Nine pounds ninety-nine.
C: [3] _____, please?
SA: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there … Oh! It's too big.
C: [4] _____?
SA: Yes, here you are. … Oh, yes, that's better.
C: [5] _____.
SA: Great. Don't forget your change. Goodbye.

4 Complete the sentences with *one* or *ones*.

- Use *one* to replace a singular noun.
- Use *ones* to replace a plural noun.

1 Do you want the black shoes or the brown *ones*?
2 This belt is too small. Have you got a bigger _____?
3 I'll take the pink shirt but I don't want the green _____.
4 My headphones aren't as good as these _____.

5 In pairs, imagine you buy and sell the things below. Student A is the customer, and Student B is the shop assistant. Then change roles. Use the Speaking box to help you.

And YOU

a hat a pair of jeans a coat / jacket

A: Good morning! Can I help you?
B: Yes, I'm looking for …

7.7 WRITING Notes (making arrangements)

I can write notes and messages to make arrangements.

1 Work in pairs. Choose the best format a–d for your messages in situations 1–4.

1 ☐ You're working on a school project and your bedroom is very untidy. You leave a message to ask your mum not to tidy up your papers.
2 ☐ You're meeting a friend but your bus is late. You want to let him / her know.
3 ☐ It's your birthday next week and you decide to invite all of your friends to a party.
4 ☐ You need to tell your trainer that you're ill and can't go to judo classes next week.

a a note on a piece of paper
b an update on Facebook
c a text or message sent via your phone
d an email

2 Read two messages from Mai. Which one includes an invitation ? Which one only gives information?

A

Hi Linh,
1 I'm going to Lan's house to study.
2 Would you like to come?
3 I should be at Lan's house at 2.30.
4 Let me know!
Mai

B

Hi sis,
1 I'm studying at Lan's house. I should be back at 5.00 p.m.
4 See you soon!
Mai

3 Underline the phrases in the Writing box which are in Mai's messages.

4 Read two messages from Linh. Which message is a reply to Mai's invitation? What surprises are Mai's friends planning for her?

C

Hi,
Sorry but I'm really busy this afternoon. Perhaps we could meet tonight? See you soon.
Linh

D

Hi,
It's Mai's birthday today and we want to organise a surprise party for her at Lan's house. Would you like to come? The party's starting at 2.30 p.m.
Love,
Linh

Writing Notes (making arrangements)

The information you want the other person to know
1 I'm having a party.
I'm going into town.
Help! I don't understand my homework.
I'm really ill – I can't come.
The bus is really late. ☹

A request, offer or invitation (optional)
2 Would you like to come?
Can you help?
Perhaps we could meet tomorrow?
Please wait for me.

Arrangements
3 I should be outside the shop at 2.30.
Let's meet in front of the cinema at 8.00.
The party's starting at 10.00.
I'm planning to be online at 9.00.

Ending
4 See you there! / See you soon!
Let me know!
I hope you can come / help.

Writing Time

5 Write a note to a friend:

1 2 Say you want to see a film at home this weekend and ask your friend if he / she would like to come.
3 Suggest a time.
4 End your message.

We often use imperatives (e.g. *Don't call at ... / Please come / wait ...*) in notes.

Watch OUT!

GLOSSARY Types of shops | Containers | Shopping centres | Money | Shopping

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

bakery	/ˈbeɪkəri/	n	tiệm bánh, cửa hàng bánh
butcher's	/ˈbʊtʃəz/	n	cửa hàng thịt
changing room	/ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ruːm/	np	phòng thay đồ
clothes shop	/kləʊðz ʃɒp/	np	cửa hàng quần áo
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	n	tiền thừa, tiền lẻ
earn	/ɜːn/	v	kiếm tiền
enjoyable	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbəl/	adj	thú vị
florist's	/ˈflɒrɪsts/	n	cửa hàng hoa
food court	/fuːd kɔːt/	np	khu ăn uống
greengrocer's	/ˈgriːnˌgrəʊsəz/	n	cửa hàng rau quả
headphones	/ˈhedfəʊnz/	n	tai nghe
heavy	/ˈhevi/	adj	nặng
invitation	/ˌɪnvəˈteɪʃən, ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃən/	n	lời mời
newsagent's	/ˈnjuːzˌeɪdʒənts/	n	cửa hàng sách báo
lend	/lend/	v	cho vay, mượn
light	/laɪt/	adj	nhẹ
pharmacy	/ˈfɑːməsi/	n	cửa hàng thuốc
piggy bank	/ˈpɪgi bæŋk/	np	lợn tiết kiệm
pocket	/ˈpɒkɪt/	n	túi (áo, quần)
pocket money	/ˈpɒkɪt ˈmʌni/	np	tiền tiêu vặt
purse	/pɜːs/	n	ví (của nữ)
reasonable	/ˈriːzənəbəl/	adj	hợp lí (giá cả)
sales	/seɪlz/	n	khuyến mại
save	/seɪv/	v	tiết kiệm
shop assistant	/ʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/	np	người bán hàng
shopper	/ˈʃɒpə/	n	người mua hàng
shopping centre	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˈsentə/	np	trung tâm thương mại
spend	/spend/	v	tiêu, dùng
surprise	/səˈpraɪz/	n	sự ngạc nhiên
try (something) on	/ˈtraɪ ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɒn/	vp	thử (đồ)
wallet	/ˈwɒlɪt/	n	ví (của nam)

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 **Use the glossary to find:**

1 four places where you can keep your money: *pocket*, …
2 eight types of shops:
3 two places where you can buy newspapers:

2 **In pairs, complete the words in the text.**

I didn't make a [1]*shopping* list before I went to the shops. That was a big [2]**m**_____. If you don't know what you're going to buy, you buy things you don't need – especially when they are on [3]**s**_____. In my favourite clothes shop, the [4]**p**_____ were very reasonable. I tried on lots of things in the [5]**c**_____ **r**_____. I bought a nice bag and I also bought a birthday [6]**p**_____ for my brother.

3 **Complete the Word Friends in the sentences below. In pair, say if the sentences are true for you.**

1 I want to *earn* a lot of money one day.
2 I often _____ parties for my friends.
3 I _____ the train to school.
4 We _____ ice-skating a lot in winter.
5 I'm going to do some _____ after school.

4 7.09 PRONUNCIATION **Listen and underline the words in each phrase with a weak sound (/ə/). Listen again and check.**

1 make *a* list (x1)
2 take the train (x1)
3 the right size (x1)
4 a jar of jam (x2)
5 a loaf of bread (x2)

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

1 It costs £6.49. You pay £10. How much *change* do you get?
2 It's not the right _____. It's too big!
3 I bought a _____ of flowers at the florist's.
4 There's a _____ of chocolate in my bag.
5 Can you get a _____ of cream cakes from the baker's?
6 I got some nice sausages at the _____.

2 **Complete the definitions with the words given.**

florist's newsagent's
pharmacy greengrocer's

1 _____: a shop where you can buy fruits and vegetables.
2 _____: a shop where you can buy medicine.
3 _____: a shop where you can buy flowers.
4 _____: a shop where you can buy newspapers.

3 **Choose the correct option. Then, in pairs, read the conversation.**

A: Let's go [1]*for* / *to* a pizza.
B: Good idea but can you [2]*borrow* / *lend* me five pounds?
A: What? But you [3]*borrowed* / *lent* ten pounds from me yesterday!
B: I know but I promise to pay you [4]*back* / *for* tomorrow.
A: Why do you always [5]*earn* / *spend* all your money? You should try to [6]*save* / *spend* some money.
B: I haven't got a job, so I don't [7]*earn* / *pay* any money and I don't get much [8]*pocket* / *wallet* money. But I [9]*got* / *made* you a present with the money you lent me. Here you are.

GRAMMAR

4 **Choose the correct option (A, B, or C).**

1 _____ my mum gives me some pocket money, I want to have a part-time job to earn money and buy my own book.
A Although B Despite of C Despite

2 _____ many escalators, shoppers still have difficulties in moving their trolleys up and down.
A Despite of B Although C In spite of

3 Do you want to buy this bunch of flowers _____ its price?
A in spite of B although C however

4 I often save money in my piggy bank and I _____ to buy a new pair of shoes when they are on sale.
A will buy B am going C am

5 _____ to the food court now? Can you buy me a packet of crisps?
A Will you go B Are you going
C Are you going to go

5 **Choose the correct option.**

1 I'm *winning* / *going to win* the Nobel Prize.
2 I'm *lying* / *going to lie* down when I get home. I'm really tired.
3 I'm *meeting* / *going to meet* some friends at my house tonight. Do you want to come?
4 They're *showing* / *going to show* the Lego film on Channel 3 at 6.00 p.m.

WRITING

6 **You want to buy a new pair of shoes for your mother this Sunday. Write a note to your close friend to invite him/ her to go to the shopping mall with you. You should write about:**

- your plan
- your invitation
- place and time

8

Festivals around the world

VOCABULARY
Festivals | Festival activities | Traditions
Verb collocations |
Adjectives of emotions

GRAMMAR
Adjectives with *-ing* /*-ed* | Showing contrast *(however, nevertheless)* |
Wh- question words

Grammar: Adjectvies ending in *-ing* and *-ed*

Speaking: Explaining a process

8.1 VOCABULARY Festivals

I can talk about different activities in festivals.

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

5 _____ 6 _____

1 Match the pictures with the names of the festivals around the world. Write the names on the pictures.

Đà Lạt Flowers Festival	Lim Festival
Rio Carnival	Songkran Festival
Lunar New Year's Festival	Halloween

2 8.01 Listen and tick the activities you hear.

1 ☐ A watch dancers
☐ B wear colourful costumes
2 ☐ A dress up
☐ B make ghost costumes

3 ☐ A return home
☐ B eat special foods
4 ☐ A visit friends
☐ B throw water on each other
5 ☐ A decorate their city
☐ B sell flowers
6 ☐ A sing folk songs
☐ B hear people cheering

3 **Read the quiz and choose the best option.**

VIETNAMESE FESTIVALS QUIZ

1 Where does Hương Pagoda Festival take place?
A Bắc Ninh
B Thái Bình
C Hà Nội

2 Which festival is on 10 January of the Lunar calendar in Quảng Ninh?
A Yên Tử Festival
B Bà Chúa Kho Festival
C Keo Temple Festival

3 In which province is Hùng King Temple Festival held?
A Phú Thọ
B Nam Định
C Hà Nội

4 Which festival is in Nam Định province?
A Trần Temple Festival
B Lim Festival
C Hùng King Temple Festival

5 Which festival is famous for singing performances?
A Hùng King Temple Festival
B Lim Festival
C Hương Pagoda Festival

4 WORD FRIENDS **Circle the best option in the following sentences.**

1 My town holds a *meeting / ceremony* every year to celebrate the harvest festival.
2 Songkran takes *place / off* during the hottest month of the year in Thailand.
3 Vietnamese *make / set off* fireworks at Tet and light up the sky at night.
4 The dancers at Rio Carnival gave a lively *performance / celebration.*
5 People wear their *old / traditional* costumes when they perform the folk songs in Lim Festival.
6 Americans will *decorate / clean* their homes for Halloween.

5 **Work in groups. Choose one festival from Exercise 1 or your favourite festival. Make notes about the activities in this festival. Use the notes to tell the class about the festival.**

I want to tell you about Halloween. This celebration takes place on October 31st each year…

8.2 GRAMMAR Adjectvies ending in *-ing* and *-ed*

I can use adjectives ending in *-ing* and *-ed* to describe festivals and reactions to festivals.

1 **Read the results of a survey from 500 teenagers around the world. Do you find any of these surprising?**

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
I am interested in foreign customs and culture.	42 %	31 %	27 %
I am fascinated by traditional performances.	28 %	65 %	7 %
I find historical monuments boring.	73 %	10 %	17 %
I think that carnivals are exciting.	86 %	12 %	2 %

It's great to see that young people are becoming more interested in festivals and culture than before. A study conducted shows that teenagers find festivals and celebrations ***interesting****, especially if they can participate in them. Teenagers today are* ***excited*** *to travel to foreign countries and join in their celebrations. However, most teenagers still easily get* ***bored*** *when visiting museums and historical sites.*

2 **Find two more examples of each rule from the survey in Exercise 1.**

Grammar Adjectives ending with *-ing* and *-ed*

Adjectives ending in -ed describe our feelings or reactions.
Most teens still easily get bored when visiting museums and historical sites.

Adjectives ending in -ing describe the causes of our feelings or its effect on somebody.
I find historical monuments boring.

3 **Complete the table below.**

interesting --> interested
boring --> [1] _____
exciting --> excited
[2] _____ --> fascinated
frightening --> [3] _____
[4] _____ --> challenged
[5] _____ --> tired

4 **Add an *-ed* or *-ing* ending to the adjectives in the conversation.**

Vinh: Did you see Holi Festival when you were in India. Was it as interest__ as everyone says it is?
Nathan: I did see it. I wasn't really interest__ in going in the first place, but my sister insisted.
Vinh: Did you enjoy it?
Nathan: Certainly, I found the story about it the most fascinat__ part of the festival.
Vinh: Really? Didn't you like all the colours and people throwing powder on you?
Nathan: At first, I did. But I eventually got tir__ of it. No matter where I went, I got covered with powder.
Vinh: Yes, that would get tir__ after a while.
Nathan: They actually threw water on everyone, too. But I didn't mind that too much. Actually, I found it kind of refresh__.

5 **Make statements with the adjectives and clues given. Change the form of the adjectives if necessary.**

1 fascinated-colourful costumes.
I am fascinated with their colourful costumes.
2 boring-long ceremonies.
_____.
3 frightening-air travel.
_____.
4 interested-folk dancing.
_____.
5 challenging-learning foreign language.
_____.

A: Are you fascinated with colourful costumes?
B: No, I'm not.

6 **In pairs, name a festival and your partner will describe how he / she feels about it. Use the adjectives in Exercise 3.**

And YOU

A: Carnival Festival in Rio.
B: I am fascinated by the floats at Carnival Festival in Rio.

8.3 READING and VOCABULARY Festivals in Việt Nam

I can read for specific details about festivals in Việt Nam.

1 In pairs, look at the words below. Underline these words in the texts. What do they mean in your language?

offerings ancestors parades decorations festive event host

2 Read Texts 1 and 2. Complete the following table with NO MORE THAN TWO words.

Text 1

Tourists will see many fascinating lights and exciting activities during Hội An **Lantern Festival**. Locals celebrate the festival every 14th day of the Lunar month to send offerings to their ancestors. This traditional festival is famous for parades of interesting and colorful silk lanterns that **light** the city **up** at night. Besides the traditional decorations, tourists will also see a **fireworks display** and shows like **lion dances** and poetry readings.

Text 2

You certainly won't get bored at Ok Om Bok Festival! The Khmer people host this festival to thank the **Moon Goddess** in provinces of the Mekong Delta. It is held during the full moon of the 10th Lunar month. They host this festive event for a **good harvest** and rain. Everyone gets excited and cheers for their favourite **rowing team** during the exciting Ngo Boat Races. At night, they light flying lanterns which **float up** into the sky.

	Hội An Lantern Festival	Ok Om Bok Festival
Who celebrates it?		
Where is it held?		
When is it held?		
Why is it held?		
How is it held?		

3 Read Texts 1 and 2 again. Mark the sentences ✓(right), ✗ (wrong) or? (doesn't say).

1 ✗ Hội An Lantern Festival takes place on the 14th day of the 10th Lunar month.
2 ☐ Lantern Festival has tasty traditional foods.
3 ☐ Hội An is lit up at night during Lantern Festival.
4 ☐ You will see lion dances at Ok Om Bok Festival.
5 ☐ Ok Om Bok Festival is held in the Mekong Delta.
6 ☐ You will hear a lot of cheers at Ok Om Bok Festival.

4 WORD FRIENDS Look at the highlighted phrases in the text and complete the Word Friends.

1 fireworks _____
2 float _____
3 good _____
4 lantern _____
5 light _____
6 lion _____
7 Moon _____
8 rowing _____

5 In pairs, choose one festival that you both know. Decide what you like about it and what you don't like about it.

A: I think I would like all the colours of Holi Festival.
B: I would too. But I don't think I would like people throwing water on me.

8.4 GRAMMAR *However and nevertheless*

I can contrast ideas using *however* and *nevertheless*.

1 Read the email and label the photos with the bold words.

Hi Betty,

Last year, Halloween didn't work out too well for Martha and me. First, Martha looked all over the Internet for the perfect Halloween costumes. However, when they arrived, they didn't fit us. They looked pretty awful.

The day before Halloween, I really got into carving my **jack-o'-lantern**. However, it didn't come out too well. In fact, it was a complete disaster. Martha's came out much better.

On Halloween night, we went to a **costume party**. A couple of people laughed at our costumes, but we didn't mind. At the party, we **bobbed for apples**. I got two, but poor Martha didn't get any. She just got a wet face.

Later that night, we went **trick-or-treating** with some friends from school. It was cold and rained a lot, but we had a good time. We got lots of candies.

Bob

2 Find more expressions used to compare ideas in Exercise 1.

Grammar Showing contrast

Use however and nevertheless to show contrast.

Martha looked all over the Internet for the perfect Halloween costumes; however, when they arrived, they didn't fit us.

Martha looked all over the Internet for the perfect Halloween costumes; however, when they arrived, they didn't fit us.

You can use nevertheless in place of however.

3 8.02 Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences. Listen and check.

1 My grandfather passed on some traditional stories to my aunt. She forgot them. (however)

2 They held an interesting ceremony in Osaka. Not many tourists came. (nevertheless)

3 Many relatives came home for Christmas. I didn't enjoy the celebration very much. (however)

4 It rained. The fireworks display was great. (nevertheless).

4 In pairs, compare your thoughts on a festival you both know of. Tell the class about it. You can use some of these words.

And YOU

celebration costume customary decoration festive event fireworks parade performance show tradition

8.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Songkran

I can listen for main ideas and specific details about a festival.

A

B

1 **What can you see in the photos A and B? In pairs, match the following sentences with the photos.**

1 ☐ Thais celebrate their New Year by throwing water on each other.
2 ☐ Buddhists visit pagodas during Thai New Year.
3 ☐ Everyone seems to splash water on others during the festival.
4 ☐ Thailand is a Buddhist country.

2 **8.03 Listen and fill in the information about the festival.**

1 Name of festival: _____
2 The best place to experience it: _____
3 Festival dates: _____
4 Festival activities: _____
5 Festival atmosphere: _____

3 **8.04 Listen again and choose the correct answer.**

1 When does Songkran start in Chiang Mai?
   a A day before it does in other places in Thailand.
   b A day after it does in other places in Thailand.
   c On the same day it does in other places in Thailand.
2 What time of the year does Songkran take place?
   a At the end of the year
   b At the hottest time of the year
   c At the wettest time of the year
3 What does Songkran mark?
   a The time to visit temples
   b The start of the Thai New Year
   c The start of the wet season

4 **WORD FRIENDS** **Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

get wet pour water roam around
stay for throw water visit temples

1 We _____ for an hour looking for a restaurant.
2 Don't leave now, _____ a few more minutes.
3 People will _____ on you no matter where you go.
4 You should _____ when you are in Chiang Mai.
5 We _____ on the hands of our grandparents as a sign of respect.
6 You'll _____ when you join Songkran.

5 **In pairs, compare Songkran with the New Year's festival in your country.** And You?

A: In my country, people visit temples during New Year's festival.
B: That's right. And in Thailand, they do the same during Songkran.

8.6 SPEAKING Explaining how to prepare a dish

I can explain how to make a traditional dish for a Vietnamese festival.

1 CLASS VOTE Make a list of six common traditional foods from your country. Which food is the most popular? Vote on them.

2 8.05 Look at the photos. What are the people doing? Listen and check.

3 Study the Speaking box. Find examples of the phrases in the dialogue.

Speaking Explaining a process

Speaking	Explaining a process
first, second, third	then, next, later, after that, finally

4 Complete the instructions. Underline the best choice in brackets.

How to make Bánh Xèo

1 (First / Second), combine the rice flour, white sugar, salt, and turmeric in a large bowl.

2 (Next / Finally), add the coconut milk and water.
Stir until it is smooth.

3 (Then / Second), cook the shrimp and pork in a skillet.
Season it with salt and pepper.

4 (After that / First), add a bit more oil to the pan and place over high heat.
Once the pan is very hot, pour in half of the batter and move the pan so it covers the bottom.
Scatter a layer of green onions, then shrimp and pork on one half of the crepe. Add some bean sprouts.

5 (Finally / Next), when the crepe is dry, fold it in half and put it on a plate.

5 In pairs, use some of the words below to describe how to prepare a dish. Use the new phrases from the Speaking box.

And YOU

boil cook cut fry grind
press stir wash fold pour

A: I'm going to tell you how to make bánh chưng.
B: Great! What's the first step?

8.7 ENGLISH IN USE *Wh-* question words

I can use *Wh- question* words to ask questions.

1 Read the text and the questions. Answer the questions.

Rio Carnival is a famous festival in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. It dates back to the 17th century when Brazilians wanted to honor the Greek wine gods. Two million Brazilians and visitors join in the festival every day on the streets. They can watch samba dancing, fireworks and a fascinating parade. The festive activities end 40 days before Easter.

1 Where does the festival take place?
2 When did it start?
3 Why do people celebrate the festival?
4 How many people join in the festival per day?
5 What can people do during the festival?

2 Study the Language box and look at Exercise 1. Underline the *Wh*-question words in the text.

Language	Questions words
Use **when** to talk about time	Use **how** to talk about the way things are
Use **where** to talk about place	Use **who** to talk about a person
Use **why** to talk about reason	Use **what** to talk about objects, activities, or events

3 Write *when, where, what, who, how,* or *why* to complete the questions. More than one can be used for each blank.

1 *Where / How* does that town hold its annual celebration to mark New Years?
2 _____ did your grandmother pass down to you?
3 _____ are you interested in those costumes?
4 _____ is it customary to have a folk-dance performance?
5 _____ is the carnival going to be held this September?
6 _____ did this strange custom originate?

4 Make questions by putting the words in the correct order.

1 your / favourite / is / what / festival
_____?
2 when / people / celebrate / do / it
_____?
3 place / does / it / take / where
_____?
4 celebrates / it / who
_____?
5 activities / in / what / the / there / are / festival
_____?
6 it / why / do / celebrate / people
_____?

5 Use your answers from Exercise 4 to write 6–8 sentences about your favourite festival.

And YOU

My favourite festival is La Tomatina Festival in Spain. It takes place ...

GLOSSARY Festivals | Festival activities

adj: adjective adv: adverb n: noun np: noun phrase v: verb vp: verb phrase prep: preposition

carnival	/ˈkɑːnɪvəl/	n	ngày hội hoá trang
celebration	/ˌselə'breɪʃən/	n	lễ kỉ niệm
ceremony	/ˈserɪməni/	n	nghi lễ
cheer	/tʃɪər/	v	reo hò
costume	/ˈkɒstʃuːm/	n	trang phục
culture	/ˈkʌltʃər/	n	văn hoá
custom	/ˈkʌstəm/	n	phong tục
customary	/ˈkʌstəməri/	adj	theo phong tục thông thường
decoration	/ˌdekəˈreɪʃən/	n	việc trang trí
event	/ɪˈvent/	n	sự kiện
festive	/ˈfestɪv/	adj	thuộc về lễ hội
fireworks	/ˈfaɪəwɜːk/	n	pháo hoa
folk	/fəʊk/	n	dân gian
heritage	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	n	di sản
historical	/hɪˈstɒrɪkəl/	adj	thuộc về lịch sử
hold	/həʊld/	v	nắm, giữ, tổ chức
jack-o'-lantern	/ˌdʒæk ə ˈlæntən/	np	đèn bí ngô
mark	/mɑːk/	v	đánh dấu, ghi dấu
observe	/əbˈzɜːv/	v	quan sát
originate	/əˈrɪdʒəneɪt/	v	bắt nguồn từ
parade	/pəˈreɪd/	n	cuộc diễu hành
pass down	/pɑːs daʊn/	vp	truyền lại
performance	/pəˈfɔːməns/	n	màn biểu diễn
roam around	/rəʊm əˈraʊnd/	vp	đi loanh quanh
show	/ʃəʊ/	n	trưng bày, tỏ ra
traditional	/trəˈdɪʃənəl/	adj	theo truyền thống
work out well	/wɜːk aʊt wel/	vp	diễn ra tốt đẹp

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Match the pictures with the words from the glossary. Write the names in the blanks.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2 Write the correct words for each definition.

1 _____ an important cultural event
2 _____ something that is done by people because it is traditional
3 _____ something interesting or important that happens
4 _____ to come from a particular place
5 _____ a shout of happiness or encouragement

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 In our **c**_____, it is rude to wear your shoes into someone else's home.
2 Our town had many **d**_____ to celebrate the new moon festival.
3 The **p**_____ had over 300 floats from many countries and it continued for hours.
4 In many countries, it is **c**_____ for children to receive gifts on their birthday.

4 8.06 PRONUNCIATION Listen to how we pronounce the *st-*, *sk-* and *sl-* sounds in the beginning of words. In pairs, say the words.

1 stamp, stick, stop, star, stone
2 skip, sky, skate, skin, skirt
3 slip, sloppy, slow, sleep, slap

5 8.07 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the words. Write if they start with a *st-*, *sk-* or *sl-* sound.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Complete the text with the words below.**

carnival celebration singing costumes

Lim Festival, Việt Nam

People in Bắc Ninh, Việt Nam celebrate Lim Festival in the first Lunar month of the year. You can hear people [1] _____ folk songs. People dress up in their traditional [2] _____ to attend the festival.

Holi Festival, India

This colourful [3] _____ of love and good cerebrates the triumphing over evil. It starts with a huge bonfire where people gather to sing and dance. The next day there is a [4] _____ where everyone throws powder on each other and plays with water guns.

2 **Complete the sentences below to make them true for you. In pairs, compare your answers.**

1 I always feel excited when I _____.
2 I often feel bored during my _____ class.
3 I don't find _____ very exciting.
4 I sometimes feel fascinated by _____.
5 I never feel interested in _____.

GRAMMAR

3 **Complete the responses with the correct words.**

1 A: Tom finished his project early.
B: That's _____. (surprising / surprised)

2 A: We didn't enjoy Rio Carnival very much. I don't think I will recommend it.
B: I'm _____ to hear that. (shocking / shocked)

3 A: Did you see the documentary about Lunar New Year festivals on TV last night?
B: Yes, I found it very _____. (interesting / interested)

4 A: I don't think I want to see another performance today.
B: Why? Do they make you feel _____? (boring / bored)

4 **Underline the correct option among the bold words.**

1 I am able to easily travel in Mexico **however / although / despite** I don't speak the Spanish.
2 **However / Although / Despite** I had never been to Tết Festival before, I recognized it from the photograph.
3 She wasn't very happy **although / despite / nevertheless** the festive celebration and the dancing.
4 **Although / In spite of** their beauty, I don't really enjoy fireworks that much. They're too loud for me.
5 We didn't join in any Songkran celebrations; **however / although / despite**, we were in Bangkok during the Thai New Year.

SPEAKING

5 **Work in pairs. Student A, think of a type of food you know how to prepare. Follow these ideas to explain to Student B how to prepare it. Student B, go to page 102.**

Student A

- Say the name of the dish
- Name the ingredients
- Say the first step
- Say the second step
- Say the third step (etc.)

9

Future Transport

VOCABULARY
Means of transport | On the road | Transportation adjectives

GRAMMAR
Will / will not | *as … as* | *different from*

Grammar: Future means of transport

Speaking: Travelling by bus

9.1 VOCABULARY Means of transport

I can talk about present and future means of transport.

1 Match the pictures 1–8 with the names.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Vocabulary A Means of transport

☐ bullet train	☐ e-bus	☐ electronic car	☐ flying car
☐ hot air balloon	☐ jetpack	☐ self-driving car	☐ sky train

2 Choose the option (A or B) that can best replace the underlined word(s).

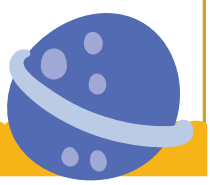
1 In the future, there will be many **modes** of transport such as bullet train, jetpack or self-driving car.
A means
B areas

2 Future vehicles will **run on** solar energy.
A use
B need

3 Flying cars will be able to **carry** at least four passengers.
A bring
B transport

4 Self-driving cars will need to meet **safety standards** before they can travel.
A safety precautions
B safety measures

5 I hope there will be fewer **traffic jams** in the future.
A traffic congestions
B rush hours



3 9.01 Listen about future means of transportation and complete the gaps.

Vocabulary B On the road

accident	drive	passengers
road	traffic jam	vehicles

Power source: [1] _____
Number of passengers:
Cars: [2] _____
Buses and trains : [3] _____
Driven by computers and technology [4] _____

4 9.02 WORD FRIENDS Listen again and complete the phrases with the words given.

battery GPS move multiple

1 _____ power
2 _____ passengers
3 _____ around
4 _____ technology

5 In pairs, choose one means of transport from Exercise 1. Tell your parner about it.

And You?

This is a bullet train. It can carry .... It will use ....

9.2 GRAMMAR Future Simple: *will / will not*

I can use *will / will not* to talk about future means of transportation.

1 Read the text. Find the bold words in the text that match the definitions below.

Flying cars will be a reality in just a few years. They are also called vertical **take-off** and landing **aircrafts** (VTOLs).

They will be able to fly long distances and will not be too noisy. They will be good for the environment because their **engines** will be powered by batteries, so they do not use petrol. Computers, not humans, will drive them. In the future, we can look forward to moving within cities much faster at **rush hour** than we do today.

1 _____ – a rise into the air

2 _____ – vehicles that can fly

3 _____ – the part of the vehicle that produces power

4 _____ – the time of the day when there are a lot of vehicles on the road.

2 Study the Grammar box. Find more examples of *will / will not* in the text in Exercise 1.

Grammar will / will not

The short form *'ll* is mainly used with pronouns and in speaking:
All cars'll be electric in 30 years from now.

We use words like *think* and *hope* to show our opinions:
I think it won't take long to travel long distances in the future.

3 Read the advertisement for the JetPack Model X87. Complete the following sentences with *will and will not.*

1 It *will* be 17 kilograms.
2 It _____ carry up to 120 kilograms.
3 It _____ travel a distance of 20 kilometres.
4 It _____ fly up to 60 minutes in the air.
5 It _____ cost more than 10 thousand dollars.

Jetpack Model X87

Weight:	17 kg
Passenger weight:	maximum 120 kg
Travel height:	up to 20 meters
Travel distance:	up to 16 km
Time in air:	up to 60 minutes
Speed:	5-18 km/h
Price:	$9,500

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the flying cars in Exercise 1. Use the following words.

And YOU

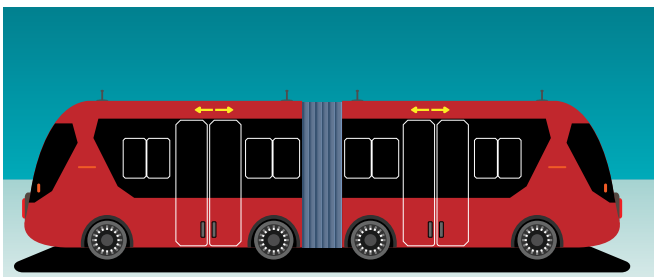
fly long distances	noisy	environment
engines	batteries	rush hour

A: Will flying cars be able to fly long distances?
B: Yes, they will.

9.3 READING and VOCABULARY Future means of transport

I can find main ideas and specific details about a means of transport.

1 **In pairs, look at the photos. What do you think they are?**



2 **Read the texts and match them with the titles below. Write the titles in the blanks.**

> Flying cars take off Taxi cubes act like a train
> The eco-bus

1 _____

When stuck in traffic, everyone dreams of having a flying car. A company has designed a solar-powered flying car. It doesn't take up much space to take off and land, because it does vertically like a helicopter. The car has very little emission.

2 _____

This electric minibus is compact, but still carries 32 passengers. It is small enough to move in and out of traffic. This Canadian vehicle has a battery-powered electric motor, so it can be recharged while waiting in traffic. It also has zero emission and does not negatively impact the environment.

3 _____

Here is a new idea that can help the environment. The eco-taxi from Germany also has zero emissions because it uses solar panel windows to generate electricity. It can link up to other taxis to form a train. This saves energy because multiple passengers can travel to the same place.

3 Read the text again. Mark the sentences ✓(right), ✗(wrong), ? (doesn't say).

1 The flying car uses solar power. ☐
2 The flying car travels like an airplane. ☐
3 32 people can sit in an eco-bus. ☐
4 The eco-bus is a driverless vehicle. ☐
5 Taxi cubes have solar panel windows. ☐
6 Taxi cubes can travel long distances. ☐

4 WORD FRIENDS **Complete the sentences with the verbs in Group A and the prepositions in Group B. Use the text in Exercise 2 to help you.**

A		B	
link	move	in	in and out of
stuck	take	up	up to

1 I was _____ traffic for hours this morning.
2 The Mx89-air car doesn't _____ much space when it launches.
3 My motorbike can _____ traffic easily.
4 The bullet train can _____ other trains at the station.

5 **In pairs, complete the table. Then ask your partner questions about one means of transport.**

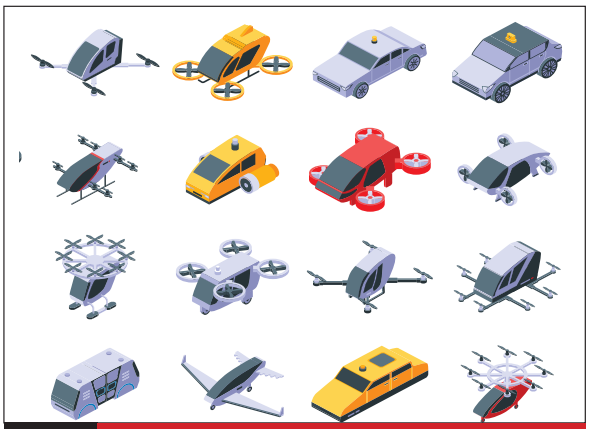
And YOU

A: What powers the flying car?
B: It uses solar energy.

	Flying car	Eco-bus	Taxi cubes
Powered by	*solar energy*		
Emission			
Country of origin			

9.4 GRAMMAR *as ... as* and *different from*

I can use *as ... as* and *different from* to compare means of transport.



AUDIO **FUTURE CAR EXHIBIT**

Matt and Vince are at a technology show. They are looking at a future car exhibit.

Matt: Check out that flying car.
Vince: Do you mean the one with propellers or the one with jet engines?
Matt: The propellers. The red one.
Vince: How is it different from the others?
Matt: Well to start, the red one can take off from your driveway. But the yellow one is like a jet. It needs more space to take off.
Vince: Oh I see. Is the red one as fast as the yellow one?
Matt: Probably not. The yellow one has jets, so it should be faster.
Vince: But the yellow one is not as big as the red one. I bet the red one holds more passengers…

Check out **OUT of class**

1 CLASS VOTE **Look at the photos. Which flying car do you like more, the red or the yellow one?**

2 9.03 **Read and listen. Underline examples of the *as ... as* and *different from* in the dialogue.**

Grammar *as … as* and *different from*

We use as ... as and different from to show similarities and differences.
The underground is different from the tram.
The bullet train is as fast as the flying car.

3 Write sentences using *(not) as … as …* comparing the two vehicles below.

MegaBus
Size: 80 m
Speed: 100 km/h
Seating features: beds, wifi
Range: 800 km
Price: $120 per trip

People mover
Size: 340 m
Speed: 300 km/h
Seating features: beds, restaurant, TVs
Range: 300 km
Price: $120 per trip

1 speed (fast): _____

2 price (expensive): _____

3 travel distance (far): _____

4 length (long): _____

4 In pairs, ask and answer about different means of transport in Việt Nam. Use *as … as* and *different from* and some of the adjectives below.

And YOU

A: How is a bicycle different from a motorbike?
B: A bicycle is not as fast as a motorbike.

Vocabulary Adjectives

big comfortable convenient fast
new safe slow small spacious

9.5 LISTENING and VOCABULARY Traffic problems in Hà Nội

I can listen for main ideas and specific details about traffic problems.

1 Look at the picture. Where do you think this is? What is causing it?

Two friends (Minh and Nam) are discussing traffic problems in Hà Nội.

2 9.04 Listen and tick (✓) the topics that are mentioned in the recording.

1 Too many condos and apartments in Hà Nội
2 Hà Nội's traffic
3 More public transportation
4 Phạm Hùng Street
5 Cars in Hà Nội
6 Huế's congested traffic
7 Narrower roads

3 9.05 Listen to the recording again. Mark the sentences ✓ (right), ✗ (wrong), ? (doesn't say).

1 According to Minh, Hà Nội has bad traffic. ☐
2 Minh is thinking of moving to Mỹ Đình. ☐
3 There is a lot of traffic around the intersection of Phạm Hùng Bus Station. ☐
4 Nam lives near Mỹ Đình Bus Station. ☐
5 Hà Nội needs wider roads. ☐
6 The roads in Huế are very narrow. ☐

4 9.06 WORD FRIENDS Listen again. Tick (✓) the phrases you hear in the recording.

☐ apartment blocks	☐ bus stops
☐ becoming common	☐ narrow roads
☐ becoming popular	☐ public transportation
☐ bus station	☐ wide roads

5 In pairs, read the following solutions and tick the ones you agree with. Then compare your answers.

And YOU

1 Encourage people to ride bicycles.
2 Increase the number of public transportation.
3 Build a metro system.
4 Limit the number of people living in one area.
5 Increase the number of taxis.

A: I think we should build a metro system.
B: Undergrounds are expensive. We should build a sky train system.

9.6 SPEAKING Travelling by bus

I can talk about a means of transport and its advantages.

AUDIO TRAVELLING BY BUS

Listen to Nam giving a prepared talk in his class.

Hello, everyone. Today, I'll talk about travelling by bus. Travelling by bus has many advantages. First, it is cheaper than travelling by car. If you travel by car, you will have to pay a large amount of money for petrol. A bus ride only costs you less than 10,000 VND. Second, travelling by bus helps the environment. One bus can carry many passengers and it produces less pollution than other personal means of transport. Finally, if most people in our city use buses, we will have fewer traffic jams. Thanks everyone for listening!

1 CLASS VOTE **What is the most popular means of transport?**

2 9.07 **Read or listen. What type of transport does Nam think we should use? Why?**

3 **Study the Speaking box. Find examples of connecting words in the prepared talk.**

Speaking Connecting words

Listing ideas	Connecting ideas
First, ... Second, ... Third, ...	*In contrast, ... However, ...*
Next, ... Then, ... Finally, ...	*Similarly, ...*

4 **Complete the sentences with words from the Speaking box.**

Good morning, class! I think we should use the underground more often. [1] _____, it is very safe. There are more accidents if people travel by motorcycles and cars than if they use the underground. [2] _____, if people use this means of transport more often, we can reduce traffic in our city during rush hours. [3] _____, the underground is convenient. It can take you to most places in our city. So, that's all for now. Thanks very much for your attention.

5 **Underline the opening and ending expressions in a prepared talk in Exercise 2 and 4.**

6 **In pairs, plan a talk about a means of transport and its advantages. Then tell the class. Use these ideas or your own. Use some connecting words too.**

And YOU

cost time finding a parking place
cost of parking safety environment

9.7 WRITING Advantages and disadvantages paragraph

I can write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of a means of transport.

Travelling by car has both advantages and disadvantages. The first benefit is convenience. Car users can go to any place at any time they want. It also allows people to see and do interesting things. People can stop and visit beautiful places along the way. However, a disadvantage of travelling by car is that the car may break down or get stolen. Driving a car can also be time-consuming and tiring over a long distance. People can get exhausted if they sit in a car for a long time. In short, there are both good and bad things about travelling by car.

1 **Read the text about travelling by car. In pairs, answer the questions.**

1 What are two advantages of travelling by car?
2 Why is travelling by car tiring?

2 **Look at the ideas below from the text. Label them as MI (main ideas) or SD (supporting details).**

1 Travelling by car has advantages.
2 It is tiring to drive for many hours.
3 You can go to any place at any time.
4 Driving a car has some disadvantages.
5 It is cheaper to travel by car.
6 Your car may get stolen or break down.
7 It takes a long time to drive long distances.
8 You can see and do many things if you travel by car.

3 **Study the Writing box. In pairs, find the topic sentence, supporting sentences, and concluding sentence in the text in Exercise 1.**

Writing Types of sentences within a paragraph

Topic sentence: the main idea of the paragraph.

Supporting sentences: ideas that prove, explain or give examples to better understand the topic sentence.

Concluding sentence: restates the main idea of the paragraph.

4 **Read the following paragraph and label the sentence types: topic sentence (TS), supporting sentences (SS), and concluding sentence (CS).**

[1___] I think traveling by plane has more advantages than disadvantages. [2___] First, the biggest advantage of plane travel is speed. [3___] A person can travel 1,000 kilometers in about one hour by air, but it may take him 10 hours by car. [4___] Second, people can meet many interesting people when travelling by plane. [5___] Air travel is also safer. [6___] Many more people die each year from car accidents than by plane travel. [7___] On the other side, travelling by plane is more expensive. [8___] An air ticket is often 2-7 times more expensive than travelling by other vehicles. [9___] Travelling by plane is overall better than other ways of travelling.

Writing time

5 **Write a paragraph (60-80 words) about the advantages and disadvantages of a means of transport.**

GLOSSARY

adj: adjective | adv: adverb | n: noun | np: noun phrase | v: verb | vp: verb phrase | prep: preposition

accident	/ˈæksɪdənt/	n	tai nạn	hot air balloon	/hɒt eə bəˈluːn/	np	khinh khí cầu
aircraft	/ˈeəkrɑːft/	n	phi cơ, máy bay	jetpack	/ˈdʒetpæk/	n	bộ phận phản lực
battery	/ˈbætəri/	n	pin	passenger	/ˈpæsɪndʒə/	n	hành khách
bullet train	/ˈbʊlɪt treɪn/	np	tàu cao tốc	rush hour	/rʌʃ aʊə/	np	giờ cao điểm
comfortable	/ˈkʌmftəbəl/	adj	tiện lợi, thoải mái	self-driving car	/ˌself ˈdraɪvɪŋ kɑː/	np	xe ô tô tự lái
convenient	/kənˈviːniənt/	adj	thuận tiện	sky train	/skaɪ treɪn/	np	tàu điện trên cao
distance	/ˈdɪstəns/	n	khoảng cách	spacious	/ˈspeɪʃəs/	adj	rộng rãi
e-bus	/ˈiːbʌs/	n	xe buýt điện	take-off	/teɪkɒf/	n	sự cất cánh
electronic car	/ˌelɪkˈtrɒnɪk kɑː/	np	xe ô tô điện	traffic jam	/ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/	np	ách tắc giao thông
engine	/ˈendʒɪn/	n	động cơ	vehicle	/ˈviːɪkəl/	n	phương tiện giao thông
flying car	/ˈflaɪ-ɪŋ kɑː/	np	ô tô bay				

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

1 Use the glossary to find:

1 four land means of transport: *e-bus, …*
2 four air means of transport: *flying car, …*
3 seven adjectives: *comfortable, …*

2 Find words in the glossary to complete the Word Friends below.

1 _____ powered
2 _____ traffic
3 long _____
4 slow _____
5 _____ speed

3 Write the correct word / phrase for each definition.

1 to make a vehicle move along: _____
2 moving quickly: _____
3 someone who is travelling in a vehicle, plane or ship but not driving it: _____
4 a time when roads are most full because people are traveling to / from work: _____
5 in danger of being harmed: _____
6 a long line of vehicles on the road that cannot move or moves slowly: _____

4 9.08 PRONUNCIATION Listen and pay attention to the stress in two and three-syllable words. Listen again and repeat.

Nouns and adjectives: apple, happy, little, traffic, energy, hospital, quietly
Verbs: begin, agree, produce

5 9.09 PRONUNCIATION In pairs, say the words. Listen, check and repeat.

1 The **wo**man has a **bi**cycle.
2 The **foot**ball coach gave me his **num**ber.
3 The **bus** driver bought a **train** ticket.
4 I **en**joyed the **air**plane ride.

Revision

VOCABULARY

1 **Choose the odd one out. Explain why.**

1 A bullet train B e-bus
C electronic car D hot air balloon

2 A fast B passenger
C convenient D noisy

3 A convenient B rush hour
C comfortable D slow

4 A flying car B electronic car
C road D self-driving car

5 A flying car B electronic car
C jetpack D hot air balloon

2 **Use the words below to complete the phrases.**

flying hot air hour self-driving
sky jam electronic train

1 _____ car
2 _____ balloon
3 rush _____
4 _____ car
5 _____ train
6 traffic _____
7 _____ car
8 bullet _____

3 **Complete the sentences with one word.**

1 There is a bad traffic **a** _____ at the intersection. All the cars are stopped.
2 People were driving too **f** _____ when the accident happened.
3 The traffic in front of the school is **c** _____ every morning.
4 The engine in the electronic car uses a **b** _____ for power.
5 It is more **c** _____ to ride on a bus than a motorbike.

GRAMMAR

4 **Read the text and make predictions about the way people might travel in 2050. Complete the sentences with *will*, *will not*, or *won't*.**

In 2050, we will be able to travel from Hà Nội to Tokyo in 2 hours. Passengers will be able to travel from Hồ Chí Minh City to Paris in only 4 hours. This will be possible because of Sonic X, a French high-speed rocket that carries passengers long distances in short amounts of time. Sonic X will be able to do this because it travels by hydrogen-powered rockets. These rockets carry the aircraft over 100,000 m above the Earth's surface.

In 2050...

1 Passengers _____ travel to Japan in only 2 hours.
2 People _____ travel by oxygen-powered rockets.
3 Passengers on Sonic X _____ travel very high into the sky.

5 **Complete the sentences using *as ... as* or *different from*.**

1 Bullet trains are quite fast, but planes are faster. Bullet trains *are not as fast as planes*.
2 Travel by bullet train is expensive, and travel by plane is the same price. Bullet trains are _____.
3 E-buses are like buses. Flying cars are like helicopters. E-buses _____.
4 The traffic today is congested, but it will be more congested tomorrow. The traffic today _____.
5 Cars are convenient. Motorbikes are not convenient. Motorbikes are _____.

WRITING

6 **Write a paragraph (60-80 words) about the advantages of travelling by motorcycle. You should include a topic sentence and, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence.**

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	
be /bɪː/	**was** /wɒz/ **were** /wɜː/	thì, là, ở
become /bɪˈkʌm/	**became** /bɪˈkeɪm/	trở nên
begin /bɪˈgɪn/	**began** /bɪˈgæn/	bắt đầu
break /breɪk/	**broke** /brəʊk/	vỡ, làm vỡ
bring /brɪŋ/	**brought** /brɔːt/	mang lại, mang đến
build /bɪld/	**built** /bɪlt/	xây dựng
burn /bɜːn/	**burned** /bɜːnd/ **burnt** /bɜːnt/	đốt, cháy
buy /baɪ/	**bought** /bɔːt/	mua
can /kæn/	**could** /kʊd/	có thể
catch /kætʃ/	**caught** /kɔːt/	bắt, chụp
choose /tʃuːz/	**chose** /tʃəʊz/	lựa chọn
come /kʌm/	**came** /keɪm/	đến, tới
cost /kɒst/	**cost** /kɒst/	có giá là
cut /kʌt/	**cut** /kʌt/	cắt
do /duː/	**did** /dɪd/	làm
draw /drɔː/	**drew** /druː/	vẽ
dream /drɪːm/	**dreamed** /drɪːmd/ **dreamt** /dremt/	mơ thấy, mơ về
drink /drɪnk/	**drank** /drænk/	uống
drive /draɪv/	**drove** /drəʊv/	lái xe
eat /ɪːt/	**ate** /et, eɪt/	ăn
fall /fɔːl/	**fell** /fel/	ngã, rơi
feed /fɪːd/	**fed** /fed/	cho ăn
feel /fɪːl/	**felt** /felt/	cảm thấy
fight /faɪt/	**fought** /fɔːt/	đánh nhau, chiến đấu
find /faɪnd/	**found** /faʊnd/	tìm thấy
fly /flaɪ/	**flew** /fluː/	bay
forget /fəˈget/	**forgot** /fəˈgɒt/	quên
forgive /fəˈgɪv/	**forgave** /fəˈgeɪv/	tha thứ
get /get/	**got** /gɒt/	có được
give /gɪv/	**gave** /geɪv/	cho
go /gəʊ/	**went** /went/	đi
grow /grəʊ/	**grew** /gruː/	lớn lên, mọc, trồng
hang /hæŋ/	**hung** /hʌŋ/	treo
have /hæv/	**had** /hæd/	có
hear /hɪə/	**heard** /hɜːd/	nghe thấy
hit /hɪt/	**hit** /hɪt/	đánh, đụng
hold /həʊld/	**held** /held/	cầm, nắm
hurt /hɜːt/	**hurt** /hɜːt/	làm đau
keep /kɪːp/	**kept** /kept/	giữ
know /nəʊ/	**knew** /njuː/	biết
learn /lɜːn/	**learned** /lɜːnd/ **learnt** /lɜːnt/	học
leave /lɪːv/	**left** /left/	rời đi
lend /lend/	**lent** /lent/	cho mượn

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	
let /let/	**let** /let/	để cho, cho phép
lie /laɪ/	**lay** /leɪ/	nằm
lose /luːz/	**lost** /lɒst/	mất, làm mất
make /meɪk/	**made** /meɪd/	sản xuất, tạo ra
meet /mɪːt/	**met** /met/	gặp mặt
pay /peɪ/	**paid** /peɪd/	trả (tiền)
put /pʊt/	**put** /pʊt/	đặt, để
read /rɪːd/	**read** /red/	đọc
ride /raɪd/	**rode** /rəʊd/	cưỡi (ngựa), đi (xe đạp)
ring /rɪŋ/	**rang** /ræŋ/	rung chuông
run /rʌn/	**ran** /ræn/	chạy
say /seɪ/	**said** /sed/	nói
see /sɪː/	**saw** /sɔː/	nhìn thấy
sell /sel/	**sold** /səʊld/	bán
send /send/	**sent** /sent/	gửi
set /set/	**set** /set/	sắp đặt, thiết lập
sing /sɪŋ/	**sang** /sæŋ/	ca hát
sit /sɪt/	**sat** /sæt/	ngồi
sleep /slɪːp/	**slept** /slept/	ngủ
speak /spɪːk/	**spoke** /spəʊk/	nói
spend /spend/	**spent** /spent/	tiêu dùng
stand /stænd/	**stood** /stʊd/	ngồi
steal /stɪːl/	**stole** /stəʊl/	đánh cắp
sweep /swɪːp/	**swept** /swept/	quét
swim /swɪm/	**swam** /swæm/	bơi
take /teɪk/	**took** /tʊk/	cầm, lấy
teach /tɪːtʃ/	**taught** /tɔːt/	dạy
tell /tel/	**told** /təʊld/	kể, bảo
think /θɪnk/	**thought** /θɔːt/	suy nghĩ
understand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/	**understood** /ˌʌndəˈstʊd/	hiểu
wake /weɪk/	**woke** /wəʊk/	thức giấc
wear /weə/	**wore** /wɔː/	mặc
win /wɪn/	**won** /wʌn/	thắng, chiến thắng
write /raɪt/	**wrote** /rəʊt/	viết

Unit 2 Lesson 2.1 Exercise 4

Fashion Quiz

Give yourself one point every time you have the same answer as your partner.

0–2 points – you are very different from your partner. Don't go shopping for clothes together!

3–5 points – you are not very different from your partner but you are not very similar either.

6–8 points – you and your partner have similar ideas about fashion. Go shopping together!

Unit 3 Lesson 3.1 Exercise 4

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

Unit 3 Lesson 3.4 Exercise 5

Use the prompts below to answer the questions in Exercise 5 on page 34.

1 Nam / call / police ✓
2 police / help / them ✗
3 Nam / Mai / go home ✗
4 look / town centre / hours. then / start / rain ✓
5 stop raining / so / return / park ✗

Unit 7 Lesson 7.5 Exercise 2

How important is money to you?

Give yourself 2 points for every a) answer and 1 point for every b) answer.

5–6 points

For you, money is like water. When you're thirsty, you have to drink. When you have money, you have to spend it. You don't know how to save money.

7–8 points

For you, money is useful and important but you don't worry about it all the time. You are generous, but intelligent with your money. You don't spend more than you have but you don't try to save every penny.

9–10 points

For you, money is a wonderful thing. It is so wonderful that you don't want to spend it. Maybe you need to learn how to enjoy spending money.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Unit 2 Revision SPEAKING Exercise 6

Student B

1 Greet Student A. Say you're pleased to see him/her.
2 Give your news:
- you're taking lots of photos with your smartphone
- your best friend isn't talking to you.

3 Listen and respond to Student A's news.

Unit 4 Revision SPEAKING Exercise 5

Student B

1 Answer Student A's question – you're unhappy because you've got bad toothache.
2 Listen to Student A's advice.
3 Thank Student A for his/her advice.

Unit 6 Revision SPEAKING Exercise 5

Student B

Ask Student A questions to find out which things he/she can do and cannot do. Use *should*, *shouldn't*, *must*, or *mustn't* with the ideas below. When you are finished switch roles.

First tick four boxes then answer Student A's questions.

- ☐ Taking off your shoes at school
- ☐ Turning in your homework on time
- ☐ Doing chemistry experiments
- ☐ Using your phone at school
- ☐ Eating in the classroom
- ☐ Eating in the cafeteria
- ☐ Being late for class
- ☐ Helping friends with their homework

Unit 8 Revision SPEAKING Exercise 5

Student B

Listen to Student A.
Ask at least one question.
Student A starts. Then change roles and have the conversation again.

CLIL 1

ART

Why is street art popular?

POPULAR DANCES

1 Ballet dance

Ballet dance started in the 1400s, first in Italy and then in France. Ballet dancers can use the dance to express a feeling or tell a story. Many movements in ballet are unusual for the human body. For example, dancers may turn their legs out, instead of having their knees and feet straight forward. They may also point their feet and even dance on the tips of their toes. Dancers need to control their bodies well to perform these types of movements. They also need to have a good understanding of music to dance in time with it.

2 Tap dance

Tap dance started in the United States in the early 19th century. It mixes two beautiful arts-dancing and making music-into one. When dancers tap their shoes, the metal plates on the bottom of the shoes create sounds. As tap dancers move across the floor, they make music while they dance!

3 Hip-hop dance

Hip-hop dance started in New York in the 1970s. It is an exciting style of street dance. It combines a variety of freestyle movements to create a piece of art. Hip-hop steps and movements look simple. However, dancers need a lot of practice before they can perform. There are different styles of hip-hop dance. The main ones are popping, locking, and breaking.

A

B

C

1 Match the photos A-C with paragraphs 1-3.

2 Read the article again and tick the appropriate column.

	Ballet dance	Tap dance	Hip-hop dance
1 This dance started in Europe.			
2 Dancers dance and create music at the same time.			
3 This dance requires unusual movements to the body.			
4 This dance combines freestyle movements.			
5 This dance starts in the U.S.			

3 PROJECT Project. Work in groups. Use the Internet to find out about a popular type of art in your country. Make notes about:

- places where it is popular
- some famous artists
- why you like / don't like this art
- any other interesting information

4 PROJECT Project. Write a paragraph (60-80 words) about the dance in Exercise 3.

LITERATURE

Animals in fiction

Animals in fiction

There are a lot of books about animals for children. Can you think of any famous books?

One very famous book about animals is 'Diary of a cricket' by Tô Hoài, a Vietnamese author. It is a favourite book of many young readers in Việt Nam and in other countries.

The story is about the adventures of a cricket named Dế Mèn. He travels with his friends to explore the world. On their way, they meet many dangers, but they are brave to overcome all of them. At the beginning, Dế Mèn is an aggressive cricket. Through his travels, he learns to be kind and helpful. He often helps weak friends along the way.

The story also takes us to the world of insects in beautiful nature – a river, a lawn, a forest or a white cloud in the blue sky.

It is a good book for children. This book teaches children to behave nicely to others. It also makes them love nature and peace.

1 Look at the covers of three books about animals. What do you know about them?

2 Read the text. Which of the books from Exercise 1 is the text about?

3 Read the text again and complete the fact file.

- Title: 1 _____
- Author: 2 _____
- Country of origin: 3 _____
- Main characters: 4 _____
- Two adjectives to describe the main character: 5 _____

4 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask your partner questions about the book.

5 PROJECT Think about your favourite book about animals, or use the Internet to research a book about an animal. Make notes about:

- name of the author
- when he / she wrote the book
- what the story is about
- what you like about the story
- any other interesting information about the book

6 PROJECT Write a fact file and a short summary (60–80 words) about the book in Exercise 5. Add pictures. Then present it to your class.

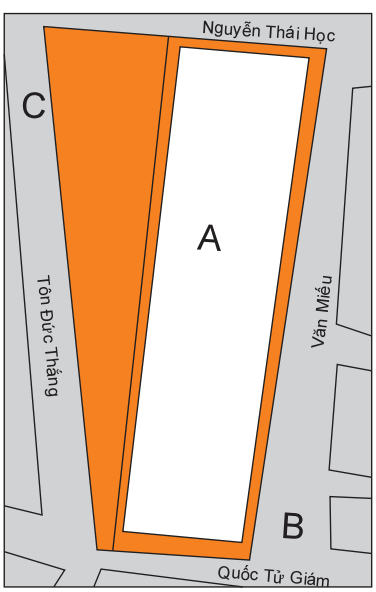
HISTORY

Văn Miếu - The Temple of Literature

CLIL 3

The Temple of Literature - Văn Miếu - is in Hà Nội. It is at the corner of Nguyễn Thái Học Street, Tôn Đức Thắng Street and Quốc Tử Giám Street. King Lý Thánh Tông built the temple in 1070 to worship Confucius. Six years later, King Lý Nhân Tông built a school - Quốc Tử Giám - behind the Temple to teach members of the royal family. In 1253, King Trần Thái Tông opened the school to everybody and made it a place for all talented people. In 1484, King Lê Thánh Tông started to build stone stelae on tortoises to honor the most outstanding doctors. Today, students often visit the temple before exams. They come here and show respect to the tortoises. They believe that it will bring luck and help them do better in exams.

1 Read the article and circle the location of Văn Miếu on the map.



2 Read the article again. What happened in the folowing years?

a in 1070
b in 1076
c in 1253
d in 1484

3 Work in pairs. If you have an important exam, would you like to visit The Temple of Literature? Why / Why not?

4 Use the Internet to find out about a historic building in your area. Make notes about:

- where it is
- who built it and when
- what's special about it
- how people use it today
- other interesting information

5 Write a paragraph (60-80 words) about the building in Exercise 4. Add pictures. Then present it to your class.

Antibiotics

1 _____

Antibiotics are very important medicines in our lives. Doctors use them to fight many different kinds of infections. Before 1928 scientists didn't know about them! At that time lots of people died for unimportant reasons such as cuts on the skin. Alexander Fleming, a Scottish scientist, discovered an antibiotic called penicillin – just by mistake! Now, we use antibiotics all the time to protect us from bacteria.

2 _____

However, antibiotics are not for all illnesses. Doctors will not give patients antibiotics if these patients have the flu or a cold or a food allergy.

3 _____

Unnecessary antibiotics can even be harmful when we don't have a bacterial infection. If we take unnecessary antibiotics, they may not work when bacteria attack our body. Therefore, you should not buy or take antibiotics without doctor's advice. When you have to take antibiotics, you should strictly follow the doctor's instructions.

4 _____

Better still, you should take care of your health. You should give up bad habits and do regular exercise. If we do so, we may not need to use antibiotics so often.

1 **In groups of four, discuss all what you know about antibiotics. Then share with the class.**

2 **Read the text and match the information A–D with sections 1–4.**

A Good health habits
B The first antibiotics
C No need for antibiotics
D Useful advice on using antibiotics

3 **Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

☐ 1 Antibiotics are powerful medicines for infections.
☐ 2 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.
☐ 3 Antibiotics are good for all diseases.
☐ 4 If you have a cold, you should take some antibiotics.
☐ 5 If you want to be healthy, you should give up bad habits.

4 **Work in pairs. Why do you think people often take unnecessary antibiotics?**

5 PROJECT **Use the Internet to search for information about:**

- a new antibiotic (e.g., *name of the antibiotic, who invented, time of invention*)
- diseases that don't need antibiotics
- reasons why people take unnecessary antibiotics

6 PROJECT **Write a report (60–80 words) about the information you find in Exercise 5. Present your report to the class. Rememberto add pictures.**

CLIL 5

GEOGRAPHY

Đà Lạt

Đà Lạt

Đà Lạt is a capital city of Lâm Đồng province in the central highlands of Việt Nam. This city is on the LangBiang plateau. It has the average height of 1,500m above the sea level. It has both low lands and mountainous areas. There are a lot of high mountains surrounding Đà Lạt, so the climate in Đà Lạt is mild and temperate all year round. The average temperature in Đà Lạt is below 20°C. It is interesting to find four different types of weather in one day in Đà Lạt. It is wet and humid in the morning, hot at noon, cool in the afternoon, and cold at night.

With beautiful nature, Đà Lạt is a popular tourist destination in Việt Nam. It is famous for lakes, hills, forests and waterfalls and a wide variety of flowers, vegetables, fruits and plants. Đà Lạt Flower Festival takes place every two years. This is a great, regular event in Đà Lạt and it attracts tourists from all over the country as well as foreign tourists.

1 **Work in pairs. Match the words with the photos.**

1 forest 2 lake 3 waterfall 4 hill

A

B

C

D

2 **Work in pairs. Do you know the names of the places in the photos?**

3 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

1 Where is Đà Lạt?
2 What is the average height of this city?
3 Why does Đà Lạt have a mild and temperate climate?
4 What types of weather can you find in a day in Đà Lạt?
5 What is Đà Lat famous for?
6 How often does Đà Lạt Flower Festival take place?

4 PROJECT **Work in groups of 3 or 4. Use the Internet to find out about Đà Lạt. Make notes about:**

- The lowest place in Đà Lạt city
- The highest place in Đà Lạt city
- The highest mountain in Lâm Đồng
- Three most beautiful waterfalls in Lâm Đồng
- Other things you like about Đà Lạt

5 PROJECT **Make a PowerPoint presentation using the above information. Add pictures. Then present it to your class.**